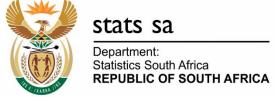


Annual Report 2022/23

Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS







CONTENTS

- 1 Previous recommendations
- 2 Organisational performance
- 3 Human resource performance
- 4 Financial performance
- 5 Census 2022 results







Recommendations by Portfolio Committee

Briefing on the Work Programm

- 1. Stats SA should expeditiously finalise and table the amendment of the Stats Act
- 2. Vacancy rate has to be drastically reduced
- 3. Prioritise employment equity targets in recruitment drive (women, youth & people living with disabilities
- 4. Move with speed in conducting the IES
- 5. Leverage the use of technology
- 6. The Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) supports the Development Indicators administered by DPME

Progress

- 1. Amendment Bill has been gazetted on 6 Oct 2023
- 2. Appointments/transfers for 2022/23: 150
 Terminations/transfers for 2022/23: 137
 Internal promotions impacts on vacancy rate
- 3. Employment Equity targets are improving (Woman @ SMS = 44,3%, youth = 9% and people living with disabilities remained at 1,2%.) as at end of Sept 2023
- 4. IES fieldwork commenced in November 2022
- All household surveys are using digital data collection methodology Census 2022 and PES has gone digital CPI has gone digital
- The IIF includes all development indicators as defined in the SDGs, Agenda 2063, NDP, MTSF and DDM







Recommendations by Portfolio Committee

Briefing on the Annual report

- Stats SA should expeditiously finalise and table the amendment of the Stats Act
- 2. Vacancy rate has to be drastically reduced
- 3. Prioritise employment equity targets in recruitment drive (women, youth & people living with disabilities
- 4. Stats SA should develop and implement an action plan in order to ensure that the deficiencies identified in the 2021/22 financial year are addressed

Progress

- 1. Amendment Bill has been gazetted on 6 Oct 2023
- 2. Appointments/transfers for 2022/23: 150 Terminations/transfers for 2022/23: 137 Internal promotions impacts on vacancy rate
- 3. Employment Equity targets are addressed during recruitment (Woman @ SMS, youth and people living with disabilities)
- 4. Funding deficit on compensation of employees remains a challenge. The cost containment measures recently introduced by National Treasury is further enhancing the problem. Critical posts have been identified. Stats SA will be overspending on CoE in the 2023/24 financial year







2022/23

Strategic overview



Strategic direction





Improving lives through data ecosystems



MISSION

To *transform* the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimization, innovation and partnerships



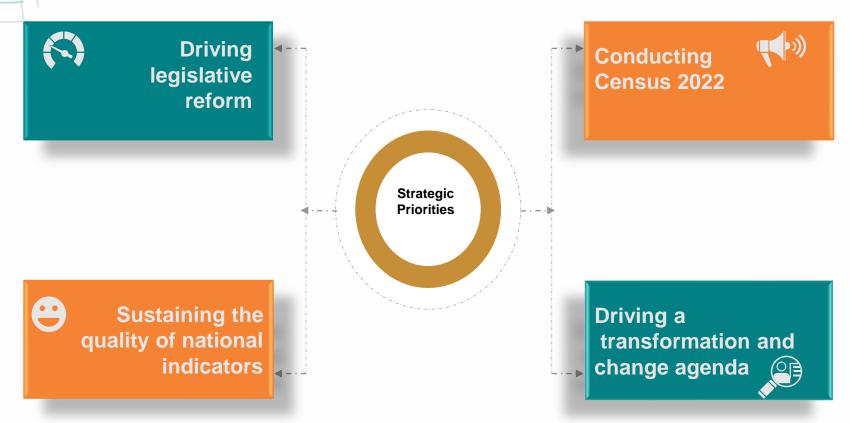
- Insightful data
- Agile operating model
- Interconnected statistical systems
- Transformed capabilities







Strategic priorities for 2022/23









2022/23

Organisational Performance



What we do: Measure society



Education and skills



Unemployment and job creation



Health and vital events



Poverty, inequality & population dynamics



Housing and access to basic service delivery



Governance, Crime & Public safety

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS







What we do: Measure the economy



Economic performance



Price stability



Financial performance of government and private sector



Primary, secondary & tertiary sector



Environment and agriculture



Tourism and transport

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

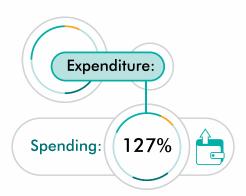


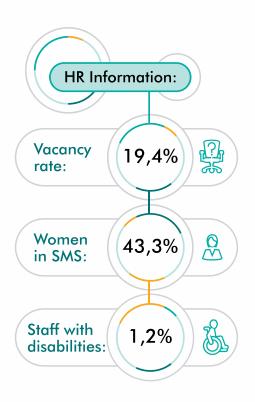




Organisational performance @ a glance













93,6%

365 targets achieved from 390 planned targets



Clean audit finding on performance information

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS







Branch performance

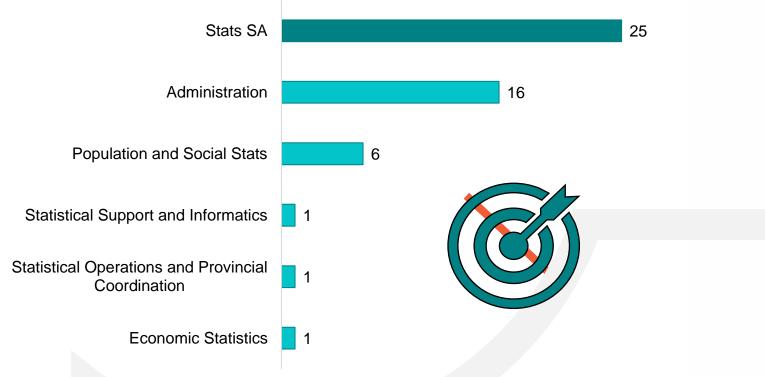
Administration 38% Statistical Support and... 87% 89% Population and Social Statistics Statistical Operations and... 94% **Economic Statistics** 100% 100% Methodology and Statistical... 100% SA National Statistics System







Targets not achieved









Major reasons for targets not achieved

Dependency on stakeholders (internal & external)



Scope changes/ internal processes

HR constraints (vacancies not filled)

Census extension







2022/23

Key Achievements



Outcome 1: Insightful data

Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions



Strategic Water Source Areas

· Compiled discussion document on **Natural Capital Accounts for** Strategic Water Source Areas in SA

Census 2022

- Finalised data collection in May 2022
- Conducted Post **Enumeration Survey (PES)**







Outcome 2: Agile Operating Model

The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible

CPI goes digital • Rolled out the Price Information by Mobile Application (PRIMA) Modernising the Statistics Value chain

Geospatial frame

- Digital navigation to collection point
- Digital data capturing connected to census

Census and PES goes digital

 Deployed 3 modes of data collection, namely CAPI, CATI & CAWI

BPM

- Introduced Business Process
 Management (BPM) to improve business operations
- Commenced with mapping business processes







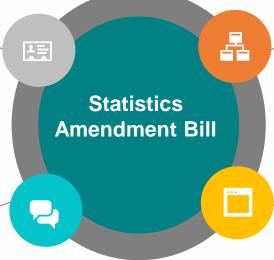
Outcome 3: Interconnected statistical system

People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms

Innovations

Legislative reform

 Cabinet approved Draft Amendment Bill for tabling in Parliament



Partnerships

Signed MoUs with:

- COEGA; and
- Independent Communication Authority (ICASA)
- Dept of Science and Innovation
- South African Police Service

International engagements

Hosted delegations

- Other National Statistics Agencies (Kenya, Eswatini, Mozambique, Pakistan & Nigeria)
- UN organisations (Global Gender Statistics Programme)

Quality frameworks

- Developed and piloted SASQAF (for administrative records)
- SASQAF portal for self-assessment
- Clearance reports for SAPS (crime statistics) and Dept of Science and Technology (Research & development survey)







Outcome 4: Transformed capability

The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

Innovations

Technology

 Developed 4 domains for Enterprise Architecture platform

Digital business transformation and change

People

- Commenced with Skills development strategy
- Rolled out digital training approach for Census and PES (trained more than 100 000 fieldworkers)

Transformation & change

- Launched a Staff Opinion Survey
- Launched a Pull-her-up campaign
- Introduced an Executive Coaching programme to lead Transformation & Change

Systems development

- Automating the statistics value chain (Frames, data collection and analysis)
- Website revamp







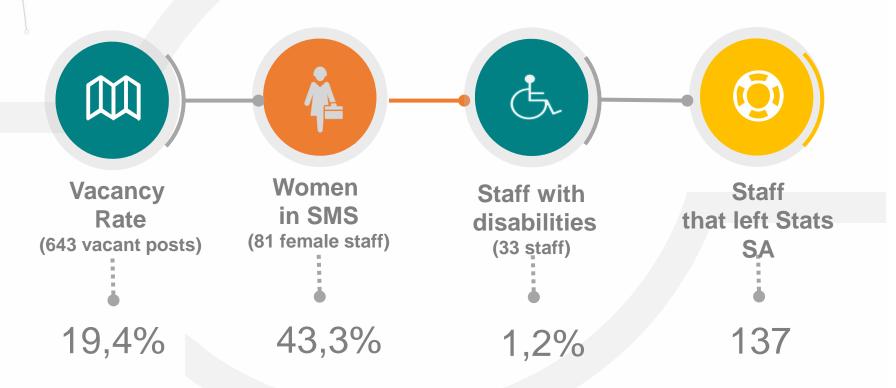
2022/23

Human resource Performance



Key human resource indicators

As at the end of March 2023









Human resource information

Filled posts by Gender



1215 Male staff

45,5%



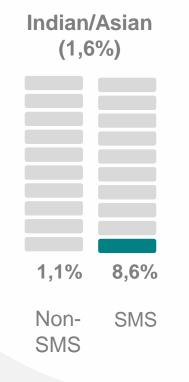


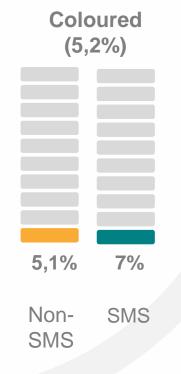


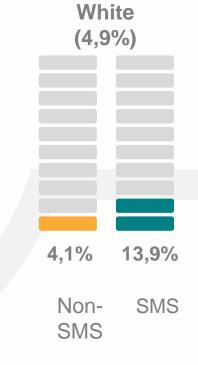
Human resource information

Filled posts by population group: SMS and Non-SMS staff







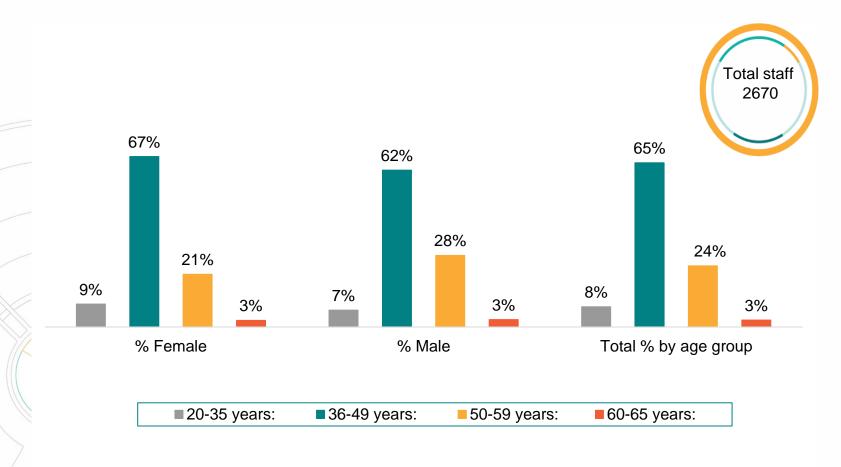






Human resource information

Organisational Age Profile









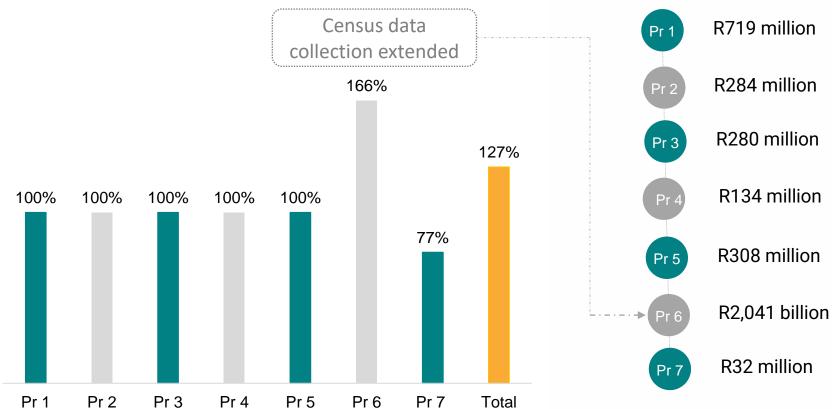
2022/23

Financial Performance



Financial performance

Programme expenditure







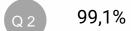


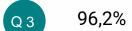
Financial performance

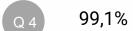
Actual spending per economic classification

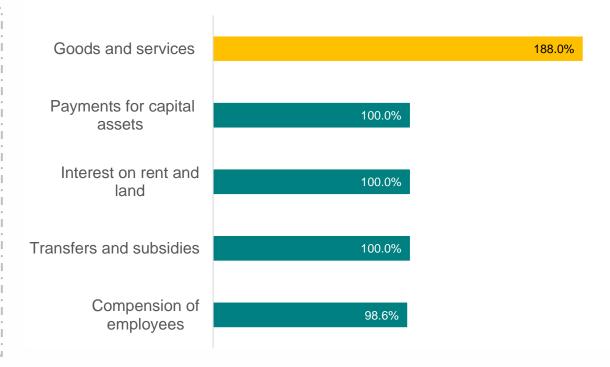
Invoices paid within 30 days

















Financial performance

Audit Opinion



Performance Information



Compliance With Legislation



Unqualified audit opinion

Emphasis of matters

- Unauthorised expenditure
- Irregular expenditure

Clean audit opinion

Material findings

- Expenditure management
- Procurement and contract mgt
- Consequence management





Strategic risks

Demand

Demand far outweighs supply

Mitigation: Census: baseline for
the statistical information system
in South Africa
Invest in strategic partnerships



Supply

Discontinued and reduced surveys

Mitigation: Poverty & Inequality –

IES data collection commenced

Various thematic reports on Census

2022

Research alternative data sources

Business Operating Model

Continues to be disrupted by factors in the external (e.g. electricity crisis) & internal environment (frame outdated)

Mitigation: Modernise the

Statistical Value Chain; use of alternative data sources

Resources

High vacancy rate (Internal churn)
Baseline funding: Warm bodies not
affordable

Limited funding to implement strategy

Mitigation: Reprioritisation, filling of critical vacancies







5-Year Strategic priorities

Driving Legislative reform Sustain & protect the quality of national indicators

Drive business transformation & change







www.statssa.gov.za

The road to Census 2022



Background

What are some of the key Census 2022 innovations?

Statistics South Africa's **first digital census**



- **COVID-19** pandemic biggest census project disruptor:
 - ❖ Pilot
 - Main census
- Census planning and implementation affected
- Shifting of Census reference point from October to February
 Possible impact on indicators
- Multi modal data collection approaches: CAPI, CAWI, CATI
- Changes in training mode to mitigate impact
- Extended enumeration period
 - Staggered enumeration completion

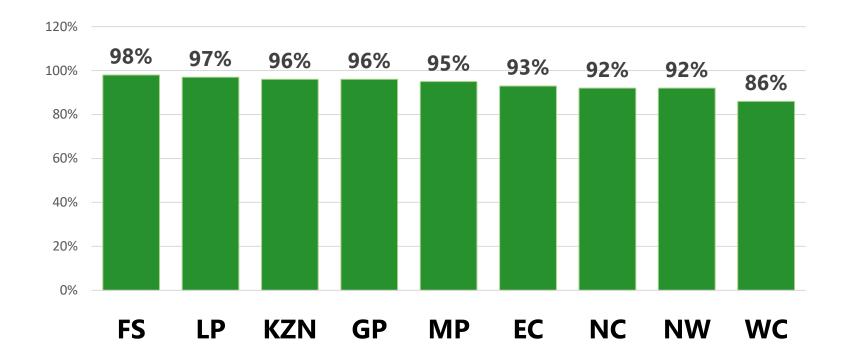
Quality Matters

What are some of the key Census 2022 innovations?

Data quality assurance processes built in all census phases including:

- In-built validation rules in data collection instruments;
- Fieldwork monitoring throughout enumeration period;
- Minimal editing and imputations;
- Use of independent technical experts to evaluate census 2022 processes and data;
- Validation of census 2022 data against previous censuses.

Quality Matters: Data Collection Rate



Post Enumeration Survey

What are some of the key Census 2022 innovations?

- A PES is an independent survey conducted immediately after Census
 enumeration as part of quality evaluation for the Census; It evaluates the
 quality of census data by measuring the extent of coverage and content errors;
 - **Coverage error** is a measure of how many persons or households were missed or counted more than once;
 - Content error indicates the quality of key characteristics in the census;
- AND provides a statistically informed basis for adjusting the census count.

Undercount – Persons and households

- United Nations acclaimed methods used to identify those omitted or counted more than once during Census taking.
- The persons that were missed were accounted for and the count adjusted.
- The same UN methods, are used to
 - Assure quality of key variables and
 - check the veracity of our data.

Province	Net undercount rate for persons (%)	Net undercount rate for households (%)
Western Cape	35,58	36,30
Eastern Cape	32,40	27,24
Northern Cape	33,41	27,14
Free State	20,95	17,93
KwaZulu-Natal	34,67	27,93
North West	23,33	23,05
Gauteng	30,79	35,82
Mpumalanga	35,26	32,00
Limpopo	23,53	24,83
RSA	31,06	30,49

Measurement of Content Errors - PES

The quality of the following population characteristics was measured:

- Population group,
- Sex,
- Age group,
- Marital status,
- · Relationship to head of household, and
- Country of birth

The **aggregated index of inconsistency** measures the level of consistency or variability between Census and PES.

Findings: No characteristics were reported with high aggregated index of inconsistency.

Population



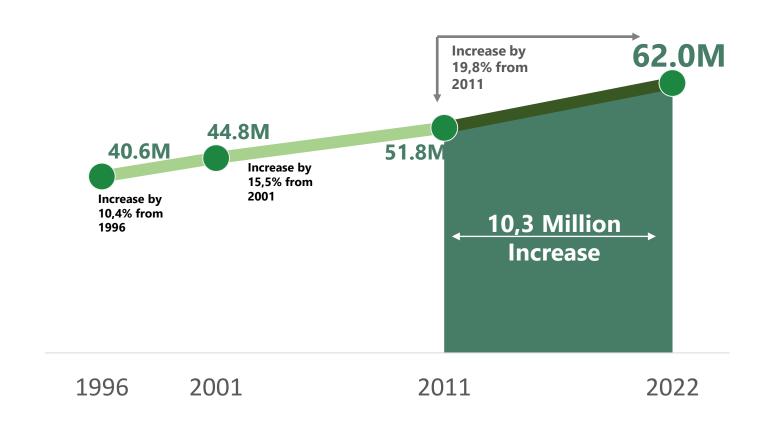




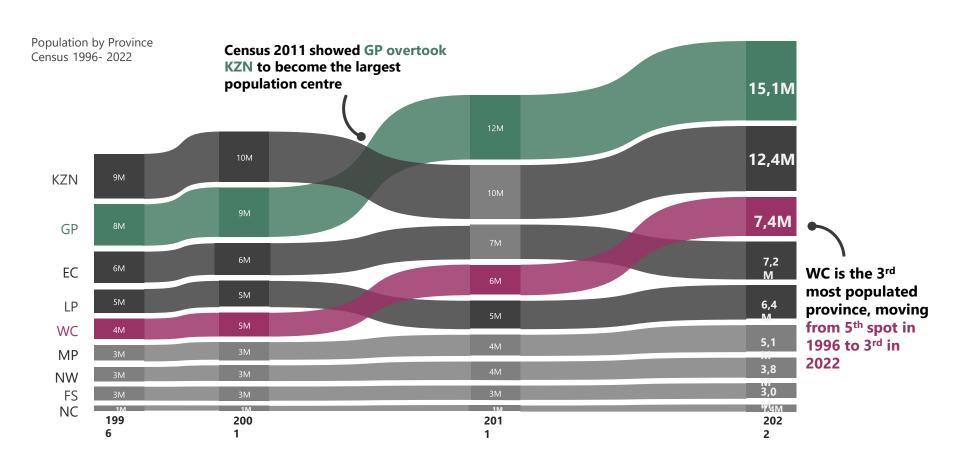
South Africa's Population on 2 February 2022

62,027,503

South Africa's population increased by 19,8% from 2011 to 2022



The population landscape in South Africa changed between 1996 and 2022



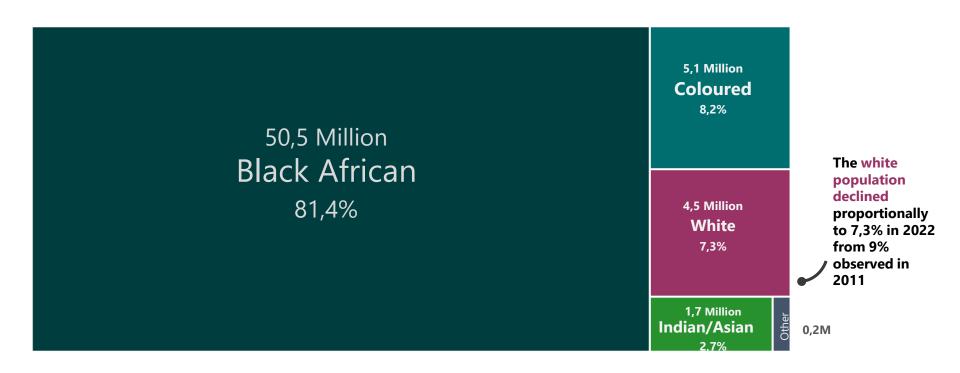
Demographics



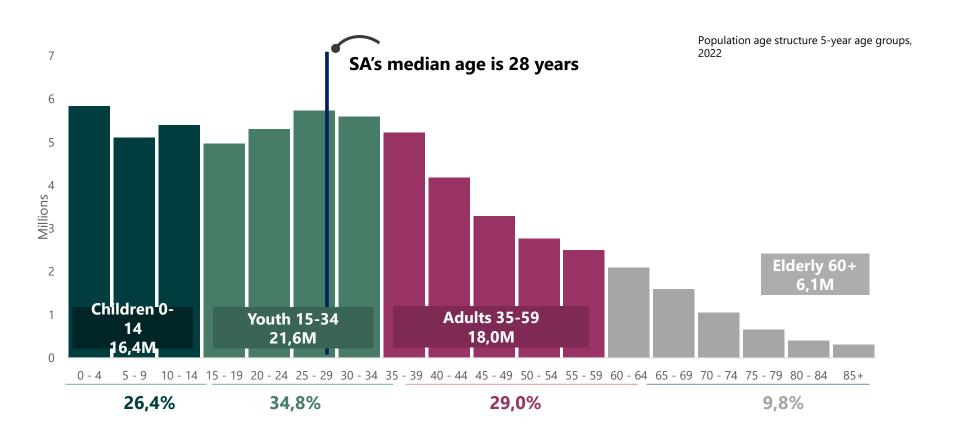




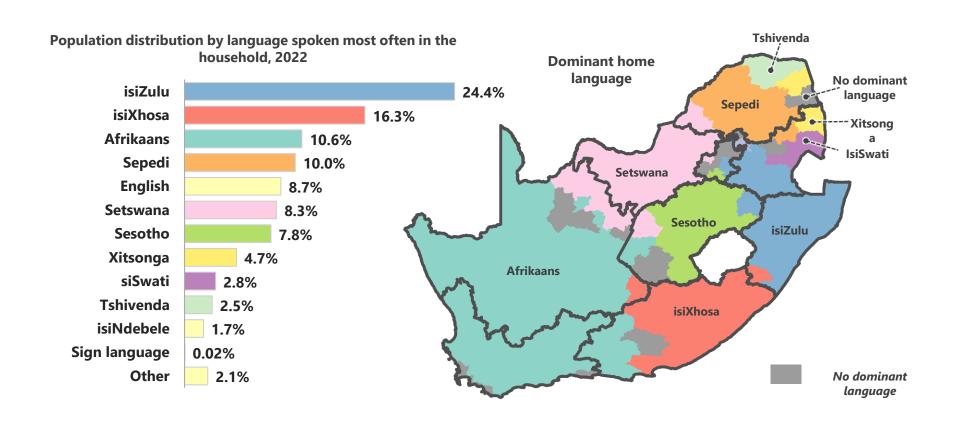
At 81,4% the Black African population group constitutes the largest proportion of SA's population, followed by Coloured at 8,2%



61,2% of South Africa's population is under 35 years old



South Africa exhibits a unique distribution of languages across the country



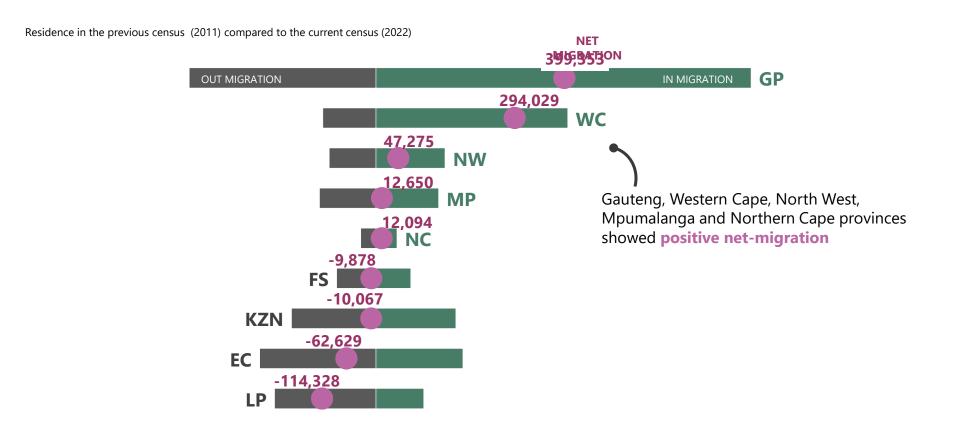
Migration





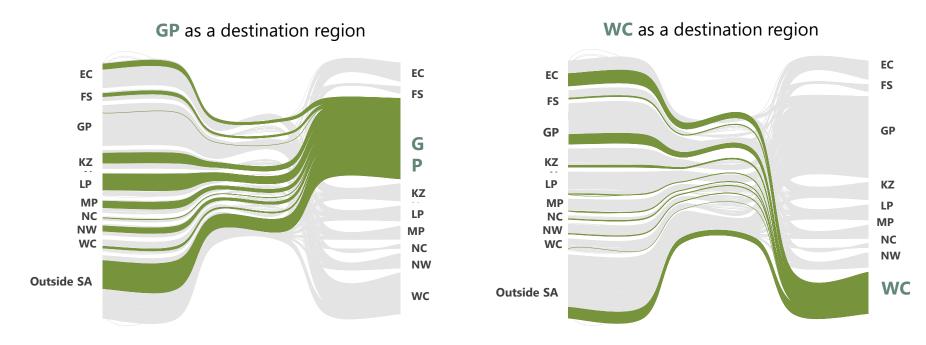


Between 2011 and 2022 GP received a net amount of almost 400 000 persons moving into the province



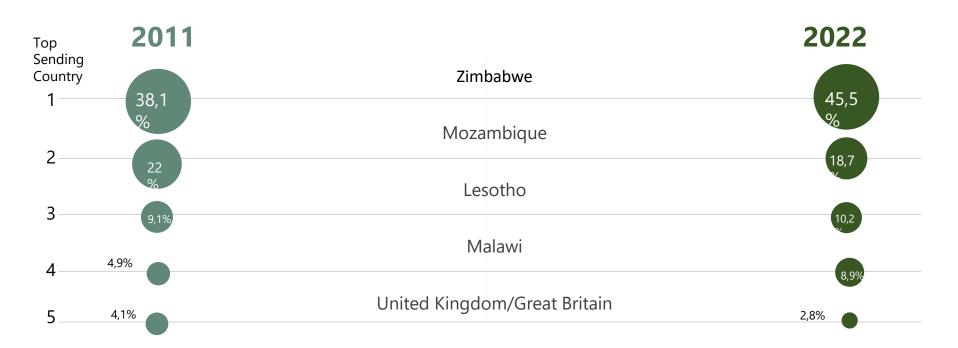
The top two receiving provinces Gauteng and Western Cape show differing migration flows

Residence in the previous census (2011) compared to the current census (2022)



The top five sending countries remained the same between the two and represent more than 85% of all migrants in 2022

Distribution of top 5 sending countries to South Africa, Census 2011 and 2022



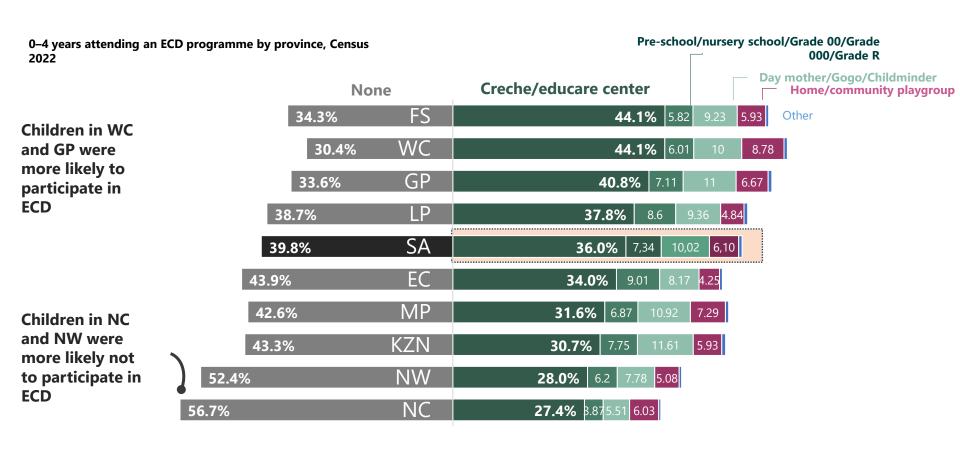
Education



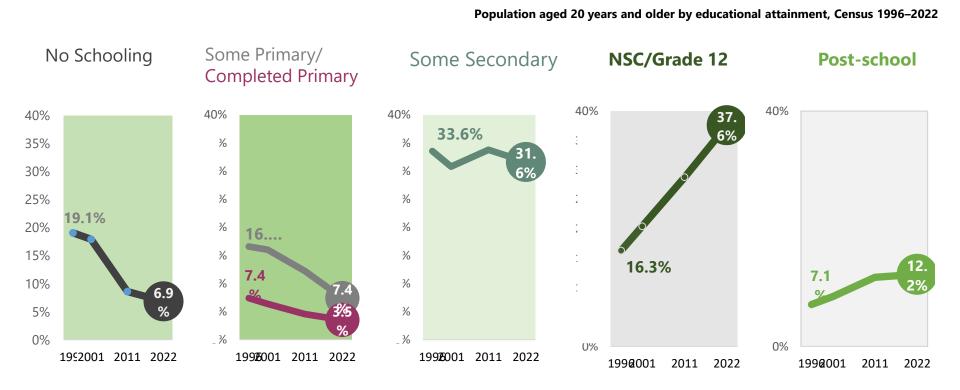




Six out of ten children aged 0-4 years had access to some form of early childhood development (ECD) program

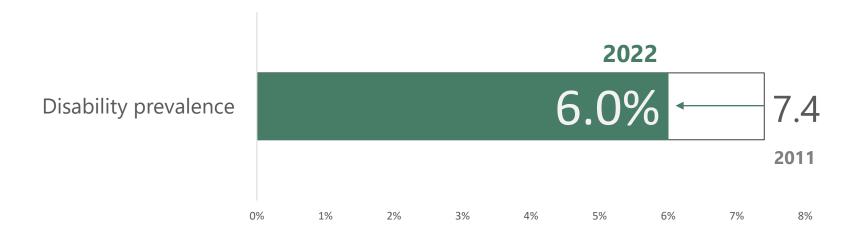


The percentage of **persons aged 20 years and older** who completed secondary education more than doubled from 16,3% in 1996 to 37,6% in 2022



Prevalence of disability has declined from 7,4% to 6,0% between 2011 and 2022

Disability prevalence, Census 2011 and 2022



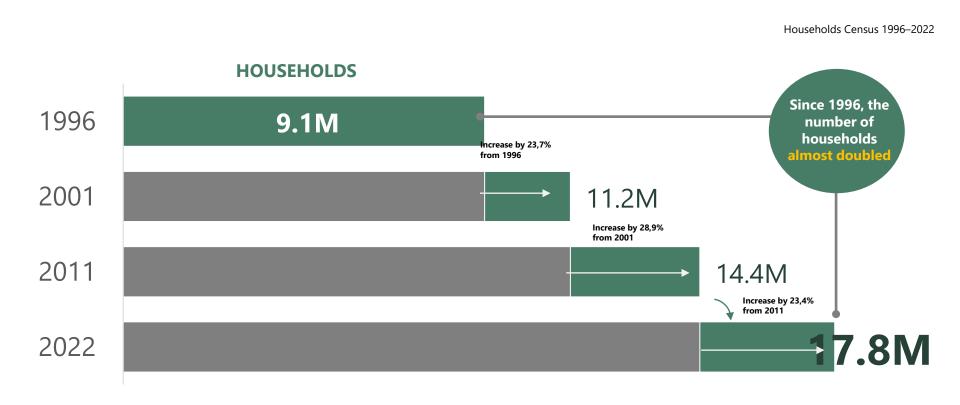
Housing and Households



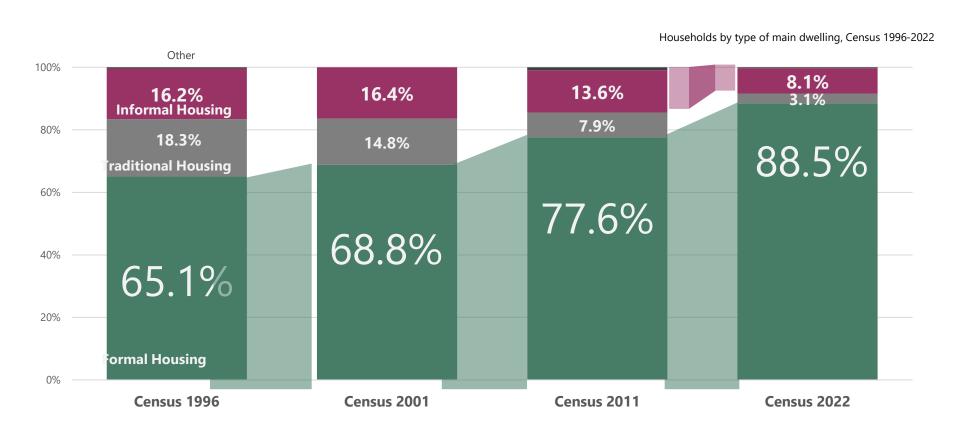




17,8 million households in Census 2022



Households that resided in formal dwellings increased sharply from 65,1% in 1996 to 88,5% in 2022



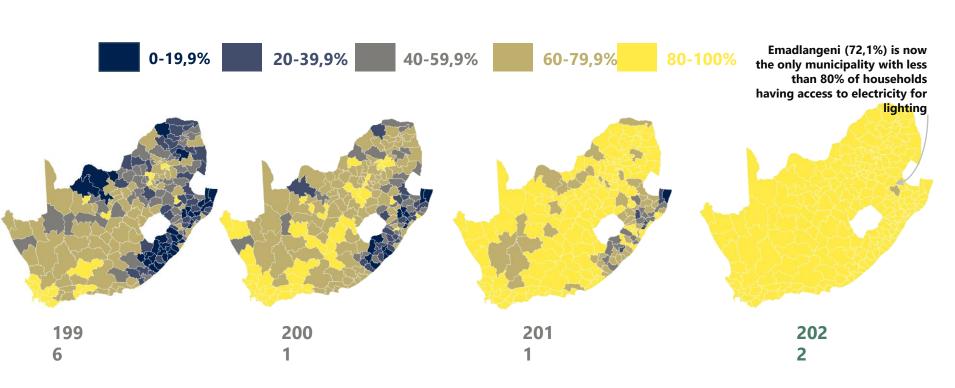
Service Delivery







Access to electricity for lighting in SA went from 58,1% in 1996 to 94,7% in 2022



Households by access electricity for lighting by municipality, Census 2022

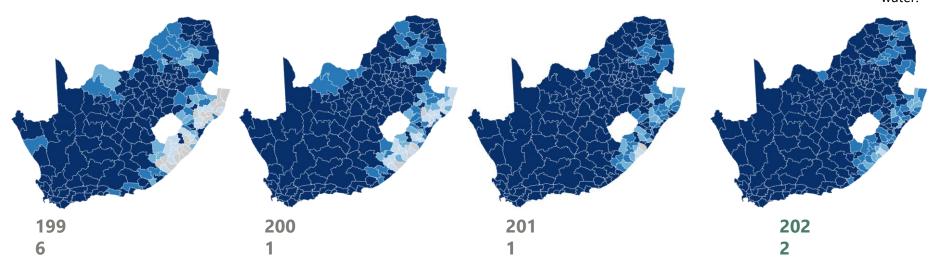
In 2022, over four-fifths (82,4%) of households in the country had access to piped water either inside their dwelling or inside their yard

Households by access to piped water by municipality, Census 2022

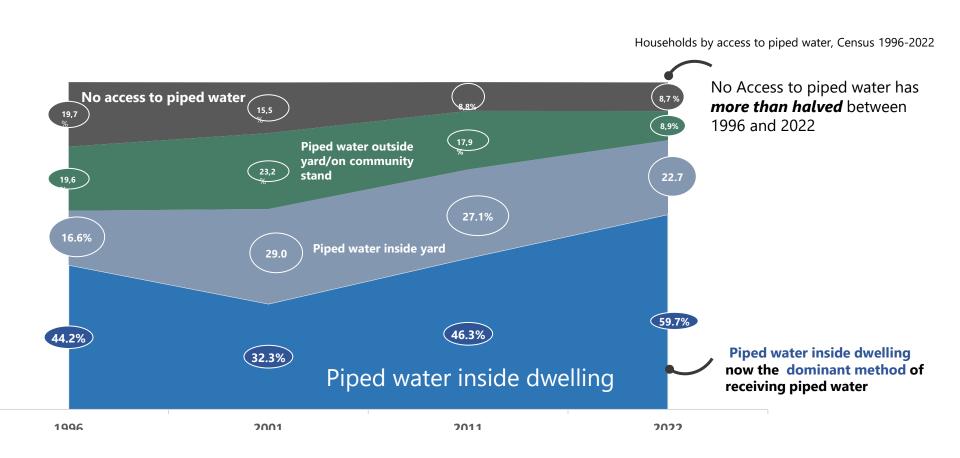
Percentage access to piped water



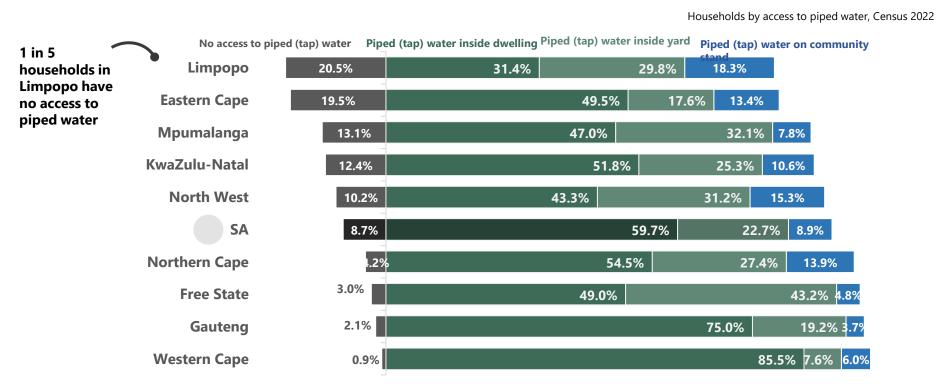
There remains is a sizeable proportion of households in Limpopo (20,5%) and Eastern Cape (19,5%) with no access to piped water.



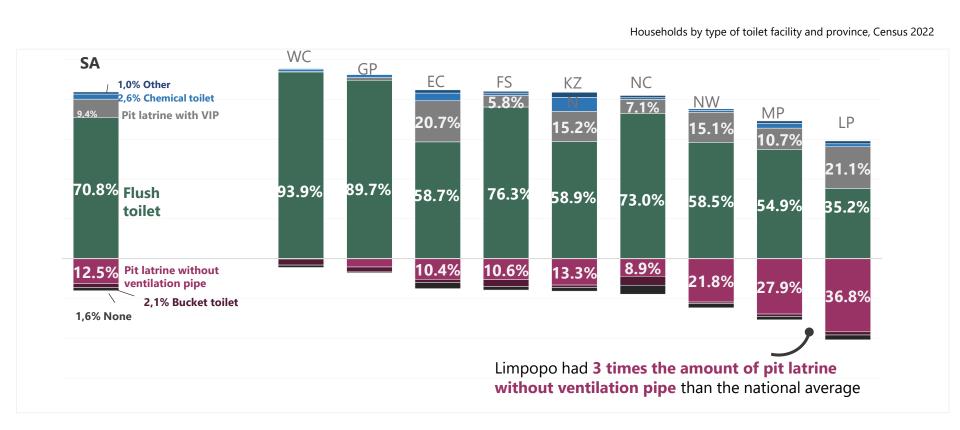
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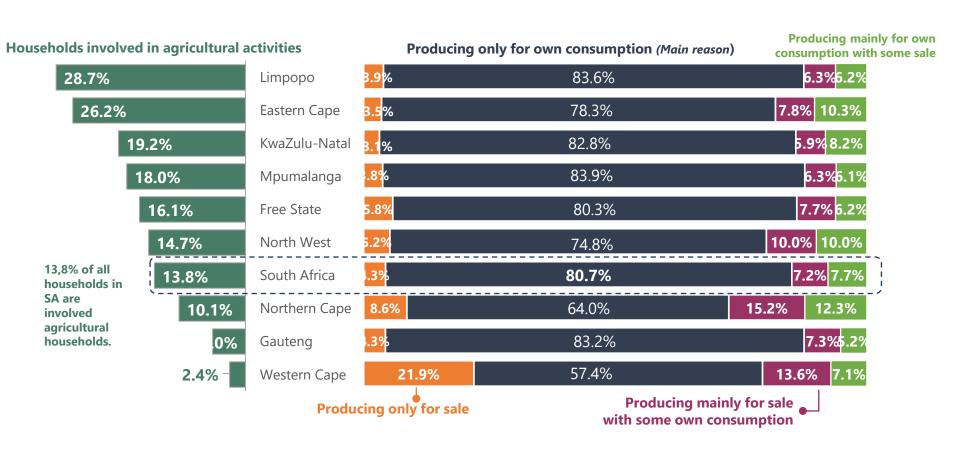
Over the period 1996-2022, percentage of households with no access to piped water halved (from 19,7% to 8,7%)



Households that resided in Western Cape (93,9%) and Gauteng (89,7%) had greater access to flush toilets



Most households reported agricultural activity for own consumption





Ndzi Hela Kwala



