





### **Contents**

- Mandate & Environment
- Linking Policy & Statistics
- Planning & Performance
- Risks & Financial position
- Strategic priorities





### Who are we?



Accountable to the Minister in the Presidency

### Mandated to:

- collect, produce and disseminate official and other statistics
- coordinate producers of statistics

Activities regulated by the Statistics Act (Act 6 of 1999) provides for professional independence and oversight by the Statistics Council





### **Mandate**



Statistics Act (Act 6 of 1999)\*

Statistical production (section 7)
Statistical coordination (section 14)

\*Undergoing review



African Charter on Statistics (African Union adopted 6 principles\*)

\*Still to be ratified by SA

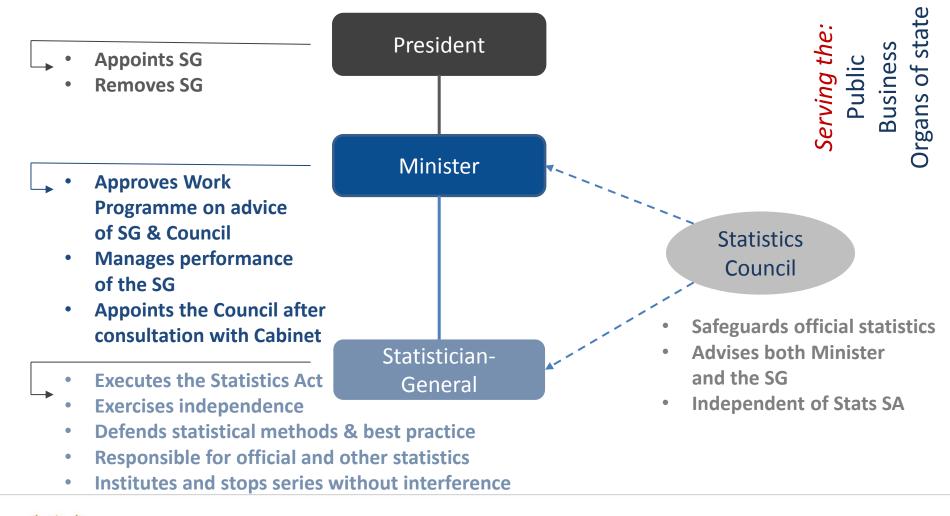


Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (United Nations adopted 10 principles)





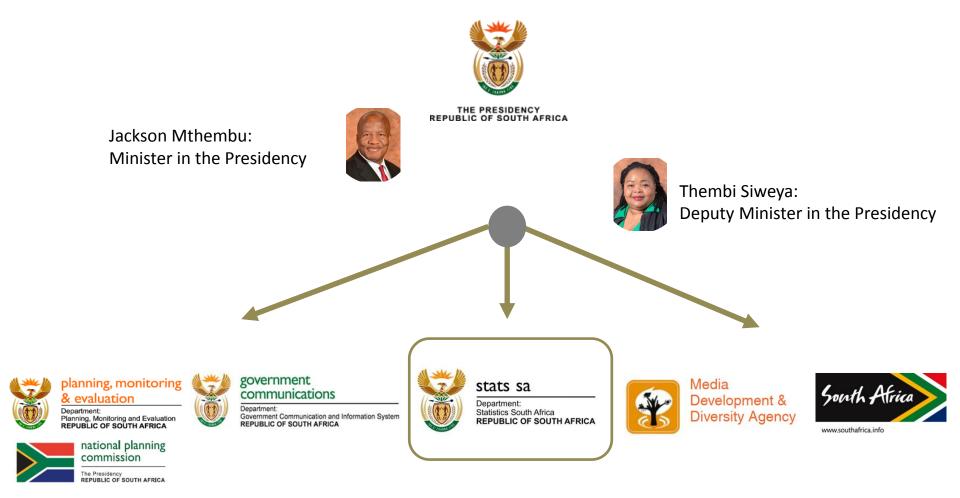
## Role players in the Statistical Environment







# The Minister in the Presidency







## Strategic direction (15/16 – 19/20)

CREATING CHANGE through

Collective Leadership

### What have we set out to achieve in our strategy?



Informing a nation



Trusted statistics



Partners in statistics



Capable organisation



Statistical leadership

2019/20 Work Programme is the fifth year of implementing the Strategic Plan





# Stats SA at a glance

2906 Staff — Members —

630 work programme targets

R2,3 Billion Annual Budget

More than 260 statistical products

**HO: 1815** 

PO: 1091





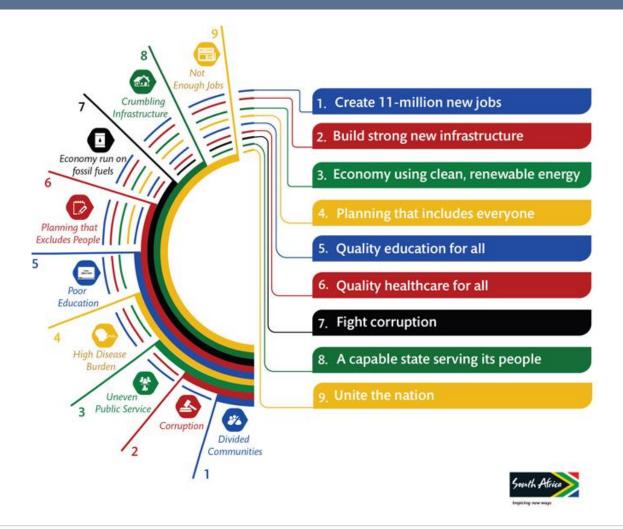
# STATE OF THE NATION

Linking policy and statistics





# National policy agenda (NDP)







# Continental policy agenda







# Global policy agenda: SDGs

\*Sustainable Development Goals: Baseline report 2017

SA can report on **68,1%** of Social Goals















SA can report on **69%** of Economic Goals









SA can report on **29,4%** of the Means of Implementation











17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

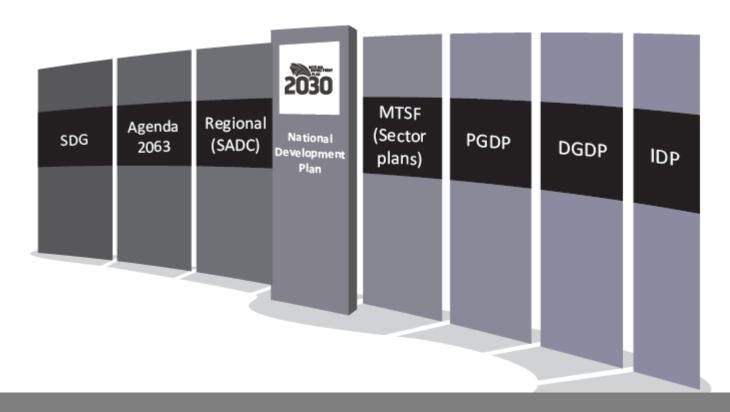
SA can report on **73%** of the Peace and Security Goal







# Integrated Indicator framework (IIF)



NDP is at the Centre. IIF provides a thread across policy agendas





### **National Priorities**

**Economic transformation and job creation** 

Education, skills and health

Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

Social cohesion and safe communities

A capable, ethical and developmental state

A better Africa and World





# Measuring the economy



**Economic performance** 

**Employment** 

**Price stability** 

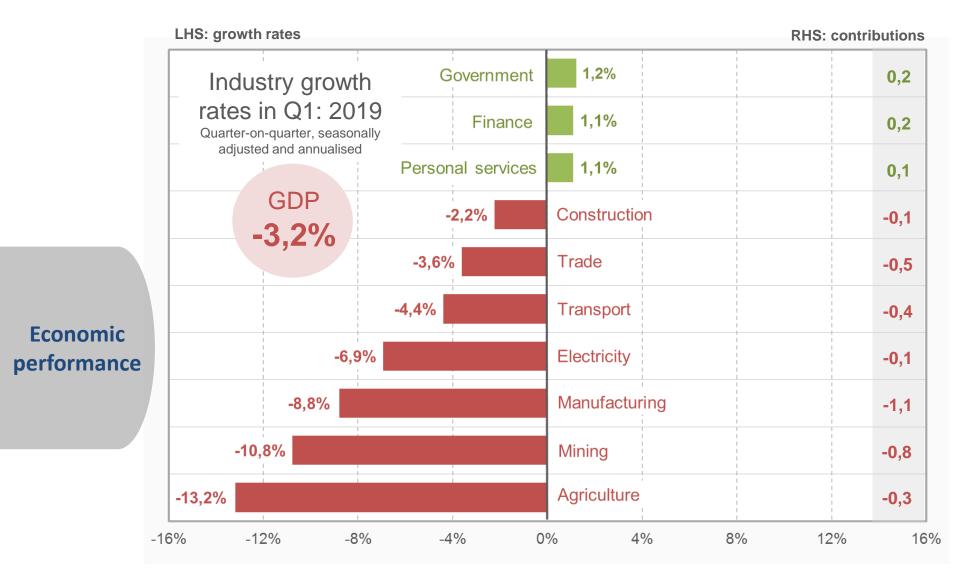
Financial performance of government & private sector

Primary, secondary & tertiary sector

**Environment & Agriculture** 



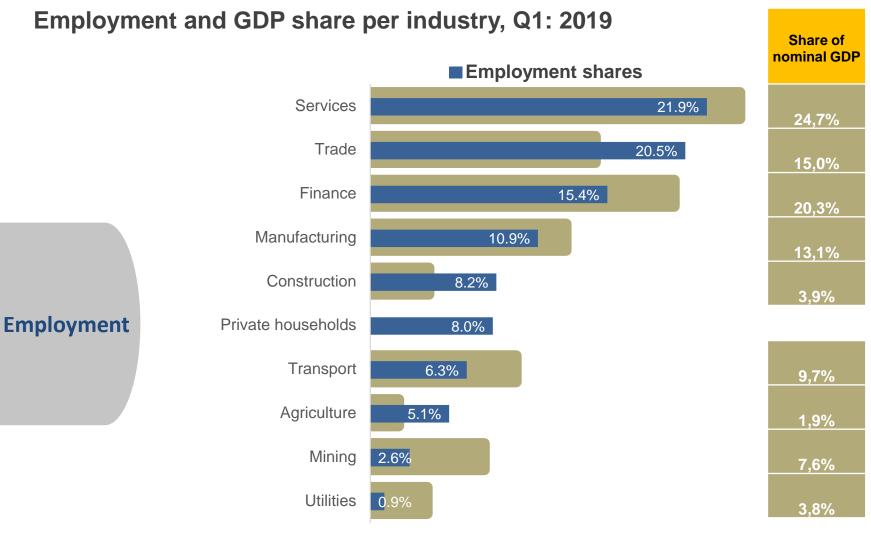




Source: GDP 2019 Q1







Percentages have been rounded and may not sum to 100%

Employment shares: Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), 1st quarter 2019





Source: GDP 2019 Q1

### **AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS (AME)**

R20 855

AME including bonuses and overtime payments **declined** in February 2019 from **R21 256** (November 2018)

**Employment** 





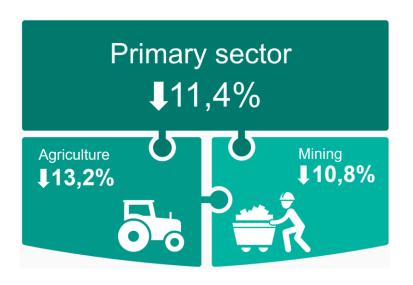
Source: QES 2019 Q1

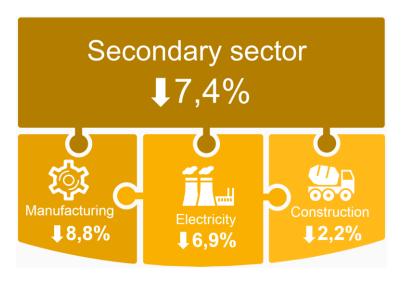




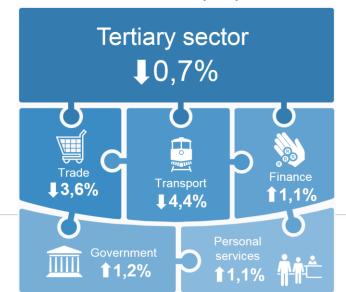
Q/Q growth in Q1: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised

Q/Q growth in Q1: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised





Q/Q growth in Q1: 2019, seasonally adjusted and annualised









# **Measuring society**



**Education and skills** 

**Unemployment and job creation** 

Health and social development

Poverty, inequality & population dynamics

Housing and access to basic service delivery

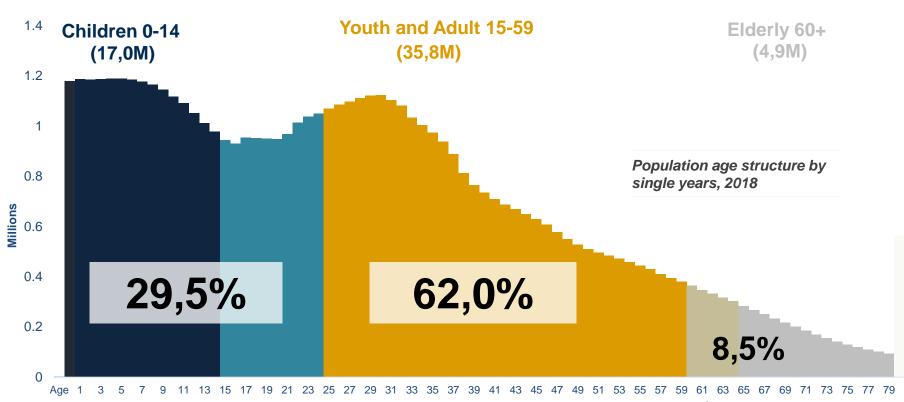
**Governance, Crime & Public safety** 

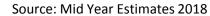




# AROUND 17 MILLION ARE CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS), MAKING UP CLOSE TO A THIRD OF SA'S TOTAL POPULATION











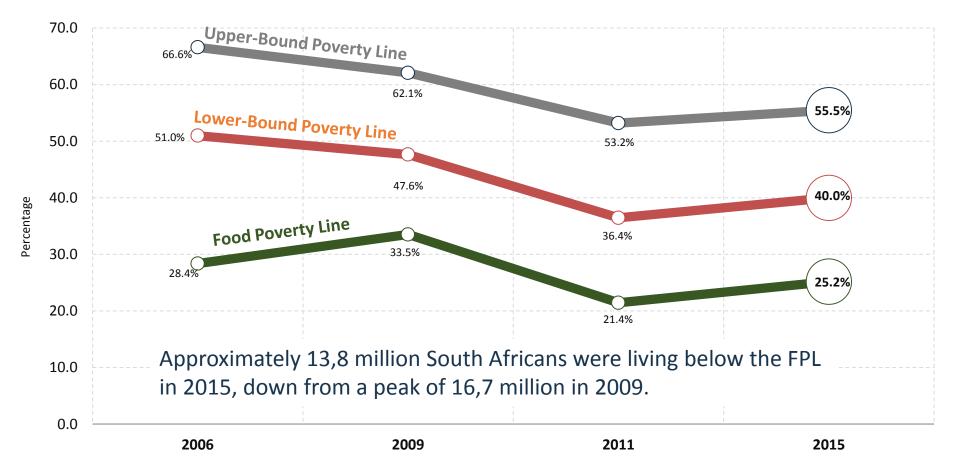
# Multidimensional Poverty By Municipalities 2001-2016







### Poverty headcounts based on the FPL, LBPL and UBPL



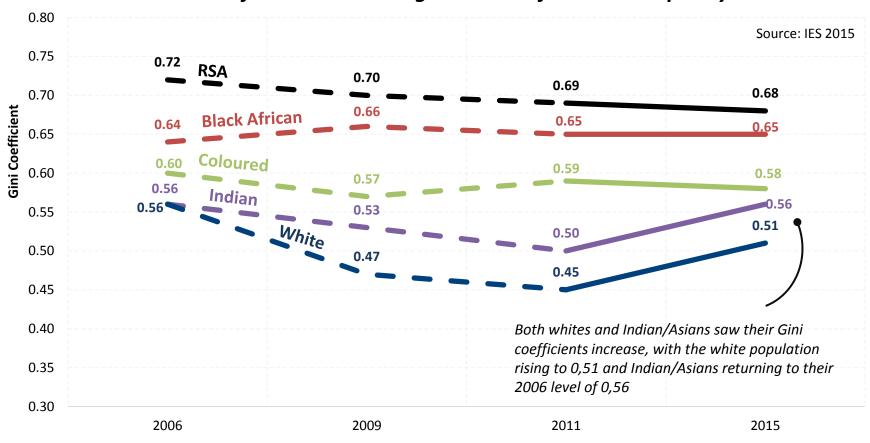
Source: IES 2015





# Gini Coefficient (Income per capita) by population group (2006, 2009, 2011 & 2015)

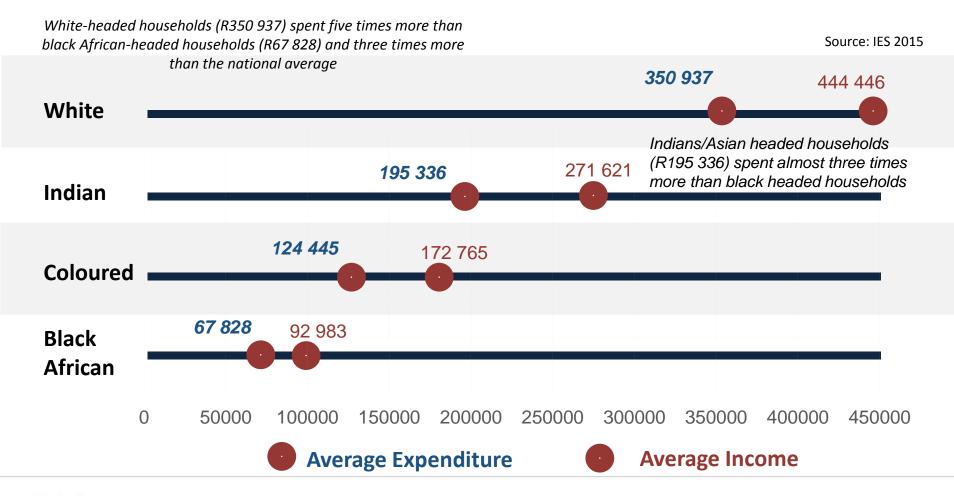
### Black Africans had the highest level of income inequality







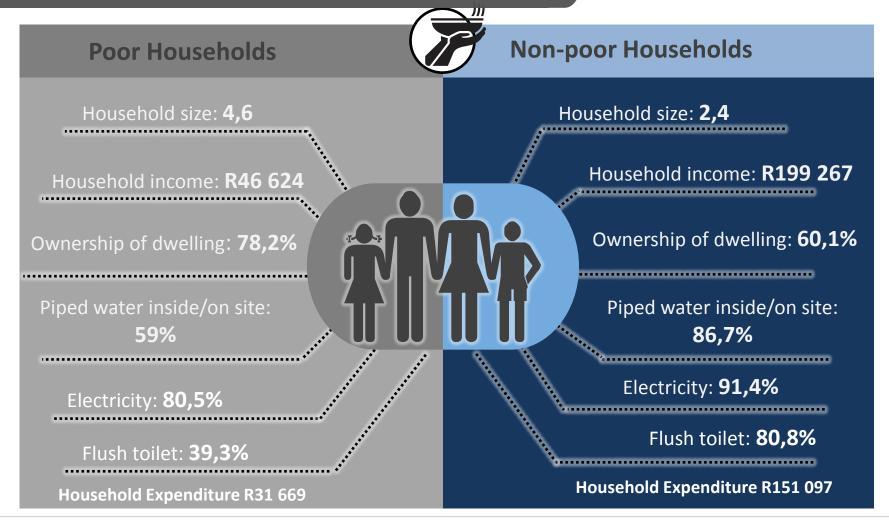
# Average annual household consumption expenditure and income by population group of household head







### **Profile of Poor and Non-poor households**



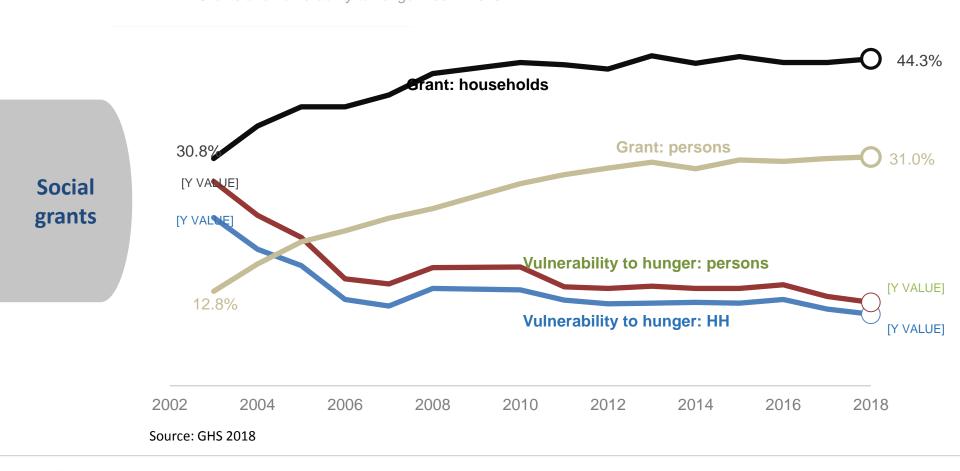






# Vulnerability to hunger at an individual and household level has been declining whilst access to grants has been increasing.

Grants and Vulnerability to hunger 2002 - 2018







# Most provinces are closer to the SA average for obtaining NSC, however still large disparity in obtaining post school qualifications by province

Percentage distribution of educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older by province, 2018







### THE WORKING AGE POPULATION (15-64 YEARS) IN Q1:2019 WAS 38,3 MILLION



Labour

### 38,3 million

People of working age in South Africa (15 – 64 year olds)

Employed
16,3M

Unemployed
6,2M

South Africa's official

unemployment rate

27,6%

stands at

Stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Source: QLFS Q1 2019



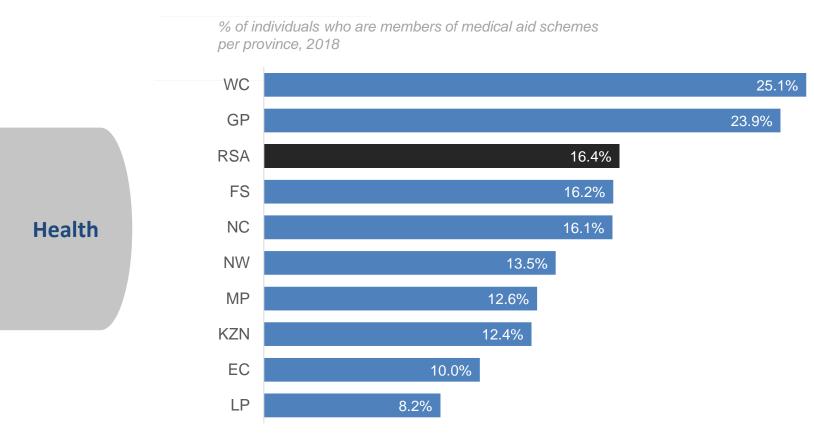
ILO hierarchy - Employed first then unemployed

and the remainder is NEA (including discouraged

job-seekers). 3 mutually exclusive groups.

Cannot be in two groups at the sametime,

# On average, less than 17% of the population have medical aid coverage. Only highly urbanised provinces of Gauteng and WC have medical aid coverage rates higher than the average

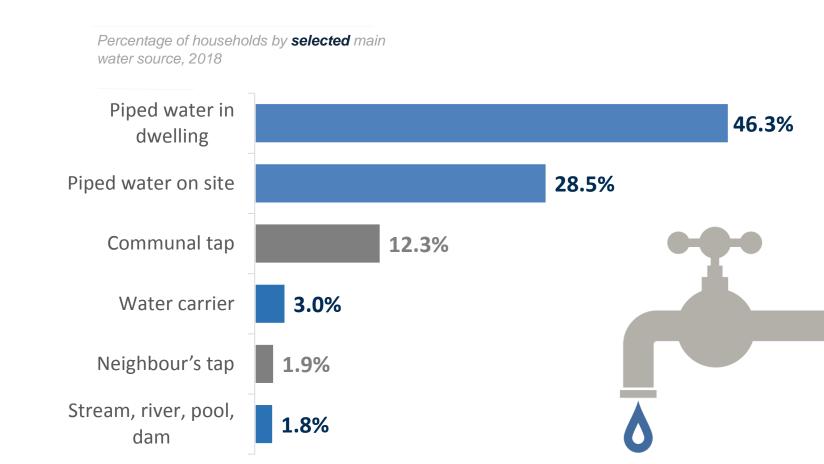


Source: GHS 2018





# Around 14% of Households relied on a communal or neighbours tap, for main sources of drinking water. 89,0% of SA households have access to improved water sources





Access to

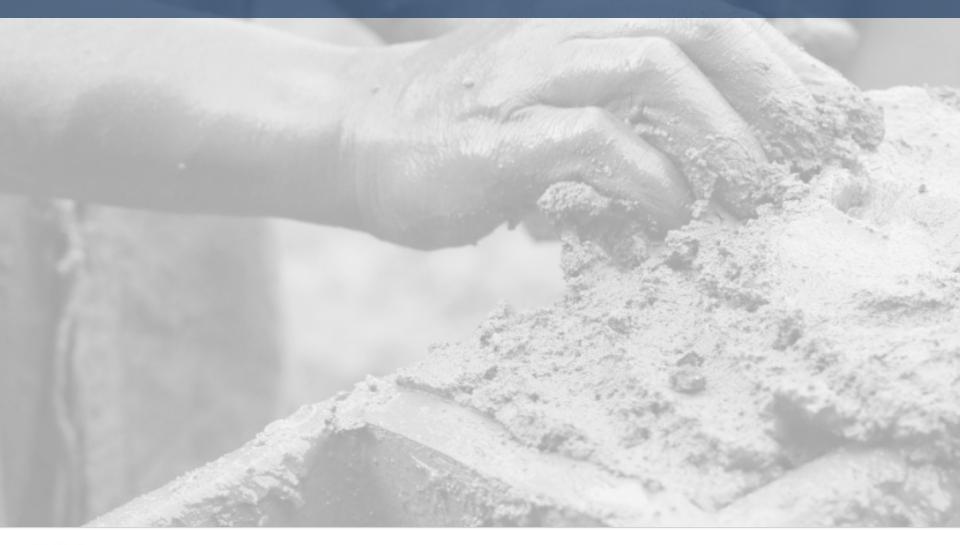
Service

**Delivery** 



Source: GHS 2018

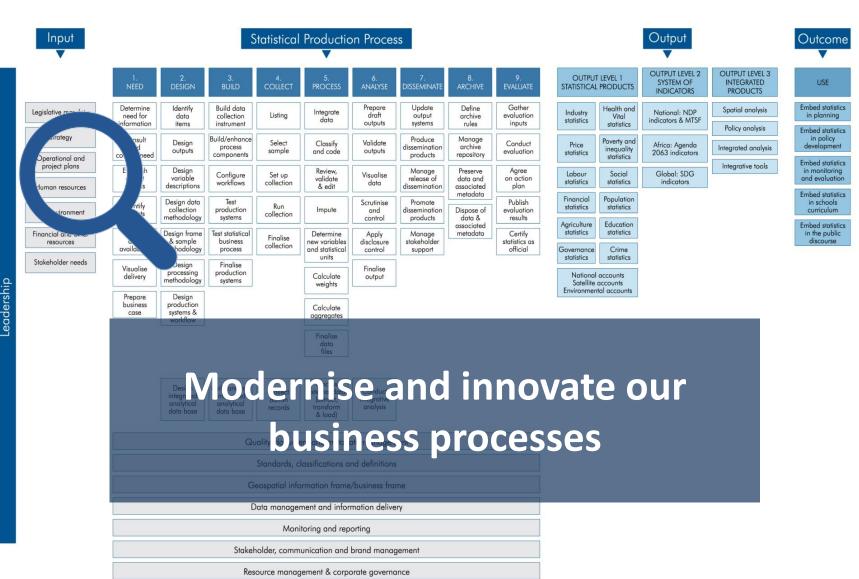
# How do we work







### Statistics value chain



Technical support and advice (SANSS)

**DEVELOPMENT** Decent employment

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructur

Impact

INFORM

rough inclusive growt

sustainable rural communities

A long and healthy life for South Africa

All people in SA are and feel safe

environmental assets

and natural resources

Quality basic educatio

Skilled and capable workforce

settlements and improved quality of household life

A comprehensive. responsive and sustainable social protection system

and efficient local government system

A better South Africa. a better Africa and a better world

An efficient, effective and developmentpriented public service

cohesive society with a common national identity

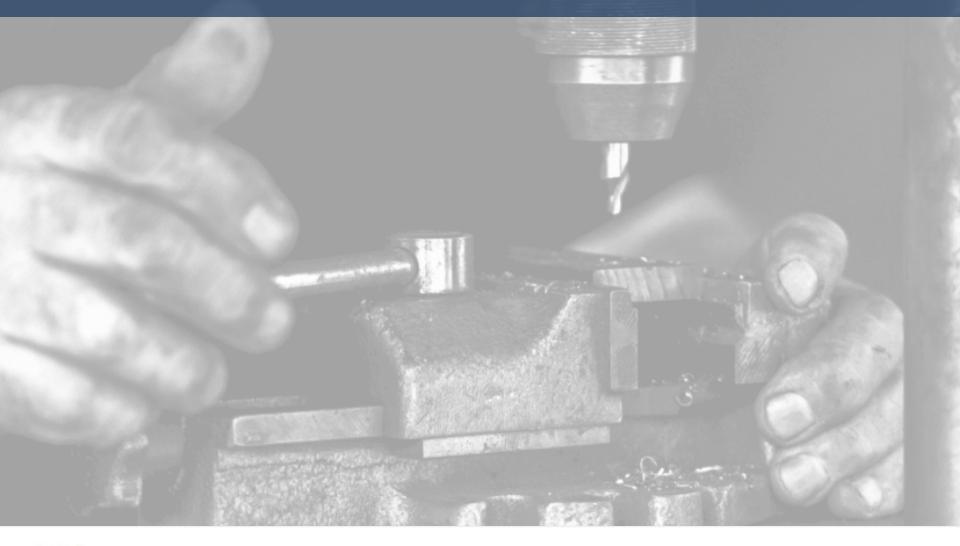
# **Organisational structure**







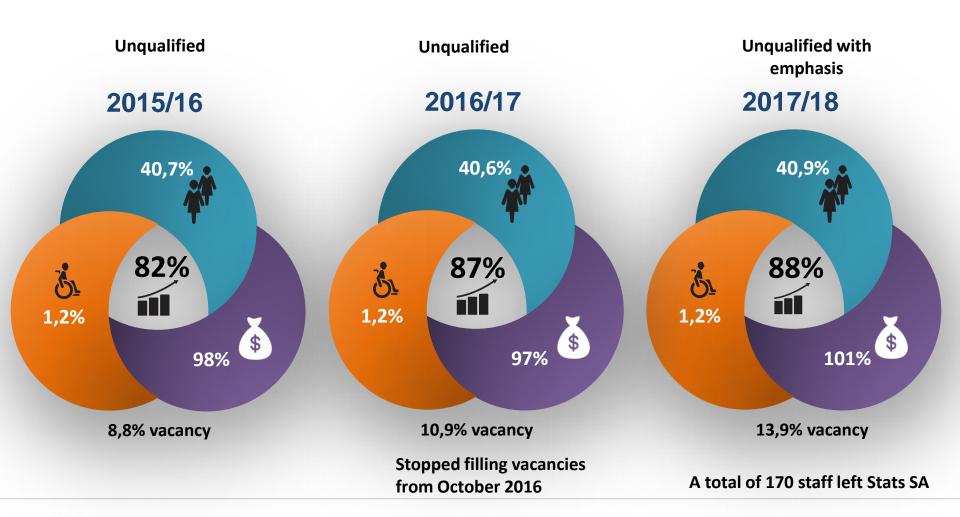
# Performance and risks







# Organisational performance

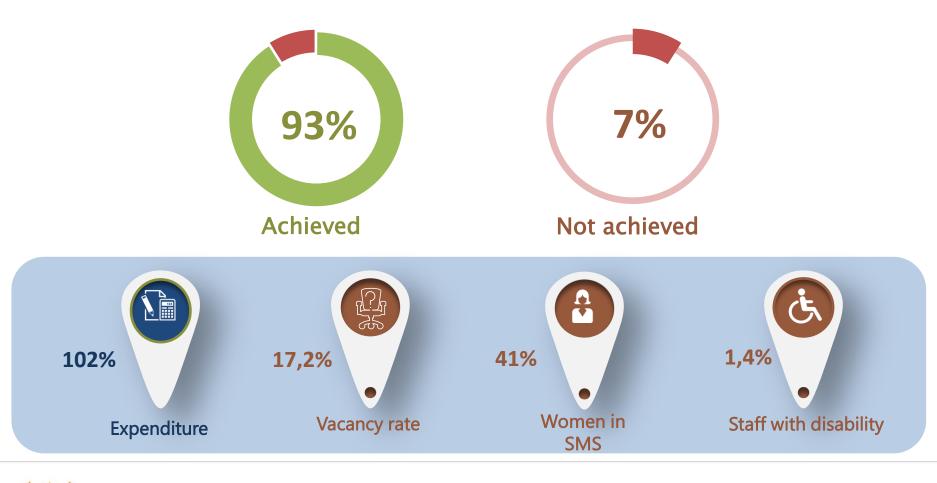






# Annual performance: 2018/19

### Achievement against annual targets







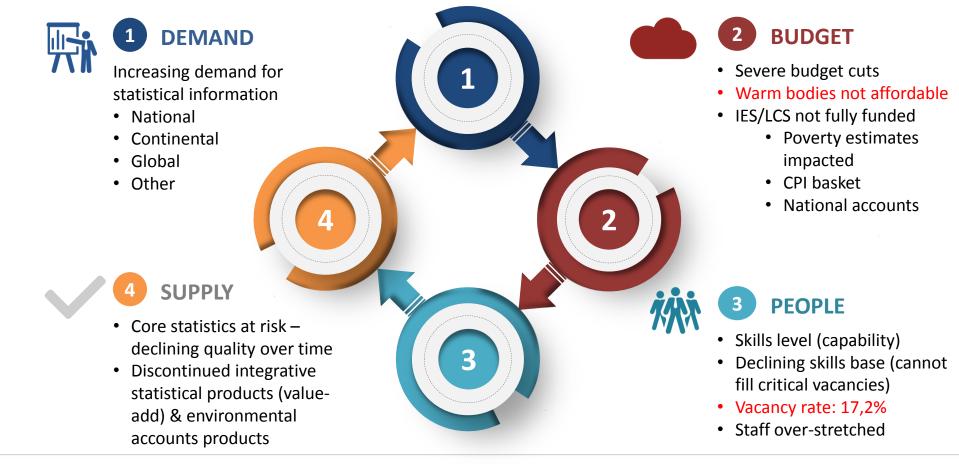
# Financial performance

- CoE overspent in 2018/19:
   R92 million
- Projected CoE overspend for 2019/20: R78 million
- NT allocated once-off R75 million to fill the gap – appointed contract staff for one year only
- Vacancies as at 31 March:
  - 605 posts vacant in total
  - 5 of 8 DDG posts vacant
  - 12 Chief Director posts vacant
- 18 staff left in 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2019/20
- Not been able to fill any critical vacancies since October 2016





# Stats SA @ risk







# Key indicators @ risk

**GDP** 

Consequence for Economic growth





Poverty and service delivery indicators

Consequence for
Socio-economic planning &
policy development
Determining the CPI basket

**Unemployment** 

Consequence for Job creation



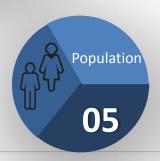


**CPI** 

Consequence for Inflation targeting and Monetary policy

### **POPULATION** estimates

Consequence for DoRA





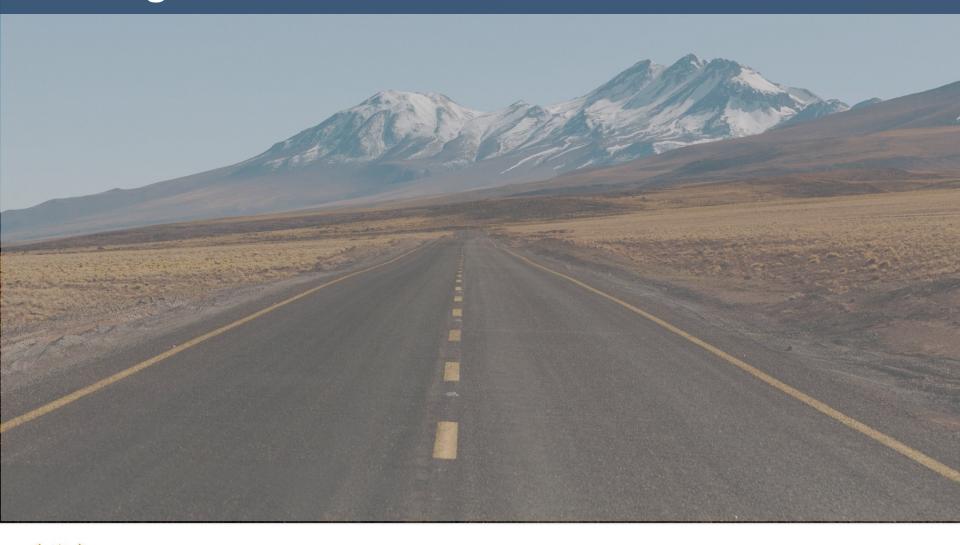
**Fertility & Mortality** 

Consequence for Health policy & planning





# Looking ahead







# Work Programme Priorities: 2019/20

**Strategic Priorities** 

- Driving legislative reform
- 2 Maintaining the quality of core statistics
- Integrating, innovating and modernising the Statistics Value Chain

- Transformation and organisational reform
- 5 Rolling-out the Integrated Indicator Framework
- 6 Preparing for Census 2021 conduct mini-test





# Ndzi hela kwala!



