



Work Programme 2018/19

Book 1

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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# Work Programme 2018/19

## Book 1

Statistics South Africa, 2018  
Risenga Maluleke, Statistician-General

## **Work Programme 2018/19 (Book 1) Statistics South Africa**

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data  
Work Programme 2018/19 (Book 1) Statistics South Africa

RP80/2018  
112pp  
ISBN: 978-0-621-46183-1

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## Official sign-off

In terms of section 5.1(a) of the Statistics Act, the Minister must on the recommendation of the Statistician-General prioritise the work programme in accordance with the purpose and statistical principles contemplated in section 3, and both having been advised in this regard by the Council. Section 7(1)(e) states that the Statistician-General determines and exercises final responsibility regarding the implementation of the work programme of Statistics South Africa.

In terms of Part 5, Section 9 of the Treasury regulations, the Accounting Officer of an institution must ensure that the institution has a strategic plan with a planning horizon of at least five years that complies; as well as an Annual Performance Plan (APP) covering the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The compilation of the work programme (also called the annual performance plan) has been guided by the Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans as prescribed by the National Treasury. The core focus of the strategy is about providing empirical evidence to inform the nation on planning, policy development, monitoring and evaluation, and decision-making. The work programme is compiled according to strategic outcomes and strategic objectives as captured in the strategic plan in line with state priorities and not according to budget programmes. Programmes contribute to various strategic outcomes and objectives as Stats SA is structured according to collection method and not according to outputs. This implies that data collected from businesses are managed by Programme 2 whilst data collected from households are managed by Programme 3. It is for this reason that the strategic objectives are not designed according to budget programmes, but rather on delivering the strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve over the next five years. The outputs of these programmes are inter-linked to inform the development indicators of the country. All performance indicators and targets are however individually linked to a programme and subprogramme.

The work programme for 2018/19 consists of two books and an addendum.

**Book 1:** outlines the high level strategic overview including the situational analysis, an overview of the 2018/19 budget and MTEF estimates as well as the programme and subprogramme information. Book 1 will be available in print and electronic format and can also be accessed on the Stats SA website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

**Book 2:** is about the implementation of the annual performance plan that covers in detail the 5 strategic outcomes and 19 strategic objectives and the statistical themes aiming to inform the country's development outcomes and indicators. The performance indicators and targets are covered in three tables. Table 1 covers the 5-year strategic plan, Table 2 outlines the medium and annual targets, and Table 3 outlines the quarterly targets. The quarterly and annual reports and releases are based on the targets as set out in this book. Book 2 will be available in electronic format only and on the Stats SA website.

**Addendum:** The Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs) is attached as an addendum to the work programme. TIDs provide a brief explanation of what the indicator is, with enough detail to give a general understanding of the indicator. The TIDs are available on the Stats SA website.

It is hereby certified that this Work Programme, for 2018/19:

- Was developed by the Management of Statistics South Africa reporting to the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of Statistics South Africa; and
- Accurately reflects the performance targets which Statistics South Africa will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2018/19.



Mr B Mathunjwa  
Chief Financial Officer



Ms C de Klerk  
Chief Director: Strategy



Mr R Maluleke  
Statistician-General



Dr NC Dlamini-Zuma  
Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

## **Foreword by the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**



Our beloved country South Africa has strong institutions that support our young democracy. In recent times the world has witnessed a seamless leadership transition on the executive arm of our state, in a manner that demonstrated the maturity of our nation and the patience of our citizenry. The culture of love for our country continues to permeate through our society in every facet of life. As a united front, our nation will be able to tackle the triple scourge of unemployment, poverty and inequality. As we do so we require a national statistics agency – Statistics South Africa – that continues to discharge its duties with the diligence of impartiality.

Stats SA has followed in the footsteps of the democratisation programme, aiding such a programme without prejudice, fear or favour. It was Stats SA that responded to the clarion call of our icon, Nelson Mandela, by going out there to conduct the first ever census in a democratic South Africa. Census '96 has laid a foundation for our democratic edifice, thus forming a basis for us to know how many our people are as well as where they work and live. This census has given rise to an inclusive rubric of data which seek to unite our people by counting them as one. Before the dawn of democracy, our people had yearned for a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic society.

The culture of evidence-based policy formulation is cruising throughout the world. Our country strives to inculcate this practice as we search for better ways to bring about meaningful development and emancipation. Stats SA continues to provide a basis of information over which our nation can negotiate development targets. The National Development Plan (NDP) – a trailblazer for our esteemed Vision 2030 – has set developmental targets that we would like to achieve as a country. These targets have been accepted by government and members of civil society alike. It is the role of Stats SA to ensure that we have all the requisite information that is needed to craft appropriate targets. Stats SA should do so while maintaining its independence so that the process of crafting policy positions is sanitised from the methods of producing the numbers. That way, the numbers that are used to shape policy will maintain their integrity in the planning, monitoring and evaluation of our programmes. In the end, the numbers will become an enabler for citizens and for those of us in leadership to engage in meaningful discussions for sustainable development.

Stats SA continues to play its role among other key players on the continent and in the world. The 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses (RPHC) commenced in 2015 and will conclude in 2024. During this time, Stats SA will not only undertake our own census in 2021, but will also work with other African countries to ensure that our continent is counted. The data from the RPHC will form a bedrock for enhancing Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS). Furthermore, Africa cannot continue to be on the margins of industrial development. African national statistics offices are at the coal front of the data and digital revolution, which is a critical cog in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. These initiatives will not only contribute to the rejuvenation of our economies, but also to the better measurement thereof. That way, Africa's Agenda 2063 would be rooted in solid empirical evidence. The contribution of Africa to the world's development and measurement agenda subscribes to the notion of leaving no one behind, as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals.

As part of our country's institutional stability, Stats SA has witnessed recent changes of leadership at the helm. I wish to thank Dr Pali Lehohla for his outstanding leadership of Stats SA and for the role he played for Africa and the world. I am pleased that the current Statistician-General, Mr Risenga Maluleke, has honed his skills and expertise in Stats SA over a period of two decades. I am confident that Stats SA's work programme for 2018/19 will place us on a pedestal of a nation at work that measures its progress. I therefore would like to give it my support.

Dr NC Dlamini-Zuma  
Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

## **Foreword by the Chair of the Statistics Council**



The Work Programme for 2017/18 was considered in terms of section 5(1)(a) of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which states that 'The Minister must, on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, prioritise the work programme of Statistics South Africa in accordance with the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3 and both having been advised by the statistics council.'

At this time it is important to recall that there has been an initiative for the strengthening of the South African National Statistics System, which was necessitated by an acute need for the improvement of the architecture of the South African National Statistics System with the view of paving a way for the development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics, which will expand the production of official statistics in the country through the involvement of other organs of the state. There is sufficient progress in the reform of the Statistics Act. National, continental and global consultation processes have been concluded and the amendments to the act are being finalised. It is expected that the amended act shall be in place during the second quarter of this fiscal year. The amended act will enable South Africa to respond to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the Africa Agenda 2063 and the National Development Plan.

The implementation of the amendments will take place within an environment of stringent fiscal policy. To this end there are new initiatives in Stats SA that are aimed at efficiency improvement. Such improvements will enable cost-effective state-wide statistical production, processing and dissemination.

The succession plan that was embarked upon some years back is yielding positively in that it produced a strong bench for succession into a leadership role when circumstance demands, and in this case, an internal candidate has ascended to the position of Statistician-General. While wishing the new Statistician-General, Risenga Maluleke, success in providing service to the country, Council also wishes to recall the exceptional leadership and service of the erstwhile Statistician-General, Dr Pali Lehohla, and we wish him well in his future endeavours.

Council wants to thank the Statistician-General for his vision of collective leadership, passion and commitment in advancing the course of statistics locally, on the continent and globally. Council wishes to thank Minister Radebe for his support and leadership, and we wish him continued success in his new assignment.

Our new Minister, Dr Dlamini-Zuma, is not new to the area of official statistics, the application thereof in improving the living conditions of people, and is conversant with the work we do in both the continent and globally. As the architect of the Africa Agenda 2063 we feel empowered that the role of official statistics in evidence-based decision-making and the monitoring of policy is enhanced.

Mr MB Mphahlele  
Chairperson: Statistics Council

## Introduction by the Statistician-General



On 01 November 2017 I assumed the position of Statistician-General of our country, South Africa. I have inherited a solid organisation. Solid in that we have a competent team of people in leadership, management and all facets of operations.

Members of the Exco collective have an average service of about 20 years in Stats SA. We take pride in the work done in all corners of the organisation, knowing that it follows the value chain of statistical production. The Statistics Act, on the home front, and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, at a global level, continue to guide us to stay true to form. My commitment to South Africa is to uphold the integrity and independence of official statistics in order to ensure evidence-based planning, policy formulation and implementation.

At the dawn of the 4th work programme, the organisation finds itself within a data and digital revolution which is evident by the changing nature of the data landscape, growing data requirements and fast developments in technology and data tools. The role of data and statistics within this fast-paced changing environment must ensure that nobody is left behind. The organisation is at conversation on how we will be responding to these opportunities within an environment of limited financial resources.

Change for 2018/19 is inevitable and the priorities we have set ourselves include:

**Driving legislative reform:** The revision of the statistics legislation to drive statistical reform will focus on strengthening statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service and institutional arrangements. The amended Statistics Act will be delivered in 2018/19.

**Maintaining basic statistics:** Basic statistics forms the foundation of our national statistics system. In order to sustain the quality of our basic statistics, the organisation will focus its efforts and resources to ensure basic statistics are protected.

**Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistics value chain:** Technology and new statistical methodologies will be our strategic enablers to innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency. In 2018, the department will be transiting from manual processes in data collection using the Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) to the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology in its household surveys programme. Digitisation of our work methods will enable us to deliver faster, smarter and more cost-effectively.

**Transformation and organisational reform:** The transformation and modernisation programme within a constrained financial environment will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures and people. The organisation will be reprioritising and rationalising its resources, reviewing its business and service delivery model, and the statistical value chain that will lead to business re-engineering, reorganisation and restructuring.

**Institutionalising the integrated indicator framework:** The organisation is in the process of developing an integrated indicator framework that aligns policy agendas at global (SDGs), continental (Agenda 2063; SADC) and national levels (NDP, MTSF, PGDPs, DGDPs & IDPs) as the basis of what needs to be measured in the national statistics system. This framework will be at the centre of the planning and measurement agenda of the country.

**Planning for Census 2021:** Planning for South Africa's next population census, which is scheduled for 2021, will commence in 2018/19. This planning process will be followed by the design and development of new and innovative collection methodologies, with testing and preparatory work for developing the geospatial information frame.

In the implementation of the 2018/19 work programme, Stats SA will heed the call of the President to undertake our responsibility with efficiency, diligence and integrity in line with the Principles of Batho Pele and the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

I would like to thank the former Statistician-General, Dr Pali Lehohla, for his impeccable service over the past 17 years to Stats SA, our country, Africa and the world. I would also like to thank the former Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Honourable Jeff Radebe, for his unfailing support to Stats SA and the statistics system at large. In the same token, let me express our appreciation as Stats SA that President Ramaphosa has deemed it appropriate to appoint Honourable Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma as Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. We wish to welcome Dr Dlamini-Zuma, and we at Stats SA are privileged to benefit from her distinguished leadership.

Mr RB Maluleke  
Statistician-General





## Strategic overview

## 1. Strategic overview

### 1.1 Introduction

'Our country has entered a period of change. While change can produce uncertainty, even anxiety, it also offers great opportunities for renewal and revitalisation, and for progress.' (President Cyril Ramaphosa, State of the National Address 2018)

Empirical evidence, and statistics in particular, is critical in times of change to serve as reference points of where we are, how far we have come and the road yet to be travelled to reach our targets as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP).

The NDP, African Union Agenda 2063 and United Nations Agenda 2030 advocate for living standards of the poor to be raised to a minimum level. For this to be achieved, South Africa has to create jobs and employment opportunities for its people through radical economic transformation.

The NDP presents a long-term strategy to increase employment and broaden opportunities through education, vocational training and work experience, public employment programmes, health and nutrition, public transport and access to information to create a better life for all. In working towards realising the vision of the NDP, short-term interventions as well as long-term strategies will have to be deployed to have a large-scale effect on poverty, inequality and unemployment.

One of the key strategic enablers underpinning and informing the NDP is the use of data and statistics, to come up with a comprehensive plan that will respond to the emerging needs to ensure sustainable and inclusive development. Measurement of progress and development against the plan will enable the state to improve on its policy development and implementation and evidence-based decision-making.

In a declining financial environment, it has never been so important for Stats SA to drive a transformative agenda for official statistics in the country built on a sound legislative foundation. Stats SA aims to become an agile, flexible and capable organisation that improves its efficiency by doing more with less in order to be more responsive to the growing policy agendas, the emerging demands of users, the data explosion, and the rapid advancement in technology.

In 2018/19, Stats SA will be focusing on the following priorities:

**Legislative reform:** Stats SA will be delivering an Amended Statistics Act that will drive statistical reform in the country, with particular emphasis on statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service and institutional arrangements. Coordination between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

**Maintaining basic statistics:** Basic statistics forms the foundation of any national statistics system. Over the past 10 years, the organisation has invested a lot of time and effort in raising the quality and proficiency of economic and social statistics. The budget cuts in the MTEF have put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk. In order to sustain this investment and trust of our users, as well as to raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand, requires the organisation to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure that the basic statistics are maintained and delivered.

**Integrated indicator framework:** An integrated indicator framework has been developed that aligns policy agendas at global (SDGs), continental (Agenda 2063; SADC) and national level (NDP, MTSF, PGDPs, DGDPs & IDPs) as the basis of what needs to be measured in the national statistics system. These indicators will provide a clear basis for understanding the problem statement to be addressed in planning, as well as monitoring progress and evaluating results. During 2018/19, the organisation will focus on rolling out the integrated indicator framework among organs of state in order to strengthen statistical coordination and production in the statistical system.

**Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistical value chain:** Technology and new statistical methodologies will be our strategic enablers to innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency. In 2018/19, the department will be transitioning from manual processes in data collection using the Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) to using the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology in its household surveys programme. Digitisation of our work methods will enable us to deliver faster, smarter and more cost-effectively.

**Planning for Census 2021:** Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical survey any country and national statistics agency can undertake. Planning for South Africa's next population census, which is scheduled for 2021, will commence in 2018/19. This planning process will be followed by the design and development of new and innovative collection methodologies, with testing and preparatory work for developing the geospatial information frame.

**Transformation and organisational reform:** The transformation and modernisation programme within a constrained financial environment will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures and people. We will focus our efforts on achieving national transformation targets in terms of gender, youth and disability. The organisation will be reprioritising and rationalising its resources, reviewing its business and service delivery model, and the statistical value chain that will lead to business re-engineering, reorganisation and restructuring.

The task ahead of us requires a culture of collective leadership that is humane in driving change and diversity.

## 1.2 The strategic direction

Stats SA has crafted its strategic direction for the period 2015/16–2019/20 in response to an ever-changing internal and external environment. The strategy responds to the information demand of the National Development Plan (NDP), Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and other stakeholders. Below is an outline of the strategy.

### Vision

To deliver: The South Africa I know, the home I understand

### Mission

To lead and partner in statistical systems and products for evidence-based decisions

### Values

- **Integrity:** We take accountability for the quality of information delivered by striving to deliver products and services in a transparent and ethical way. We ensure that our products are fit for use and aligned to internationally recognised best practice;
- **Empowering partnerships:** We create opportunities for organisational and individual growth. We will treat one other with mutual respect and harness diversity to advance organisational effectiveness. We foster partnerships to achieve better coordination and collaboration; and
- **Service excellence:** We strive to deliver more products and services to satisfy user needs through operational excellence and value for money, and by continuously increasing our productivity through innovation.

### Overall strategic goal and thrust

The overall strategic goal is to increase the supply and use of official and other quality statistics for transparency, accountability, results-based management and transformation through coordination, integration and innovation.

### Strategic impact

The impact of the strategy is evidence-based development and transformation that will “improve the quality of life of all citizens”.

## 1.3 Strategic outcomes

Stats SA has defined five strategic outcomes to be achieved over the medium to long term. These outcomes are aligned to the development outcomes in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF):

### 1.3.1 Strategic Outcome 1: An informed nation

*Goal statement:* By 2020, statistical products and services have been expanded to better meet planning, monitoring and evaluation, and policy needs through coordination, integration and innovation. Statistics is used by the nation and other stakeholders at large for knowledge, information and evidence-based decisions. We have increased stakeholder engagement to ensure that the statistical products and services are more responsive and relevant to their needs. Key indicators for success are:

- A statistics production system capable of generating integrated indicators for use
- A geostatistical platform providing superior geostatistical outputs for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- An informatics web-enabled environment for a new breed of unified production and use (Pro-users of statistics)
- Five administrative registers are used as complementary data sources
- Stakeholder satisfaction index (opinion on products, services and use)

*Goal statement:* By 2030, a statistical information system responds to the information demands of the NDP that informs development and transformation.

The following strategic objectives have been identified to achieve an *Informed nation*:



### 1.3.2 Strategic Outcome 2: Trusted statistics

*Goal statement:* By 2020, the statistical value chain is based on sound statistical quality principles in line with international standards and classifications that engender trust in our products. Key indicators for success are:

- 10% of statistical series are certified as official
- Five independent evaluations have been conducted
- Two international standards adopted and implemented
- Delighted users of statistical products

*Goal statement:* By 2030, users and the public are delighted and have confidence and trust in official statistics as it is common knowledge and practice that statistics produced in the National Statistics System (NSS) are based on statistical quality principles and international best practices.

The following strategic objectives have been identified to achieve *Trusted statistics*:



### 1.3.3 Strategic Outcome 3: Partners in statistics

*Goal statement:* By 2020, Stats SA is leading statistical coordination in the country. Partners in the SANSS actively participate in statistical coordination structures, are establishing statistics units to improve the quality of statistics generated, and increase the use of statistics as evidence to inform policy processes. South Africa continues to guide and influence statistical development in the region, continent and the world. Key indicators for success are:

- 20% of municipalities are updating the spatial information frame through collaborative partnerships
- A geo-statistically enabled institution powered by informatics
- 5% of organs of state actively participate in the SANSS
- A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics has been compiled by 2017

*Goal statement:* By 2030, Stats SA is the statistical authority at the heart of the NSS. Collaborative partnerships and statistics units are established within organs of state under the statistical leadership of the Statistician-General. The production of statistics has now become part of the annual performance plans of organs of state and is used for decision-making by all to inform policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation.

The following strategic objectives have been identified to achieve *Partners in statistics*:



#### 1.3.4 Strategic Outcome 4: A capable organisation

*Goal statement:* By 2020, the amended legislative framework enables effective statistical coordination in South Africa. Stats SA will have sustained and improved its good governance practices and systems as evidenced by unqualified audit reports, and complemented by effective accountability practices. Key indicators for success are:

- The amended Statistics Act has been passed by 2017
- Unqualified audit reports (clean audits)
- 100% of household survey collections are technology-driven by 2020
- Turnaround times to delivery of results are within six weeks of survey completion

*Goal statement:* By 2030, Stats SA is a top-performing organ of state and an employer of choice. Technology drives an end-to-end robust statistical production system. Our governance and statistical systems are flexible, efficient and innovative, underpinned by sound governance and statistical methodologies.

The following strategic objectives have been identified to become A capable organisation:



### 1.3.5 Strategic Outcome 5: Statistical leadership

*Goal statement:* By 2020, we have re-skilled our staff for the new environment. We have invested in our schools and tertiary programmes to increase statistical skills at grass roots level. We have empowered municipalities in the production and use of statistics. Management and staff foster shared values. Key indicators for success are:

- 50 staff are empowered in policy research, integrative and spatial analysis
- 100% of fieldwork staff are re-skilled in the use of new technology
- Black African females at senior management level achieve equity

*Goal statement:* By 2030, we are a diverse, transformed and united organisation with the statistical capability to lead the national statistics system. The statistical literacy of citizens and statistical capability in the national statistics system have increased. School leavers are better equipped to understand statistical concepts and the application thereof in their daily lives. A new generation of statistical leaders has been grown to head statistical information systems in the NSS.

The following strategic objectives have been identified to achieve *Statistical leadership as an end state*:



## 1.4 Situation analysis

Stats SA conducted an analysis of both the internal and external environment in order to know and interpret the context and responsiveness of the statistical system to the growing demand for statistical information by international, regional and national stakeholders including government, business and the public at large. Below is a synopsis of the findings:

### 1.4.1 External environment analysis

**National policy context:** The national policy context is based and guided by the National Development Plan (NDP), of which the primary focus is to redress the triple challenges namely poverty, inequality and unemployment for a better life for all. This has been prominent in the SONA, 16 February 2018, where the President said although we are a diverse society with varying political and cultural ideologies, we are one nation that must embrace one another. There are 57 million of us, each with different histories, languages, cultures, experiences, views and interests, yet we are bound together by a common destiny. We are one people, committed to work together to find jobs for our youth; to build factories and roads, houses and clinics; to prepare our children for a world of change and progress; and to build cities and towns where families may be safe, productive and content.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014–2019, outlines the 5-year plan to implement the NDP, and identifies its priorities as:

- Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth and job creation
- Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security
- Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services
- Improving the quality of and expanding access to education and training
- Ensuring quality health care and social security for all citizens
- Fighting corruption and crime
- Contributing to a better Africa and a better world
- Social cohesion and nation building

Measurement of key national issues as outlined in the SONA is critical for measuring change and development in the country. The organisation will have to ensure that all emerging areas of measurement are included in the integrated indicator framework and coordinated and communicated to all stakeholders in the national statistics system. An amended Statistics Act will strengthen statistical coordination in South Africa. The current funding constraints makes it very difficult for Stats SA to successfully respond to these priority areas in terms of the provision of statistics to monitor and inform policy.

**Policy agenda at a global level:** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", is a United Nations initiative for ensuring global partnership for betterment of humankind and as an ultimate measure of progress which is about prosperity for people and planet. The SDGs, a set of 17 "Global Goals", 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise the aspirations of the masses of people towards development.

The SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 for South Africa sheds light on what has been done and what more needs to be accomplished to rid South Africa of extreme poverty. The 2017 Indicator Baseline Report will form a solid basis for a decision support system in the high stakes of

decision-making. Through comprehensive measurement we have the courage of being categorical of whether anybody has been left behind. It is only when we know where the SDGs started from that we can be confident that no one is left behind.

**Policy agenda at a continental level:** Agenda 2063, the strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years, is built on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development. It seeks to develop Africa's human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; and build effective developmental states through participatory and accountable institutions and governance. This corresponds with the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda. The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2014–2023) has been designed based on the tenets of Agenda 2063 and has 19 goals and 34 priority areas which are presented around seven aspirations.

The African Union, on Africa Day in 2017, reiterated that Africa needs to speed up progress by doing more to provide opportunities and hope to young people. Agenda 2063 would not be realised with the exclusion of future generations which the continent has to empower. More than three out of five Africans are under 35 years of age. Making the most of this tremendous asset means more investment in education, training, decent work, and engaging young people in shaping their future. We must also do our utmost to empower women so they can play a full role in sustainable development and sustainable peace. To respond to the growing requirements of the continent, Stats SA, in partnership with other National Statistics System (NSS) stakeholders, needs to ensure that the integrated indicator framework responds to the measurement requirements as outlined in Agenda 2063.

**Political environment:** Decisive measures have been taken to address concerns about political instability in South Africa, and are committed to ensure policy certainty and consistency. The SONA and budget speech in 2018 elaborated on the country's key priorities and announced government's intent to accelerate the goal of achieving a better life for all and implement drastic measures to ensure clean governance for all state-owned companies so as to enable them to fulfil their economic and developmental mandates. The recent action taken to strengthen governance, to root out corruption and restore its financial position is critical. In order to measure the impact of these interventions, value-added services from Stats SA are required. Therefore, Stats SA's efforts to delight its customers through integration by design, will provide both politicians and citizens with a relevant information base that brings together social, economic and environmental developmental issues, enforcing accountability of principals at all levels (national, provincial and local).

**Socio-economic environment:** South Africa's government is deploying different socio-economic programmes to citizens, which require statistics to describe their unique development requirements and impact. Stats SA should therefore be in a position to provide relevant statistics that can support these programmes during planning and implementation. The country is struggling with a large wealth gap between the rich and the poor. This has created an increased demand for statistics related to education, unemployment, economic infrastructure, and environmental assets. Given South Africa's reduced economic growth and downgraded credit rating to "junk" status by several rating credit agencies, government resources have declined, resulting in budget cuts that are placing pressure on the ability of Stats SA to carry out its mandate.

**Data revolution and technology:** According to the first United Nations World Data Forum, communities of official statistics and open data now have an exceptional opportunity to work together, building on the success of the open data movement and bringing the benefits of open data to support the sustainable development data agenda. Technology has also made the global world much smaller, fast-tracking modernisation in the continent – especially in South Africa. It provides Stats SA with additional platforms that are easily accessible by society.

The country will soon be a buzz with the fourth digital transformation, and Stats SA will be bombarded with both official data and other data sources that are not official. The state is driven by digital citizens, who can easily access data anywhere by using the Internet. Data quality becomes a concern and it is important not to compromise on quality principles in an effort to speed up the data revolution process. Quality ensures credibility of data and of the institutions that produce them, especially since data is a public good. Data principles need to be observed

by all other data producers. Stats SA, through the national statistics system, must ensure that data quality principles are adhered to by all sectors through the implementation of the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). The upcoming legislative reform will have to guide the data revolution and statistical geography in the country.

Changes to the policy agendas at all levels and the growing need for statistical information require revolutionary thinking of the measurement systems in terms of data, information and statistics required as evidence to inform the sustainable development agendas. Short-term interventions as well as long-term strategies for measurement must be incorporated in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). An integrated indicator framework that aligns the various policy frameworks and other needs for statistical information will be rolled out over the medium term. To meet the requirements of the changing environment, Stats SA is partnering with other data owners through the National Statistics System (NSS) to expand the country data sources, both at a lower level and frequency.

The information, quality and skills gaps continue to be a challenge in the SANSS. The major step towards change remains to accelerate the implementation of the SANSS through creating an *enabling legislative framework* followed by the development of the NSDS to provide strategic direction for the statistical system in the country.

**In conclusion**, challenges in the external environment are galvanising the organisation's ability and capability to lead statistical production and coordination in the country. The external environment offers both opportunities and threats that will impact on the future growth and transformation of the organisation. Key responses to the external environment are:

- Creating an enabling legislative environment for statistical production and coordination in the country;
- Rolling out an integrated indicator framework that will enable the coordination of statistical production amongst various stakeholders to measure progress and development at national, continental and international levels;
- Establishing and strengthening collaborative partnerships to use administrative and alternative data sources as part of the statistical system;
- Developing strategies to supply statistical information more frequently at a lower geographical level;
- Researching new methods of work and methodologies to be responsive to emerging needs;
- Taking up a leadership role in spatial statistics in the country;
- Leading a data revolution in South Africa in response to the measurement agendas; and
- Increasing the use of statistical information to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation, and resource allocation by forging strong partnerships with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), National Treasury (NT), provincial governments, and municipalities in particular.

#### 1.4.2 Internal environment analysis

Being responsive to a dynamic external environment requires an internal environment that is capable to deliver on planned services, while improving processes to continue delighting their customers. Below is a synopsis of the internal environment:

**Organisational environment:** Stats SA received a clean audit over the past four consecutive financial years, which demonstrates that Stats SA's governance processes have matured; the organisation was also among the finalists at the 2017 National Batho Pele Excellence Awards. During 2016/17, Stats SA achieved 87% of its 813 targets as scheduled in the work programme, of which 5% were achieved earlier than

scheduled; 4% were achieved later than scheduled and 13% of the targets were not achieved. The organisation spent 98% of its budget. As at the end of December 2017, Stats SA has achieved 50,5% of its 616 annual targets, of which 43,8% were achieved as scheduled; 3,9% were achieved earlier than scheduled; 2,8% were achieved later than scheduled; 41,9% are on track to be achieved as scheduled and 7,6% have been delayed.

The organisation's baseline allocation was reduced by R141 million in 2017/18; R215 million in 2018/19 and R254 million in 2019/20 over the MTEF period. These budget reductions have mainly affected compensation of employees (CoE), resulting in permanent filled posts currently not being funded. These budget cuts will have an adverse impact on the deliverables of Stats SA either through the stopping or delaying of outputs or a commensurate decline in the quality of the outputs.

Stats SA has not been filling any vacancies since October 2016 as it is currently overspending on its CoE. This has resulted in an increase in the post gap as people are leaving the organisation. There are currently 15 vacant positions at Deputy Director-General and Chief Director levels, and more than 140 critical vacancies across other levels in the organisation that cannot be filled due to financial constraints, putting the organisation at risk of failing to deliver on its core mandate.

**Stakeholder management:** As part of the service delivery improvement plan, the organisation has responded to more than 95% of key user requests within the standard service requirements of 5 minutes for simple and easy requests, 24 hours for standard requests, and 5 days for special user requests. According to the annual user satisfaction survey, the organisation, however, needs to improve the accessibility of its electronic products and services on its website. An integrated communication and marketing strategy has been developed during 2017/18 with the main aim of putting the users of data at the centre of the organisation in line with Batho Pele principles. It focuses on becoming more relevant and trusted by delivering user-focused products and services. The strategy will be rolled out over the medium term.

In the last two years, the organisation has embarked on several crucial projects through which we have delivered significant value to the state and to the staff of Stats SA. In addition, many of these projects have set the scene for future endeavours:

- For the staff of Stats SA, we have built a new home at the precinct of Freedom Park, a four-star green building. This project was the fastest PPP to be concluded – from its conception to the building thereof and the occupation of ISlbalo House – and with a clean bill of health from the Auditor-General.

Other initiatives included:

- Delivering on the first ever Citizen Satisfaction Survey, which pointed very good evidence for political decisions in KwaZulu-Natal for service delivery. Unfortunately the resources were only available in KwaZulu-Natal. The downside of this is that the state is becoming uneven in creating knowledge markets, thus asymmetries in information can be destructive in policymaking and destroy value. KwaZulu-Natal has committed to conducting the next CSS in 2018/19, enabling them to put their citizens at the centre of service delivery.
- Delivering on the Community Survey, a large-scale survey reaching out to 1,5 million households that provided high-quality data at the lowest cost ever per household within the shortest space of time (six weeks) through the introduction of innovative collection methodologies. This has set the platform for automating the statistical value chain. Moving to digital data collection in other household surveys will commence in 2018/19.
- Delivering on the South Africa Demographic Health Survey in partnership with the Department of Health and the Medical Research Council using CAPI as a single mode of data collection which has enabled electronic data collection in the field, and result in improved turnaround time for releasing the data. Lessons learnt from these projects are used in tests for automating all household surveys.

- Delivery of statistical planning tools in the state, and the essence of these is first and foremost their diagnostic capability from which predictions can be made about possible outcomes. With that in mind, a prescriptive discipline to planning is now within reach in South Africa. These tools are now ready for use in the state.
- Putting the expenditure and production side of the GDP under one roof, thus ending a disjointed practice of statistical production in the country that spanned seventy years. This approach has identified data gaps in the measurement agenda of the economy, specifically in the services sector.
- Driving statistical reform through amending the Statistics Act. In this regard we should be seeking to focus on the significance of the data revolution in statistical production, enhancing a state-wide cadre of people managing the system of evidence, embedding geography as an indispensable dataset for planning, and enhancing and elevating the authority of the Statistician-General.
- Hosting the very first United Nations World Data Forum, which provided traction for the data revolution and the Cape Town Global Action Plan (CTGAP) for SDGs.

**Economic and Social Statistics Environment:** Key achievements in the Economic statistics environment include: no errors in the public domain; concluding prices weights; centralised GDP compilation now within Stats SA; implemented monthly weights and base year changes; introduced new economic analytical reports; and enhanced dissemination of statistics. However, due to resource constraints, various challenges have been experienced including stopping value added activities; over-worked staff; increased detection of errors; and limited cooperation from partners. The key series at risk as a result of the resource constraints relate to the research reports; expansion of the SEEA; the Social Accounting Matrix; the Input-output tables and various Satellite Accounts. Various innovations are being looked into in order to become more cost efficient and effective and address pressure points such as exploring the use of administrative data to supplement existing surveys; reduce sample sizes and impute from the business register; electronic data collection using handheld devices for CPI collection and web-based economic surveys; and establishing a large business unit.

Key achievements in the Population and Social Statistics environment include: developing and testing new methodologies for data collection in household surveys using technology as a strategic enabler to enhance the statistical value chain. The branch has managed to maintain the delivery of core outputs notwithstanding the fact that they had to deliver on major projects such as the Demographic and Health Survey and the Community Survey. Key challenges included a growing gap in leadership and management positions which cannot be filled as a result of the budget cuts; a costly mode of operation; and a great interdependency on other branches and organs of state to deliver statistical outputs. Key deliverables at risk as a result of the resource constraints include: delays in the Labour Market Dynamics Report and the Volunteer Activity Survey report; Quarterly Employment Survey quality compromised; a decline in specialists and analysts that are not replaced; compiling a country strategic plan for CRVS; delays in the reports on Subjective Poverty /household expenditure patterns and the poverty index; and delays of various value-added thematic reports.

**Statistical support environment:** The Economic Statistics and Population and Social Statistics branches are supported by five branches that enables the delivery of statistical outputs. Key achievements in the support areas include the development of a quality management system; disaster recovery solutions; methodological and other support to the CAPI transition project; modernising the standards development process; supporting provincial stakeholders in utilizing data for planning; and a stable and functional collection system at provincial and district level. Key pressure points supporting the delivery of statistical outputs include the an updated georeferenced dataset to be delivered in 2018 to ensure that all imagery falls within the acceptable 3 year cycle; a maintained geospatial information frame to be delivered in October 2020 for the 2021 Census; a systems infrastructure that is currently not compatible with operational requirements – capacity need to be increased to allow data to be shared as a service; the revision/adaption of methodological procedures, practices and standards as a result of the digital migration; dependency on other organs of state for the maintenance of frames; growing need for methodological support in the SANSS; an ageing fieldwork force that has to adapt to new technological challenges; and a costly provincial foot-print and project-focused logistics

requiring additional resources to ensure governance. Major innovations to serve collection and dissemination activities in the value chain in an integrated, seamless manner is the introduction of an integrated fieldwork approach and the roll-out of an ICT strategy that is agile, flexible and responsive to the emerging needs, including digital migration of the organisation.

As a result of the major budget cuts and various deliverables at risk, the organisation embarked on a comprehensive reprioritisation process to identify critical, important and non-critical outputs and deliverables. The reprioritisation exercise has informed the compilation of the work programme.

**In conclusion**, change is eminent. The external environment dictates that the organisation becomes more responsive to a growing policy agenda that requires more information at lower geographical levels. The digital and data revolution has already entered the statistical landscape and community. Stats SA has managed to build a strong and stable platform to lead statistical coordination. It has established a national footprint across the country to lead statistical collections. The internal organisation will have to sustain its momentum in producing quality statistical information, but rethink its business and service delivery model to deliver value within a reduced budget allocation. The reprioritisation process is the first step to address resource and other constraints. The next step is re-engineering of business processes and systems by taking advantage of the opportunities offered in the external environment such as the digital and data revolution, re-alignment of the structure, and the rationalisation of resources.

## 1.5 From strategy to implementation

The situation analysis has confirmed that Stats SA's strategy is still relevant, but a strategic shift in implementation is required to take the organisation to the next level.

Staying ahead in our methods of production and continuing the search for the latest and most appropriate technologies sets us apart. It is for these reasons that our focus should not fail on the following elements:

- Keeping ourselves ahead in researching and adapting to ever-changing technological advancement;
- Ensuring that the skills set among our people are top-notch in keeping abreast with the changing technological environment;
- Sustaining our production, processing and dissemination systems, based on solid platforms; and
- Responding appropriately – in a manner that does not constrain the integrity of official statistics – to the austere environment of limited resources.

### Modernising statistical production

Stats SA faces a user community with increasing data demands and higher expectations for a wider range of statistics to be made available simultaneously. We live in an information age where there is an unimaginable amount of data created every minute of every day.

From an organisational perspective, we need to respond to these opportunities through careful planning and execution:

- To some extent, we can benefit from the new and expanding data sources, as some information can be available to us in more timely and cheaper means than our current processes, and available as key inputs to processes of compiling official statistics. However, we need to be rigorous about the quality of these potential inputs, and a cost-benefit lens is applied in these circumstances.
- Some of these new information sources can be seen as competing with official statistics, where users then need to make a judgment call around the overall utility of competing information. We cannot constrain users on choice. However, the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics enjoin us to ensure that users should be well informed around the data they use and that they are protected in pursuit of fit-for-purpose data.
- As part of the reprioritisation process, Stats SA might be forced not to deliver some statistics in the future. Alternative data sources supplied by other producers could emerge, allowing the statistical office to divert its scarce resources to the production of higher priority statistics.
- Stats SA will be deploying advanced methods to benefit from the reduced cost of technology. New opportunities may emerge to do more with the data and manage larger datasets very efficiently, which previous technology would have only allowed at expensive cost.

For Stats SA to enhance the opportunities that the information age presents, we have to pay attention to key drivers of change in modernising statistical production processes. These drivers are outlined as follows:

- Rapid developments in technology – including advancements in the Internet, geospatial techniques, speed and capacity for data transfer, increased network connectivity and sophisticated device capability.
- Changing attitudes of key stakeholders – as respondents are becoming less cooperative, users are more demanding of timely, relevant, disaggregated data with enriched information value.
- Integrative power of location-based data – using the potential for geospatial information at a dwelling level as a foundation to integrate and geocode collection from sampling to statistical output, which is independent from traditional polygon boundaries.

Stats SA will modernise its business processes across the statistical value chain to save money, increase productivity, increase production turnaround and enrich information value to remain responsive and relevant.

#### **What have we done so far**

To date, a number of projects have been implemented in Stats SA making use of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) system to collect data: the Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS), Community Survey 2016 (CS 2016), the South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS), and the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project. The benefits of CAPI are well documented – from the reduction in the time lag between data collection and data analysis to quality improvements. Each project has been characterised by varying degrees of success in realising these benefits and efficiencies. The most notable advantage across all projects was in turnaround – planning the release of results can be done in as little as six months – as well as the massive reduction in costs. The most significant disadvantage was the implication for ensuring methodological integrity of process and output.

The introduction of CAPI represents a major shift in operational processes, and the potential for full CAPI implementation in organisational statistical collection will depend on the extent to which the statistical value chain (SVC) can be integrated seamlessly with technology, allowing a fluid process that cuts across traditionally separate work areas.

#### **What have we learned**

The global statistical community makes use of two models to define a generic framework for statistical production processes that aim to provide common terminology and technological specification for good practice.

- The Generic Statistical Business Production Model (GSBPM) defines the business processes needed to produce statistics. Stats SA is in the process of adapting this in the SVC.
- The Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) defines the information flows between business processes.

#### **How do we modernise statistical production**

Modernisation of statistical processes is a strategic, not a technological, endeavour, and requires the organisation to be sufficiently flexible and agile to provide quality statistics quickly at an acceptable cost. Modernising statistical production will be implemented as follows:

- **Redesigning the statistical value chain:** To do this requires a re-think of business processes along which data are produced and disseminated.
  - Institutional set-up: ‘Introduce integration by design’ throughout the statistical value chain. Centralised or decentralised systems, how to integrate, coordinate, modernise and communicate for reliability and cohesion.

- Modernisation of business and geographic frames: Independence from political-administrative boundaries by moving from polygons to points and different frame design for the needs of operations, sampling, collection and dissemination. Integrative power of location-based data can be used to streamline and strengthen work-stream functions.
- Modernisation of products: This allows for detailed and integrated datasets, geocoded data that are available more rapidly and that allow for a combination of various data sources and data solutions created by the users.
- Modernisation of production processes: Use of new devices for data collection facilitates the integration of IT systems and allows for Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) and the use of common generic business processes across all statistical domains.
- Modernisation of organisational and human resources dimensions: The organisation should adapt to the new data environment and staff should be trained and equipped with relevant new skills.
- Modernised resource management: Human, financial and IT resources should be appropriately harnessed.
- Quality assurance framework: A sound measurement framework to ensure consistency within and across data sources.
- Workflow redesign: Defining a new workflow design that will facilitate information, metadata and quality management outlining new roles and responsibilities.

- **Rethinking and redefining our collection geography**

Currently, collection takes place at 54 district offices linked to 9 provincial offices. This collection model has proven expensive and unsustainable. Stats SA will become leaner through rationalisation without compromising the need to meet user needs. The collection modality will be substantially redesigned at district level through the introduction of an integrated fieldwork approach while product packaging and dissemination remain relevant to the current political geography. The deployment of technology during collection, analysis, product packaging and dissemination would greatly simplify this transition.

- **Maintaining foundations**

Methodology and scientific rigor – Method should be the bedrock, defining a sound measurement framework, instruments and processes that complement technological enablers that constantly evolve and innovate to reduce under-counting and non-response rates (e.g. multi-mode collection), improve quality and reduce imputation rates. However, nothing prevents us from developing new methodologies. We can do this within the framework of the international statistical society. We need to adapt to the changing environment.

Geospatial frame – Frames are the backdrop to integrating the survey value chain, providing a system anchored in space to tie planning and management from the sample design to dissemination.

Efficiencies and optimisation – Technology should be an enabler not limited to field-force efficiencies.

- **Adopting key principles to drive change**

The following principles have been adopted to drive the envisaged change:

### **Collective leadership**

Driving change and transformation will be a collective leadership responsibility. We will serve the people with respect, humility and integrity.

### **Disciplined people**

People who put the organisation first, have humility and professional will. Having the right people with the right skills in place will enhance delivery. Professional and individual growth will receive focused attention.

### **Disciplined thought**

We will have faith and commitment to stay the course and confront reality regardless of difficulties. Change will create uncertainty amongst our staff. We commit to communicate, engage and educate our staff about the eminent change.

### **Disciplined action**

The culture of discipline not only makes people have jobs, but also makes them appreciate that the freedom to exercise power comes with great responsibilities.

Great organisations succeed through staying the course of their core business while they adapt to a changing world. They inculcate a succession-planning model that allows them to prosper through a multiple generation of leaders.

## **1.6 Key priorities for 2018/19**

The key priorities for 2018/19 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Maintaining basic statistics
- Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistical value chain
- Re-alignment of the structure and resources
- Coordinating statistical production, creating new partnerships and designating statistics as official
- Institutionalising the integrated indicator framework
- Planning for Census 2021

## **1.7 Revisions to legislative and other mandates**

Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, monitoring, and decision-making. The Act also requires that the department coordinate statistical production among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

The legislative reform will focus on the following areas: Implementing statistical geography as a deliberate strategy for transforming the national development information landscape; strengthening coordination mechanisms and compliance in order to optimise informatics efficiency and effectiveness; embracing data revolution in order to ease the methods of producing statistics by dramatically changing the capabilities of information collection, analysis, use, retrieval, storage and archiving, thereby increasing and deepening the knowledge base; creating a state-wide statistics service through professionalising training and deployment; and establishing institutional arrangements and protocols that will lead and deliver a professional and sustainable national statistics system.

Stats SA has commenced with consultations on changing the legislative framework of statistics. An amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) will be proposed to the legislature to ensure that there is administrative and legislative consistency in accountability, as Stats SA was gazetted to be accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. Other amendments will include changing the execution of a population census from a 5-yearly to a 10-yearly cycle.

## **1.8 Overview of 2018/19 budget and MTEF estimates**

The work programme reflects targets and outputs that are affordable within the ENE allocation, but at variance with the strategic plan 2015/16 – 2019/2020. Unfunded activities are not included in the work programme.

### **1.8.1 Expenditure analysis**

The National Development Plan highlights the need to build a state that is capable of playing a developmental and transformative role. Statistics South Africa is responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics that inform users on changing dynamics in the economy, society and the environment. The services provided by the department contribute towards enhanced planning, policy responsiveness and effectiveness, and promote evidence-based decision-making. The department publishes more than 200 statistical releases each year, and compiles statistical research that measures development against the plan and government's 2014-2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework, in line with global and continental agendas for sustainable development. Over the medium term, the department plans to continue focusing on modernising and automating its operations; implementing statistical reform, particularly in statistical coordination; and building a capable organisation in an effort to maintain an adequate supply of statistical information.

Cabinet has approved budget reductions of R14,2 million in 2018/19, R15,1 million in 2019/20 and R15,9 million in 2020/21 on the Administration programme in line with government's fiscal consolidation objectives. These reductions are not expected to have a negative effect on the department's planned outputs over the MTEF period, as the department intends adjusting its operations and delaying the implementation of various new projects and initiatives.

## Modernising and automating operations

To increase statistical accuracy, reduce costs and bring about faster turnaround times for releasing official statistics to the public, the department intends to focus on modernising and automating its operations through the use of new technology such as digital data collection and digital maps, and new statistical methodologies over the MTEF period. By 2020/21, the department plans to migrate from manual processes of data collection, which involve paper assisted personal interviews, to an automated process that involves conducting computer assisted personal interviews. As part of its focus on digital migration and expanding the statistical information base, the department plans to explore multiple modes of digital data collection to improve accessibility in gated communities and high-walled areas. Funding for modernising and automating operations over the MTEF period will be from all programmes except the Administration programme.

The department's focus on digital migration over the medium term will enable it to improve the quality of its services, and allow it to respond more effectively to the increased demand for statistical information. The digital migration programme is also expected to drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures and technology, resulting in the department's revising the manner in which it functions. In instances where innovations over the MTEF period lead to excess or insufficient personnel, the department will re-skill, upskill and reallocate affected staff members.

## Statistical reform

Coordination of statistics between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency. Over the medium term, the department anticipates revising legislation pertaining to statistics to drive statistical reform, with particular attention to coordination and institutional arrangements between organs of state, statistical geography, data revolution, and a state-wide statistical service. The department is also in the process of developing an integrated statistical indicator framework to guide and coordinate the production of information in the national statistics system. In 2017/18, the department commenced with the draft framework, which is expected to be finalised in 2018/19 following stakeholder consultations.

Over the medium term, R82 million has been allocated for statistical coordination, including legislative reform, in the National Statistics System subprogramme in the Administration programme. Of this, R51 million is expected to be used for compensation of employees, and R31 million for goods and services to coordinate a state-wide statistical service for the national statistics system, develop a national strategy for the development of statistics in South Africa, provide statistical support and advice to organs of state on the production of statistics at all levels of government, conduct user-paid surveys on behalf of organs of state, and declare statistics as official against the statistical quality assessment framework.

## Maintaining the supply of statistical information

Population censuses are the biggest and most complex statistical operations undertaken by statistical offices. Planning for South Africa's next population census, which is scheduled for 2021, will commence in 2018/19. This planning process will be followed by the design and development of new and innovative collection methodologies, with testing and preparatory work for developing the geospatial information frame scheduled for 2019/20. The modernisation of statistical operations is set to be adopted in Census 2021 to ensure greater cost-effectiveness and efficiency. Data collection for Census 2021 is scheduled for October 2021. Amounts of R37,1 million in 2018/19, R145,3 million in 2019/20 and R855 million in 2020/21 have been allocated for activities related to Census 2021 in the Census and Community Survey Operations subprogramme in the Survey Operations programme.

In 2018/19, the department intends to conduct an income and expenditure survey to gain a better understanding of wealth inequalities in South Africa. For this purpose, partial funding of R70 million is allocated in 2018/19 to the Poverty and Inequality Statistics subprogramme in the Population and Social Statistics programme.

## 1.8.2 Expenditure trends

### Vote expenditure trends by programme and economic classification

Programme	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			Average: outcome/annual budget (%)	Average: outcome/adjusted appropriation (%)	
	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate			
R million	2 242.5	2 242.5	2 156.4	2 245.2	2 323.3	2 273.5	2 489.1	2 538.1	2 461.2	2 146.3	2 177.6	2 177.6	99.4%	97.7%	
Programme 1	934.7	914.4	840.8	791.3	853.8	800.1	709.2	744.7	671.2	687.5	718.8	718.8	97.1%	93.8%	
Programme 2	210.5	202.8	197.5	214.4	215.9	218.7	224.7	228.8	233.3	228.8	228.8	228.8	100.0%	100.2%	
Programme 3	117.9	150.0	154.7	133.7	144.9	161.2	127.0	129.5	114.5	128.2	128.2	128.2	110.2%	101.1%	
Programme 4	65.5	60.2	56.5	66.3	64.6	58.1	69.6	73.4	70.2	66.8	66.8	66.8	93.8%	94.9%	
Programme 5	245.1	235.6	218.6	250.0	246.1	220.2	255.4	257.0	247.9	258.4	258.4	258.4	93.7%	94.8%	
Programme 6	524.5	524.7	530.2	553.6	556.8	575.8	569.9	571.4	630.1	585.1	585.1	585.1	103.9%	103.7%	
Programme 7	144.3	154.9	158.2	236.0	241.2	239.5	533.3	533.3	494.0	191.4	191.4	191.4	98.0%	96.6%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 242.5</b>	<b>2 242.5</b>	<b>2 156.4</b>	<b>2 245.2</b>	<b>2 323.3</b>	<b>2 273.5</b>	<b>2 489.1</b>	<b>2 538.1</b>	<b>2 461.2</b>	<b>2 146.3</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	
Change to 2017 budget estimate												31.2			
Economic classification	1 767.7	1 763.8	1 772.1	1 960.4	1 946.1	1 943.9	2 241.3	2 235.7	2 221.7	1 858.3	1 857.9	1 857.9	99.6%	99.9%	
Current payments	1 231.7	1 216.8	1 184.6	1 286.6	1 288.8	1 288.4	1 470.7	1 408.4	1 371.8	1 352.2	1 352.2	1 352.2	97.3%	98.7%	
Compensation of employees	536.1	547.0	587.5	673.8	657.3	655.5	770.7	827.3	849.9	506.1	505.7	505.7	104.5%	102.4%	
Goods and services	15.1	17.3	14.5	15.5	15.9	15.0	16.6	16.7	13.1	13.2	13.6	13.6	92.9%	88.4%	
Transfers and subsidies	8.8	8.8	7.5	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	91.9%	91.7%	
Higher education institutions	–	2.2	2.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	112.2%	
Public corporations and private enterprises	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	107.0%	97.6%	
Non-profit institutions	Households	6.0	6.0	4.5	7.0	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.1	5.1	5.4	5.7	84.3%	82.0%	
Payments for capital assets	459.7	461.4	366.5	269.3	361.2	313.4	231.1	285.7	220.2	274.8	306.1	306.1	97.7%	85.3%	
Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	421.2	421.2	318.0	234.9	304.3	255.3	181.4	230.4	155.9	229.6	260.8	260.8	92.8%	81.4%
Software and other intangible assets	33.9	35.6	47.4	34.3	49.8	54.6	47.1	52.3	61.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	130.2%	114.2%	
Payments for financial assets	4.6	4.6	1.1	0.1	7.2	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	99.6%	51.7%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 242.5</b>	<b>2 242.5</b>	<b>2 156.4</b>	<b>2 245.2</b>	<b>2 323.3</b>	<b>2 273.5</b>	<b>2 489.1</b>	<b>2 538.1</b>	<b>2 461.2</b>	<b>2 146.3</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>99.4%</b>	<b>97.7%</b>	

### 1.8.3 Expenditure estimates

#### Vote expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programme		Revised estimate R million	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
Programme 1	718.8	-7.7%	33.4%	695.3	737.7	783.0	2.9%	28.8%	
Programme 2	228.8	4.1%	9.7%	236.9	254.4	272.8	6.0%	9.7%	
Programme 3	128.2	-5.1%	6.2%	202.3	141.8	151.9	5.8%	6.1%	
Programme 4	66.8	3.5%	2.8%	67.4	72.4	77.8	5.2%	2.8%	
Programme 5	258.4	3.1%	10.4%	267.1	284.8	303.3	5.5%	10.9%	
Programme 6	585.1	3.7%	25.6%	608.0	651.9	698.3	6.1%	25.0%	
Programme 7	191.4	7.3%	11.9%	194.7	296.5	1 017.1	74.5%	16.7%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2 271.7</b>	<b>2 439.4</b>	<b>3 304.1</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
Change to 2017 budget estimate				22.9	130.2	839.1			
Economic classification									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1 857.9</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>86.0%</b>	<b>1 986.9</b>	<b>2 072.5</b>	<b>2 334.9</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>81.0%</b>	
Compensation of employees	1 352.2	3.6%	57.3%	1 442.7	1 460.1	1 575.9	5.2%	57.2%	
Goods and services	505.7	-2.6%	28.7%	544.2	612.4	758.9	14.5%	23.8%	
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	
Departmental agencies and accounts	0.0	35.7%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.8%	0.0%	
Higher education institutions	7.5	-5.3%	0.3%	7.5	7.5	7.5	–	0.3%	
Non-profit institutions	0.3	2.1%	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.7%	0.0%	
Households	5.7	-1.6%	0.2%	3.7	3.4	3.8	-12.7%	0.2%	
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>306.1</b>	<b>-12.8%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>957.6</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	
Buildings and other fixed structures	260.8	-14.8%	10.9%	242.2	255.8	269.9	1.1%	10.1%	
Machinery and equipment	44.6	7.8%	2.3%	28.4	98.1	686.2	148.7%	8.4%	
Software and other intangible assets	0.6	-47.9%	0.1%	2.6	1.7	1.5	32.7%	0.1%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 177.6</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2 271.7</b>	<b>2 439.4</b>	<b>3 304.1</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

## 1.8.4 Personnel information

### Vote personnel numbers and cost by salary level and programme<sup>1</sup>

#### Programme

- 1. Administration
- 2. Economic Statistics
- 3. Population and Social Statistics
- 4. Methodology, Standards and Research
- 5. Statistical Support and Informatics
- 6. Statistical Collection and Outreach
- 7. Survey Operations

		Number and cost <sup>2</sup> of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment																		
		Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: salary level/total (%)						
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21												
				Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost								
Statistics South Africa																				
Salary level	-	-	-	-	1 371.8	-	-	1 352.2	-	-	1 442.7	-	-	1 460.1	-	-	1 575.9	-	-	-
1 – 6	-	-	-	-	352.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 – 10	-	-	-	-	469.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 – 12	-	-	-	-	290.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 – 16	-	-	-	-	245.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	1 352.2	-	-	1 442.7	-	-	1 460.1	-	-	1 575.9	-	-	-
Programme	-	-	-	-	1 371.8	-	-	1 352.2	-	-	1 442.7	-	-	1 460.1	-	-	1 575.9	-	-	-
Programme 1	-	-	-	-	228.7	-	-	225.9	-	-	218.8	-	-	236.0	-	-	253.7	-	-	-
Programme 2	-	-	-	-	210.4	-	-	201.7	-	-	208.4	-	-	224.3	-	-	241.1	-	-	-
Programme 3	-	-	-	-	101.5	-	-	103.3	-	-	176.2	-	-	114.3	-	-	122.8	-	-	-
Programme 4	-	-	-	-	67.2	-	-	62.5	-	-	62.9	-	-	67.6	-	-	72.7	-	-	-
Programme 5	-	-	-	-	126.2	-	-	132.1	-	-	133.7	-	-	143.8	-	-	154.6	-	-	-
Programme 6	-	-	-	-	493.9	-	-	473.4	-	-	490.6	-	-	527.8	-	-	567.4	-	-	-
Programme 7	-	-	-	-	143.9	-	-	153.4	-	-	152.1	-	-	146.3	-	-	163.6	-	-	-

1. The department did not provide the relevant personnel data.

2. Rand million.

### 1.8.5 Linking the MTEF budget allocation to strategic outcomes

The MTEF budget allocation has been aligned to the strategy of the organisation as outlined below:

Strategic outcomes	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
R million			
An informed nation	359 901	372 168	399 420
Trusted statistics	615 242	636 189	664 241
Partners in statistics	119 795	118 939	127 456
Capable organisation	995 563	988 392	1 051 397
Statistical leadership	48 534	48 892	51 556
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 139 035</b>	<b>2 164 580</b>	<b>2 294 070</b>
Community Survey	38 527	-	-
CPS/IES	-	70 000	-
Census 2021	-	37 119	145 298
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 177 562</b>	<b>2 271 699</b>	<b>2 439 368</b>

### 1.8.6 Selected performance indicators

#### Performance indicators by programme and related outcome

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Past			Current	Projections		
			2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of GDP estimates releases per year	Economic Statistics		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on industry and trade statistics per year	Economic Statistics		150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of price index releases per year <sup>1</sup>	Economic Statistics		24	24	48	48	48	48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics		8	8	7	8	8	8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty per year	Population and Social Statistics		7	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of releases on population dynamics at national, provincial and municipal levels	Population and Social Statistics		- <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>2</sup>	10	- <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>2</sup>

1. Indicators for consumer price index and producer price index were combined in 2016/17 and 2 new monthly releases were introduced.

2. Indicator measured only in 2017/18 based on the results of the Community Survey, which is conducted every 10 years between censuses.





## Programme and subprogramme plans

## **2. Linking programmes to strategic outcomes and objectives**

Statistics South Africa has seven budget programmes responsible for the outputs and outcomes of the organisation. The Economic Statistics and Population and Social Statistics programmes are mainly responsible for the statistical products and outputs of the organisation. These programmes are supported by (1) the Methodology, Standards and Research programme, (2) the Statistical Support and Informatics programme, (3) the Statistical Collection and Outreach programme, (4) the Survey Operations programme, and (5) the Administration programme.

### **2.1 Programme 1: Administration**

Programme 1 consists of three distinct parts, namely the Office of the Statistician-General, the Corporate Services branch and the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) branch.

#### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department. Drive statistical coordination among organs of state.

#### **Objectives**

- Lead the development and coordination of the statistical production system among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles on an ongoing basis.
- Provide direction and leadership through driving strategic and operational planning and monitoring processes, as well as reporting monthly, quarterly and annually on organisational performance.
- Provide corporate support services on an ongoing basis by:
  - improving human resource and financial management systems and processes
  - creating a conducive working environment
  - enhancing qualifications, skills and capabilities
  - promoting good governance.

#### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Departmental Management** provides strategic direction and leadership to the organisation.

- **Programme Office** oversees operational planning and reporting in the organisation, provides coordinated and integrated management information, and builds project management capability. Key outputs for 2018/19 are monthly organisational operational performance reports to Exco and Senior Management Staff (SMS); project management training; project management support to various projects; and consolidating the management information repository at a cost of R15,2 million.

- The **Strategy** division is responsible for strategic management of Stats SA, including driving and facilitating organisational strategy development, strategic planning, organisational strategic reporting and monitoring processes, and the change agenda. Key outputs for 2018/19 include the work programme; quarterly reports on organisational performance; the annual report; and the SDIP at a cost of R8,6 million.
- **Internal Audit** provides an independent audit service to the department. Key outputs for 2018/19 are audit reports and aligning of internal audit systems and methodologies through a combined assurance and quality assurance review results at a cost of R12,1 million.

The **South African National Statistics System** branch coordinates the statistical production system among organs of state. Key outputs for 2018/19 include independent quality assessments certifying statistics as official; a proposal for modernising the assessment process; clearance protocol and SASQAF Lite on relevant data applied; developing a strategy and protocol on data sharing; compiling system specifications for SASQAF; E-data transfer and dissemination tool amongst SANSS members; SDG indicators; protocols for the development, compliance and reporting of indicators; an integrated indicator framework; technical support and diagnostic assessment; and the draft bill on legislative changes at a cost of R25,6 million.

Stats SA will be conducting user paid surveys during 2018/19 in collaboration with SANSS partners depending on funding being made available on time as well as the signing of the Memorandums of Understanding. These surveys include: a Census of commercial agriculture; Kwa-Zulu Natal Customer Satisfaction Survey; Coega Industrial Development Zone Survey; and conducting an Industrial Development Zone Survey in East London.

**Corporate Services** provides human resources, facilities management and capacity building services, and promotes good governance.

- **Programme Management** provides strategic direction and leadership to the Corporate Services Branch at a cost of R9,1 million.
- **Human Resource Management and Development** provides an efficient and effective human resource management service to the organisation, and for the development and implementation of a people development programme to enhance the skills and competencies of staff. Key outputs for 2018/19 include permanent staff appointed; disciplinary cases; grievance cases; computerised HRM system; staff affected by technology redeployed; an HRD implementation plan; workplace skills plan; HRD monitoring and evaluation framework; talent management document such as succession plan; skills portfolio of the organisation; reports on the internship programme and bursary allocation; CRUISE research papers; leadership and management programme; creating learning opportunities at tertiary level; and re-skilling staff for new technology at a cost of R46,9 million.
- **Facilities Management, Logistics and Security** is responsible for providing a secure and healthy working environment for staff, and an effective and efficient logistical service that is timely and cost-effective to support operations in the organisation (fleet management and property management). Key outputs for 2018/19 include an efficient fleet management service; logistical support and OHSA compliance audits; security screens; fleet management policy; assessment report on staff relocation; and processes to review the electronic filing system at a cost of R52 million.

- **Corporate Governance** is responsible for efficient risk management, the development, review and implementation of organisational policies, and providing a sound legal advisory service to the department. Key outputs for 2018/19 include governance reports; a government accountability framework; institutionalising and evaluating the anti-corruption strategy; and 100% submission, verification and reporting of financial disclosures for SMS, MMS and other designated employees at a cost of R20,7 million.
- **Financial Administration** provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department. Key outputs for 2018/19 include the departmental MTEF, ENE, AENE, Financial Statements for auditing purposes; biannual tax reconciliations to SARS/AG; 75% goods and services procured from black-owned institutions; digital filing system; standard costing procedures as per user-paid surveys; concept document for the Commitments and Accruals Tool (CAT) and Census 2021 fieldworker payment; and SCM sourcing strategy at a cost of R78,7 million.

**Office Accommodation** provides a secure and healthy working environment for employees and stakeholders at a cost of R383,4 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

The table below outlines how Programme 1 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:

Informed nation		Enhance the statistical information base by increasing the depth, breadth and geographic spread (SANSS)
Partners in statistics		Lead the development and coordination of the national statistics system in South Africa (SANSS)
Capable organisation		Drive legislative reform (SANSS and OoSG) Enhance corporate governance and administration (OoSG and Corporate Services) Become the employer of choice (Corporate Services)
Statistical leadership		Invest in statistical leadership and management (Corporate Services) Invest in building statistical capacity and competence (Corporate Services) Build a united and diverse organisation (OoSG)

d) Programme risks

The following risks have been identified that could impact on the operations of the programme:

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Unauthorised Expenditure on compensation of employees (CoE) resulting in permanent filled posts currently not being funded due to National Treasury budget cuts (across all programmes)	Ongoing engagement with National Treasury Reprioritisation of work programme deliverables
Inability to fill vacant critical posts across the organisation	Rationalisation Business re-engineering Restructuring Change Management
Inability to coordinate and synergise SANSS activities	Amendment of the Statistics Act Develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
Inadequate capacity to conduct independent quality assessments against SASQAF	Introduce a phased-in approach to independent assessments

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million											
Departmental Management	28.1	38.7	35.2	37.4	9.9%	4.6%	33.3	35.6	38.1	0.6%	4.9%
Corporate Services	172.2	165.7	163.8	170.4	-0.4%	22.2%	162.2	173.0	184.8	2.7%	23.5%
Financial Administration	66.6	68.7	74.4	78.7	5.8%	9.5%	78.7	84.4	90.4	4.7%	11.3%
Internal Audit	9.6	11.1	12.8	12.5	9.2%	1.5%	12.1	13.0	13.9	3.8%	1.8%
National Statistics System	22.2	21.7	29.8	29.3	9.7%	3.4%	25.6	27.3	29.2	-0.1%	3.8%
Office Accommodation	542.2	494.3	355.1	390.5	-10.4%	58.8%	383.4	404.4	426.7	3.0%	54.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>840.8</b>	<b>800.1</b>	<b>671.2</b>	<b>718.8</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>737.7</b>	<b>783.0</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				31.2			(14.2)	(15.1)	(15.9)		
<b>Economic classification</b>											
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>505.3</b>	<b>525.7</b>	<b>488.3</b>	<b>439.3</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>441.5</b>	<b>470.3</b>	<b>501.3</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>63.1%</b>
Compensation of employees	211.6	224.7	228.7	225.9	2.2%	29.4%	218.8	236.0	253.7	3.9%	31.8%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	293.7	301.0	259.6	213.4	-10.1%	35.2%	222.7	234.3	247.6	5.1%	31.3%
Audit costs: External	5.9	7.2	5.6	7.2	7.1%	0.9%	7.8	8.2	8.7	6.3%	1.1%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1.4	7.4	4.7	10.7	98.6%	0.8%	6.8	9.5	8.0	-9.3%	1.2%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	1.3%	0.4%	7.1	6.6	7.1	28.3%	0.8%
Operating leases	158.1	167.0	128.0	92.3	-16.4%	18.0%	102.6	108.0	114.1	7.3%	14.2%
Property payments	66.3	69.3	58.6	42.2	-14.0%	7.8%	43.0	45.5	48.1	4.4%	6.1%
Travel and subsistence	22.9	25.0	21.5	24.9	2.8%	3.1%	22.9	22.4	24.1	-1.1%	3.2%
Interest and rent on land	0.0	—	—	—	-100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	5.3%	—	—	—	—	-100.0%	—
Higher education institutions	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	—	1.0%	7.5	7.5	7.5	—	1.0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-profit institutions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.7%	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7%	—
Households	2.9	3.7	1.5	3.0	1.1%	0.4%	2.1	2.2	2.3	-8.5%	0.3%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	318.0	255.3	155.9	260.8	-6.4%	32.7%	242.2	255.8	269.9	1.1%	35.1%
Machinery and equipment	7.0	7.6	11.5	7.9	4.4%	1.1%	1.8	1.8	1.9	-38.1%	0.5%
Software and other intangible assets	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.0	0.1	0.1	—	—
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>840.8</b>	<b>800.1</b>	<b>671.2</b>	<b>718.8</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>737.7</b>	<b>783.0</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	39.0%	35.2%	27.3%	33.0%	—	—	30.6%	30.2%	23.7%	—	—

**Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2017/18	2014/15 - 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
R million											
<b>Details of selected transfers and subsidies</b>											
<b>Households</b>											
<b>Other transfers to households</b>											
<b>Current</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-7.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Bursaries for non-employees	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.9	6.0%	0.3%	2.1	2.2	2.3	-7.8%	0.3%
<b>Higher education institutions</b>											
<b>Current</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Stellenbosch University	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	–	0.8%	6.0	6.0	6.0	–	0.8%
University of the Witwatersrand	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	–	0.1%	0.5	0.5	0.5	–	0.1%
University of Cape Town	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	0.1%	1.0	1.0	1.0	–	0.1%

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Produce economic statistics to inform evidence-based economic development and transformation in line with internationally recognised practices.

#### **Objectives**

Expand the economic statistics information base by increasing the depth, breadth and geographic spread for evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for use by both the public and private sectors through:

- publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic statistical releases on industry, trade and financial statistics in the private and public sectors
- publishing monthly statistical releases on the consumer price and producer price index
- publishing quarterly and annual GDP estimates providing information on 10 industries
- developing new and innovative products to respond to user demands over the medium term
- improving the measurement of economic indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices over the medium term.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R6,6 million.

**Short-term Indicators** provides information on turnover and volumes in various industries in the economy through the publication of monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases. Key activities include the conducting of 15 business surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 150 releases on 10 industries, i.e. Selected building plans passed and completed, and buildings completed per annum; 1 quarterly release on Manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises; and 12 monthly releases consisting of Mining: production and sales; Manufacturing: production and sales; Generation and consumption of electricity; Building plans passed and completed; Retail trade sales; Motor trade sales; Wholesale trade sales; Food and beverages; Tourist accommodation; Transport; Liquidations and insolvencies; Civil cases for debt; and 2 reports on improving short-term indicators at a cost of R33,3 million.

**Structural Industry Statistics** provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 5 reports on electricity, gas and water; transport and storage; post and telecommunications; business services; and the agriculture survey at a cost of R43,7 million.

**Price Statistics** provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices. Key outputs for 2018/19 include monthly CPI and PPI; alternative collection methodologies; and research report on Transport, storage and communication services at a cost of R73,9 million.

**Private Sector Finance Statistics** tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 5 releases on private sector income; integration of capital expenditure project; and engaging stakeholders to promote surveys at a cost of R32,2 million.

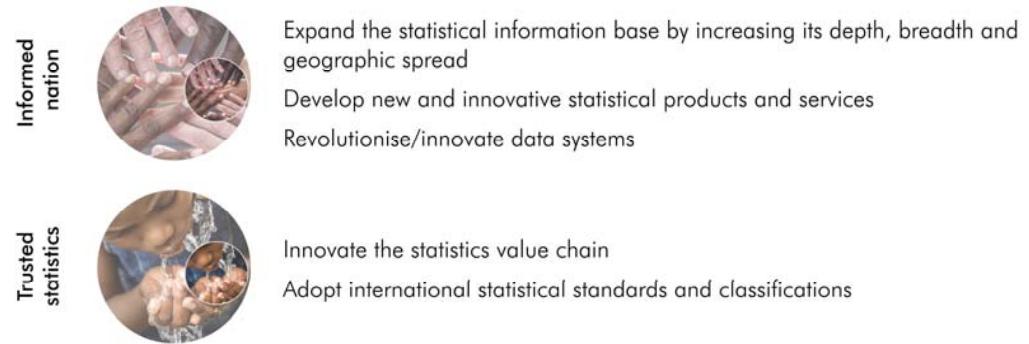
**Government Financial Statistics** tracks public sector spending. Key outputs for 2018/19 include quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities; and 7 annual releases on financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities and other levels of government at a cost of R18 million.

**National Accounts** produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 4 quarterly GDP estimates; report on supply and use tables; and 2 research reports on improving national accounts statistics at a cost of R21,1 million.

**Economic Analysis** integrates and analyses information from various internal and external data sources. Key outputs for 2018/19 include Tourism satellite accounts; and a Project document on coordinating the European Union-funded project on Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services at a cost of R8,2 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

The graphic below outlines how Programme 2 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Failure to maintain quality of existing outputs and the inability to research improvement activities that ensure relevance of economic statistics, due to financial constraints	Reduce the granularity, accuracy and timeliness of economic statistics
Failure of organs of state and businesses to submit suitable data to Stats SA for the compilation of various economic statistics and National Accounts	Amendment of the Statistics Act
Increasing respondent apathy impacting negatively on collection rates and quality of statistics	Implementation of the Integrated Communication, Marketing and Stakeholder management strategy regarding response rates Enforce the Statistics Act

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million											
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	2.8	3.9	4.6	6.3	30.7%	2.0%	6.6	7.1	7.5	6.3%	2.8%
Short-Term Indicators	26.4	28.9	30.9	32.2	6.9%	13.5%	33.3	35.8	38.4	6.0%	14.1%
Structural Industry Statistics	33.1	39.4	40.8	42.2	8.4%	17.7%	43.7	46.9	50.3	6.0%	18.4%
Price Statistics	62.7	68.8	73.5	71.5	4.5%	31.5%	73.9	79.4	85.3	6.1%	31.2%
Private Sector Finance Statistics	27.7	29.6	32.7	31.0	3.7%	13.8%	32.2	34.6	37.1	6.2%	13.6%
Government Finance Statistics	15.9	17.3	18.2	17.3	2.9%	7.8%	18.0	19.3	20.7	6.2%	7.6%
National Accounts	10.2	10.8	20.1	20.4	26.1%	7.0%	21.1	22.5	24.0	5.5%	8.9%
Economic Analysis	18.7	19.9	12.7	7.9	-24.9%	6.7%	8.2	8.8	9.5	6.1%	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				—			—	—	—		

**Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Economic classification	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million											
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>231.6</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>99.9%</b>
Compensation of employees	177.4	194.5	210.4	201.7	4.4%	89.3%	208.4	224.3	241.1	6.1%	88.2%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup>	18.7	22.5	21.2	26.0	11.7%	10.1%	28.4	30.0	31.6	6.7%	11.7%
of which:											
Bursaries: Employees	–	0.3	0.5	1.8	–	0.3%	2.0	2.2	2.3	8.9%	0.8%
Communication	3.2	2.9	1.7	3.6	3.3%	1.3%	4.8	5.2	5.5	15.2%	1.9%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8.3	8.5	8.1	6.5	-7.7%	3.6%	8.5	9.0	9.4	13.2%	3.4%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.0	-12.9%	0.5%	1.3	1.4	1.5	13.6%	0.5%
Travel and subsistence	4.8	7.6	7.2	10.9	31.8%	3.5%	9.1	9.6	10.2	-2.4%	4.0%
Operating payments	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.3	42.9%	0.5%	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4%	0.5%
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-79.1%</b>	<b>–</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–
Households	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	-10.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-58.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Machinery and equipment	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	-5.6%	0.6%	0.1	0.1	0.1	-58.7%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>254.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>		<b>10.5%</b>	–	–	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	–

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Produce population and social statistics to inform evidence-based socio-economic development and transformation in line with internationally recognised practices.

#### **Objectives**

Expand the population and social statistics information base by increasing the depth, breadth and geographic spread for evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for use by both the public and private sectors by:

- publishing quarterly and annual statistical information on the labour market, and on employment and earnings in the formal and informal sectors
- publishing monthly and annual statistical information on vital registrations based on administrative sources
- publishing annual and periodic statistical information on poverty levels, living conditions and service delivery, as well as population dynamics and demographic trends
- developing new innovative products to respond to user demands over the medium term
- improving the measurement of social indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices over the medium term.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R5,8 million.

**Population Statistics** publishes population estimates collected through population censuses and surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include thematic report on nuptiality; provincial profiles on CS 2016; and content development methodologies for Census 2021 tested at a cost of R8,4 million.

**Health and Vital Statistics** publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs for 2018/19 include monthly and an annual publication on tourism and migration; annual publications on mortality and causes of death; recorded live births; documented immigrants; perinatal deaths; marriages and divorces; mortality and causes of death; a thematic report on non-communicable diseases; and research on alternative data sources on health at a cost of R13,6 million.

**Social Statistics** provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism, education and crime by means of conducting household surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include an annual and biannual domestic tourism survey; technical support to improve transport data; Report on exploring social inequality in accessing education institutions and place of work annual statistical release on General Household Survey 2016; 2 development indicators and technical support to stakeholders to improve service delivery statistics; vulnerable group indicators; technical support to improve statistics on vulnerable group; report on economic empowerment; technical support to improve gender statistics; annual crime statistics; technical support to stakeholders; thematic report on post-secondary attainments; technical support to improve education statistics; and a plan for measurement of governance and public sector management at a cost of R16,3 million.

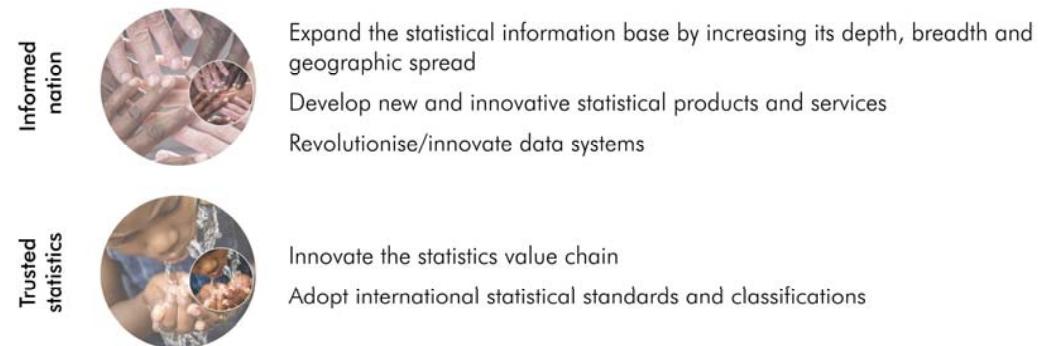
**Demographic Analysis** collates and analyses data from censuses and other surveys, as well as administrative data to compile mid-year population estimates and generate a knowledge base on social and population themes. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 3 annual reports on mid-year population estimates at national and provincial, local municipality and household estimates; Thematic demographic reports on SADHS; and content and methodology research for Census 2021 at a cost of R17,3 million.

**Labour Statistics** provides information on employment levels in the formal, non-agriculture sector as well as labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2018/19 include the quarterly release on employment levels; the quarterly publication of labour market trends; an annual report on labour market dynamics in South Africa; research report on vacancy rates in the formal economy; and 3 reports to expand labour market statistics: survey of employers and the self-employed (SESE), survey of activities of young people module at a cost of R44 million.

**Poverty and Inequality Statistics** provides information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 6 reports on life circumstances, poverty and inequality statistics at a cost of R96,8 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

The graphic below outlines how Programme 3 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Inability to respond to the high demand for statistics at a more detailed level, more frequently, within tight financial constraints	Conduct an Income and Expenditure Survey that integrates content across surveys and publish data at municipal level every 3 years
Inadequate or poor quality of information sourced from administrative sources	Amendment of the Statistics Act

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Population and Social Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million				2017/18	2014/15 - 2017/18					2017/18 - 2020/21	
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	4.0	4.8	3.3	5.5	11.1%	3.2%	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.5%	3.9%
Population Statistics	6.1	7.1	12.0	8.3	10.9%	6.0%	8.4	9.0	9.6	5.3%	5.6%
Health and Vital Statistics	10.8	10.8	10.9	13.0	6.5%	8.2%	13.6	14.6	15.6	6.2%	9.1%
Social Statistics	10.5	15.8	17.6	15.9	14.8%	10.7%	16.3	17.5	18.7	5.5%	10.9%
Demographic Analysis	11.6	13.7	12.3	16.5	12.5%	9.7%	17.3	18.6	19.9	6.4%	11.6%
Labour Statistics	35.9	36.6	37.3	42.5	5.7%	27.3%	44.0	47.3	50.7	6.1%	29.6%
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	75.8	72.5	21.1	26.5	-29.5%	35.1%	96.8	28.7	30.7	5.0%	29.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				–			–	–	–	–	

**Population and Social Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15 R million	2015/16	2016/17				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
<b>Economic classification</b>											
<b>Current payments</b>	153.3	158.0	113.1	126.2	-6.3%	98.6%	199.7	139.2	149.0	5.7%	98.4%
Compensation of employees	106.3	114.2	101.5	103.3	-1.0%	76.1%	176.2	114.3	122.8	5.9%	82.8%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	47.0	43.7	11.6	22.9	-21.3%	22.4%	23.5	24.9	26.1	4.5%	15.6%
Minor assets	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	47.0%	0.3%	1.9	1.9	2.0	16.2%	1.1%
Communication	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	-2.2%	0.5%	3.2	3.6	3.5	76.7%	1.8%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.9	-19.0%	0.8%	1.4	1.4	1.5	20.1%	0.8%
Travel and subsistence	24.1	27.0	3.5	9.5	-26.7%	11.5%	10.2	10.9	11.6	7.0%	6.8%
Operating payments	6.3	4.3	5.7	4.7	-9.3%	3.8%	1.4	1.5	1.9	-26.0%	1.5%
Venues and facilities	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	-67.8%	0.9%	2.1	2.2	1.9	131.1%	1.0%
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
Non-profit institutions	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.1%	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.7%	0.1%
Households	0.0	1.8	0.3	—	-100.0%	0.4%	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Machinery and equipment	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.7	12.8%	0.9%	2.1	2.1	2.3	11.3%	1.3%
Software and other intangible assets	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1%	0.3	0.3	0.4	46.2%	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>161.2</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	—	—	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	—	—

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.4 Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Provide expertise on quality, methodology, statistical standards and practices for official statistics in line with international best practice. Build and maintain a business sampling frame. Conduct policy research and analysis on emerging policy matters.

#### **Objectives**

- Improve the comparability and accuracy of statistical information by annually reviewing and evaluating methodological compliance in survey areas, and applying appropriate quality criteria, standards, classifications and procedures to the statistical value chain.
- Ensure a complete and accurate business sampling frame to enhance the quality of economic statistics by annually drawing samples for economic surveys.
- Provide statistical support and advice to policymakers by annually conducting policy research and analysis on emerging policy matters and producing annual research papers on the economy and society.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Methodology, Standards and Research provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4,2 million.

**Policy Research and Analysis** provides integrative statistical advice and support to policy planners and development practitioners, and participates in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes. Key outputs for 2018/19 include 3 research reports on government socio-economic planning; 2 research reports on spatial analysis; an experimental Growth Accounting Framework refined; and demographic dividend analysis at a cost of R6,7 million.

**Methodology and Evaluation** provides technical expertise on methodologies for producing official statistics and conducting reviews of surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include a quality management system developed; PES methodology for Census 2021 designed; methodological support to stakeholders; and 4 research reports to improve methodological support at a cost of R16,7 million.

**Survey Standards** develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key outputs for 2018/19 include development of 3 standards and the review of 4 standards at a cost of R5,7 million.

**Business Register** maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. Key outputs for 2018/19 include updating and maintaining the Business Register as a sampling frame for economic statistics; 2 financial sampling frames and a unit model implemented at a cost of R34,2 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

The table below outlines how Programme 4 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:

Informed nation		Develop new and innovative statistical products and services Revolutionise/innovate data systems
Trusted statistics		Institutionalise quality management Innovate the statistics value chain Adopt international statistical standards and classifications
Partners in statistics		Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling frames

d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Failure to implement internationally adopted standards (ISIC4)	Funding to be sourced to facilitate the implementation of SIC7, the local adaptation of ISIC4

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Methodology, Standards and Research expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million				2017/18	2014/15 - 2017/18					2017/18 - 2020/21	
Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	1.0	2.2	4.3	4.1	62.4%	4.6%	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.8%	6.2%
Policy Research and Analysis	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.4	7.9%	9.2%	6.7	7.2	7.7	6.7%	9.8%
Methodology and Evaluation	12.5	13.8	18.7	16.9	10.5%	24.6%	16.7	17.9	19.2	4.4%	24.9%
Survey Standards	4.7	5.4	7.4	6.2	9.3%	9.4%	5.7	6.1	6.5	1.9%	8.6%
Business Register	33.2	31.3	33.7	33.3	0.1%	52.2%	34.2	36.8	39.5	5.9%	50.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				-			-	-	-		

**Methodology, Standards and Research expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Economic classification	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million				2017/18	2014/15 - 2017/18					2017/18 - 2020/21	
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>
Compensation of employees	51.3	54.9	67.2	62.5	6.8%	93.7%	62.9	67.6	72.7	5.2%	93.4%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	1.3	1.5	2.3	3.7	41.0%	3.5%	4.5	4.7	5.0	10.2%	6.3%
Bursaries: Employees	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	0.1%	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.5%	0.3%
Communication	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	-5.5%	0.6%	1.2	1.2	1.3	43.3%	1.4%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1%	0.5	0.5	0.5	35.7%	0.6%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	-19.2%	0.3%	0.3	0.3	0.3	20.6%	0.3%
Travel and subsistence	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.9	60.0%	1.7%	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.7%	2.6%
Training and development	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	206.3%	0.3%	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.6%	0.5%
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>
Households	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	-1.1%	0.2%	0.0	-	-	-100.0%	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-57.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Machinery and equipment	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.1%	0.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-57.3%	0.2%
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%	-	-	3.0%	3.0%	2.4%	-	-

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Enable service delivery programmes by using technology in the production and use of official statistics. Inform policy through the use of statistical geography. Build and maintain a spatial information frame.

#### **Objectives**

- Enhance and update the spatial information frame, which consists of georeferenced structures as the base reference for the operations and dissemination of censuses and surveys, annually.
- Modernise business processes by applying emerging technologies for data collection, processing and statistics dissemination over the medium term.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost-effective over the medium term.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4,6 million.

**Geography Services** provides geospatial information and analysis, and spatial tools. Key outputs for 2018/19 include the geospatial applications developed; web-based solutions developed and implemented; and research and development of an enterprise architecture for spatial data management at a cost of R22,9 million.

**Geography Frames** provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses. Key outputs for 2018/19 include the dwelling frame at metro, city and regional service centre levels published; and provincial demarcation at a cost of R22,1 million.

**Publication Services** provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas. Key outputs for 2018/19 include compilation of 11 publications and the data warehouse procedures at a cost of R27,1 million.

**Data Management and Technology** provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs for 2018/19 include ICT system availability achieved; digital data platform to support digital data collection implemented; and provincial and district offices ICT services centralisation strategy developed at a cost of R137,3 million.

**Business Modernisation** improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs for 2018/19 include systems applications provided on time and an architecture document on enterprise architecture to improve business processes at a cost of R53,1 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

Below is an outline of how Programme 5 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Informed nation        |  Revolutionise data systems                                    |
| Trusted statistics     |  Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing       |
| Partners in statistics |  Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling frames |
| Capable organisation   |  Invest in ICT to align to organisational growth             |

d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Low ICT maturity levels	Align the ICT blueprint with business needs Embed ICT governance structure as part of the business operations Develop an enterprise architecture Modernise business processes through the use of technology
Inadequate ICT infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial IT infrastructure</li> <li>• Dedicated redundancy line</li> </ul>	Implementation of IT Provincial Operating Model Implementation of redundancy technical solution.

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Statistical Support and Informatics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21		
R million											
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	15.8%	1.6%	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.5%	1.7%
Geography Services	31.5	15.6	18.5	24.2	-8.3%	9.5%	22.9	24.6	26.3	2.8%	8.8%
Geography Frames	15.0	19.5	22.2	21.9	13.3%	8.3%	22.1	23.6	25.3	5.0%	8.3%
Publication Services	24.8	22.2	20.2	26.4	2.0%	9.9%	27.1	29.0	31.0	5.5%	10.2%
Data Management and Technology	107.1	115.6	135.1	130.8	6.9%	51.7%	137.3	145.5	154.1	5.6%	51.0%
Business Modernisation	37.4	43.6	47.7	50.8	10.8%	19.0%	53.1	57.1	61.3	6.4%	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>220.2</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				-			-	-	-		

**Statistical Support and Informatics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15 R million	2015/16	2016/17				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
<b>Economic classification</b>											
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>199.4</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>242.3</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>285.4</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>94.0%</b>
Compensation of employees	102.4	115.3	126.2	132.1	8.8%	50.4%	133.7	143.8	154.6	5.4%	50.7%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	96.6	84.0	94.1	110.2	4.5%	40.7%	117.1	124.6	130.8	5.9%	43.3%
Communication	6.4	4.4	3.8	6.0	-2.2%	2.2%	6.3	6.6	7.0	5.3%	2.3%
Computer services	66.1	68.2	80.8	83.7	8.2%	31.6%	87.7	94.9	102.1	6.9%	33.1%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	0.0	0.1	—	1.4	342.5%	0.2%	1.7	1.9	2.1	14.1%	0.6%
Contractors	3.1	5.2	3.6	8.2	38.2%	2.1%	11.0	10.1	9.0	3.1%	3.4%
Travel and subsistence	1.0	1.3	2.8	4.8	66.1%	1.1%	5.1	5.6	5.9	7.3%	1.9%
Operating payments	1.4	3.1	1.5	1.6	5.2%	0.8%	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.4%	0.8%
Interest and rent on land	0.0	—	—	—	-100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-66.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>—</b>
Higher education institutions	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	2.2	—	—	—	-100.0%	0.2%	—	—	—	—	—
Households	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-10.3%	0.1%	—	—	—	-100.0%	—
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Machinery and equipment	16.2	17.2	25.1	15.5	-1.4%	7.8%	14.2	15.1	16.8	2.8%	5.5%
Software and other intangible assets	1.1	3.2	2.3	0.5	-22.6%	0.8%	2.3	1.3	1.1	27.3%	0.5%
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-100.0%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>220.2</b>	<b>247.9</b>	<b>258.4</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.6 Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Provide data collection and dissemination services to inform policy processes and decision-making. Engage stakeholders and provide effective communication services. Promote statistical development and cooperation in South Africa, Africa and the world.

#### **Objectives**

- Increase awareness and the use of official statistics by government and the public on an ongoing basis by:
  - reaching out to stakeholders and responding to user enquiries
  - educating users
  - improving the accessibility and ease of use of statistical information
  - conducting publicity campaigns.
- Manage external and internal communications on statistical matters by issuing daily, weekly and monthly information updates through the media on an ongoing basis.
- Provide integrated data collection services, and disseminate quality statistics to provincial and local stakeholders and the public, by ensuring an average annual data collection rate of 85 per cent.
- Ensure alignment with international standards, best practice and statistical skills development by increasing participation, sharing and learning in international statistical initiatives on an ongoing basis.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Statistical Collection and Outreach provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R9,1 million.

**International Statistical Development and Cooperation** manages relations with international statistical agencies, promotes statistical development in Africa, and builds partnerships. Key outputs for 2018/19 include a report on Stats SA's participation in international programmes (UN, AUC and UNECA); the communication strategy for the international programme; international collaboration framework; international collaboration guidelines; report on Stats SA's participation in the 14<sup>th</sup> ASSD and African peer support provided at a cost of R11,4 million.

**Provincial and District Offices** provides integrated data collection and dissemination services, and promotes the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs for 2018/19 include administering survey instruments for surveys; planning for Census 2021; collaborative mapping to maintain and update the GIF; providing technical support to provincial and local stakeholders; proposal on statistical regions; and coordinating statistical capacity building in the provinces at a cost of R550,7 million.

**Stakeholder Relations and Marketing** maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs for 2018/19 include reports on visitor sessions to the website; publications downloaded; user enquiries; a Joint statistical BRICS publication for 2018; a user satisfaction survey, Supercross training sessions; and segmentation of stakeholders at a cost of R21,2 million.

**Corporate Communications** manages external and internal communications in the department. Key outputs for 2018/19 include *Pulse* editions; 4 dashboards and improving relationships with the media; new social media platforms for dissemination of statistics; communication

campaigns for various organisational projects; and strategic interventions to improve internal and external communication at a cost of R15,6 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

Below is an outline how Programme 6 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:



d) Programme risks

<b>Strategic risks</b>	<b>Mitigation strategy</b>
Inability to effectively reach stakeholders, enhance public confidence and increase the use of statistics due to fragmented communication, marketing and stakeholder management approaches, systems and processes	Phased-in implementation of approved integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder management strategy
Sustainability and affordability of statistical operations in the provinces	Develop targeted value-add products responding to the needs of users in order to increase the use of statistics in planning, policy development, monitoring and evaluation
Inability to effectively collect data from respondents due to increasing number of field staff on long-term incapacity in addition to normal staff attrition	Develop and implement a cost-efficient proposal on field operations

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Statistical Collection and Outreach expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)			
							2014/15 - 2017/18		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2017/18	2014/15 - 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
R million														
Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	6.1	8.3	8.4	8.8	12.8%	1.4%	9.1	9.8	10.4	5.9%	1.5%			
International Statistical Development and Cooperation	8.1	8.6	7.0	11.1	10.9%	1.5%	11.4	12.2	13.0	5.4%	1.9%			
Provincial and District Offices	485.4	525.4	578.7	529.0	2.9%	91.3%	550.7	590.4	632.4	6.1%	90.5%			
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing	17.1	19.2	20.2	20.5	6.3%	3.3%	21.2	22.8	24.5	6.1%	3.5%			
Corporate Communications	13.4	14.4	15.8	15.6	5.3%	2.5%	15.6	16.7	17.9	4.7%	2.6%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>530.2</b>	<b>575.8</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>608.0</b>	<b>651.9</b>	<b>698.3</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
Change to 2017 budget estimate				-			-	-	-					
<b>Economic classification</b>														
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>509.7</b>	<b>555.6</b>	<b>612.9</b>	<b>570.2</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>96.9%</b>	<b>597.7</b>	<b>641.9</b>	<b>687.3</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>			
Compensation of employees	403.8	447.7	493.9	473.4	5.4%	78.4%	490.6	527.8	567.4	6.2%	81.0%			
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	105.9	107.9	119.0	96.8	-2.9%	18.5%	107.2	114.1	119.8	7.4%	17.2%			
Communication	16.7	13.1	15.2	12.4	-9.6%	2.5%	16.4	17.3	16.0	8.9%	2.4%			
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	19.8	19.5	19.2	12.2	-15.0%	3.0%	18.7	19.9	21.4	20.7%	2.8%			
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.4%	0.4%	2.3	2.4	2.8	8.7%	0.4%			
Operating leases	46.7	44.3	55.2	37.4	-7.1%	7.9%	34.3	37.6	41.5	3.5%	5.9%			
Travel and subsistence	13.9	21.4	19.6	18.8	10.5%	3.2%	22.0	22.6	22.5	6.1%	3.4%			
Training and development	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.3	249.0%	0.1%	2.5	2.6	3.0	10.3%	0.4%			
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-36.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-14.9%</b>	<b>-</b>			
Households	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	-36.5%	0.1%	0.2	0.1	0.1	-18.4%	-			
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>-9.5%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>			
Machinery and equipment	20.0	19.4	16.0	14.8	-9.5%	3.0%	10.1	9.8	10.9	-9.6%	1.8%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>530.2</b>	<b>575.8</b>	<b>630.1</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>608.0</b>	<b>651.9</b>	<b>698.3</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	24.6%	25.3%	25.6%	26.9%	-	-	26.8%	26.7%	21.1%	-	-			

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.

## 2.7 Programme 7: Survey Operations

### a) Programme purpose and objectives

**Purpose:** Coordinate survey operations for household surveys and provide processing services to produce official statistics. Conduct independent household survey monitoring and evaluation activities.

#### **Objectives**

- Expand the statistical information base for use by government, the private sector and the general public by conducting a population census every 10 years as well as large-scale population surveys between censuses.
- Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations conducted by the department by coordinating household survey operations with an average collection rate of 85 per cent on an annual basis.
- Improve the quality and timeliness of the editing and processing of statistical data by administering a common data processing platform for censuses, household-based surveys, administrative records and ad hoc survey data over the medium term.
- Improve the quality of statistics by conducting independent household survey monitoring and evaluation activities.

### b) Reconciling performance targets and outputs with the budget for each subprogramme

**Programme Management** for Survey Operations provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R12,2 million.

**Censuses and Community Survey Operations** conducts periodic population censuses or large-scale population surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include documents on various tests for Census 2021 for data collection, training and field logistics; a field operations quality plan; and a publicity and advocacy plan at a cost of R64,6 million.

**Household Survey Operations** coordinates and integrates collection activities across surveys. Key outputs for 2018/19 include; conducting quality assurance; maintaining master sample; training sessions on household surveys; and a report on CAPI transition at a cost of R25,5 million.

**Corporate Data Processing** manages the editing and processing of data. Key outputs for 2018/19 include reports on processing of questionnaires and death notification forms; report on strengthening a common data processing platform; and digital data collection for household surveys (phase 2) at a cost of R72,9 million.

**Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation** monitors the quality of field operations of household surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs for 2018/19 include monitoring and evaluation of Census 2021 tests; monitoring of QLFS; and evaluation of Continuous Data Collection at a cost of R19,5 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

The graphic below outlines how Programme 7 contributes to the achievement of strategic outcomes and objectives:



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Listing and maintenance of the master sample for all household surveys	Funding to be sourced to facilitate the listing and maintenance of the master sample
Transition to CAPI	The sample that is to be used after the migration / transition must be geo-referenced Survey methodology to be tested before roll-out

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

**Survey Operations expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification**

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: expenditure/total (%)
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17				2014/15 - 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
R million											
Programme Management for Survey Operations	9.4	12.9	10.1	12.7	10.4%	4.2%	12.2	13.1	14.0	3.3%	3.1%
Census and Community Survey Operations	21.6	111.1	368.4	65.0	44.3%	52.3%	64.6	156.7	867.2	137.2%	67.9%
Household Survey Operations	41.8	28.6	24.0	24.7	-16.1%	11.0%	25.5	27.3	29.2	5.7%	6.3%
Corporate Data Processing	69.2	69.6	74.9	70.2	0.5%	26.2%	72.9	78.4	84.2	6.2%	18.0%
Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	16.2	17.3	16.7	18.8	5.1%	6.4%	19.5	21.0	22.5	6.2%	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>1 017.1</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Change to 2017 budget estimate				-			37.1	145.3	855.0		
<b>Economic classification</b>											
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>486.1</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>	<b>193.1</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>361.5</b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>
Compensation of employees	131.7	137.0	143.9	153.4	5.2%	52.3%	152.1	146.3	163.6	2.2%	36.2%
Goods and services <sup>1</sup> of which:	24.3	94.8	342.2	32.6	10.2%	45.6%	41.0	79.8	197.9	82.5%	20.7%
Advertising	-	2.4	6.1	0.6	-	0.8%	1.2	0.7	68.8	396.1%	4.2%
Minor assets	0.3	1.6	31.9	0.1	-21.8%	3.1%	0.1	8.5	5.2	247.6%	0.8%
Communication	3.4	2.3	11.2	2.7	-8.2%	1.8%	3.3	3.7	7.2	39.1%	1.0%
Computer services	0.7	2.2	4.0	0.7	-0.9%	0.7%	0.5	26.9	22.7	223.2%	3.0%
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	7.0	-	0.6%	10.0	10.6	11.1	16.7%	2.3%
Travel and subsistence	11.7	48.7	130.6	12.1	1.1%	18.8%	18.6	16.7	40.4	49.5%	5.2%
<b>Transfers and subsidies<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-14.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	0.7	0.3	1.4	2.3	47.2%	0.4%	1.5	1.1	1.4	-14.9%	0.4%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>654.2</b>	<b>492.1%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>
Machinery and equipment	1.4	7.4	6.4	3.2	30.5%	1.7%	0.1	69.3	654.2	492.1%	42.8%
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>494.0</b>	<b>191.4</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>1 017.1</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	-	-	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	-	-

1. Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from [www.treasury.gov.za](http://www.treasury.gov.za). These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies item by programme.





 Stakeholders and the environment

### **3. Stakeholders and the environment**

The preceding chapters focused on the importance of national statistics in South Africa, the long-term strategic objectives and priorities of the organisation, the plan to implement these strategies and the role of the provinces. This chapter focuses on stakeholders and their needs, the service delivery improvement plan, and the resource management plan to implement the strategy.

#### **3.1 Statistics Council**

Section 8 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) provides for the establishment of a Statistics Council consisting of between 18 and 25 members, appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Cabinet. Members include one representative from each province, and nominated members from organs of state, producers of statistics, organised business and labour, specialist and research interests, economic and financial interests and the public.

The role of the Statistics Council can be summarised as follows:

- a) Advise the Minister, the Statistician-General and other organs of state on statistical matters with regard to:
  - The collection, processing, analysis, documentation, storage and dissemination of statistics, including the undertaking of a population census, and
  - The elimination of unnecessary overlapping or duplication with regard to the collection or publication of statistics by organs of state;
- b) Promote and safeguard official statistics and the coordination of statistical activities;
- c) Furnish the Minister and the Statistician-General with an annual report, which must be tabled in Parliament; and
- d) Issue public statements on any matter relating to its functions in terms of the Act, but only after consultation with the organ of state, business or organisation involved.

#### **3.2 Stakeholders and their needs**

Stats SA interacts with a range of stakeholders from whom information is collected, and to whom information is supplied. Our key stakeholders include:

- Government: National, provincial and local governments use statistical information to inform policy development and to measure the impact of government programmes on economic and social development. Government is both a major user and a major supplier of data. There is a growing need for accurate statistical information at local government level. Except for the population census information, most of the statistical information produced by Stats SA is on a national and provincial level. The challenge for Stats SA is to develop alternative strategies with its NSS partners to meet this growing demand for small-area statistics.
- The public: The public is mainly interested in basic information on the economy and society such as economic growth, employment, inflation, and population dynamics. This information is largely communicated through the media. Stats SA's strategy strives to inspire confidence in the quality of these key measurements. The public also supplies data through household survey collections and the census. The challenge for Stats SA is to promote its information outputs to the general public in a manner that inspires them to participate willingly in household and other main surveys.

- The media: The media plays an important role in the publication of statistical information, both nationally and locally. Stats SA has embarked on a communication and development strategy to empower key role players in the media arena. This ensures that the right information is published at the right time and that it is properly described and imparted in the appropriate form to the public.
- Business: The business community shares similar interests in quantitative information, and in principle, all economic variables are potential subjects for comparison. Important indicators include employment and unemployment, the size of the market, and the rate at which prices are changing. Businesses are also important sources of statistical information. Reducing the burden of surveys on the business community continues to be an important factor in the design of statistical programmes. Convincing businesses of the importance of their information in arriving at economic and financial indicators remains a challenge.
- The academic sector: The academic sector uses statistical information for research, analysis and teaching purposes. While other users require statistics to inform decision-making, the academic community is interested in how the data are generated and what the data show over time. The academic sector can play a strategic role in evaluating the quality of statistics produced, and promoting interest in statistics among students. The academic sector can also in future partner with local government to produce quality statistical information.
- Parliamentarians: Political representatives are responsible for entrenching and voicing the interests of their voters in Parliament and the National Assembly. They are also interested in what statistics say about specific policies that were introduced by the democratic government of the day. Researchers in Parliament conduct research to obtain information on behalf of the political parties. Parliament's library collects and files political and national information that can be used by parliamentarians and visiting international delegates.
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): NGOs monitor the government's progress in many areas such as sustainable development and service delivery. NGOs also work for the upliftment of communities and implement development projects. They can use census and other Stats SA data to monitor government's progress and to aid decision-making for their own projects.
- Constitutional institutions and major public entities: Constitutional institutions (such as the Commission on Gender Equality, the Financial and Fiscal Commission, and the Public Protector) ensure that the major elements of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) are followed throughout the country. Major public entities (such as Eskom, Telkom, museums, etc.) work with government to provide infrastructure, service delivery and information on a national level.
- Foreign and international bodies: Official statistical information is an essential basis for mutual knowledge, comparison and trade among countries. It is for this reason that Stats SA meets the international information requirements of bodies such as the IMF and ILO. Stats SA also has regular contact with other international statistical agencies to share professional expertise and experiences. This promotes the adoption of common concepts, standards, classifications and practices that support the international comparison of statistics. Stats SA plays a leading role in Africa in the development of statistics.

### **3.3 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)**

In the SONA 2018, the President, Cyril Ramaphosa stated: 'Our state employs one million public servants. The majority of them serve our people with diligence and commitment. However, we know the challenges that our people face when they interact with the state. In too many cases, they often get poor service or no service at all. We want our public servants to adhere to the principles of Batho Pele, of putting our people first.'

Since 1994, government has targeted the acceleration of service delivery to communities. The major policy instrument in this regard has been the White Paper on the Transformation of the Public Service, 1995 (the Batho Pele principles). This policy sets out eight transformation priorities, among which transforming service delivery is regarded as key. The document provides a policy framework and practical implementation strategy for the improvement of service delivery.

The DPSA has issued an Operations Management Framework (OMF) in 2017 in order to bridge the gap between strategy and delivery of services. The OMF assists governmental institutions to plan, structure, execute and continuously improve operations for the effective and efficient delivery of services.

In 2018/19, Stats SA aims to implement the OMF through:

- Developing a service delivery model;
- Mapping business processes for CAPI;
- Developing standard operating procedures for CAPI;
- Publishing service standards; and
- Publishing the service charter on the website.

Stats SA's SDIP focuses on improving access to statistics and improving stakeholder management by:

- Defining response times with regard to requests for information;
- Formalising consultation arrangements with stakeholders;
- Communicating key statistical information to increase use;
- Increasing transparency of statistical releases through the implementation of approved quality criteria as described in the South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF); and
- Conducting stakeholder workshops at provincial level for improved communication with stakeholders.

To this end, a complaints mechanism was developed and a compendium of services document was published that describes the service delivery standards in terms of response times. Queries and complaints can be lodged on Stats SA's website and are responded to within the specified time frames. A concerted effort has been made by Stats SA to ensure that publications are published with comprehensive metadata to promote transparency, understanding and usage of data. Communication with stakeholders is encouraged through statistic literacy and consultation workshops in all provinces at least on an annual basis, as well as exhibitions and presentations throughout the country.

### 3.3.1 Providing statistical information

Stats SA aims to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within the state and the community by providing high-quality, objective, reliable and responsive statistical products and services. Thus, Stats SA provides a wide range of statistical information on economic and social matters to government, business and the community in general. The statistics are released in hard-copy paper and electronic publications, reports and other digital products. Stats SA's commitment to improved service delivery is described below:

#### a) User Information Services

User Information Services is the first point of direct contact with our customers who prefer a face-to-face interface, telephonic/fax communication and/or email. This centre is the gateway to personal access to statistical information, especially if the information required is not easily retrieved from the website. Staff members are trained to handle telephone, email, fax and written enquiries. Customers can also approach User Information Services in the provinces to request prompt responses on published data. Stats SA can be contacted at 012 310 8600 for telephonic enquiries, 012 310 8500 for fax enquiries or [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za) for email enquiries.

#### b) Subscription service

Stats SA's standard products can be acquired through subscription to specific established publications. Customers may indicate whether the publication should be emailed or posted to them, free of charge.

#### c) Stats SA website

Stats SA publications and datasets can be viewed, accessed and downloaded free of charge from the Stats SA website at [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za). Statistical information is placed on the website at the exact time of release to ensure that everyone has equal access to information at the same time. A newsletter is emailed each week to inform stakeholders of the current activities and releases for the following week.

#### d) Personal visits

Customers can personally visit the Stats SA Head Office or any provincial Stats SA office to obtain access to statistical products and services. Head Office also provides a library facility to users. This facility is mainly used for research purposes.

#### e) Consultation

Stats SA's credibility rests on its ability to produce quality statistics that can stand up to public scrutiny. Through a better understanding of Stats SA's stakeholders, our interactions with suppliers and users of information are becoming more effective, ultimately leading to the portrayal of the organisation as a credible, responsive and reliable source of statistics. The outputs of surveys will be communicated in a way that is well understood by users and that meets their information needs. In addition, Stats SA conducts annual stakeholder workshops such as the ISIBalo symposia, combining training and information-sharing about economic and social statistical data products. Stats SA also participates in exhibitions in an effort to increase awareness of what the organisation offers.

f) Openness and transparency

Stats SA has a catalogue of its reports and releases which is available in hard copy, as well as on the website. In addition, the website advertises releases planned for the forthcoming week, as well as all releases planned for the quarter. The weekly schedule indicates the specific time that the statistics will be released. The introduction of SASQAF is aimed at improving the quality of explanatory notes on reports and releases, thus improving the openness and transparency of releases.

### 3.3.2 Consultation arrangements: The Statistics Council, Advisory Committees, and the National Statistics System

The Statistics Council represents a range of stakeholders and users, and meets four times a year to provide advice to the Minister and the Statistician-General on statistical matters, including the needs of users. Council members are required to represent the needs of their constituencies and should therefore consult with them to ensure sound advice to the Minister and the Statistician-General.

Stats SA has established a number of advisory committees comprising key stakeholders that meet periodically to advise on statistical series. Stats SA also conducts periodic workshops in order to seek advice, comments and suggestions from broader stakeholder groups. The National Statistics System branch, in partnership with organs of state, aims at ensuring coherence in statistical information produced by different producers of statistics, and promotes the use of statistics in evidence-based decision-making.

# Statistics South Africa Service Charter

## What does Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) do?

Statistics South Africa is a national government department responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, business and the public in evidence-based decisions for planning, policy development and measurement governed by the Statistic Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)

## Vision

Our vision is to deliver  
*The South Africa I know,  
the home I understand*

## Mission

To lead and partner in statistical systems and products for evidence-based decisions

## Strategic goal

To increase the supply and use of official and other quality **Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based Management and Transformation (START)** through coordination, integration and innovation

### Organisational values



Integrity



Empowering  
partnership



Service  
excellence

### Stats SA key services



Economic  
statistics



Population  
statistics



Statistical services,  
support and advice

### Our conduct when interacting with the public

#### When collecting data, Stats SA staff must:

- Identify themselves by name, department (Stats SA) and outline the purpose of the visit
- Deal with respondents professionally

### Stats SA will uphold Batho Pele Principles by committing to the following:

- We shall conduct user consultation sessions by advocating the use of data for evidence-based decision-making
- We shall provide various channels to access information such as ROAMBI, MOBI, SuperCROSS and the website
- We shall treat our stakeholders with courtesy and respect at all times
- We shall be open and transparent about the methodologies we use for collecting data and compiling our products
- We shall strive to redress information gaps by expanding our services in the municipalities and rural areas
- We shall continue to release our information on time and in line with international best practices
- We shall maintain our service standards by keeping abreast with the needs of our stakeholders
- We shall ensure value for money by utilising our resources effectively and efficiently

### Our service standards

Our stakeholders will be attended to in a friendly and professional manner. Telephones will be answered at all times and emails will be responded to during official working hours: 08:00 – 16:30.

Requests are classified as per below:

- Simple requests will be responded to within 15 minutes
- Normal requests will be responded to within 24 hours
- Special requests will be responded to within 5 working days

### Our product standards

We commit to compile our products by adhering to national, continental and international best practices

- Nationally: South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)
- Continently: African Statistics Charter
- Internationally: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

**'Our response is on time, first time. Your voice counts.  
We strive for service excellence.'**

In cases of misconduct, poor service delivery or difficulties in any form of communication, please contact:

012 310 0174/4825  
Email: [Customercare@statssa.gov.za](mailto:Customercare@statssa.gov.za)

#### About our products, please contact:

User Information Services:  
012 310 8600  
Fax: 012 310 8500  
Email: [info@statssa.gov.za](mailto:info@statssa.gov.za)

Main switchboard:  
012 310 8911  
Fax: 012 321 7381  
Website: [www.statssa.gov.za](http://www.statssa.gov.za)

Physical address:  
ISIBalo House, Koch Street, Salvokop,  
Pretoria, 0002

Postal address:  
Private Bag X44,  
Pretoria, 0001

### Accounting Officer's Declaration:

I, Risenga Maluleke (Statistician-General of Statistics South Africa), commit my department in terms of Part 3, C.2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001, as amended, to adhere to this charter.

### **3.4 Resource management plan**

The Stats SA Head Office is located in Pretoria. There are nine provincial offices and sixty-three district offices in the process of being resourced and fully utilised. Provincial and district offices play a key role in user liaison and data collection at provincial and municipal levels.

Stats SA has developed a number of strategies in support of the strategic direction. Below is a summary of the ICT and human resource management strategies over the medium term.

#### **3.4.1 Information Communication and Technology Strategy**

Stats SA has over time become a knowledge-based driven organisation. Its core business is about the management of data and information within a highly technological environment. The IT environment should be dynamic and must play a key role in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation.

The strategy aims to ensure that ICT becomes a strategic enabler in the production and management of statistical information. It does not only address weaknesses in the current environment, but also provides for a stable, secure and reliable environment that keeps up with the fast changing technological developments.

The nature of Statistics South Africa business processes rely on the support of technological systems for effective data management. The business modernisation strategy focusses on transforming the organisation into a digital eco-system, while the ICT strategy will provide the underlying enterprise wide infrastructure requirements.

- Goal 1** Delivery of reliable and highly available, secure, cost-effective ICT solutions and services to support business operations
  - The ICT infrastructure provides the backbone of all StatsSA services and systems. It is critical that this infrastructure is stable, reliable, highly available and functional. Our key goals are to ensure IT stability, reliability, and functionality (ICT)
  - User-focused services delivered by ICT enables Statistics South Africa to fulfil its mission and to assist it to evolve into a more functional, effective and efficient organisation (ICT)
- Goal 2** Alignment of ICT initiatives to business strategy
  - Engaging internal customers in order to understand their business needs/requirements to enable ICT to respond to these needs by accordingly planning its human capacity, budget allocation and prioritising of ICT operations (ICT)
  - Innovative strategic partner aligning to business needs (ICT)
  - Innovate by exploiting new technologies to deliver new business solutions (BM)
- Goal 3** Implement efficient ICT governance
  - Provide the necessary structures to effectively manage the use of ICT
  - Develop appropriate policies, processes, procedures and standards in line with ICT regulatory framework
- Goal 4** Personnel management development, recruitment and retention of skilled ICT personnel
  - Ability to deliver end-to-end ICT solutions and services necessitates technically competent ICT personnel
  - For ICT to realise value from its human capital investment, constant enhancement of knowledge and skills is required
- Goal 5** Implement effective Enterprise Architecture governance (BM)
  - Provide the necessary structures to effectively manage the use of ICT and the implementation of an Enterprise Architecture
  - Develop and implement appropriate EA processes, procedures and standards

- Goal 6** ICT Resource Management (ICT and BM)
- Ensure effective infrastructure capacity planning
  - Ensure improved value realisation from the ICT resource capital investments

### 3.4.2 Human Resource Management Strategy

Delivering high-quality statistical information is dependent on a highly qualified, motivated workforce and skilled staff complement. Stats SA has developed a Human Resource Plan that is geared towards attracting and retaining the best people. The overall aim of the strategy is to become an employer of choice by maintaining a highly qualified and motivated workforce and to provide an environment to support them.

#### HRM goals for 2018–2019

- Goal 1** Harness the retention scarce skills
- Goal 2** Align organisational structure to strategy
- Goal 3** Provide support to ad hoc projects
- Goal 4** Build labour relations management capacity
- Goal 5** Build human capacity in the organisation
- Goal 6** Strengthen employee wellness and diversity programmes
- Goal 7** Institutionalise talent management

## 3.5 Long-term infrastructure plans

### 3.5.1 Background

Stats SA registered its building project as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with National Treasury in August 2010 which has been delivered in August 2016. This resulted in bringing together all Stats SA employees, who were previously accommodated in four different buildings.

### 3.5.2 Progress

Construction of the new building was finalised and Stats SA moved into the new building at the end of August 2016. Stats SA Head Office staff have occupied the new building for the past eighteen months, through partnership with the service provider. All identified snags have been amicably resolved.

### 3.5.3 Financial implications

The building project is affordable and demonstrated value for money. Stats SA has no other long-term infrastructure programmes planned for the future.

## **3.6 Evaluation plan**

### **3.6.1 Background**

Stats SA introduced evaluations a number of years ago both from a design perspective as well as an independent assessment for designating statistics as official. Since the importance of evaluation has been highlighted by government, the organisation is in the process of reviewing its evaluation framework in order to promote, facilitate and institutionalise the use of evaluation in Stats SA.

### **3.6.2 Aim of evaluation in Stats SA**

The aim of evaluation in Stats SA is to:

- Foreground the importance and use of evaluation in management and decision-making;
- Improve performance (evaluation for learning);
- Improve accountability (making evaluation results available);
- Generate knowledge (what works and what does not); and
- Improve planning and decision-making.

### **3.6.3 The evaluation plan**

Stats SA will be conducting the following evaluations over the medium-term:

- Design evaluation: During 2018/19, Stats SA will be conducting a parallel sample for the Quarterly labour force survey to assess the impact of the transition from paper collection to digital collection as part of testing and evaluating the design of CAPI before roll-out commences in 2019.
- Implementation evaluation: Stats SA conducts 2 types of implementation evaluation, namely
  - Independent quality assessment against SASQAF: Target for 2018/19 is two assessments.
  - Independent evaluation on household surveys: Target for 2018/19 is to conduct an evaluation on the Quarterly Employment Survey.
- Evaluation synthesis: Stats SA will be evaluating the impact of CAPI (digital data collection) across all household surveys. This evaluation is scheduled for 2020/21.





 Annexures

## Annexure 1: Strategy in brief: 2018/19

Outcome	Strategic objectives	Strategic focus	Programme implementation
Informed nation	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the statistical information base</li> <li>Develop new and innovative statistical products and services</li> <li>Revolutionise data systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic dynamics</li> <li>Price stability</li> <li>Employment, job creation and decent work</li> <li>Rural development and food security</li> <li>Sustainable resource management</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Safety and security</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty</li> <li>Policy research and analysis</li> <li>Data revolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Statistics</li> <li>Population and Social Statistics</li> <li>SANSS</li> <li>Economic Statistics</li> <li>Population and Social Statistics</li> <li>Methodology, Standards &amp; Research</li> <li>Office of the SG</li> </ul>
Trusted statistics	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalise quality management</li> <li>Innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency</li> <li>Adopt international standards and classifications</li> <li>Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing</li> <li>Designate statistics as official</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality management</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Plan, design, build, collect, process and disseminate</li> <li>Statistical standards development</li> <li>Corporate communications and stakeholder management</li> <li>Statistics certified as official</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methodology, Standards &amp; Research</li> <li>Survey Operations</li> <li>Methodology, Standards &amp; Research</li> <li>Statistical Support and Informatics</li> <li>Survey Operations</li> <li>Statistical Collection and Outreach</li> <li>Methodology, Standards &amp; Research</li> <li>Statistical Collection and Outreach</li> <li>SANSS</li> </ul>

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Strategic objectives</b>	<b>Strategic focus</b>	<b>Programme implementation</b>
Partners in statistics	<p></p> <p>Strengthen collaboration and build statistical sampling frames</p> <p>Lead the development and coordination of the national statistics system in SA</p> <p>Strengthen international collaboration and partnership and lead statistical development in Africa</p>	<p>Geospatial frame and services</p> <p>Business register</p> <p>Economic and social statistics subsystems</p> <p>Information management in the SANSS</p> <p>Statistical reporting</p> <p>Statistical support and advice</p> <p>International collaboration and partnerships</p> <p>Statistical development in Africa</p>	<p>Statistical Support and Informatics</p> <p>Methodology, Standards &amp; Research</p> <p>SANSS</p> <p>Statistical Collection and Outreach</p> <p>Statistical Collection and Outreach</p>
A capable organisation	<p></p> <p>Drive legislative reform</p> <p>Enhance corporate governance and administration</p> <p>Become the employer of choice</p> <p>Invest in ICT to align to organisational growth</p> <p>Invest in a sustainable and responsive statistical infrastructure</p>	<p>Amendment of the Statistics Act</p> <p>Strategic planning, reporting and monitoring</p> <p>Programme and project management</p> <p>Internal audit</p> <p>Corporate governance</p> <p>Financial administration and management</p> <p>Human resource management</p> <p>Facilities management, logistics and security</p> <p>Talent management and employee wellness</p> <p>Server and network environment, ICT end-user support, security and risk</p> <p>Modernise and innovate business processes</p> <p>Sustainable provincial and district infrastructure</p>	<p>SANSS</p> <p>Office of the SG</p> <p>Office of the SG</p> <p>Office of the SG</p> <p>Corporate Services</p> <p>Corporate Services</p> <p>Statistical Support and Informatics</p> <p>Statistical Support and Informatics</p> <p>Statistical Collection and Outreach</p>

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Strategic objectives</b>	<b>Strategic focus</b>	<b>Programme implementation</b>
Statistical leadership  	<p>Invest in statistical leadership and management</p> <p>Invest in building statistical capability and competence</p> <p>Build a united and diverse organisation</p>	<p>Statistical leadership and management</p> <p>Statistical literacy at schools level Statistical capability at tertiary level Building capacity inside Stats SA Building capacity in the SANSS</p> <p>Transformation and change</p>	<p>Office of the SG Corporate Services</p> <p>Office of the SG Corporate Services</p> <p>Office of the SG</p>

## Annexure 2: African Charter on Statistics

The Charter outlines what should be achieved and in this regard, the African Statistics System (ASS) organisations, African statisticians and all those operating in the field of statistics at the national, regional and continental levels shall respect the principles enshrined in the Resolution on the fundamental principles of official statistics adopted by the United Nations Commission for Statistics in April 1994. They shall also apply the best practices principles hereunder defined:

### Principle 1: Professional independence

- **Scientific independence:** Statistics authorities must be able to carry out their activities according to the principle of scientific independence, particularly vis-à-vis the political authorities or any interest group; this means that the methods, concepts and nomenclatures used in statistical operation shall be selected only by the statistics authorities without any interference whatsoever and in accordance with the rules of ethics and good practice.
- **Impartiality:** Statistics authorities shall produce, analyse, disseminate, and comment on African statistics in line with the principle of scientific independence, and in an objective, professional and transparent manner.
- **Responsibility:** Statistics authorities and African statisticians shall employ unambiguous and relevant methods in the collection, processing, analysis and presentation of statistical data. Statistics authorities shall also have the right and duty to make observations on erroneous interpretations and improper use of the statistical information that they disseminate.
- **Transparency:** To facilitate proper interpretation of data, statistics authorities shall provide information on their sources, methods and procedures that have been used in line with scientific standards. The domestic law governing operation of the statistical systems must be made available to the public.

### Principle 2: Quality

- **Relevance:** African statistics shall meet the needs of users.
- **Sustainability:** African statistics shall be conserved in as detailed as possible a form to ensure their use by future generations, while preserving the principles of confidentiality and protection of respondents.
- **Data sources:** Data used for statistical purposes may be collected from diverse sources such as censuses, statistics surveys and/or administrative records. The statistics organisations shall choose their sources in consideration of the quality of data offered by such sources and their topicality, particularly the costs incurred by the respondents and sponsors. The use by statistics authorities of administrative records for statistical purposes shall be guaranteed by domestic law, provided that confidentiality is preserved.
- **Accuracy and reliability:** African statistics shall be an accurate and reliable reflection of the reality.
- **Continuity:** Statistics authorities shall ensure continuity and comparability of statistical information over time.
- **Coherence and comparability:** African statistics shall be internally coherent over time and allow for comparison between regions and countries. To this end, these statistics shall make combined use of related data derived from different sources. They shall employ internationally recognised and accepted concepts, classifications, terminologies and methods.

- **Timeliness:** African statistics shall be disseminated in good time and, as far as possible, according to pre-determined calendar.
- **Topicality:** African statistics shall reflect current and topical events and trends.
- **Specificities:** Statistical data production and analytical methods shall take into account African peculiarities.
- **Awareness-building:** State parties shall sensitise the public, particularly statistical data providers, on the importance of statistics.

### **Principle 3: Mandate for data collection and resources**

- **Mandate:** Statistics authorities shall be endowed with a clear legal mandate empowering them to collect data for production of African statistics. At the request of statistics authorities, public administrations, business establishments, households and the general public may be compelled by domestic law to allow access to the data in their possession or provide data for the purpose of compilation of African statistics.
- **Resource adequacy:** As far as possible, the resources available to statistics authorities shall be adequate and stable to enable them to meet statistics needs at national, regional and continental levels. Governments of state parties shall have the primary responsibility to provide such resources.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** Statistics authorities shall use the resources so provided effectively and efficiently. This presupposes, in particular, that operations shall as far as possible, be programmed in an optimal manner. Every effort shall be made to achieve improved production and use of the statistics derived from administrative records, to reduce the costs incurred by respondents and, as far as possible, avoid expensive direct statistical surveys.

### **Principle 4: Dissemination**

- **Accessibility:** African statistics shall not be made inaccessible in any way whatsoever. This concomitant right of access for all users without restriction shall be guaranteed by domestic law. Micro-data may be made available to users on condition that the pertinent laws and procedures are respected and confidentiality is maintained.
- **Dialogue with users:** Mechanisms for consultation with all African statistics users without discrimination shall be put in place with a view to ensuring that the statistical information offered are commensurate with their needs.
- **Clarity and understanding:** Statistics shall be presented in a clear and comprehensible form. They shall be disseminated in a practical and appropriate manner, be available and accessible to all and accompanied by the requisite metadata and analytical commentaries.
- **Simultaneity:** African statistics shall be disseminated in a manner that ensures that all users are able to use them simultaneously. Where certain authorities receive advance information under embargo, to allow them time to respond to possible questions, public announcement shall be made indicating the nature of such information, the identity of the recipients and the set timeframe before its public dissemination.
- **Correction:** Statistics authorities shall correct publications containing significant errors using standard statistical practices or, for very serious cases, suspend dissemination of such statistics. In that event, the users shall be informed in clear terms of the reasons for such corrections or suspension.

#### **Principle 5: Protection of individual data, information sources and respondents**

- **Confidentiality:** National statistics authorities, African statisticians and all those operating in the field of statistics in Africa shall absolutely guarantee the protection of the private life and business secrets of data providers (households, companies, public institutions and other respondents), the confidentiality of the information so provided and the use of such information for strictly statistical purposes.
- **Giving assurances to data providers:** Persons or entities interviewed during statistical surveys shall be informed of the objective of such interviews and of the measures put in place to protect the data provided.
- **Objective:** Data concerning individuals or entities collected for statistical purposes shall in no circumstance be used for judicial proceedings or punitive measures or for the purpose of taking administrative decisions against such individuals or entities.
- **Rationality:** Statistics authorities shall not embark upon statistical surveys except where pertinent information is unavailable from administrative records or the quality of such information is inadequate in relation to the quality requirements of statistical information.

#### **Principle 6: Coordination and cooperation**

- **Coordination:** Coordination and collaboration amongst statistics authorities in a given country are essential in ensuring quality and harmonious statistical information. Similarly, coordination and dialogue amongst all members of the African Statistical System are vital for harmonisation, production and use of African statistics.
- **Cooperation:** Bilateral and multilateral statistics cooperation shall be encouraged with a view to upgrading African statistics production systems.

### **Annexure 3: The fundamental principles of official statistics**

In order to safeguard official statistics and guide national statistics offices in their work, the United Nations has adopted the following fundamental principles of official statistics:

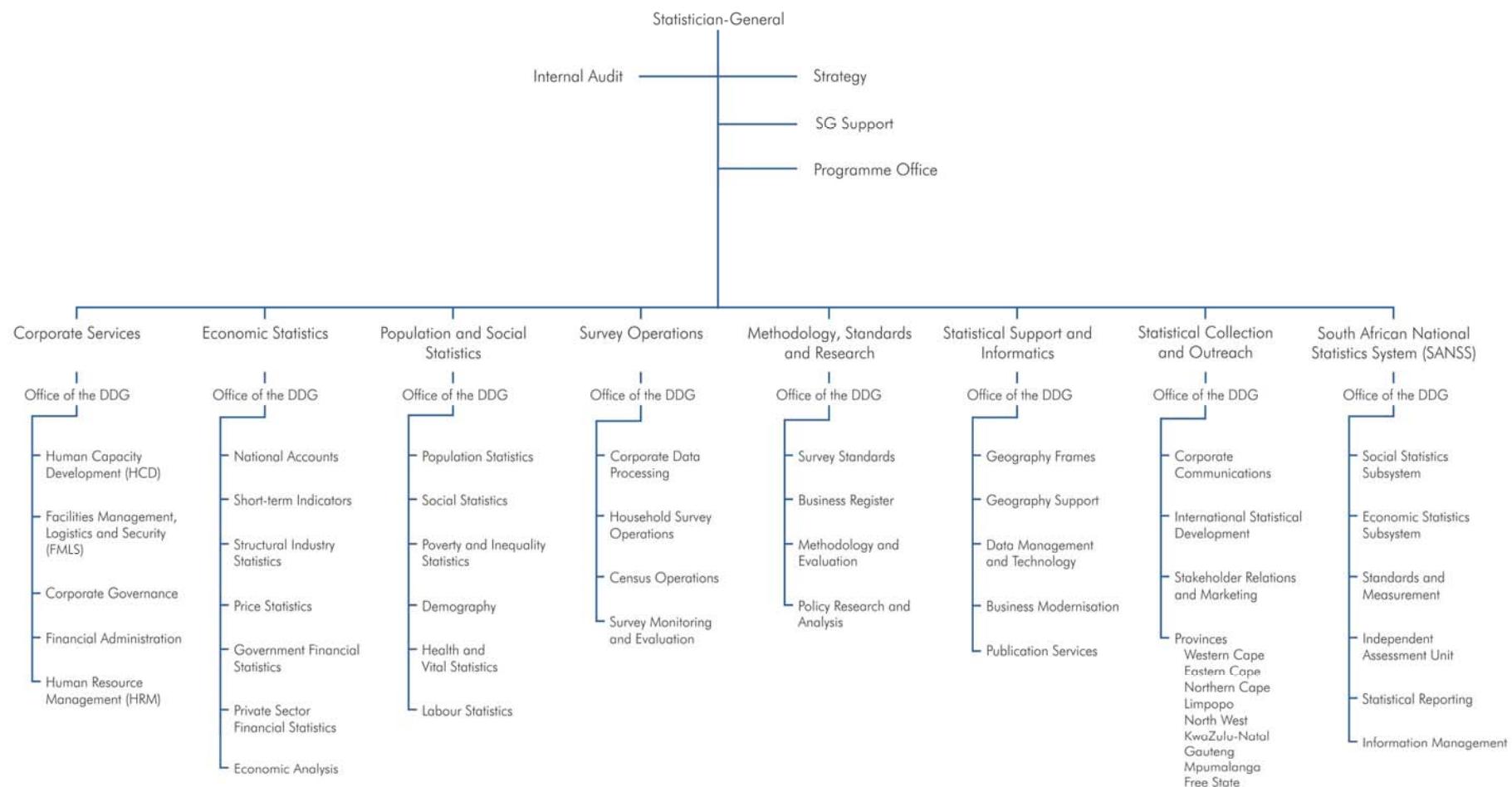
- a) **Impartiality:** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social, and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information.
- b) **Professional independence:** To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agency needs to decide, according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.
- c) **Transparency of methods applied:** To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agency is to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.
- d) The statistical agency is entitled to **comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.**
- e) **Use the most efficient sources:** Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. The statistical agency is to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden of respondents.
- f) **Confidentiality:** Individual data collected by the statistical agency for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.
- g) **Transparency of laws:** The laws, regulations and measures under which the statistical system operates are to be made public.
- h) **Cooperation among institutions:** Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.
- i) **Adherence to international standards:** The use, by the statistical agency in each country, of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.
- j) **International cooperation:** Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of the system of official statistics in all countries.



## Annexure 4: Organisational structure

Aligning the organisational structure to the strategy

Stats SA reviews its organisational structure regularly to ensure alignment to the vision, mission and strategic objectives.





DDG: Corporate Services  
Ms A Henning



DDG: Economic Statistics  
Mr J de Beer



Acting DDG: Population and  
Social Statistics  
Ms G Lehloenya



DDG: Methodology,  
Standards and Research  
Ms N Makhatha



DDG: Communications and  
Marketing  
Mr A Jenneker



Acting DDG: Statistical  
Support and Informatics  
Mr C Molongoana



Acting DDG: Statistical Collection  
and Outreach  
Mr P Lesame



Acting DDG: SANSS  
Ms Y Mpetsheni



Acting Chief Operations Officer  
Ms A Myburgh

## **Annexure 5: Planning, monitoring and reporting**

As a national government department, Stats SA has to comply with the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999), and Treasury Regulations for government departments, issued in terms of the PFMA (May 2002) with respect to planning and monitoring.

### **Planning**

Stats SA conducts three annual planning sessions: strategic planning, business planning, and integrative operational planning.

The outputs of these planning sessions are as follows:

- a) Strategic planning: A strategic plan and annual work programme that are approved by the Minister in the Presidency and tabled in Parliament.
- b) Business planning: Divisional strategic plans that outline annual outputs and targets to be achieved for the financial year.
- c) Integrative operational planning: Detailed project and operational plans that outline activities and tasks to be conducted monthly.

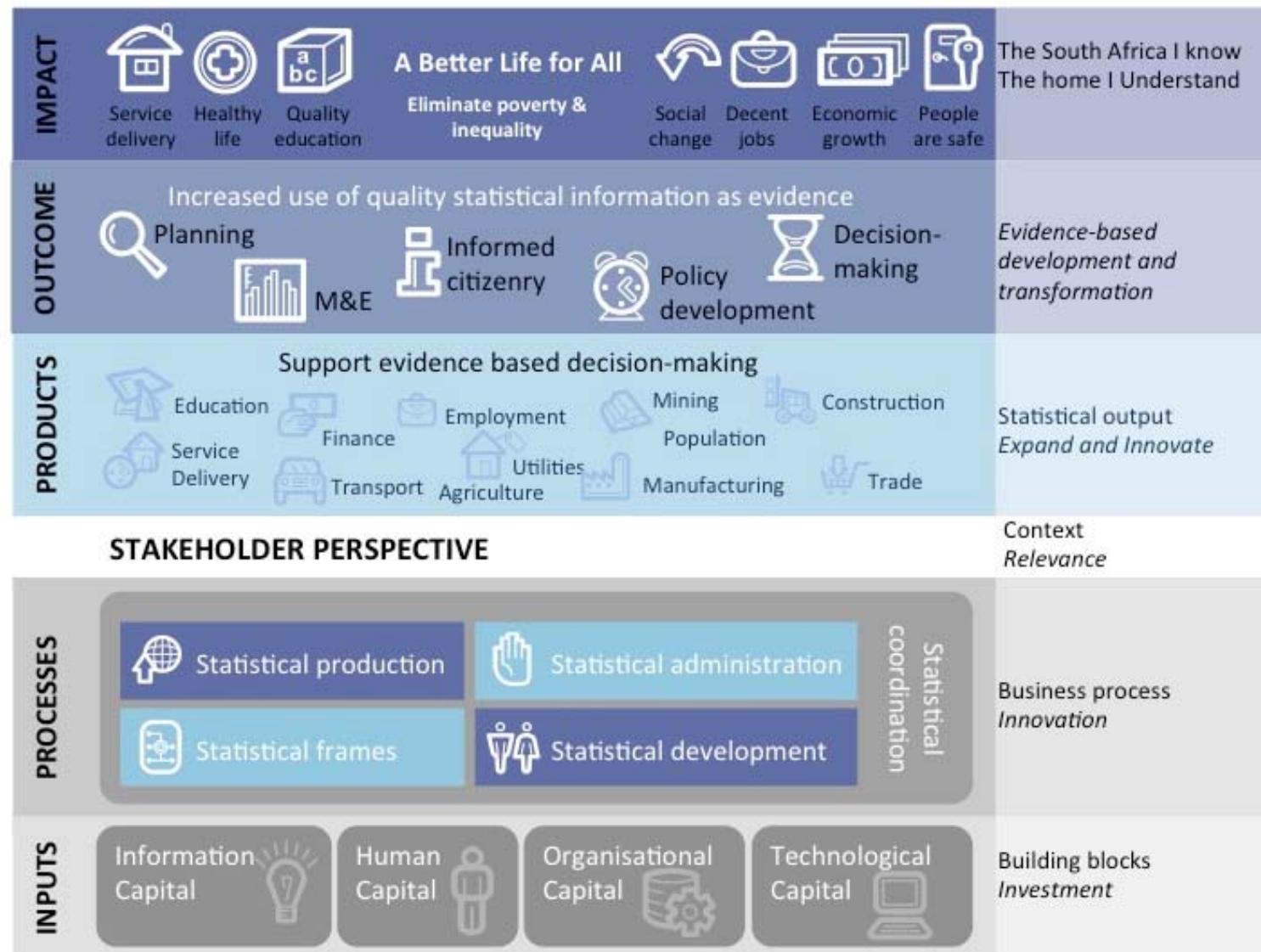
### **Monitoring and reporting**

In order for Stats SA to achieve its mandate Stats SA ensures compliance with the relevant legislation, the organisation has put measures in place to monitor and report on its progress and overall performance.

- a) Annual reporting: An annual report on the overall performance of the organisation in terms of the annual targets outlined in the strategic plan and/or work programme is compiled and tabled in Parliament.
- b) Quarterly reporting: Quarterly reports outlining progress made against targets as stated in the work programme are compiled and submitted to the Minister and Treasury. These reports are supported by evidential documentation.
- c) Monthly reporting: Monthly reports are compiled as an early warning system and are submitted to the internal executive committee of the organisation.

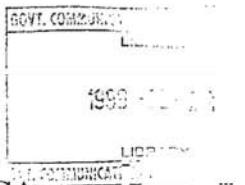
## Annexure 6: Strategy map

Stats SA has developed its strategy within the context of the balanced scorecard framework. Below is a graphical presentation of Stats SA's strategy map.





 Statistics Act



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## STAATSKOERANT

### VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

*Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

*As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer*

VOL. 406

CAPE TOWN, 21 APRIL 1999

**No. 19957**

KAAPSTAD, 21 APRIL 1999

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#### OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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No. 489.

21 April 1999

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 6 of 1999: Statistics Act, 1999.

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#### KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

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No. 489.

21 April 1999

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die President sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 6 van 1999: Wet op Statistiek, 1999.

*(English text signed by the President.)  
(Assented to 14 April 1999.)*

## ACT

To provide for a Statistician-General as head of Statistics South Africa, who is responsible for the collection, production and dissemination of official and other statistics, including the conducting of a census of the population, and for co-ordination among producers of statistics; to establish a Statistics Council and provide for its functions; to repeal certain legislation; and to provide for connected matters.

**B**E IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

### CONTENTS OF ACT

1. Definitions	
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3. Purpose of official statistics, and statistical principles	
4. Status of Statistics South Africa	
5. Minister's duties and powers	
6. Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General	
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20. Repeal of legislation, and savings	
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### Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—
  - (i) “business” means any individual, juristic person or partnership carrying on a commercial activity; (iv)
  - (ii) “Cabinet” means the Cabinet in the national sphere of government, referred to in section 91 of the Constitution; (viii)
  - (iii) “Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996); (vi)
  - (iv) “Council” means the South African Statistics Council, established by section 8(1); (xi)
  - (v) “document” includes—
    - (a) a form, questionnaire, schedule, notice or report whether in printed or photographic form;

- (b) a documentary recording or transcribed computer printout or record capable of being produced as a printout by a mechanical or electronic device;
- (c) a medium or device by means of which information is recorded or stored:
- (v)
- (vi) "household" means a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone; (vii)
- (viii) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance or such other Minister as the President may assign to be the executing authority for the purposes of this Act;
- (ix)
- (x) "officer", in relation to Statistics South Africa, means—
- (a) a member of the staff of Statistics South Africa referred to in section 7(3)(a); or
- (b) any other person appointed by the Statistician-General to perform work on behalf of Statistics South Africa; (iii)
- (xi) "official statistics" means statistics designated as official statistics by the Statistician-General in terms of section 14(7); (i)
- (xii) "organ of state" means—
- (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or
- (b) any other functionary or institution—
- (i) exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
- (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public duty in terms of any legislation,
- but does not include a court or a judicial officer; (xiv)
- (xiii) "other organisation" means any non-governmental or nonprofit organisation, voluntary association or other organisation other than a business, household or organ of state; (ii)
- (xv) "Public Service Act" means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 30 of 1994); (xiii)
- (xvi) "respondent" means—
- (a) any individual or household in respect of whom or which; or
- (b) any organ of state, business or other organisation in respect of whose activities or affairs,
- any information is sought or provided for purposes of a statistical collection in terms of this Act; (xii)
- (xvii) "return" means a document completed by—
- (a) a respondent; or
- (b) an officer of Statistics South Africa or of another organ of state which produces statistics,
- for the purpose of producing official or other statistics; (x)
- (xviii) "statistical collection" means the process of—
- (a) conducting a population or other census or a sample survey; or
- (b) collating administrative records or data for statistical purposes; (xvii)
- (xix) "Statistician-General" means the person appointed as Statistician-General in terms of section 6(1); (xviii)
- (xx) "statistics" means aggregated numerical information relating to demographic, economic, financial, environmental, social or similar matters, at national, provincial or local level, which is compiled and analysed according to relevant scientific and statistical methodology; (xv)
- (xxi) "Statistics South Africa" means the department contemplated in section 4(1).
- (xvi)

#### Purpose of Act

2. The purpose of this Act is to advance the planning, production, analysis, documentation, storage, dissemination and use of official and other statistics by providing for—
- (a) a Statistician-General as head of Statistics South Africa and for a Council;
- (b) the respective functions of the Statistician-General, the Council and the Minister and their interrelations;
- (c) co-ordination between Statistics South Africa and other organs of state that produce official or other statistics;

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<p>(d) co-operation between the producers of official statistics and—            (i) the users of such and other statistics in the government, other sectors of society and the public at large;            (ii) the respondents supplying the information that results in official and other statistics;</p> <p>(e) liaison with international and regional organisations that—            (i) request official statistics;            (ii) make recommendations about the standardisation, classification, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics.</p>	5
Purpose of official statistics, and statistical principles	10
<p>3. (1) The purpose of official statistics is to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations or the public in—            (a) planning;            (b) decision-making or other actions;            (c) monitoring or assessment of policies, decision-making or other actions.</p> <p>(2) Official statistics must protect the confidentiality of the identity of, and the information provided by, respondents and be—            (a) relevant, accurate, reliable and timeous;            (b) objective and comprehensive;            (c) compiled, reported and documented in a scientific and transparent manner;            (d) disseminated impartially;            (e) accessible;            (f) in accordance with appropriate national and international standards and classifications; and            (g) sensitive to distribution by gender, disability, region and similar socio-economic features.</p>	
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Status of Statistics South Africa	
<p>4. (1) Statistics South Africa referred to as an organisational component in the first column of Schedule 2 to the Public Service Act and for the purposes of the application of that Act, in terms of section 7(4)(a) of that Act, regarded to be a department—            (a) continues as such; and            (b) consists of the Statistician-General and the permanent and temporary staff referred to in section 7(3)(a) of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the Minister's duties and powers referred to in section 5, no person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of Statistics South Africa.</p> <p>(3) For the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of Statistics South Africa, all other organs of state must assist it in accordance with the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations contemplated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution.</p>	
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Duties and powers of Minister	40
<p>5. (1) The Minister must—            (a) on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, prioritise the work programme of Statistics South Africa, in accordance with the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3 and both having been advised in this regard by the Council;            (b) monitor the performance of the Statistician-General of his or her functions—            (i) as accounting officer of Statistics South Africa; and            (ii) generally with regard to the financial affairs and organisational functioning of Statistics South Africa;</p> <p>(c) determine the specific performance criteria, referred to in section 12(3) of the Public Service Act, for evaluating the performance of the Statistician-General and monitor compliance with those criteria;</p> <p>(d) approve or disapprove the inception, variation or discontinuance of statistical collection by a Minister or an organ of state other than Statistics South Africa, as provided in section 14(1) and (2);</p> <p>(e) after consultation with the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Council as provided in section 8(3).</p>	
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- (2) The Minister may—  
     (a) subject to subsection (3), direct [the Statistician-General to undertake any statistical collection;  
     (b) subject to subsection (4) and on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, enter into an international agreement with the government of any other state or any international organisation relating to the purpose of this Act;  
     (c) after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of a member of the Council as provided in section 9(3).  
 (3) The Minister may not interfere with the power of the Statistician-General to decide, in respect of the activities of Statistics South Africa, on—  
     (a) the manner in which, and the time when, a statistical collection is to be undertaken;  
     (b) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information; or  
     (c) whether a statistical collection should be discontinued.  
 (4) The Minister may only enter into an international agreement in terms of subsection (2)(b) if authorised in accordance with the applicable law by the national executive which, in terms of section 231(1) of the Constitution, is responsible for the negotiating and signing of international agreements.

#### Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General

6. (1) The President must appoint an appropriately qualified person as the Statistician-General who is the head of Statistics South Africa.  
 (2) The Statistician-General must be professionally independent by acting impartially and exercising his or her powers and performing his or her duties—  
     (a) without fear, favour or prejudice; and  
     (b) in the interest of maintaining a high standard of professional service and the integrity of the statistics which Statistics South Africa produces.  
 (3) The provisions of the Public Service Act regarding the appointment, terms and conditions of employment, powers and duties of a head of department apply to the Statistician-General, except where otherwise provided in this Act.  
 (4) The person appointed as Statistician-General holds office for an agreed term not exceeding five years, which term may be renewed.  
 (5) The Statistician-General may resign by written notice to the President.  
 (6) The Statistician-General may be removed from office by the President only—  
     (a) on the grounds of—  
         (i) incapacity;  
         (ii) misconduct;  
         (iii) incompetence;  
         (iv) declaration as an insolvent, or  
         (v) conviction of an offence and sentence to a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine; and  
     (b) if the Cabinet, after considering a report on the matter from the Council, recommends to the President such removal.

#### Duties and powers of Statistician-General

7. (1) The Statistician-General—  
     (a) administers this Act;  
     (b) is the accounting officer for Statistics South Africa;  
     (c) after receiving advice from the Council, makes recommendations to the Minister on the policies and priorities of Statistics South Africa;  
     (d) directs Statistics South Africa in accordance with the duties and powers imposed or conferred on him or her by this Act, section 7(3)(b) of the Public Service Act and any other law;

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- (c) determines, and exercises final responsibility regarding the implementation of, the work programme of Statistics South Africa, including—  
 (i) the collection, compilation and analysis of official statistics in accordance with the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3; 5  
 (ii) the times when and the manner in which statistical collections are undertaken and the form of any document pertaining thereto;  
 (iii) the manner in which data are processed, documented and stored;  
 (iv) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information;  
 (v) development work in statistics; and 10  
 (vi) the discontinuance of a statistical collection.
- (2) The Statistician-General must—  
 (a) cause a population census to be taken in the year 2001 and every five years thereafter, on a date determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*, unless the Minister, on the advice of the Statistician-General and by notice in 15 the *Gazette*, determines otherwise;  
 (b) develop and maintain registers or lists which may be of use in producing statistics;  
 (c) furnish the Minister and the Council each year with a report in respect of the activities of Statistics South Africa during that year, which report the Minister 20 must as soon as possible table in Parliament;  
 (d) undertake any statistical collection if so directed by the Minister in terms of section 5(2)(a);  
 (e) formulate quality criteria and establish standards, classifications and procedures for statistics; 25  
 (f) provide statistical advice to other organs of state;  
 (g) in terms of section 14, promote co-ordination among producers of official statistics in order to—  
     (i) advance the quality, consistency, comparability and optimum use of official statistics; and 30  
     (ii) avoid unnecessary duplication;  
 (h) endeavour to fulfil the Republic's international statistical reporting obligations;  
 (i) liaise with other countries and their statistical agencies and represent Statistics South Africa internationally with regard to statistical matters; 35  
 (j) establish and maintain such offices in the provinces as he or she considers necessary, having regard to the needs for official and other statistics for provinces and other organs of state, on condition that—  
     (i) service-level agreements or memoranda of understanding are entered into between Statistics South Africa and the provinces in question; and 40  
     (ii) co-ordination of the statistical activities of the relevant provinces and other organs of state takes place in terms of section 14;  
 (k) seek to ensure appropriate public awareness of statistical collections and activities.  
 (3) The Statistician-General may— 45  
 (a) as regards the staff of Statistics South Africa—  
     (i) retain or appoint permanent, temporary and contract staff or terminate their services; and  
     (ii) determine their terms and conditions of employment, in accordance with the Public Service Act and other applicable law; 50  
 (b) in terms of section 14(7), designate statistics produced by Statistics South Africa or other organs of state as official statistics;  
 (c) accept commissioned statistical work and determine the pricing of that work;  
 (d) determine the pricing of Statistics South Africa's services and products;  
 (e) delegate any power conferred or duty imposed on him or her by this Act, to 55 any other officer of Statistics South Africa, but the Statistician-General—  
     (i) may impose conditions for such delegation;  
     (ii) is not by virtue of such delegation divested of that power or duty and may at any time himself or herself exercise that power or perform that duty; and 60

- (iii) may vary or set aside any decision made in terms of such delegation;
- (f) on the conditions and for the period determined by him or her, establish an advisory committee or committees to advise him or her on any matters pertaining to this Act;
- (g) make, by notice in the *Gazette*, rules relating to—
- (i) the returns, information, data and statistics to be furnished and collected in the undertaking of a statistical collection;
  - (ii) the manner and form in which, the times when and the places where, and the persons to whom and from whom, such statistics must be furnished and collected; and
  - (iii) any other matter necessary for the effective collection of statistics and the effective functioning of Statistics South Africa.
- (4) Any member of an advisory committee appointed in terms of subsection (3)(f) who is not in the full-time employment of the State receives such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Finance determines.
- (5)(a) If the Minister, in prioritizing the work programme of Statistics South Africa in terms of section 5(1)(a), rejects the Statistician-General's recommendation, the Minister and the Statistician-General must endeavour to resolve their disagreement after receiving advice from the Council.
- (b) If the Minister and the Statistician-General fail to resolve their disagreement, the Minister makes the final decision and the Statistician-General must implement that decision.
- (c) The Statistician-General may make public the fact that the decision is contrary to his or her recommendation.
- Establishment of Council 25
8. (1) A council to be known as the South African Statistics Council is hereby established.
- (2) The Council must consist of not less than 18 and not more than 25 members—
- (a) with relevant professional proficiency and interest;
  - (b) broadly representative of groups or interests concerned with the production and use of official statistics, including—
    - (i) organs of state;
    - (ii) producers of statistics;
    - (iii) organised business and labour;
    - (iv) specialist and research interests, including statistics and information technology;
    - (v) economic and financial interests;
    - (vi) demographic and social interests, including rural, gender and disability interests; and
    - (vii) the public, including non-governmental, private, civic and other organisations; and
- (c) of whom nine must be persons representing the respective provinces.
- (3) The Minister must, after consultation with the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Council from nominations obtained through—
- (a) public invitations for nominations; and
  - (b) a request to the executive council of each province to submit two or three nominations.
- (4) The Statistician-General is by virtue of his or her office a member of the Council and he or she or his or her representative may attend meetings of the Council, but may not—
- (a) vote at such meetings; and
  - (b) act as chairperson or deputy chairperson.
- (5) The Minister must appoint a member of the Council as chairperson.
- (6) The Council must elect one of its members as deputy chairperson.
- (7) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Council are unable to act as chairperson, the other members must designate one of their number to act as chairperson during such inability.

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**Tenure of members of Council**

9. (1) The members of the Council hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Minister determines in respect of each such member.  
 (2) An appointed member of the Council vacates office if—  
     (a) he or she resigns after giving 30 days notice in writing to the Minister;  
     (b) the period of his or her appointment expires; or  
     (c) his or her membership is terminated in terms of subsection (3).  
 (3) The Minister may, after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of any or all of the appointed members of the Council for reasons which are just and fair.  
 (4) A person whose membership of the Council has terminated, is eligible for 10 reappointment.  
 (5) A vacancy on the Council must be filled in accordance with section 8(2) and (3).  
 (6) No deficiency in the number of members of the Council affects any decision taken at a meeting in terms of section 10(5) if at least one third of the appointed members were present at that meeting.

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**Meetings of Council**

10. (1) The Council must meet at least twice a year at such times and places as the chairperson or deputy chairperson determines by notice in writing to the other members.  
 (2) The chairperson or deputy chairperson—  
     (a) may convene a special meeting of the Council;  
     (b) must convene such a meeting within 14 days of the receipt of a written request signed by at least one third of the members of the Council to convene such meeting.  
 (3) The quorum for a meeting of the Council is one third of the appointed members.  
 (4) The Council determines the procedure at its meetings.  
 (5) A decision of the Council must be taken by resolution of the majority of appointed members present at the meeting in question and, in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

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**Committees of Council**

11. (1) The Council may appoint such standing or other committees as are necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Council.  
 (2) The members of a committee of the Council may include persons who are not members of the Council.

**Remuneration of members of Council and its committees**

12. A member of—  
     (a) the Council; or  
     (b) a committee of the Council,  
 who is not in the full-time employment of the State is paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Finance determines.

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**Duties and powers of Council**

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13. (1) The Council must advise the Minister, the Statistician-General or an organ of state which produces statistics with regard to—  
     (a) matters referred to the Council by the Minister, the Statistician-General or that organ of state;  
     (b) any matter regarding the collection, processing, analysis, documentation, storage and dissemination of statistics, including the taking of a population census, which should, in the opinion of the Council, be studied or undertaken;  
     (c) the elimination of unnecessary overlapping or duplication with regard to the collection or publication of statistics by organs of state;  
     (d) any matter the Council considers necessary or expedient for achieving the purpose of this Act;

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- (e) the general appropriateness to the country's needs of the services provided by Statistics South Africa.
- (2) The Council must promote and safeguard—
- (a) official statistics;
  - (b) the co-ordination of statistical activities; and
  - (c) an environment which is supportive of the collection, production, dissemination and use of official statistics.
- (3) The Council must furnish the Minister and Statistician-General with an annual report in respect of its activities, including its advice to the Minister and Statistician-General and the outcome of that advice, during the year in question, and the Minister must as soon as possible table that report in Parliament.
- (4) The Council may issue public statements on any matter relating to its functions in terms of this Act, but only after consultation with the organ of state, business or other organisation involved, if any, in the matter in question.
- (5) The Statistician-General must provide the Council with such secretarial and clerical assistance as is necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Council.
- Statistical co-ordination among organs of state
14. (1) Despite any other law—
- (a) no Minister may authorise an organ of state to undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection; and
  - (b) no organ of state may undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection—
- except with the approval of the Minister given in accordance with subsection (2), provided that in the case of any state institution referred to in section 181(1) of the Constitution, the state institution does not require the Minister's approval, but it must consult with the Minister, who must be advised by the Statistician-General.
- (2) The Minister may only grant the approval referred to in subsection (1)—
- (a) on the advice of the Statistician-General; and
  - (b) after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.
- (3) If so advised by the Statistician-General, the Minister may, subject to such conditions as the Minister determines, stipulate that the provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the collection of statistics undertaken in accordance with the work programme of Statistics South Africa contemplated in section 7(1)(e).
- (5) As soon as possible after—
- (a) the inception, variation or discontinuance of any statistical collection requiring approval in terms of subsection (1) is proposed; or
  - (b) any document used in such collection is prepared,
- the head of the organ of state concerned must inform the Statistician-General accordingly.
- (6) The Statistician-General may advise any organ of state regarding the application of appropriate quality criteria and standards, classifications and procedures for statistics—
- (a) to improve the quality of statistics;
  - (b) to enhance the comparability of statistics;
  - (c) to minimise unnecessary overlapping or duplication with the collection or publication of statistics in that organ of state or by other organs of state.
- (7) (a) The Statistician-General may designate as official statistics any statistics or class of statistics produced from statistical collections by—
- (i) Statistics South Africa; or
  - (ii) other organs of state, after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.

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- (b) Such designation must be in accordance with—  
(i) the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3; and  
(ii) such other statistical criteria as the Statistician-General may determine by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (8) The Statistician-General may—  
(a) at his or her own instance or at the request of the Council, the Minister or any other Minister, review and comment on the production, analysis, documentation, storage, dissemination, interpretation and use of official or other statistics of any other organ of state; and  
(b) after consultation with the head of that organ of state, publish any such statistics and comments thereon as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.
- (9) For the purposes of assisting the Statistician-General in the performance of his or her duties imposed by this Act, the head of any other organ of state must, subject to subsection (10)—  
(a) within a reasonable period, supply the Statistician-General with information he or she may request regarding any official or other statistics for which that organ of state is responsible;  
(b) advise the Statistician-General from time to time of any substantial changes in the information that has been so supplied;  
(c) grant the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her unhindered access, without charge, to such information or data of that organ of state as the Statistician-General requests; and  
(d) allow the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her to copy, without charge, any information or data which may be used in producing official statistics.
- (10) The Statistician-General may, subject to such conditions as he or she determines, stipulate that any provision of subsection (9)(a) or (b) does not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.
- (11) Subject to subsection (12), the Statistician-General may enter into an agreement with—  
(a) the head of another organ of state in respect of information or data which the latter has the authority to collect;  
(b) any body other than an organ of state engaged in collecting such information or data.
- (12) The agreement referred to in subsection (11) is subject to the following conditions:  
(a) The collection of such information or data must be undertaken either by Statistics South Africa or jointly by Statistics South Africa and that organ of state or body;  
(b) the resulting statistics or information must subject to paragraph (c) and section 17(3) be exchanged between the parties or shared with the other party;  
(c) if information has been supplied by any respondent who gives notice in writing to the Statistician-General that he or she objects to the exchange or sharing of that information by the parties, that information may not be so exchanged or shared;  
(d) every employee within the organ of state or body who is engaged in any such joint collection or to whom such statistics or information is made available, must take an oath of confidentiality similar to that provided for in section 17(7)(a), whether or not he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law.

Entry on and inspection of premises

15. (1) For the purpose of making enquiries or observations necessary for achieving the purpose of this Act, the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her may enter on any land or premises, other than a private dwelling, of any organ of state, business or other organisation and inspect anything thereon or therein—  
(a) on the authority of a warrant issued in terms of subsection (2); or

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(b) with the consent of the person who is competent to consent to such entry and inspection.

(2) A warrant referred to in subsection (1)(a) may be issued in chambers by a magistrate or a judge of a High Court only if he or she is satisfied, on the basis of information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that entry and inspection of the land or premises concerned are reasonably necessary for the purpose contemplated in subsection (1).

(3) A warrant issued in terms of subsection (2) remains in force until—

- (a) it is executed;
  - (b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, 10 by any person with similar authority;
  - (c) the expiry of three months from the date of its issue; or
  - (d) the purpose for which the warrant was issued no longer exists,
- whichever may occur first.

(4) An entry and inspection in terms of subsection (1) must be carried out—

- (a) at any reasonable time during the day unless the carrying out thereof by night is justifiable and necessary; and
- (b) with strict regard to decency and order, including the protection of a person's rights to dignity, to freedom and security and to privacy.

(5) The Statistician-General or the authorised officer must, immediately before carrying out an entry and inspection in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) identify himself or herself to the owner or person in control of the land or premises, if such person is present;
- (b) if applicable, hand to that person a copy of the warrant or, if that person is not present, affix that copy to a prominent place on the premises; and
- (c) supply that person with particulars regarding his or her authority to carry out the entry and inspection.

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#### Duty to answer questions

16. (1) The Statistician-General, or an officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her, may, in performing his or her functions in terms of this Act, put, to any person 30 any questions which the Statistician-General or that authorised officer considers reasonably necessary for the collection of statistics.

(2) Every person, including every employee of any organ of state, must—

- (a) to the best of his or her or its knowledge and belief and subject to the right to dignity and privacy, answer, when so required, all questions put orally or in writing in terms of subsection (1); and
  - (b) in accordance with the instructions pertaining to any document referred to in section 7(1)(e)(ii) and not later than the date specified in that document—
    - (i) furnish all such information; or
    - (ii) sign such declaration,
- 40 as is required by that document.

(3) A document referred to in section 7(1)(e)(ii) is sufficiently authenticated if the name and designation of the competent person by whom it is given or issued, as the case may be, has been printed or stamped thereon.

#### Confidentiality and disclosure

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17. (1) Despite any other law, no return or other information collected by Statistics South Africa for the purpose of official or other statistics that relates to—

- (a) an individual;
- (b) a household;
- (c) an organ of state;
- (d) a business; or
- (e) any other organisation,

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may, subject to subsections (2) and (3), be disclosed to any person.

(2) The return or other information contemplated in subsection(1) may, subject to the directions of the Statistician-General, be disclosed—

- (a) to the Statistician-General and officers concerned of Statistics South Africa who have taken the oath of confidentiality referred to in subsection (7)(a);
- (b) to the person from whom such return or other information was collected or his 5 or her representative;
- (c) with the prior written consent of the person from whom such return or other information was collected or his or her representative;
- (d) where the information is already available to the public from the organ of state, business or other organisation concerned; 10
- (e) in the form of lists of the names and addresses of individual organs of state and other organisations and their classifications by function, type of legal entity and range of numbers of members and employees, or other indicator of size;
- (f) in the form of lists of the names and addresses of individual businesses and their classifications by industry or activity, type of legal entity, and range of 15 numbers of employees or other indicator of size;
- (g) in the form of lists of the kinds of products produced, manufactured, stored, bought or sold, or services rendered, by businesses, organs of state or other organisations or classes thereof.

(3) The Statistician-General may, for statistical purposes, disclose to another organ of state information or data gathered in the course of a joint collection undertaken with that organ in terms of section 14(1), on condition that—

- (a) the name, address or any other means by which the respondents may be identified is deleted;
- (b) any person who is involved in the collection of, or who may use, that 25 information or data, must first take an oath of confidentiality similar to the one provided for in subsection (7)(a) irrespective of whether he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law; and
- (c) the Statistician-General is satisfied that the confidentiality of that information or data will not be impaired. 30

(4) Despite any other law—

- (a) an entry made by the competent person concerned in terms of this Act in any document; or
- (b) a return or its contents,

is not admissible as evidence in legal proceedings, except for purposes of criminal 35 proceedings in terms of this Act.

(5) Information collected by any person, organ of state, business or other organisation for his, her or its own purposes and communicated to Statistics South Africa is subject to the same confidentiality requirements as information collected directly by Statistics South Africa, irrespective of any other confidentiality requirements to which it may have 40 been subject when it was collected.

(6) The results of the compilation and analysis of the statistical information collected in terms of this Act may not be published or disseminated in a manner which is likely to enable the identification of a specific individual, business or other organisation, unless that person, business or organisation has consented to the publication or dissemination 45 in that manner.

(7) The Statistician-General and every officer of Statistics South Africa must—

- (a) before assuming duty, take an oath of confidentiality prohibiting disclosure of any information coming to his or her knowledge by reason of such duty before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General;
- (b) preserve, and promote the preservation of, confidentiality in respect of all information that may come to his or her knowledge by reason of such employment. 50

#### Offences and penalties

18. (1) Any officer of Statistics South Africa who, in the course of his or her 55 employment in terms of this Act—

- (u) wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return;
  - (b) obtains or seeks to obtain information that he or she is not duly authorised to obtain;
  - (c) puts to any person a question which he or she is not duly authorised to ask;
  - (d) asks of, or receives or takes from, any person, organ of state, business or other organisation, any payment or reward in connection with such employment, other than remuneration due to him or her in terms of this Act or the Public Service Act;
  - (e) wilfully discloses any data or information obtained in the course of such employment to a person not authorised to receive that information; 10
  - (f) uses information obtained in the course of such employment for the purpose of speculating in—
    - (i) any stock, bond or other security; or
    - (ii) any goods or services,
 before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General; or 15
  - (g) contravenes any provision of section 17.
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991), or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who—
- (a) impersonates an officer of Statistics South Africa for the purpose of obtaining information from any person or body; or
  - (b) represents himself or herself to be making an entry and inspection in terms of section 15 or putting a question in terms of section 16(1) when he or she is not an officer of Statistics South Africa authorised in terms of section 15 or 16, as the case may be,
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (3) Any individual other than an employee of an organ of state, business or other organisation that—
- (a) fails to answer a question put in terms of section 16(2)(a) or furnishes an answer to such a question which is false or misleading in any material respect, knowing the answer to be false or misleading;
  - (b) fails to furnish information or sign a declaration in terms of section 16(2)(b) or furnishes such information which is false or misleading in any material respect, knowing the information to be false or misleading;
  - (c) incites any other person to act as contemplated in paragraph (a) or (b);
  - (d) refuses—
    - (i) the Statistician-General or any authorised officer of Statistics South Africa, acting in terms of section 15, entry on any land or premises; or 45
    - (ii) to permit the Statistician-General or that authorised officer to inspect anything on or in that land or premises;
  - (e) wilfully obstructs the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa in the exercise of a power, or the performance of a duty, in terms of this Act.
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—
- (i) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding R 10000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and 55
  - (ii) in the case of a business or other organisation, to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or an amount determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the Gazette.
- (4) (a) A conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (3)(a) or (b) does not relieve any individual, business or other organisation of the obligation to supply the correct information.

(b) If after 14 days from the date of sentencing for that offence, the information has still not been furnished, that individual, business or other organisation is guilty of a further offence and liable on conviction for each day after the expiry of that 14 day period—

- (i) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding R500 or an amount determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the *Gazette*; or
- (ii) in the case of a business or other organisation, to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or an amount determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

References in other legislation or documents

19. (1) Any reference in any legislation or document to the Head of the Central Statistical Services must be construed as a reference to the Statistician-General.

(2) Any reference in any legislation or document to the Statistics Council established by section 2(1) of the Statistics Act, 1976 (Act No. 66 of 1976), must be construed as a reference to the Statistics Council established by section 8(1) of this Act.

Repeal of legislation, and savings

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20. (1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4)—

- (a) the legislation specified in the Schedule is hereby repealed; and
- (b) any other legislation in force in that part of the Republic which constituted the territory of any former entity known as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa or QwaQwa, in so far as it deals with any matter provided for in this Act, is hereby repealed.

(2) Anything done in terms of a provision of legislation repealed by subsection (1) and which could be done in terms of a provision of this Act, is regarded to have been done in terms of that provision of this Act.

(3) The person who is the Head of Statistics South Africa in terms of section 12 of, and mentioned in Schedule 2 to, the Public Service Act, immediately before the commencement of this Act, must act as the Statistician-General until the first Statistician-General is appointed in terms of section 6(1) of this Act.

(4) (a) The Statistics Council constituted in terms of section 2 of the Statistics Act, 1976 (Act No. 66 of 1976), (in this subsection referred to as the "previous Council"), must act as the South African Statistics Council referred to in section 8(1) of this Act (in this subsection referred to as the "new Council"), until the first Council is constituted in terms of section 8 of this Act.

(b) While the previous Council acts as the new Council, section 2 of the Statistics Act, 1976, continues to apply to that Council.

(c) The secretarial and clerical assistance provided to the previous Council in terms of section 2B of the Statistics Act, 1976, must continue until the first Council is constituted in terms of section 8 of this Act.

Short title

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21. This Act is called the Statistics Act, 1999.

## SCHEDULE

## LEGISLATION REPEALED

(Section 20(1)(a))

No. and year of Act	Short title
Act No. 66 of 1976	Statistics Act, 1976
Act No. 28 of 1978	Statistics Act, 1978, of the former entity known as Bophuthatswana
Act No. 15 of 1980	Statistics Act, 1980, of the former entity known as Transkei
Act No. 25 of 1986	Statistics Amendment Act, 1986



Report number: RP80/2018

ISBN: 978-0-621-46183-1