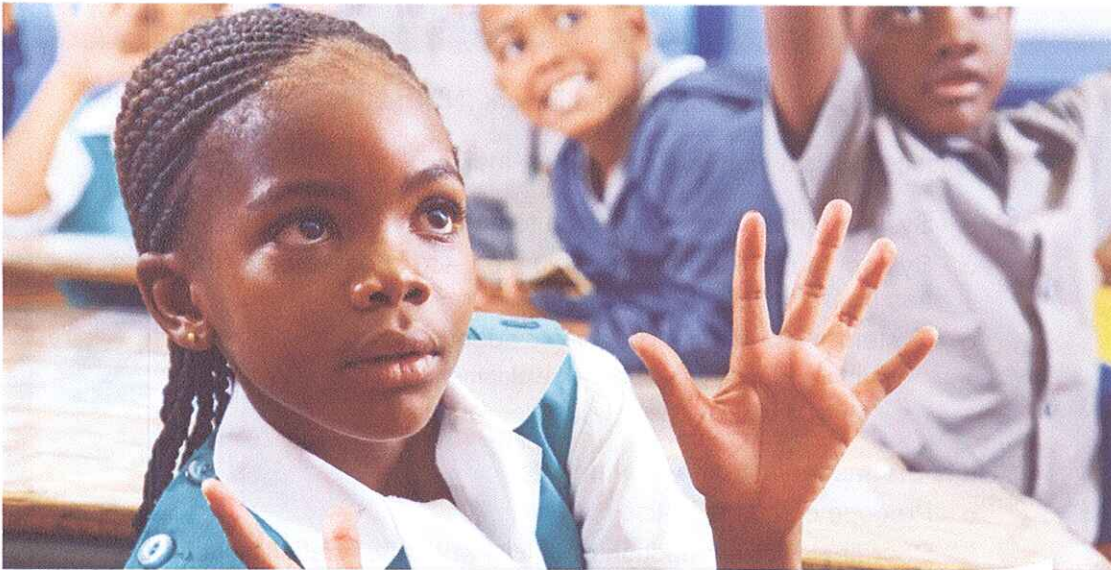


Evidence: a Platform for Action



Work Programme: 2013/14

The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Content

- Introduction
- Strategic Plan: 2010 - 2014
- Work programme: 2013/14
 - Economic statistics
 - Population and Social statistics
- Key priorities: 2013/14
- Risks and challenges
- Key strategic focus – Evidence: a Platform for Action
- Conclusion

Introduction

- The future is ours, we must make it work (NDP: 2030)
- Statistics fulfills a vital role in decision-making
 - System of planning – roadmap to achieve long-term goals
 - System of monitoring and evaluation – to know whether progress has been made
 - System of statistics – provides evidence to:
 - Inform planning and policy development
 - Monitor progress and evaluate performance
- Stats SA has the statutory mandate to:
 - Produce official statistics
 - Coordinate the production of official and other statistics within the South African National Statistics System (SANSS)

Strategic Plan: 2010 - 2014

- **Overarching strategic goal:** Expanding the statistical information base by *increasing the supply and use of official statistics* to inform evidence based decisions
- Strategic shift
 - Addressing the statistical information gap
 - Addressing the quality gap
 - Addressing the skills gap
- Key deliverables of the strategy
 - Broadening the role and reach of official statistics – **increase the use of statistics**
 - Growth through coordination
 - Enhanced quality
 - Sustained capacity
 - Doing more with the same

Strategic Plan: 2010 -2014

Strategy Implementation Phases

Phase	Year	Strategic focus	Enablers
1	2010/11 – 2011/12	Built social statistics capability – national footprint established Conduct Census 2011 Built governance and administrative capability – expanded corporate services at HO and PO	Adequate funding received to build capacity to deliver on census and other household surveys
2	2012/13	Delivered Census 2011 results Improved price statistics Maintained and consolidated the social statistics surveys Initiate future expansion	Internal reprioritisation for funding priorities insufficient to sustain strategy beyond 2012/13
3	2013/14 – 2014/15	Expansion of Economic statistics Improvement of registers and frames Increase accessibility and use Coordination of statistics and building statistical capacity New building	Growth through coordination Quality statistics through innovation and resilience



Statistical development in Stats SA

Key breakthroughs:

- Delivered Census 2011
- Improved methodologies and surveys
 - Price statistics (CPI, PPI, IES), life circumstances, service delivery and poverty (LCS, QLFS, VOC)
 - Coordination of quality statistics through technical support and South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)
- Improved survey operations
 - Established corporate data processing (scanning technology, warehouse)
 - Established statistical infrastructure in the provinces (56 regional collections points)
- Improved governance and administration
 - Strategic, programme and project management
 - Consecutive clean audits – with the exception of 2011/12



Alignment to national priorities

NDP objectives	Statistical themes for statistical production
Economy and employment	Economic growth
Economy infrastructure	Prices
Environmental sustainability	Sustainable resource management
An integrated and inclusive rural economy	Employment, job creation and decent work
Transforming human settlements	Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty
Building safer communities	Rural development, food security and land reform
Promoting health	Safety and security
Improving education, training and innovation	Health
Baseline information	Education
	Population dynamics

Phase 3: Work programme 2013/14

Implementing the strategy

Statistical theme	Plans for 2013/14
Economic growth	Publish monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic industry statistics Publish quarterly and annual GDP
Prices	Publish monthly PPI and CPI
Sustainable resource management	Compile research documents on environment and sustainable resource management
Employment, job creation and decent work	Publish quarterly employment and labour statistics
Education	Administrative sources - Statistical coordination and support

Phase 3: Work programme 2013/14

Implementing the strategy

Statistical theme	Plans for 2013/14
Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty Rural development, food security and land reform	Publish results of annual GHS Publish non-financial information on Municipalities
Population dynamics	Publish monthly and annual vital statistics Publish mid-year population statistics Publish monographs on census data Administrative sources - Statistical coordination and support
Safety and security	Publish results of Victims of Crime Survey Administrative sources - Statistical coordination and support
Health	Publish Causes of death statistics Administrative sources - Statistical coordination and support

Key strategic priorities: 2013/14

Building and expanding the SANSS

Expand the statistical information base through

- Innovating collection methods
- Increasing usage of administrative records
- Implementing international standards for statistics (e.g. ISIC4, SNA2008)

Enhance public confidence and trust through

- Connecting people with statistics (Umkhanyakude project)
- Collaborative mapping for the spatial information framework

Improve productivity and service delivery

- Implementing a corporate governance framework
- Commencing with the construction of the new building

Key strategic priorities: 2013/14

Building and expanding the SANSS

Accelerate the implementation of SANSS through

- Designation of statistics as official
- Technical support and advice to organs of state

Invest in learning and growth through

- Talent management and succession planning
- Modernising business processes
- Building towards a training institute (national accounts project; internship; certificate and diploma in official statistics)

Participate in international statistical development

- Improving Civil Registration and Vital Statistics on the continent
- Leadership in Strategy for Harmonising Statistics in Africa and Implementation of the Statistics Charter

Risks and constraints

Funding constraints on the implementation of the strategy

Implementation of statistical standards constrained

- Quality of macroeconomic and social indicators will deteriorate over time
 - Non-implementation of SNA2008 and ISIC4 international standards affects statistical information on economic growth, price stability, and employment and job creation
 - If current status continues – statistics will become inaccurate and irrelevant
- **Impact:** International trade, competitiveness, economic growth, policy development

Implementation of statistical coordination (Section 14 of Stats Act) hampered

- State planning, monitoring and decision-making will continue to be based on poor statistical information
 - More than 400 external data sources – potential official statistics
 - Statistical support and advice to organs of state on administrative records
 - Designate statistics as official to certify quality is required
- **Impact:** Unknown quality of statistics by organs of state to inform decisions

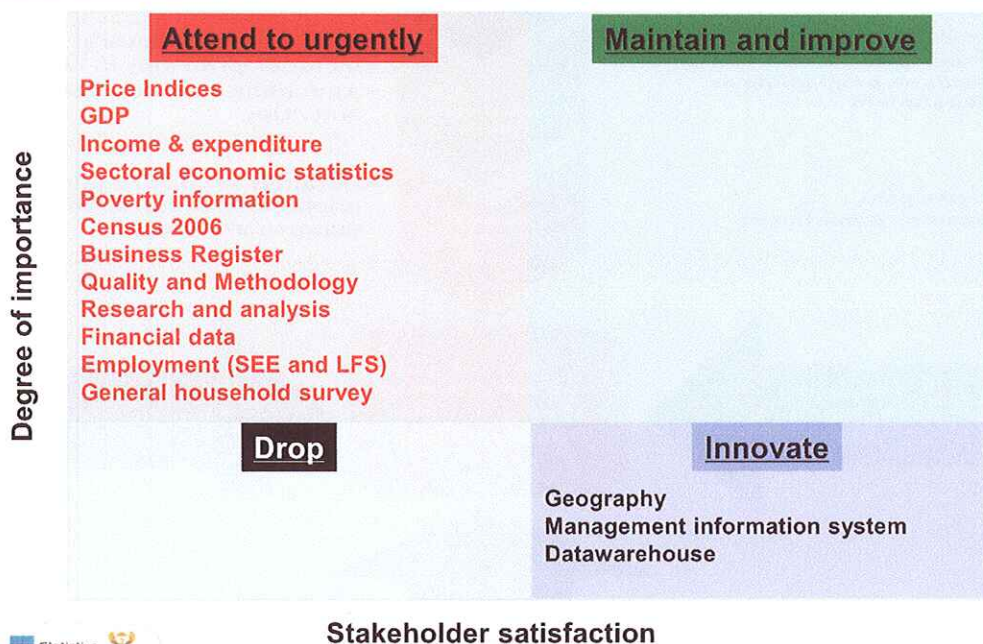
Risks and constraints (2)

Funding constraints on the implementation of the strategy

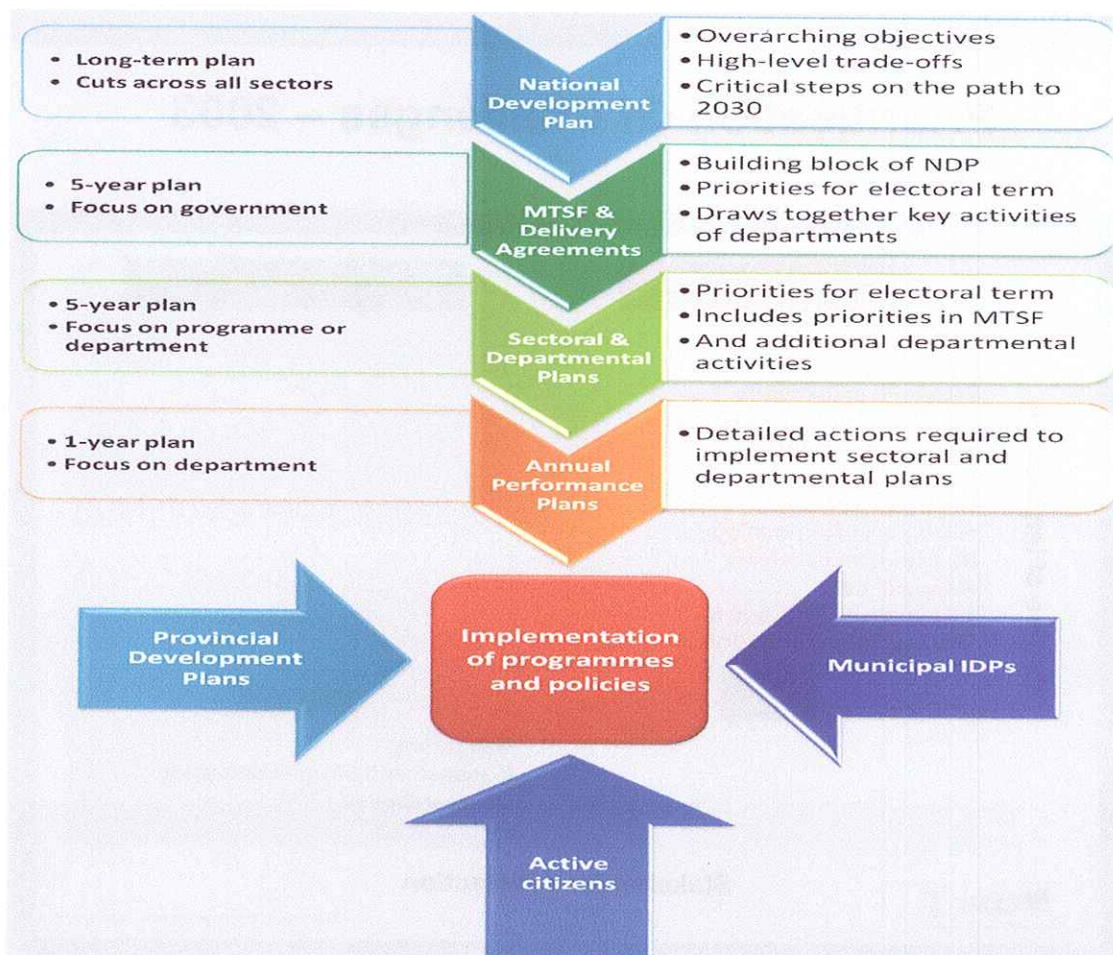
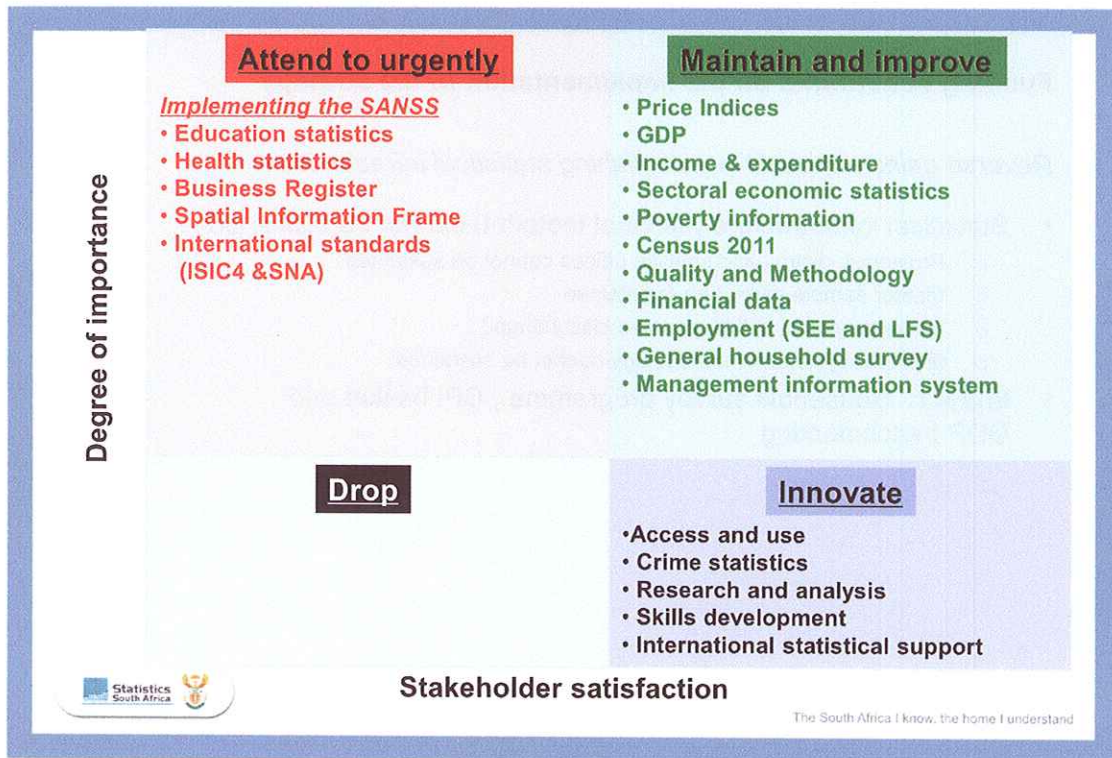
Reverse gains achieved in establishing statistical infrastructure

- Statistical infrastructure (national footprint) cannot be sustained
 - Provincial, district and satellite offices cannot be sustained
 - Master sample cannot be maintained
 - Decentralisation initiatives to be discontinued
 - IEC/LCS cycle and methodology cannot be sustained
- **Impact:** Household survey programme , CPI basket and GDP benchmarking

Prioritisation Of Challenges – 2003



Prioritisation Of Challenges – 2013



Accessibility and Use



Strategic focus for 2013/14

Connecting People with Statistics

Desktop & Mobile

The power of place

Data stories

Interactive maps & graphs

Theme-based

My ward, My councillor

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Strategic focus for 2013/14

Connecting People with Statistics

Mangaung

Census data to National Departments

Causes of death and the census

News Articles

The South Africa I know, the Home I understand

Breakfast meetings - M&G, T&A

Launching place names

COGTA

Provincial launches

New Information delivery portal



Evidence: a Platform for Action

What most earn:

- 66 618
- 65 328
- 62 397

What they have:

- 86% a electric stove
- 84% a radio
- 84% a TV
- 80% a fridge/freezer
- 77% a telephone
- 49% a DVD player
- 44% a microwave oven
- 42% a 1 to 4 or more cars
- 38% a built-in kitchen sink
- 29% a Telkom landline
- 29% hot running water
- 29% a washing machine
- 22% a running motor vehicle
- 14% a computer
- 10% a vacuum cleaner
- 7% a domestic worker
- 5% pay TV
- 3% a dishwasher

The homes Sowetans live in:

Protea Glen's up and comers

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Protea Glen is the name of the new town for the poor in the up and coming. It's not hard to see why. The town is full of high-end houses and modern amenities. The streets are clean and the roads are wide and clearly marked.

Yet Nigema and his family have lived in this part of Soweto for more than two decades. He is among the 11% of Sowetans who live in bonded houses, according to a study published by the University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Nigema describes himself as middle class. "I have most of the material things one could say are owned by the middle class: cars, laptops, smartphones and the latest home appliances."

He works as a graphic designer and owns a successful small business, one of 6% of Sowetans to do so, according to the study.

His kitchen features built in oak cupboards and metallic finished appliances, covered in granite, a sparkled ceiling of high-powered long sound system and the lounge's main attractions.

Life has not always been like this for Nigema and his family but, with time, they managed to improve their living standards. "My wife and I worked hard to ensure our family had the basic necessities. When I bought this house it had two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and lounge, but I had to extend it by adding another bedroom and a dining room. I then added two more rooms for my kids."

His eldest is studying at the University of Johannesburg, another is at Boston College, and the others attend high school in Soweto.

Waterworks' hopeful family

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A few hundred meters from Protea Glen is the Waterworks Informal settlement. They share an L-shaped shack, which has been divided into four rooms.

It's dark inside their poorly ventilated home. All that's in their neat kitchen are two cream-coloured cupboards, falling apart and a two-plate stove. The kitchen's checked bed sheet, used as a curtain, tell the family a tale.

Through the curtain they can see Protea Glen with its affluent, bonded houses.

Mumtaziyane's daughter, Nkwe (24), says: "Despite the hardships we are going through right now, I have not lost hope that some day we will also live in houses similar to those we see when we open our curtain."

Her mother agrees: "I have faith that my children will find good paying jobs and will buy themselves a proper home."

The Mumtaziyanes have lived in their shack for more than 18 years.

Although 80% of Sowetans reported owning a fridge, 84% a radio, with 77% in the house, the Mumtaziyanes have none of these. But they do – like 84% of Sowetans – have an electric stove and a TV, which they run off a generator.

Mumtaziyane (63), a former domestic worker, says: "I am not happy with the way things are, but I am grateful that my children go to bed on empty stomachs."

Her family lives on her pension, the R1 920 a month her niece earns working as a cleaner, and child support grants they receive for her grandchildren.



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Opinion

Sunday Argus May 5, 2013

Nothing shines in Silvertown informal settlement – except zinc roofs

Patrick Cull
Eastern Eye

DRIVING along the main road through New Bedford in Port Elizabeth, turning down towards the Wilson Stadium and then right along a narrow road, one eventually reaches Silvertown, a small informal settlement of KwaZulu-Natal, the eastern province.

All but unknown, even Nelson Mandela Bay municipal officials were recently at a loss to provide directions to the ramshackle hall in the area. Silvertown was thrown into the spotlight last week when Statistics General Paul Lebelo proclaimed it to be the worst area in terms of service delivery.

The area is apparently called Silvertown because of the manner in which the hall is reflected from the complex zinc roofs.

Lebelo had to visit the area personally during the 2011 Census to persuade residents of the 500 households in Silvertown to be counted, after they initially refused

passes for a hall and electricity tent as Lebelo presented the Census 2011 findings.

Port Elizabeth Anglican Bishop Noppe Bebelobane was also present for the occasion, delivering a stippled rebuke to the government for a catalogue of failures. For those familiar with the word "litany" to describe his presentation would be entirely appropriate.

The hard facts about Silvertown are that 82 percent of the population of 1 700 live in informal dwellings and 96 percent of the 26 households are not hooked up to water. There are an estimated 23 000 in total in Nelson Mandela Bay, in addition, 81 percent of households use paraffin as a source of lighting and 6 percent are forced to use candles. In the 15 years since the first census in 1996, just 11 percent of households have been provided with electricity.

Just over 70 percent of the households have access to piped water less than 200m from the dwelling and just less than 20 percent have that facility between 200 and 300m away.

Unemployment stands at 55 percent, although it is suspected this would be higher if those who are informally employed by the informal sector were included. About 50 percent of the population of the area is under the age of 15.

The municipality responded to Lebelo by stating that several attempts had been made to improve the situation in Silvertown.

"We concede that the plan to improve the lives of the people in Silvertown has been thwarted by several stumbling blocks over the years, as we have had difficulty in negotiating a layout plan acceptable to everyone in the community."

Municipal spokesman Koppo Barro said a plan had been drafted in 2005 in terms of which all families would be accommodated in duplex structures. This, however, was rejected, as the community wanted an RDP house for each household. This, he said, would require relocating some families and this was rejected.

Having turned the spotlight on their community, the residents of Silvertown have now thrown down the gauntlet to the ANC, saying they will not vote in next year's national and provincial elections unless their demands regarding service delivery are met.

Given the warning issued last week by provincial chair man Phisoiso Maseko that the ANC could lose Nelson Mandela Bay to the DA in 2014, one presumes that it is not a threat the party will simply ignore.

Just how it sets about resolving the situation in Silvertown, which has now secured its place in history, albeit for the wrong reasons, remains to be seen. One can all but

guarantee that it will be a focal point of media attention in next year's election and that the residents will once again relish the prospect of drawing national media attention to the conditions under which they live.

The low level data released by StatsSA generally paints a somewhat predictable picture of the southeast province of the Eastern Cape, with population growth in the western part of the province and negative or low growth in the largely rural former homelands, where two-thirds of the population live.

The Komo area, which includes Jeffrey's Bay and the affluent holiday and retirement areas of St Francis Bay and Cape St Francis, St Francis Bay and Cape St Francis, had the highest annual average population growth of 2.22 percent between 2001 and 2011, followed by the Simons River Valley with an annual average growth of 2.18 percent. Simons River Valley experienced significant growth in investment in citrus production, with three new projects currently at various stages of development.

One of the more interesting statistics to emerge about the Eastern Cape is that there has been growth among all population groups apart from whites, where there has been a steady decline in numbers over the past 15 years, with the notable exception of Komo. The figures show that there were 171 500 whites in Nelson Mandela Bay in 1996, a number that had declined to 160 700 by 2001 and 151 200 in 2011. In Buffalo City, the statistics were more dramatic, with the number of whites declining from 70 000 in 1996 to 58 000 in 2011. The Komo municipality, however, showed an increase of 6 000 over the 15-year period 1996 to 2011, growing from 11 500 to 17 500.

Investment – and raising the question of how many have migrated to the lowland of the Western Cape – but hardly likely to improve the lot of Silvertown.

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Roambi presentation

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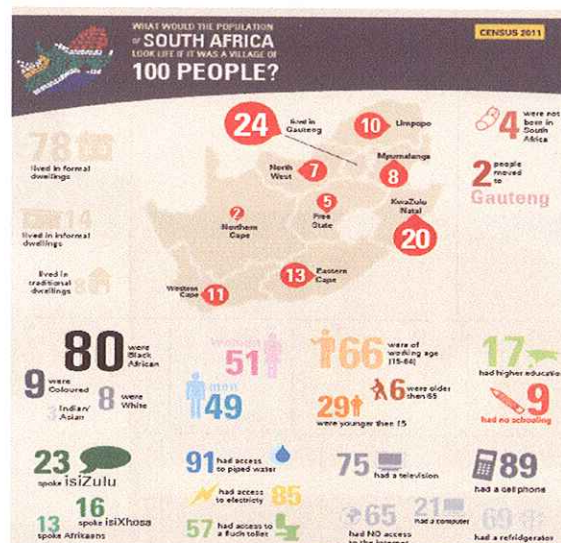
Conclusion:

Quality delivery through innovation and resilience

- Environment for producing high quality statistics
 - Improving our methods of work
 - Implementing international standards and classifications
 - Continue investing in statistical skills development
- Environment for leading statistical coordination in the country
 - Growth and expansion through coordination and partnerships
 - Improved quality through technical support, assessment and standardisation
- Environment for increasing use of statistics in decision-making
 - Broadening the role and reach of official statistics
 - Changing the face of statistics - making statistics easy-to-use
- Environment to lead statistical development on the continent
 - Reforming CRVS through ASSD

THANK YOU

The South Africa I know



The Home I understand