

Annual ^[1] report

2020/21



IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS



stats sa

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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Annual Report 2020/21

Book 1

Statistics South Africa, 2021
Risenga Maluleke,
Statistician-General

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SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Mr Mondli Gungubele (MP), Minister in the Presidency

It is my pleasure to submit the 2020/21 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, in compliance with section 7(2)(c) of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), section 40(1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and in accordance with section 18 (18.3 and 18.4) of the Treasury Regulations.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General



SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



The global pandemic has disrupted our lives forever. A ‘new normal’ has been forced upon all nations and people and we all have had to adapt.

Data and statistics, the national statistics office as well as the system of national statistics, must play an active role in shaping the world of tomorrow. In a time of crisis, national statistical systems are the backbone of an informed and robust policy response. The COVID-19 crisis has revealed and amplified various fault lines of our socio-economic systems. Good quality and trusted data and statistics are therefore needed to guide decisions and actions of monumental significance as well as to monitor their impact.

In the face of the pandemic, Statistics South Africa could not continue with its normal mode of operation. The great dichotomist impact of the pandemic is that our sense and understanding of what it is that we all must do has been challenged, and we have been forced to embrace change and enter the digital era. Similar to other countries in the world, Stats SA embraced this digital reality with the introduction of alternative methodologies to ensure that the organisation continues to deliver on its mandate.

Census 2021 is still an uncertainty as the organisation had to postpone the pilot, and a decision on when the main census will be conducted is still in the balance. During this time the organisation is working hard to finalise the amendment of the Statistics Act. The legislative reform will ensure that the organisation can coordinate statistical production across all organs of state and promote quality statistics that will assist with the measurement of the National Development Plan and other developmental agendas thereby ensuring that the country is capable of responding to the data needs of users.

At the best of times statistical and knowledge production has always been dependent on factors in the external environment. Financial and capacity constraints continue to challenge the smooth functioning of the organisation and contributes to the ever-present danger of deteriorating quality of statistics. This could result in an inability to provide sufficient data to meet the need of the country’s measurement indicators.

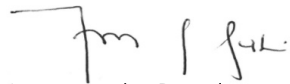
A revised Work Programme for 2020/21 was re-tabled to align with the impact of the pandemic and to ensure that the public continues to have confidence in the statistical outputs of Stats SA.

The people of South Africa expect us to continue to delivering on our mandate because accountability continues to be a very important spoke in the wheel of a well-functioning democracy.

It is in this context that I present the 2020/21 Annual Report of Stats SA which reflects an unqualified audit opinion. The report is an honest reflection of the critically important work the organisation has performed, notwithstanding the acute limitations under which these men and women at Stats SA tirelessly labour every day of their lives.

The pandemic has seriously impacted many areas of our social and economic life, including the loss of the then Minister in the Presidency, Mr Jackson Mthembu, and many other people within the borders of our beloved country. I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the sterling work he did as well as work done by the Acting Minister, Ms Khumbudso Ntshavheni, in ensuring that Stats SA continued to operate as an independent, impartial institution. Let me also recognise and thank the Statistician-General, the leadership and staff of Stats SA for doing outstanding work under extremely difficult circumstances, and acknowledge the contribution of the South African Statistics Council, under the leadership of Prof. David Everatt, in enabling the work that Stats SA delivers.

As an incoming Minister in the Presidency, let me express my gratitude to President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa who has entrusted me with this important responsibility of the system of national statistics.



Minister in the Presidency
Mr Mondli Gungubele, MP

2. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE STATISTICS COUNCIL



The South African Statistics Council is a legally constituted body that oversees the quality and rigour of official statistics as released by Statistics South Africa. Council is aware of the massive pain and sorrow inflicted on the entire country, but we note in particular the losses suffered by Council, our reporting Minister in government, and the many Stats SA staff who have either succumbed or have lost family members. The depth of collective trauma will only be known if and when the pandemic is brought under some kind of control, but we as Council wish to express our support for everyone who has been touched by this virus, since all we can do is support wherever possible.

That said, we are extremely proud that Statistics South Africa, having yet again received an unqualified audit, has also attained over 90% of targets set for it, and simultaneously pushed ahead with both new ways of working (such as online, web-based and other survey methods) and innovated intellectually in areas such as migration, but also internally, where the re-basing of the GDP and the overhaul of a range of economic instruments is near-complete.

This is occurring in the topsy-turvy world of COVID-19 and attendant spikes, lockdowns, relaxations, followed by new spikes and new lockdown regulations. Through this, we as Council have tried to support Stats SA as they prepare for the most ambitious Census yet – precisely because of the challenges of fieldwork under COVID-19, coupled with the increasing fear and hostility of a nervous population who fear infection from outsiders entering their home. The disruption to collecting, analysing and releasing statistics has not stopped Stats SA from successfully fulfilling its mandate, and we salute all staff in the organisation for their commitment to excellence.

We also entreat all citizens and all government and civil society entities to get behind Stats SA as it moves into Census phase. This is the most important challenge facing any office of national statistics, now complicated by COVID-19 fears, and compounded by the recent unrest that occurred. People are nervous about opening their doors to enumerators, as they are to other strangers. Yet we desperately need everyone to participate in sharing their information, so that we can tell South Africa what we really do look like after (at least) the first three waves of COVID-19. For this we need all-of-society assistance, and the trust of citizens: please #GetCounted, because

you do count, and we want to show government how and where we are all living, so that appropriate policy responses can be developed, to support investment decisions, and the whole range of activities that affect our lives; the Census is the key instrument for people to be counted, for their voices to be heard, and we urge everyone to do what you can to make Census 2021 a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Everatt', written over a circular stamp or mark.

Professor David Everatt
Chairperson, South African Statistics Council

3. ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REVIEW



The first year of implementing the new strategic direction of the organisation arrived with its unique challenges, with the President declaring a National State of Disaster in March 2020 in response to an unprecedented disruptor of note in the form of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Stats SA, the country and the world at large have been disrupted, forcing us to change our modus operandi and our day-to-day activities and propelling us into the 4th industrial revolution, which had already begun.

The pandemic has caused massive disruptions, impacting on the operating model of the organisation and all offices were closed during alert level 5 of the lockdown, except for essential workers. The organisation's digitalisation plans had to be fast-tracked to deal with these new challenges facing the organisation. Staff had to adjust to working from home and a massive investment in ICT infrastructure and accessibility was made to ensure that staff have the necessary tools of trade to ensure business continuity.

The Census 2021 pilot that was prioritised for 2020/21 had to be postponed to the 2021/22 financial year, which has resulted in the main Census being delayed to later in the year. The Census is a major project that also drives the digitalisation agenda forward. Multimode data collections have been designed and tested during the financial year towards the first digital census to be conducted in South Africa. Census 2021 now stands to be further delayed to make way for the constitutionally mandated local government elections.

In the Economic Statistics and other support programmes, staff embraced the challenge to work from home and except for delays in Quarter 1, targets were met in the remainder of the financial year. In the Population and Social Statistics programme, supported by provincial and district offices, the mode of face-to-face collection using CAPI in all household-based surveys as well as field collectors visiting stores to collect prices, were suspended in March 2020.

While the pandemic and subsequent national lockdown continued to limit Stats SA's ability to implement its household survey programme, the crisis has presented the organisation with an opportunity to re-engineer its current processes and modes of data collection. During the period, alternative data collection modes such as Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) were introduced, to ensure continuity of the household survey

programme. A multi-purpose geographic information frame has become critical to facilitate mixed-mode data collection for the future, but remains a major challenge in the current environment. Even though Stats SA has, in various surveys and the census, used these modes of data collection, more planning and testing need to be done before these methodologies can become fully institutionalised for the household survey programme.

Stats SA, like all government departments and agencies, has had to put shoulder to the wheel in response to COVID-19. In chairing the Data and Statistics workstream, we have had to bring in critical players both in the public and private sector. Responding to the challenges of infections posed by the coronavirus required all players in the data space to work in unison.

I am pleased to report that Stats SA obtained an unqualified audit opinion with matters of emphasis for the 2020/21 audit conducted by the Auditor-General. These matters of emphasis need our focused attention to eliminate in no time.

As we look to the future, we know that we can never return to the way in which we have done things in the past. We are now continuously investing in becoming a more agile organisation by transforming the production, coordination and use of statistics.

Our priorities for 2021/22 are to drive the legislative reform process of the Statistics Act which will elevate our role as the national statistics office; to sustain the quality of our national indicators to promote informed decision-making; to conduct the Census 2021 that will provide a baseline for statistical information in the country at the lowest level of geography; and to drive a transformative agenda, preparing and positioning Stats SA in the data ecosystem.

I would like to take a moment to remember the six staff members that we have lost to the COVID-19 pandemic during the year. Our sincere condolences to their families and friends. We have also lost Minister Jackson Mthembu who will be remembered for his integrity and commitment to a better South Africa.

My appreciation to the Acting Minister in the Presidency, Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni, and Deputy Minister, Ms Thembi Siweya, for their support and guidance during a difficult time. My gratitude to Professor David Everatt and members of the Statistics Council for their professional advisory services, and to Ms Rene van Wyk and members of the Audit Committee for ensuring good governance practices in Stats SA.

A big thank you to the leadership and staff of Stats SA. We have survived a difficult year. I encourage all of you to take responsibility for fighting the coronavirus by getting vaccinated so that we may look forward to returning to our work environment in the near future.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa

4. MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

1. Overview of the operations of Statistics South Africa

'And so we find ourselves today at a decisive moment. We have a choice. We can succumb to the many and difficult and protracted problems that confront us, or we can confront them, with resolve and determination and with action. Because we choose to confront our challenges, our immediate, vital and overarching task is to place our economy on a path of inclusive growth. Without growth, there will be no jobs, and without jobs there will be no meaningful improvement in the lives of our people.' (President Cyril Ramaphosa, SONA 2020)

Statistics are a vital source of evidence as they provide objective and numerical data on important aspects of the country, including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of the population, social living conditions, health, education and crime, to mention a few.

Diminishing resources are posing a huge threat to the country, requiring different approaches to service delivery to all South African citizens. The planning and development of these new approaches require statistics that will enable better decisions. Evidence-based policy- and decision-making help to address the real needs of the public towards building a better life for all.

The overall organisational strategic goal is to increase the supply and use of statistical information for better informed decisions by leading the statistical production and coordination in the data ecosystem through optimisation, innovation, partnerships and diversification.

Strategic priorities and challenges for 2020/21:

Impact of COVID-19: Stats SA commenced the review of its business continuity management processes in early March 2020 when the first case of COVID-19 was identified in South Africa. A Steering Committee comprising the Business Continuity Management Committee members and Exco members was established to oversee the impending challenges of COVID-19. Shortly thereafter, the President of South Africa announced a National State of Disaster due to the COVID-19 global pandemic. A few days later, on the recommendation of the Steering Committee, the Statistician-General suspended all face-to-face fieldwork with immediate effect and requested that field staff report to their local Stats SA office from 20 March 2020. This severely impacted the contract labour force, who had their short-term contracts terminated at the end of April 2020 when the pandemic showed no signs of ceasing.

The national lockdown had an impact on the service delivery of the organisation. All staff stayed at home during the month of April 2020. SMS members and those staff with relevant tools of trade continued to work from home during April 2020. At the same time the procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure the safety of employees in the workplace was critical, with only a third of the workforce returning to the office in May 2020. While those with the necessary resources were able to work from home, there were several systems that could not be accessed outside of the Stats SA network, and staff who used these systems were therefore unable to work from home. Staff members from the core areas (Economic and Population and Social Statistics branches) as well as from the statistical support areas were prioritised to initially return to the office. Shift work and rotational schedules were instituted to ensure that the total number of staff allowed in the building at any one time was not exceeded. Staff at a high risk of contracting the virus, viz. with comorbidities, were discouraged to return to the office and were required to submit proof of their medical condition. Subsequently the operating model adopted was for the core areas to mainly work from home to minimise business interruptions due to building closures as a result of positive COVID-19 cases.

Driving legislative reform: Stats SA has reviewed the statistics legislation and compiled an amendment to the Statistics Act that will drive statistical reform in the country, with 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.

During 2020/21, Stats SA focused on finalising processes in preparation for submitting the Statistics Amendment Bill to Cabinet. The processes included finalising the Socio-economic impact assessment, consulting the Ministerial Cluster for Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development (GSCID), and consulting the Information Regulator for possible conflict of the Stats Act with the POPI Act. The Amendment Bill was also certified by the office of the Chief State Law Advisor and a final legal opinion was given. It is envisaged that the Amendment Bill will be submitted to Cabinet in the 2021/22 financial year.

Sustaining the quality of national indicators: The declining budget has put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk. In order to sustain this investment and trust of our users, and to raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand, the organisation needs to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure that the quality of core statistics is maintained and delivered.

The national lockdown had a negative impact on the timely release of statistical publications in the first quarter, with 29 releases scheduled for release in the first quarter being published later than scheduled, and 17 releases being rescheduled for release in the second quarter. Stats SA conducted a business impact survey of the COVID-19 pandemic, a survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and income in South Africa, and behavioural and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa as well as publishing an Essential Products Consumer Price Index (EP-CPI) for each week of April 2020 to track the impact of the national lockdown on the prices of essential grocery items.

Notwithstanding serious budgetary and human resource constraints and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, Stats SA continued to inform socioeconomic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely economic, population and social statistics. 265 of the planned 267 releases were published during the year, consisting of 224 releases on the economy and 41 releases on population and social statistics. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Stats SA published 5 additional documents, bringing the total number of publications to 270.

Modernising the statistical value chain: Technology and new statistical methodologies will be our strategic enablers to innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency. Digitalisation of our work methods will enable us to deliver faster, smarter and more cost-effectively.

In 2019/20, the organisation commenced with the roll-out of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology in its household surveys programme. During 2020/21, all Continuous Data Collection (CDC) household surveys (GHS, DTS and GPSJS) and QLFS were affected by disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Fieldwork using the CAPI methodology was suspended, which resulted in the organisation having to deviate from its normal collection approach and introduce the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) approach within a short period of time. Although many challenges have been experienced and methodologies not fully tested, the advent of COVID-19 has brought forward the digitalisation programme of Stats SA.

Leading the transformation and change agenda: The transformation and change agenda will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures and people. Key focus areas include the implementation of a structure review, reprioritisation and rationalisation of resources, as well as implementing a new strategic direction for statistical development in 2020/21.

The organisation embarked on a comprehensive reprioritisation process to assess the impact of COVID-19 on operations and identifying resources that must be re-aligned to ensure continued service delivery during the pandemic. A new organisational structure was approved in March 2020 and implementation commenced in 2020/21 with the placement of SMS staff in the new structure. The filling of critical posts commenced during the latter part of the year. Thirty-nine of the 135 critical posts were filled at the end of March 2021.

The organisation also commenced with the implementation of a new strategic direction by re-aligning its Transformation and Change agenda with specific focus on providing insightful data, developing an agile operating model, building interconnected statistical systems and transforming the capability of staff.

Rolling out the Integrated indicator framework (IIF): *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. The integrated framework will be used as a guide to inform prioritisation of statistical series and operations.*

Stats SA is responsible for coordinating the SDG reporting process for South Africa in line with the provision made in the Statistics Act No. 6 of 1999, which requires the Statistician-General of South Africa to fulfil the Republic's international reporting obligations. During 2020/21, Stats SA has continued with the review and update of the IIF based on the changing demands. The IIF now accommodates the latest indicators by adding the environmental, peace and justice sector indicators in line with the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). This review and update process will be an annual process going forward. The IIF is available on Stats SA's website.

Conducting Census 2021 pilot: *Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical survey any country and national statistics agency can undertake. Census 2021 will be the first digital census that Stats SA will conduct.*

Pre-test surveys and pilot censuses are a critical part of the census planning process as they provide the opportunity to test all aspects of the census programme in order to strengthen processes and systems, and to refine methodologies and survey instruments for the pilot census and ultimately the main census. Various mini-tests were conducted in 2019/20 prior to COVID-19, to test new technology-driven methodologies.

A Census 2021 trial was conducted in 2020/21 in response to the pandemic, prior to the finalisation of the Census pilot plans in order to find solutions to the challenges that were encountered and to improve on the systems, applications and processes. The trial introduced the concept of multi-modal data collection for the first time in a South African census. Multi-modal collection involves data collection using all three modes of collection, namely Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) and Computer-Assisted Web Interview (CAWI).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020/21 resulted in the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot to 2021/22. The pilot is scheduled to be conducted in July 2021 and the main Census in February 2022.

2. Overview of the financial results of Statistics South Africa

2.1 Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2020/21			2019/20		
	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	831	827	4	821	827	(6)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	85	302	(217)	76	334	(258)
Sale of capital assets	-	1	(1)	2	2	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	280	1 229	(949)	625	609	16
Total	1 196	2 359	(1 163)	1 524	1 772	(248)

The department levies fees for parking, replacement of lost access cards, commission on deductions for garnishee orders, and a penalty for illegal parking. The fees charged are paid into the revenue fund.

The replacement-of-access-card fee is based on the average cost of printing a colour photo, logo and details of the employee on the card, while the parking fee is aligned to the Department of Public Works (DPW) parking guidelines. The commission for garnishee order deductions is levied at 5% of the deduction.

The department disseminates its statistical products through its website (www.statssa.gov.za) at no cost to users. The department further disseminates data through its User Information Services and information units at provincial offices. Actual cost of production is recovered from users of statistical products where user-specific information is requested.

The department budgets for departmental receipts using historical collection trends. The under-collection of revenue in the *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets* is due to an unforeseen decrease in garnishee order deductions from employees' salaries and the related commission levied. The amounts in *Interest, dividends and rent on land* relate to interest earned on bank accounts and debtors. The over-collection can be attributed to a number of larger than expected interest-bearing debts being recorded and being repaid. Amounts in *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities* relate to credit notes from the previous financial year's expenditure exceeding the projected amounts.

2.2 Programme expenditure

Programme name	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
1. Administration	714 607	708 534	6 073	661 819	692 647	(30 828)
2. Economic Statistics	264 656	263 580	1 076	270 127	270 127	-
3. Population and Social Statistics	112 139	111 648	491	199 411	213 421	(14 010)
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	132 218	130 554	1 664	142 717	142 293	424
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	301 297	285 928	15 369	262 265	258 083	4 182
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	952 160	948 066	4 094
7. South African National Statistics System	28 742	27 382	1 360	25 869	28 825	(2 956)
Total	3 131 573	2 691 314	440 259	2 514 368	2 553 462	(39 094)

- The department underwent a programme structure realignment process that came into effect on 01 April 2020.
- The 2019/20 comparative figures have been restated as follows: Administration decreased by R17,057 million; Methodology, Standards and Research increased by R65,688 million; Statistical Support and Informatics decreased by R6,964 million; Statistical Collection and Outreach increased by R253,144 million; and Survey Operations decreased by R294,811 million.
- In addition, Methodology, Standards and Research was renamed to Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure; Statistical Collection and Outreach was renamed to Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination; and the programme Survey Operations moved to Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination.
- Programme 7 was established as the South African National Statistics System.

The final appropriation after virements are applied.

Programme 1: Administration spent R708,534 million, which represents 99,2% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R263,580 million, which represents 99,6% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R111,648 million, which represents 99,6% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure spent R130,554 million, which represents 98,7% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R285,928 million, which represents 94,9% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination spent R1,164 billion, which represents 73,7% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System spent R27,382 million, which represents 95,3% of the allocated budget.

The department's adjusted budget allocation for the 2020/21 financial year activities was R3 132 billion. Included in the allocation is R854 992 million earmarked for the Census 2021 pilot. Actual expenditure as at 31 March 2021 amounted to R2 691 billion, representing 86,3% of the total allocated budget. The underspending is mainly due to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.3 Virement

Virements between programmes

In order to balance budgeting disparities, the following virements were applied:

Programme 1 (Administration): The programme exceeded its allocations by R14,539 million due to the payment made to the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for settlement towards historic office accommodation debt. Savings were transferred from Programme 2 (Economic Statistics), Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics), Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure), Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) and Programme 7 (**South African National Statistics System**) to defray the overspending.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The programme underspent and savings of R276 thousand were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration) to defray the overspending related to the payment of historic office accommodation debt.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees due to the delays in filling vacant posts attributable to restrictions of movement due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Savings amounting to R5,149 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration).

Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure): The programme underspent mainly on goods and services. Savings amounted to R4,130 million, of which R2,509 million was transferred to Programme 1 (Administration) to defray the overspending and R1,621 million was transferred to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending on payments for capital assets.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): The programme overspent on payments for capital assets due to the acquisition of computer hardware. Funds of R1,621 million were shifted from Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) and R454 thousand from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray the overspending.

Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination): The programme underspent mainly on goods and services due to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot to July 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Savings amounting to R6,640 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration) to defray overspending of R6,186 million on goods and services, and to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending of R454 thousand on payments for capital assets. Stats SA has made a request for a rollover of the unspent Census Pilot funds to the financial year 2021/22.

Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System): The programme underspent on goods and services, and savings amounting to R419 thousand were transferred to **Programme 1 (Administration)** to defray the overspending.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to defray the overspending in Administration and Statistical Support and Informatics branches. The overspending relates mainly to payment towards the settlement of historic office accommodation debt and the procurement of computer hardware.

Approval for virement

In terms of the current Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and National Treasury Regulations (NTR) delegations, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has been delegated to approve the virement of funds between programmes.

2.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department started the financial year with 92 fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases to the value of R12,515 million. Four new cases amounting to R26 thousand were registered. There were no cases condoned during the financial year. The closing balance for registered cases still under investigation is 96 cases to the value of R12,541 million.

Recommendations have been made and processes improved to address the root causes of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure, with a view of minimising future occurrences.

2.5 Irregular expenditure

The department started the financial year with irregular expenditure cases to the value of R120,654 million. The opening balance was then adjusted by a prior period error amounting to R4,665 million to total R125,319 million is the restated opening balance. During the year, 2 new cases of non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts and 1 new case of non-compliance with human resources requirements were registered, to the value of R138 thousand and R4 thousand, respectively. There were no cases condoned during the financial year and no cases were approved for recovery. The irregular expenditure register closed with 24 cases to the value of R125,461 million.

2.6 Unauthorised expenditure

Stats SA reported in the 2015/16 financial year that the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that was used to update the Consumer Price Index (CPI) had not been funded for a number of years. The department used savings realised from vacancies and cost-cutting measures to fund the project. The Population and Social Statistics programme exceeded its allocated funds by R16,306 million during the 2015/16 financial year due to the LCS not being part of the baseline allocation. Savings of R9,503 million were transferred to this programme to defray the deficit. The overexpenditure of R6,803 million could not be defrayed due to the limitations of section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 29 of 1999), and resulted in unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million.

In the 2017/18 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation was reduced by R141 million on Compensation of Employees (CoE). The department was unable to absorb the reduction as it exceeded the vacancy rate. The budget reductions resulted in the department not being able to afford all the filled positions during the 2017/18 financial year. The shortfall resulted in Stats SA not being able to fill key management and other critical posts as and when they became vacant since October 2016. This resulted in the department overspending by R57,270 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2017/18 financial year, after National Treasury approved utilisation of unspent compensation of employees' funds amounting to R18,917 million under earmarked funds for the Community Survey 2016. Prior to this request being approved, overspending on compensation of employees under normal voted funds amounted to R76,187 million.

Stats SA has therefore overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 2 and 6) by R11,832 million and R26,010 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R17,956 million at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. The unauthorised expenditure incurred in the 2017/18 financial year was reported to National Treasury, where it will further be reported to Parliament as required. The department is still awaiting the outcome of the reported unauthorised expenditure in respect of the 2015/16 financial year.

In the 2018/19 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation for CoE was reduced by R179,548 million. This resulted in the department overspending by R48,865 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2018/19 financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent compensation of employees and operational funds amounting to R10,845 million under funds earmarked for Census 2021. Further, Programme 6 overspent on goods and services by R8,275 million. Stats SA therefore overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 1 and 6) by R21,975 million and R34,764 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,436 million at the end of the 2018/19 financial year.

The KwaZulu-Natal Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS KZN) was undertaken by Stats SA in terms of the agreement entered into between the department and the Office of the Premier (OTP) KwaZulu-Natal. Out of a total budget of R6,754 million advanced by the OTP over a period of two years, R9,499 million was actually spent on the project, resulting in a shortfall of R2,745 million. Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain additional funding from the OTP, notwithstanding the fact that the project benefitted the KZN Provincial Government. The shortfall of R2,745 million was included as expenditure in Stats SA's financial records for 2018/19 and disclosed as unauthorised expenditure as required for any expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote.

In the 2019/20 financial year, Stats SA overspent on CoE by R50,940 million at the end of the financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent operational funds amounting to R40,645 million. In addition, Stats SA overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (Programmes 1 and 3) by R33,607 million and R14,010 million, respectively after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,094 million at the end of the 2019/20 financial year.

Stats SA's unauthorised expenditure balance has thus increased to R172,153 million, mainly as a result of overspending on the earmarked compensation of employees' budget. No unauthorised expenditure was incurred during the 2020/21 financial year.

3. Future plans of Statistics South Africa

The key priorities for 2021/22 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Sustaining the quality of national indicators
- Conducting Census 2021 pilot and main Census
- Driving a transformation and change agenda

4. Public-Private Partnerships

The department entered into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Divalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd on 1 April 2014 for the construction of a new head office building for the department. Financial close was achieved in April 2014 and excavations commenced on 20 May 2014.

Service commencement began on 29 August 2016 and the building was officially opened by the Minister in the Presidency, Honourable Minister JT Radebe, on 12 December 2016.

Stats SA is overseeing compliance of the operational phase as per the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement entered into between the department and Divalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd with monthly monitoring of contract performance.

A total of R262,432 million has been paid to Divalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd in respect of unitary fees in 2020/21.

5. Discontinued activities

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in budget cuts, Stats SA reviewed its originally tabled work programme in July 2020. Twelve targets were removed during this reprioritisation process.

6. New or proposed activities

Stats SA developed a new strategic direction for the 2020/21 to 2024/25 planning cycle and has identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country. Implementation of the new strategic direction commenced in 2020/21.

Insightful data: Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions.

Agile operating model: The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

Interconnected statistical systems: People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms.

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

7. Supply chain management

The department did not have any requests for unsolicited bids in the financial year 2020/21.

The department has an established system of supply chain management with functions covering demand management, acquisition management, logistics management, and contract management supported by departmental policies, practice notes and standard operating procedures.

The challenge currently faced by the department is that service providers misrepresent information relating to the declaration of their interest on the Central Supplier Database during the procurement process. At this stage, the department does not have the tool to validate the authenticity of the declarations of interest made by service providers. Currently a profile report from the Central Supplier Database is attached to all requests to verify whether directors of companies are employed or not employed by state institutions.

8. Cost containment measures

The department continues to implement cost containment measures on its own and also as and when directives are issued by National Treasury. The most impacted areas have been on Travel and Accommodation and the utilisation of consultants.

9. Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Stats SA did not receive any gifts and donations during the reporting period.

10. Asset management

The department maintains a complete and accurate asset register, which is fully compliant with the minimum requirements as set by National Treasury.

Tangible and intangible assets to the value of R361,124 million were acquired during the 2020/21 financial year. The acquisition value is higher when compared to the previous year, due to the acquisition of assets in the current financial year in preparation for the Census project.

11. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

Exemptions: No exemptions were received from National Treasury.

Deviations: Cases of deviations approved where it was not practical or possible to follow normal procurement procedures amounted to the value of R11 554 044,32.

The main reasons for the deviations were:

- Renewal of contracts to ensure continuity of service;
- Single-source quality selection; and
- Sole suppliers of goods and services.

12. Events after the reporting date

None

13. Others

13.1 Progress on damages and losses incurred

Statistics South Africa collects data for various surveys wherein hired vehicles are utilised by fieldworkers to conduct fieldwork. During the course of conducting fieldwork, motor vehicles are involved in accidents and subjected to damages and losses. The monetary value of such damages is claimed from Stats SA by the service providers of these motor vehicles through payment of claim invoices after confirmation of the damages by Stats SA officials.

The department started the year with 1 599 damages and losses cases to the value of R8,585 million emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 367 new cases to the value of R3,469 million were registered during the year. At the end of the financial year, 743 cases to the value of R4,774 million were written off against the damages and losses account. Three (3) debts to the value of R28 thousand were recovered and two credit notes to the value of R13 thousand were received. The damages and losses account closed with a balance of 1 219 cases to the value of R7,240 million.

13.2 Inter-departmental projects/contract work

13.2.1 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) entered into an agreement with the department to scan and index birth registrations and other documents.

An amount of R2,565 million was brought forward from the 2019/20 financial year. As Phase 1 of the project was successfully completed and reconciled, the amount of R2,565 million was returned to DHA in the current financial year.

13.2.2 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

The Department of Transport requested Stats SA to conduct the NHTS to gain insight into travel patterns and transport problems in South Africa. The reports related to the previous survey were finalised and a new agreement was concluded.

The NHTS 2020 report was completed and published on 4 March 2021.

A balance of R35,194 million was brought forward from the 2019/20 financial year. An amount of R9,220 million has been spent as at 31 March 2021, resulting in an available budget of R25,974 million.

13.2.3 Census of Commercial Agriculture (CoCA)

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) entered into an agreement with Stats SA to conduct a CoCA. The survey has been finalised and the results were released during March 2020.

An amount of R3,628 million was brought forward from the 2019/20 financial year with R2,397 million remaining at the end of 31 March 2021 after R1,231 million was spent during the year.

13.2.4 Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey (MEBS)

Stats SA has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism (MDEDT) to conduct an employment and business survey in the province. An addendum to the agreement was signed in August 2018 to conduct the survey in two local municipalities.

The data collection for the third phase of the project has been completed and Stats SA completed the first draft of the report for review by MDEDT. The inputs received from stakeholders are being reviewed and the project is expected to be finalised in the next financial year.

A balance of R59 thousand brought forward from the 2019/20 financial year still remains.

14. Approval

The annual financial statements set out on pages 149 to 229 have been duly approved by the Accounting Officer.



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General (Accounting Officer)

5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.
- The annual report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Section 5) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgments made in this information.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

External auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

Yours faithfully,



Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Our strategic direction

Stats SA's vision, mission and values form the basis of our strategy.

Vision

'Improving lives through data ecosystems.'

Mission

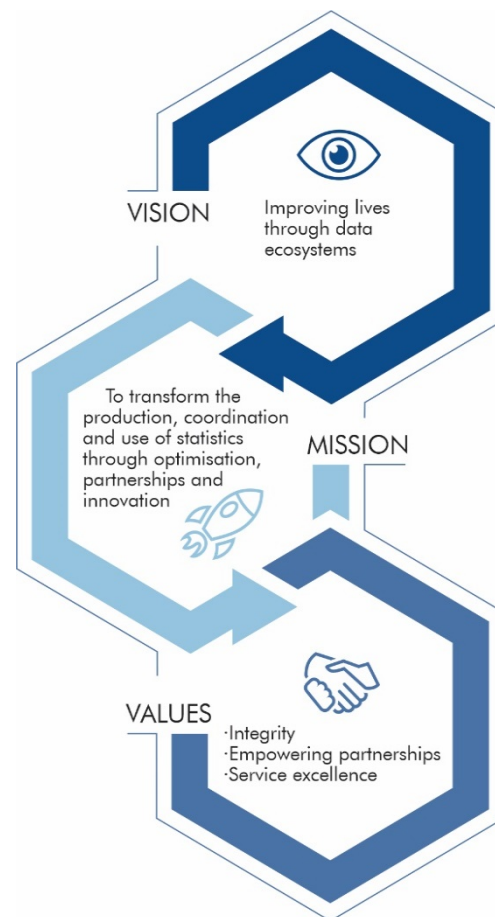
'To transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, partnerships and innovation.'

Our culture and values

Our culture embraces diversity in thought and practice in order to guide our behaviour on the change and transformation journey. Our culture aims to align the purpose of staff members with that of the organisation. Our culture will help us to create the future that we want by 'Embracing change and transformation', 'Driving powerful and meaningful engagements' facilitated through 'Ethical and collective leadership'.

Our shared values will help our employees and the organisation to grow and develop. Our values form the basis of our methods of work, the way we make decisions, and the way we interact with our stakeholders both internal and external. Our values are:

- *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 each 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.



LEGISLATIVE MANDATE: Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. 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.

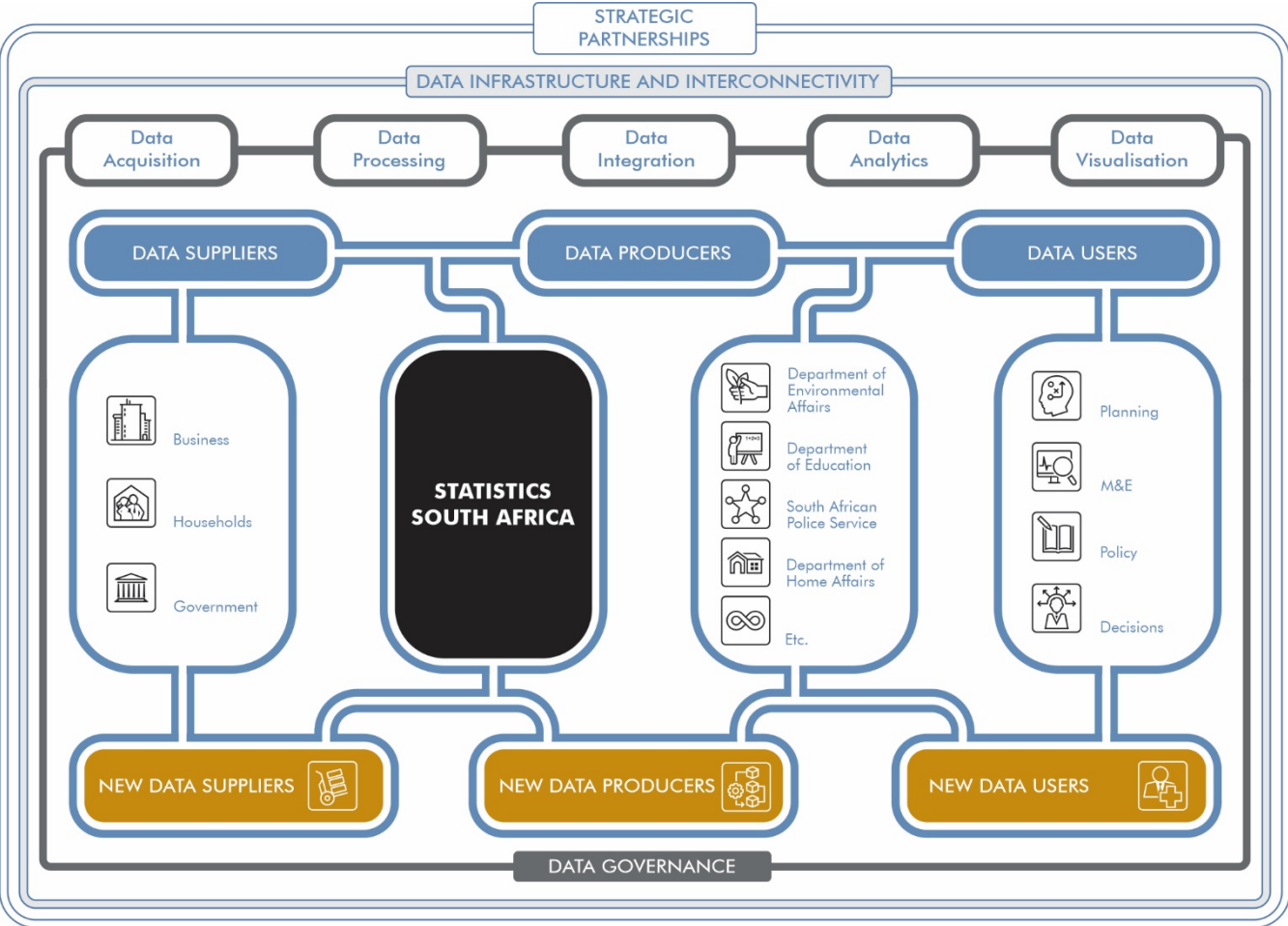
The Data Ecosystem



The data ecosystem is defined as a complex network or interconnected system that aims to connect people, systems and technology.

It is an evolving system where emerging technologies have given rise to new and non-traditional data sources and new analytical methods that were previously not possible. This community of interacting entities, as well as the policy environment in which new data users and producers operate, creates an extended data ecosystem of many new actors with new capabilities. (Adapted from Paris21)

Our vision will be realised if policy and development programmes are underpinned by a vibrant data ecosystem that provides information and insights for evidence-based decisions.



Strategic impact

The impact of the strategy is evidence-based decisions that promotes citizenry and informs policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation to create a better life for all.

Strategic Outcomes

Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country.



Insightful data – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions.

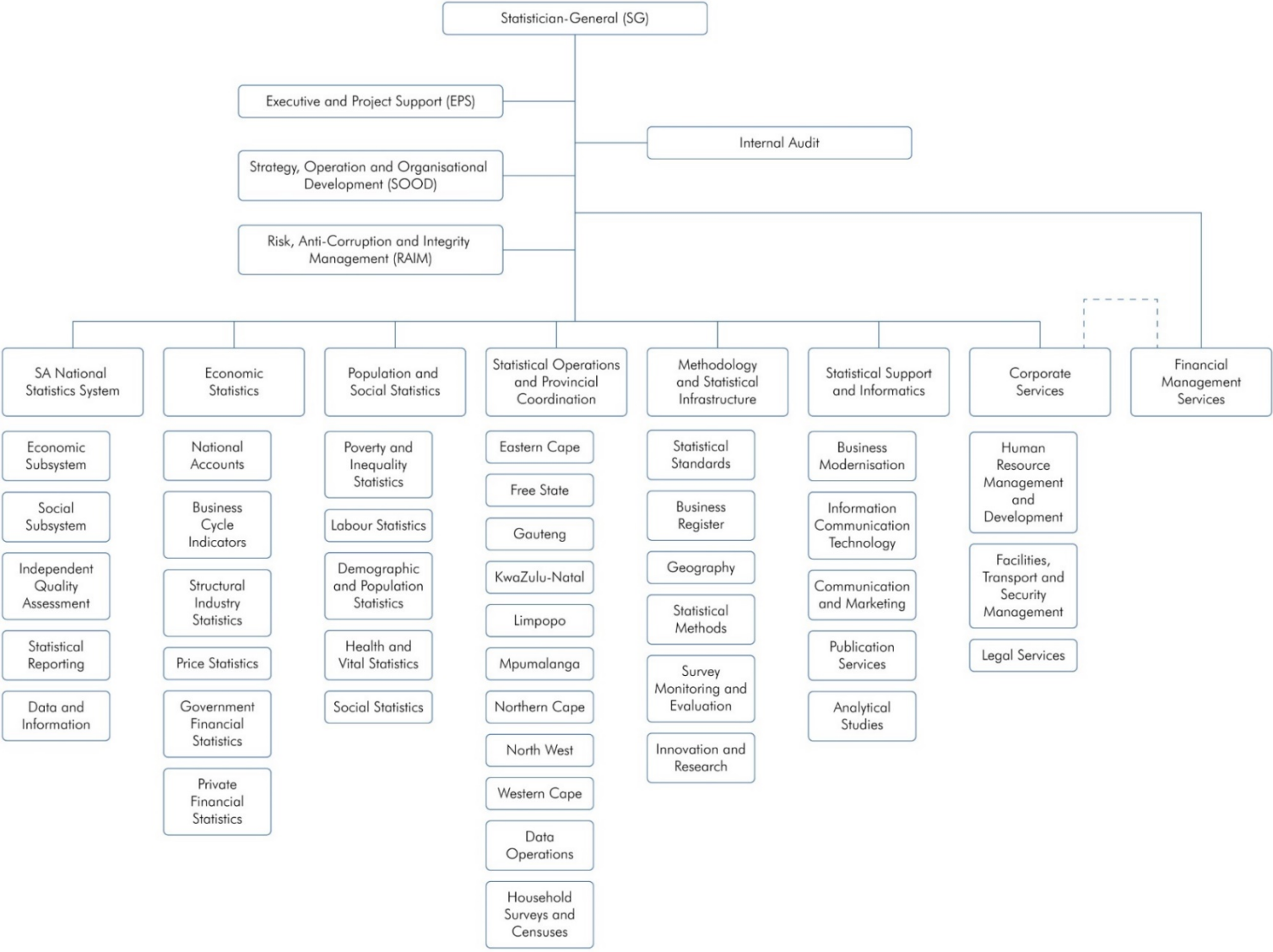
Agile operating model – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

Interconnected statistical systems – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms.

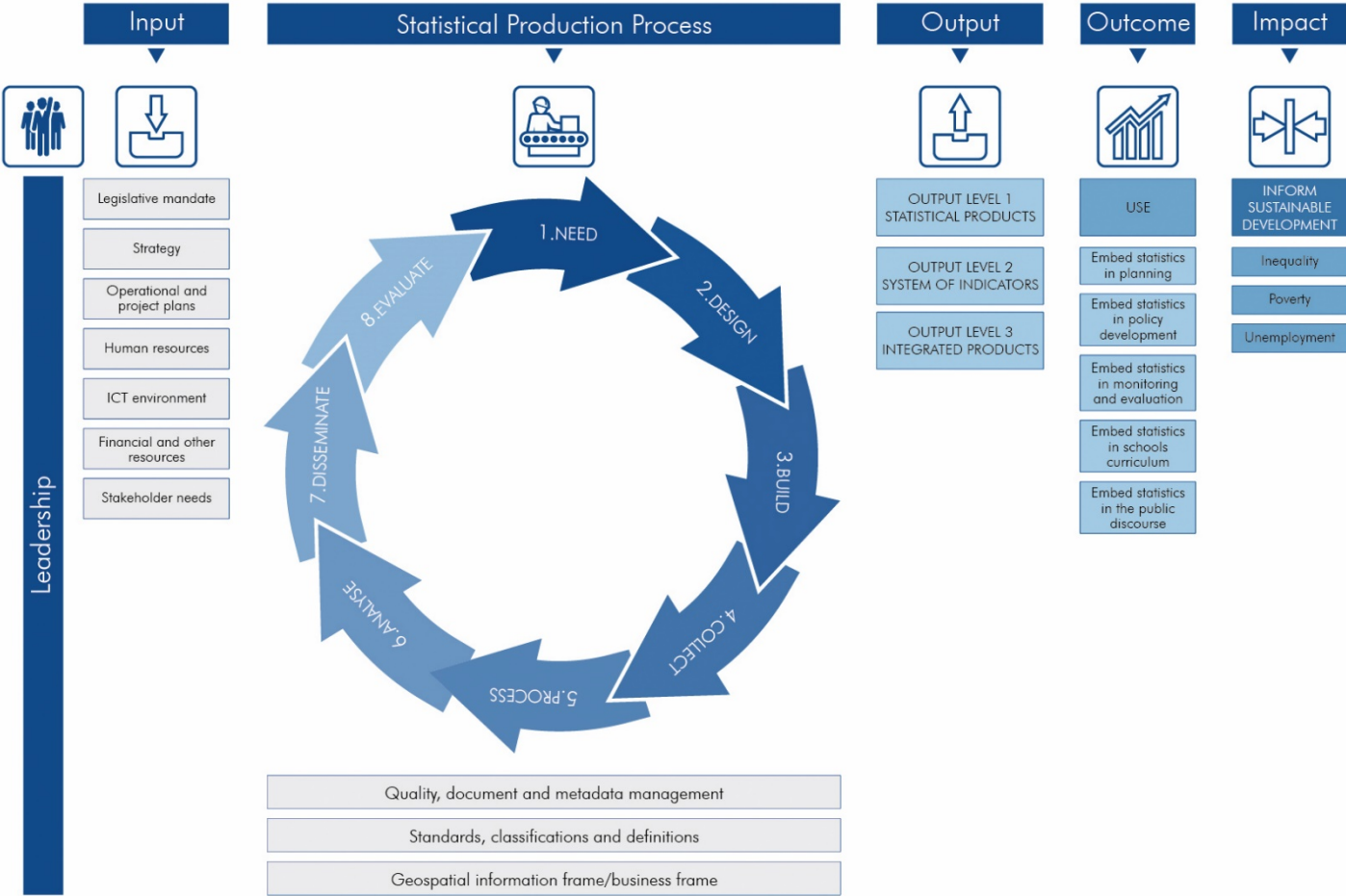
Transformed capability – The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Stats SA's new approved organisational structure has been phased in for implementation from 1 April 2020.



STATISTICAL VALUE CHAIN



DEPUTY DIRECTORS-GENERAL



Mr B Jooste
Acting DDG: Corporate Services



Ms G Lehloenya
Acting DDG: Population
and Social Statistics



Mr J de Beer
DDG: Economic Statistics



Ms N Makhatha
DDG: Methodology and
Statistical Infrastructure



Mr C Molongoana
Acting DDG: Statistical
Support and Informatics



Ms Y Mpetsheni
Acting DDG: South African
National Statistics System



Mr A Jenneker
DDG: Statistical Operations
and Provincial Coordination



SECTION 2

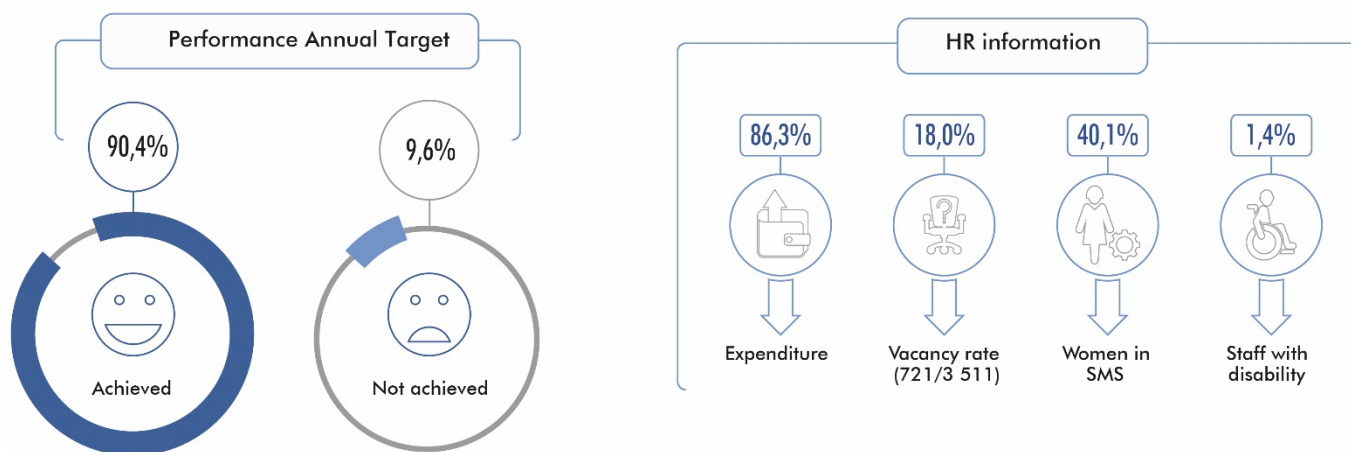
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Refer to paragraphs 13 to 20 of the Auditor-General's report on pages 145–146.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Stats SA achieved 90,4% of its targets scheduled in the 2020/21 Work Programme. 68,1% of targets were achieved as scheduled; 19,1% were achieved later than scheduled; 3,2% were achieved earlier than scheduled; and 9,6% of targets were not achieved. The delay of the Census 2021 pilot impacted negatively on 22 targets across the organisation, amounting to approximately 65% of the not achieved targets.



2.1 Revision and re-tabling of the 2020/21 Work Programme

The impact of the COVID-19 national state of disaster and the nation-wide lockdown necessitated the alignment of government planning and non-financial performance reporting processes, to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and continued service delivery in the 2020/21 financial year.

In alignment with the 2020/21 adjustment budget process, national institutions were expected to revise and re-table the 2020/21 Annual Performance Plan and 2020–25 Strategic Plans (where required). The purpose of the re-tabling of these plans was to incorporate the interventions and the adjusted 2020/21 budget allocations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to prioritise government programmes and projects for continued service delivery. Stats SA surrendered a total of R200 million during the June 2020 Special Adjustment Budget to assist the country during the COVID-19 pandemic, and an additional R121 million during the AENE Budget process. These interventions were intended to support transparency and accountability of the implementation of the adjusted 2020/21 budget, which includes the various stimulus packages released to the economy and for the delivery of services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation issued Circular 02 of 2020, dated 20 May 2020, which provided guidance on the revision and re-tabling of the 2020/25 Strategic Plans and the 2020/21 Annual Performance Plans. In compliance with this circular, Stats SA presented a revised Annual Performance Plan to the Minister in July 2020. Stats SA's original Work Programme contained 348 targets. The revised Work Programme contained 342 targets.

2.2 Service delivery environment

The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is a regulatory requirement in terms of the Public Service Regulations (PSR) 2016, and the White Paper on Transforming the Public Service Delivery (Batho Pele) 1997. Stats SA's current SDIP focusses on digitalisation of the statistical value chain (SVC), which is intended to improve the organisation's methods of work, and to deliver more reliable and timely statistics with fewer resources.

The 2015–2020 Strategic Plan outlined the strategic intent to use technology and new statistical methodologies as strategic enablers to innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency. The introduction and rollout of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology for the collection of data is expected to have a huge impact on people, processes and systems across the statistical value chain. The migration from the Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) to the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode of collection is a more cost-effective model to conduct household surveys. The organisation commenced with testing of new collection methodologies to transit from manual processes in data collection to digitalising data collection in household surveys in 2017/18.

During 2020/21, all household survey operations in the field were suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in the organisation having to deviate from its normal face-to-face data collection approach and introduce the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) approach within a short period of time.

The introduction of CATI resulted in a drastic drop in data collection rates as almost 50% of the sampled dwelling units did not have contact numbers. New systems and processes have been introduced and are being continually improved, including constant training and refresher training workshops to enhance data collection using the new approach (CATI). It has been a challenge to transform data collection within such a short period of time and to find innovative ways to align different procedures and processes with the new data collection methodology.

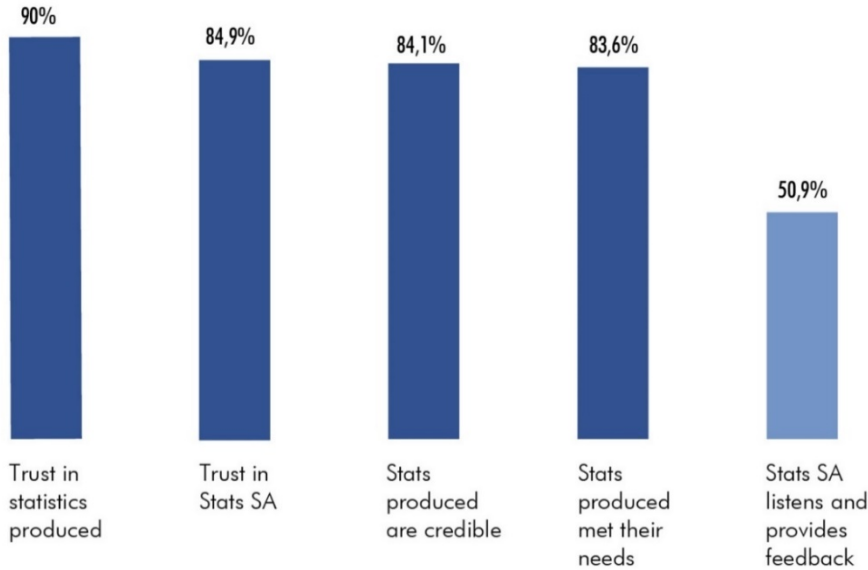
Stats SA published 5 additional releases in response to new data demands following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. These included a series of three online web-based surveys, a publication focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on demographic processes such as mortality, fertility and migration, and a Business Impact Survey to provide close to real-time economic insight into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on VAT-registered businesses by using a rapid response survey.

User Satisfaction Survey (USS)

Stats SA is responsible for producing, analysing and disseminating statistics to a wide range of data users to meet their evidence-based decision-making needs. Stats SA conducts a *User Satisfaction Survey (USS)* annually. The USS respondents are stakeholders who access/use official statistics and other information available on the Stats SA website or via requests by email, telephone, and social media or in person at any of our offices nationally.

The USS measures overall satisfaction with the organisation and statistical products, services used to access statistics and statisticians/officials, the Stats SA brand (trust, credibility, professionalism, and independence) and the way in which Stats SA engaged with stakeholders. This survey was conducted online on the website.

The overall user satisfaction with the performance of Stats SA as national statistics office for 2020/21 is 81,2%. Further analysis of respondents' opinion is captured in the graph below.



2.3 Service delivery improvement plan

The tables below highlight the achievements against targets in the service delivery improvement plan.

Quantity and quality standards

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service: 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement (2020/21)
Produce economic, social and population statistics	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - Parliament, research and educational institutions - Constitutional institutions - Major public entities - Private companies - International agencies - Non-governmental organisations - The media - General public - Academics and researchers	GPSJS averaged 98,4% for data completion and data collection rates (before analysis and weighting)	CDC (GPSJS) surveys collected and measured through a collection rate and operational target RR ¹	GPSJS averaged 59% for data collection rate using a full sample with an average operational target response rate of 51,1% ²
		GHS and DTS data completion and collection rates (before analysis and weighting) averaged 98,4% and 98,5%, respectively	CDC (GHS and DTS) surveys collected and measured through a collection rate and operational target RR	GHS and DTS averaged 60,8% and 60,5%, respectively for data collection rate using a full sample with an average operational target response rate of 50,7% and 49,5%, respectively
		QLFS parallel data completion and collection rate (before analysis and weighting) averaged 98,1% and 97,9%, respectively	QLFS collected and measured through a collection rate and operational target RR	QLFS averaged 64% for data collection rate using a full sample with an average operational target response rate of 76,4%
		Published GPSJS using CAPI/GIF in Aug 2019 with the following rates: Data collection rate: 98,4% Final response rate: 85,1% Imputation rates: - Age = 0,10% - Gender = 0,00% - Pop. group = 0,03% - HH head = 0,08% Sampling error (CV): - Age: (18-34) = 2,06%; (35-49) = 1,46%; (50-64) = 1,37%; (65+) = 1,94% - Gender: Male = 1,11%; Female = 1,24% - Population group: - Black African = 0,91%; Coloured = 3,18%; Indian/Asian = 8,57%; White = 3,45%	Household surveys published: CDC surveys and QLFS - Data collection response rate: 80% - Imputation rate (item): <=5% - Measure of sampling error (CV): <=5% Or $\beta^2=0$	Published GPSJS in December 2020 (using CAPI/GIF) with the following rates: Data collection rate: 98,4% Final response rate: 94,6% Imputation rates: - Age = 0,01% - Gender = 0,00% - Pop. group = 0,01% - HH head = 0,01% Sampling error (CV): - Age: (18-34) = 1,87%; (35-49) = 1,34%; (50-64) = 1,41%; (65+) = 1,83% - Gender: Male = 1,2%; Female = 1,13% - Population group: Black African = 0,89%; Coloured = 3,29%; Indian/Asian = 7,0%; White = 3,46%

¹ Target response rate as referred to in the data collection standard section 5.4.4 to replace the data completion rate used during the previous cycle.

² Following the impact of COVID-19, collection of household surveys was done using CATI from March 2020, reducing access to only households with contact numbers while rates were measured on a full sample.

Quantity and quality standards

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service: 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement (2020/21)
Produce economic, social and population statistics	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - Parliament, research and educational institutions - Constitutional institutions - Major public entities - Private companies - International agencies - Non-governmental organisations - The media - General public - Academics and researchers	GHS	Household surveys published: CDC surveys and QLFS - Data collection response rate: 80% - Imputation rate (item): $\leq 5\%$ - Measure of sampling error (CV): $\leq 5\%$ Or $\beta^2=0$	Published GHS 2019 in December 2020 with the following rates: Data collection rate: 98,4% Final response rate: 87,2% Imputation rates: - Age = 0,0004% - Gender = 0,00% - Pop. group = 0,00009% - HH head = 0,0% Sampling error (CV): - Age: (18-34) = 0,63%; (35-49) = 0,94%; (50-64) = 1,24% & (65+) = 1,93% - Gender: Male = 0,4% & Female = 0,38% - Population group: Black African = 0,57% Coloured = 3,95% Indian/Asian = 8,7% White = 3,65%
		DTS	Household surveys published: CDC surveys and QLFS - Data collection response rate: 80% - Imputation rate (item): $\leq 5\%$ - Measure of sampling error (CV): $\leq 5\%$ Or $\beta^2=0$	Published DTS 2019 in October 2020 with the following rates: Data collection rate: 98,5% Final response rate: 86,5% Imputation rates: - Age = 0,00% - Gender = 0,00% - Pop. group = 0,00% - HH head = 0,00% Sampling error (CV): - Age: (18-34) = 0,01%; (35-49) = 0,02%; (50-64) = 0,02% & (65+) = 0,03% - Gender: Male = 0,01% & Female = 0,01% - Population group: Black African = 0,01% Coloured = 0,06% Indian/Asian = 0,11% White = 0,08%
		QLFS parallel data completion and collection rate averaged 98,1% and 97,9%, respectively	Household surveys published: CDC surveys and QLFS - Data collection response rate: 80% - Imputation rate (item): $\leq 5\%$ - Measure of sampling error (CV): $\leq 5\%$ Or $\beta^2=0$	Published QLFS quarterly with the following rates: Data collection rate: Q1: 63,6% Q2: 64,4% Q3: 63,3% Q4: 64,6% Final response rate: Q1: 87,7% Q2: 57,1% Q3: 57,6% Q4: 60,9%

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service: 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement (2020/21)
<p>Produce economic, social and population statistics</p>	<p>EXTERNAL CLIENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National, provincial and local government - Parliament, research and educational institutions - Constitutional institutions - Major public entities - Private companies - International agencies - Non-governmental organisations - The media - General public - Academics and researchers 	<p>Mapped 148 business processes for the CAPI As-Is process flow across the statistical value chain</p> <p>7 CAPI manuals approved and 7 manuals have been developed and are awaiting approval</p>	<p>Capture Phase 2 Survey Operations process flows, and SOPs linked to CAPI changes</p>	<p>Following disruptions from COVID-19, the following were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved mixed-mode approach and framework - Approved interim framework - Drafted process and data flows for multi-modal Geo-statistical framework - Drafted mixed-mode production flows - Drafted a concept note for testing the mixed-mode approach - Developed a business process management framework (BPMF)

Batho Pele standards: Consultation

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service: 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	Conducted the following 9 workshops: - QLFS with the ILO (3 sessions), Departments of Trade and Industry and Small Business Development - DTS with the Department of Tourism - GHS with the Departments of Water & Sanitation and Energy and ICASA - GPSJS stakeholder consultation	5 consultation workshops for CDC and QLFS conducted by March 2021	Conducted the following 6 workshops: - DTS plan for rescheduled CATI surveys - Knowledge sharing session with ILO on moving LFS to online/telephone data collection - 2 workshops with ILO on eradication of forced labour and on SA Migration Management (SAMM) - Department of Employment and Labour on Youth Employment Policy as well as on occupational injuries and diseases
		Conducted annual User Satisfaction Survey (USS). The report was compiled by March 2020	Annual USS conducted by March 2020	Conducted USS 2020/21 during February 2021
		Improvement will only be measured once issues emanating from the USS are addressed	1% improved user satisfaction levels	Reported overall user satisfaction of 81,2% with Stats SA performance
		Compiled quarterly media analysis report with an average Media Reputation Index (MRI) = 99,0%	Quarterly dashboard reports on media perception Media Coverage by Media Type Media Coverage by Tone	Compiled quarterly media analysis report with an average Media Reputation Index (MRI) = 99,8% Held the following media release briefings: Quarterly for GDP and QLFS; Mid-year population estimates; Non-financial Census of municipalities; and National Household Travel Survey Achieved an average proportion of positive/neutral coverage in all media platforms of 99,9%

Batho Pele standards: Consultation

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service: 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies 	<p>Compiled quarterly media analysis report with an average Media Reputation Index (MRI) = 99,0%</p>	<p>Source of Coverage</p> <p>Summary of leading issues</p> <p>2% increase of online users reached via social media [Facebook (27 540), Twitter (51 939) & LinkedIn (22 338)]</p>	<p>Achieved an average generated media coverage (media coverage gained through Stats SA's own efforts) of 54,8%, while a non-generated media coverage (through the efforts of other media coverage besides that of Stats SA) was an average of 45,2%</p> <p>Reached maximum percentage of leading surveys throughout the year as follows: QLFS (40% in Q3); GDP (26,5% in Q2); and CPI (14% in Q4)</p> <p>Increased users on various online platforms as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facebook: 22,6% - Twitter: 8,2% - LinkedIn: 109%

Batho Pele standards: Courtesy

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service as in 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained frontline staff on media engagement, customer care and telephone skills at national and some provincial offices - Conducted training and refresher training sessions where required for transiting CDC and QLFS parallel run surveys in all provinces - Trained provincial staff on SUPERCROSS - Conducted mid-term national debriefing sessions for CDC (GPSJS, DTS and GHS) during Q2 - Conducted debriefing sessions for QLFS parallel run during Q4 <p>Conducted publicity and advocacy for CDC (GPSJS, GHS & DTS) and QLFS parallel run</p>	<p>Frontline staff (reception & UIS) and statistical officers (SOs) at national and provincial & districts (SOs and receptionists) level trained by March 2021</p> <p>CDC (GPSJS, DTS & GHS) debriefing sessions to be conducted</p> <p>QLFS parallel run debriefing sessions to be conducted</p> <p>Publicity and advocacy for CDC and QLFS parallel run conducted by March 2020</p>	<p>Conducted training as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly refresher training for household surveys - Soft skills and content for CATI collection in provincial offices - Frame update training for CDC and QLFS Survey Officers in the provinces <p>Conducted virtual mid-term provincial debriefing sessions for CDC (GPSJS, DTS and GHS)</p> <p>Conducted virtual debriefing sessions for QLFS CATI methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted publicity and advocacy for CDC (GPSJS, GHS & DTS) and QLFS with mostly 100% coverage in all provinces - Shared bulk SMSs with users nationally informing them about the new collection methodology (CATI)

Batho Pele standards: Access

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service:2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	Visitor sessions on the website increased to 2 677 542	Visitor sessions to website: 2 129 600 (10% increase on the baseline)	Recorded 3 105 528 annual visitor sessions (45% increase of the desired standard)
		Publications downloaded from the website increased to 398 281	Publications downloaded from the website: 315 000	Recorded 404 297 downloaded publications from the website
		N/A	Number of publications shared with targeted stakeholders, e.g. schools, academic institutions, municipalities, etc.	Distributed 149 421 publications via emails and SAPO. These publications included Mbalo brief, embargoed publications, Stats in Brief, CDs/DVDs and other electronic documentations requested by targeted users
		Personal visits (walk-ins) at both HO and provinces declined to 647	Personal visits: 2 000	Recorded 32 personal visits, a sharp decline following the COVID-19 regulations
		N/A	Number of user requests/ enquiries received and resolved (Telephone/email/face-to-face)	Resolved on average the following percentage of requests received: - Simple: 99,7% - Normal: 99,9% - Special: 99,1%

Batho Pele standards: Redress

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service:2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	N/A	Enhancement of CRM to be accessible to all relevant stakeholders (national and provincial offices)	Developed Business requirements for CRM. Commenced with the development, testing and implementation of selected functionalities
		The website re-engineering project has been put on hold due to human resource constraints	Reengineering of the website (improved functionality implemented by March 2020)	Website re-engineering: SCM processes still in progress
		The project has been put on hold due to human resource constraints	Define complaints process for field operations and monitor through User Information Services (UIS)	- Engaged various role players on current complaints management processes. - Reported no complaints through the UIS
		Updated publication schedule on the website	Update publication schedule on the website	Updated the publication schedule for all rescheduled embargoed publications
		Communication to stakeholders was not necessary prior to the GPSJS release	Communicate to stakeholders prior to the release if there are possible changes to results	Conducted no communication to stakeholders prior to the release

Batho Pele standards: Openness and transparency

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service:2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	Published metadata with the governance statistics report (GPSJS) in August 2019	Publish metadata with statistical releases for CDC (GPSJS, GHS and DTS)	Published metadata with statistical releases for CDC (GHS, DTS and GPSJS) and QLFS

Batho Pele standards: Value for Money

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service as in 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	Collection: Number of data capturers in provinces: 44 (shortfall of 10)	Collection: Number of data capturers in provinces: 44	Placed 42 Data Capturers, where 40 accepted w.e.f. 1 October 2020 (1 deceased and 1 resigned)
		Number of SOs: GPSJS, DTS & GHS: 218 permanent (shortfall of 40)	Number of SOs: GPSJS, DTS & GHS: 258 (permanent)	Filled permanent positions of SOs: CDC: 213 QLFS: 238 (includes 6 Transferred Data Processors to Gauteng with their posts)
		Processing: 144 permanent staff	Processing: 130 permanent staff	- Remaining processing staff: 144 - Concluded job descriptions of all posts aligned to mapped Corporate Data Processing processes - Job grading in progress
		Additional cost: QLFS parallel run: R95,6m (Contract staff & G&S)	2020/21 Budget: QLFS: R4,2m (G&S)	Actual cost: QLFS: R5,7m (G&S)
		CDC (GPSJS, DTS & GHS & HSO): R4,97m (G&S)	CDC (GPSJS, DTS & GHS & HSO): R3,4m (G&S)	CDC (GPSJS, DTS & GHS & HSO): R2,5m (G&S)
		Other: R7,4m (Tablets, APN & MDM)	Other: R5,9m (APN & MDM)	Other: R10,6m (APN & MDM)
Total additional cost: R95,6m + R4,9m + R7,4m = R107,9m	Total budget R4,2m + R3,4m + 5,9m = R13,5m	Total actual cost: R5,7m + R2,5m + R10,6m = R18,8m		

Batho Pele standards: Value for Money

Main service	Beneficiaries	Current standard of service as in 2019/20	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS - National, provincial and local government - The public - The media - The private sector - Research and educational institutions - Parliamentarians - Non-governmental organisations - Constitutional institutions and public entities - International bodies and statistics agencies	Actual savings/shortfall: - QLFS parallel run: -R55,9m - CDC (GPSJS, DTS & GHS): R3,0m - Others (Tablets, APN & MDM): R-3,8m	Expected savings: - QLFS: Nil - CDC (GPSJS, DTS, GHS & HSO): R894 thousand - Other (APN & MDM): Nil	Actual savings/shortfall: - QLFS: -R1,4m - CDC (GPSJS, DTS, GHS & HSO): R894 thousand - Others (APN & MDM): -R4,7m
		Total net shortfall: R56,7m	Total net savings: R894 thousand	Total net shortfall: R5,3 m
		Published GPSJS as scheduled (August 2019)	GPSJS published 5 months after the reference period	Published GPSJS late during Q3 (December 2020) with a response rate of 84,6%
		Scheduled for the next financial year	GHS report published 5 months after the reference period	Published GHS late during Q3 in December 2020 with a response rate of 87,2%
		Scheduled for the next financial year	DTS bi-annual report published 6 months after the reference period	Published DTS as scheduled during Q3, in October 2020 with a response rate of 86,5%

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries

Current/actual arrangements (2019/20)	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements 2020/21
	Number of user requests/ enquiries received and resolved (Telephone/ email/face-to-face)	
Simple requests: 98,2% was responded to within 15 minutes	Simple requests: 95% will be responded to within 15 minutes	Simple requests: Responded to 99,7% within 15 minutes
Normal requests: 99,3% was responded to within 24 hours	Normal requests: 90% will be responded to within 24 hours	Normal requests: Responded to 99,9% within 24 hours
Special requests (incl. subject matter requests): 95,0% was responded to within 5 days	Special requests (incl. subject matter requests): 90% will be responded to within 5 days NB: % = Resolved/received requests	Special requests (incl. subject matter requests): Responded to 99,1% within 5 days

Service delivery information tool

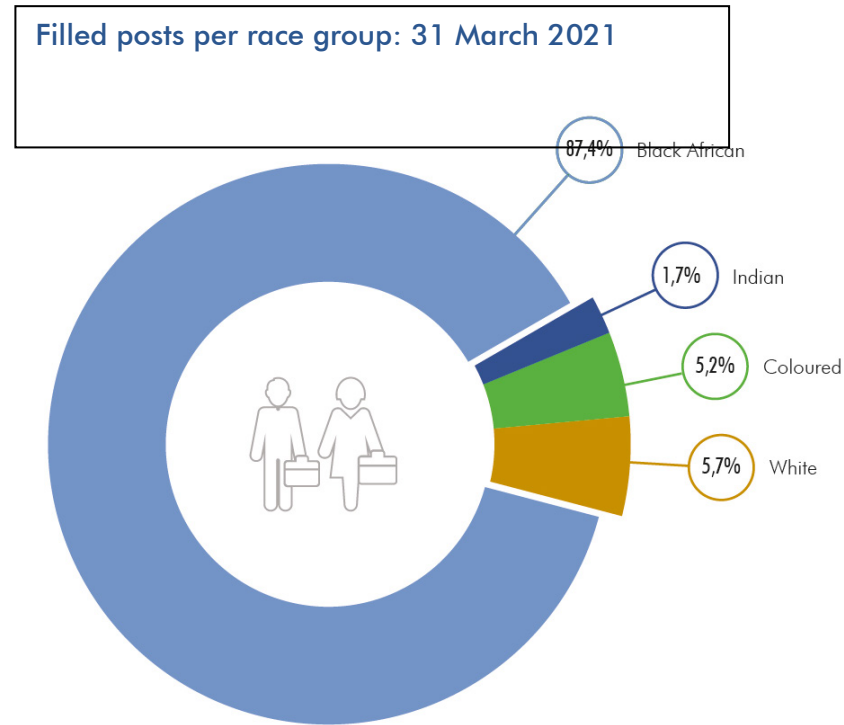
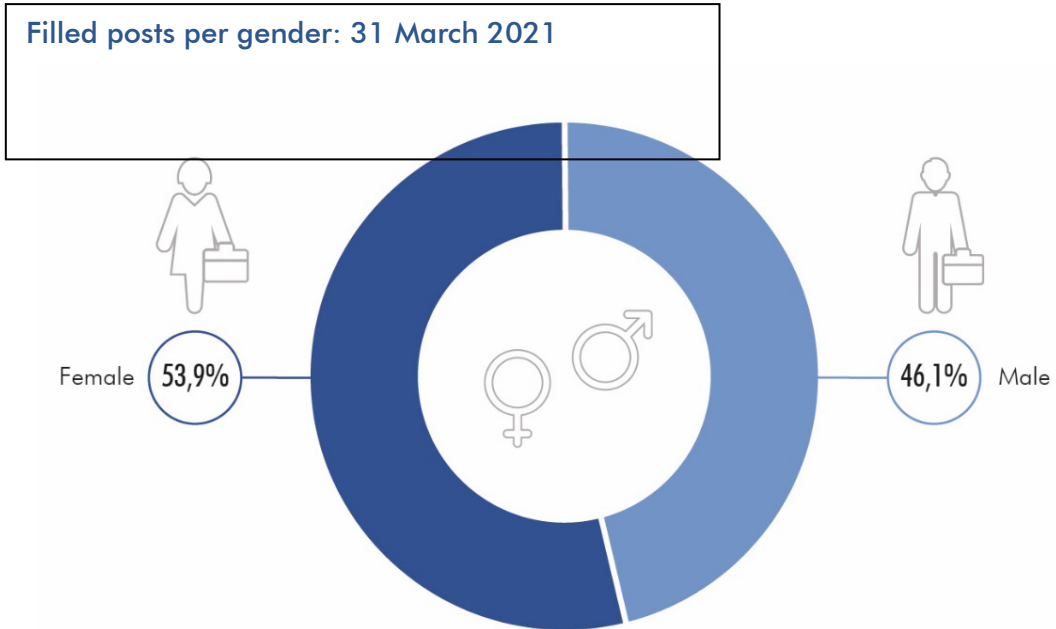
Current information tool	Desired information tool	Actual achievements
Client Relationship Management (CRM)	Record all user enquiries	Only user requests that were logged through the User Information Services (UIS) were captured on the CRM system
Stats SA website	Easy to navigate website	Website Re-engineering: SCM processes still in progress

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Electronic complaints mechanism	Improve complaints mechanism	Users submit a complaint, a request or provide feedback to Stats SA through: - Website: http://www.statssa.gov.za - Email: info@statssa.gov.za - Physical visit through the front desk
Manual complaints mechanism	Improve complaints mechanism	Improvements to the complaints mechanism were delayed due to resource constraints

2.4 Organisational environment

Stats SA has a total of 3 313 permanent posts, of which 2 717 are filled. The permanent staff are comprised of 46,0% male and 54,0% female staff members. 86,4% of employees are black African; 5,7% are white; 5,2% are coloured; and 1,7% are Indian. 73,7% of SMS posts are filled, consisting of 59,9% males and 40,1% females. 1,4% of employees constitute staff members with disabilities. The 596 vacant posts translate into a vacancy rate of 18,0% as at 31 March 2021.



Due to CoE budget cuts in excess of the filled positions in prior years, Stats SA could not fill any vacancies since October 2016 until 31 March 2020. However, a baseline allocation was initially provided for in the 2020/21 financial year of R45m to commence with the filling of 135 critical posts identified. Whilst the recruitment process was delayed due to the pandemic, a total of 39 posts were filled by 31 March 2021 through 32 candidates being internally promoted and 7 being external appointments. These include 8 Chief Director posts that were filled through the recruitment process and 8 at Chief Director and Director level posts that were filled through the new structure SMS placement process.

The initial baseline funding received in the 2020/21 year has been negatively impacted by the severe 2021 MTEF budget cuts which places Stats SA once again in a precarious position as no funding now exists to continue with the recruitment of critical posts, including the vacant positions at Deputy Director-General and other SMS levels thereby again adversely impacting on the deliverables of Stats SA.

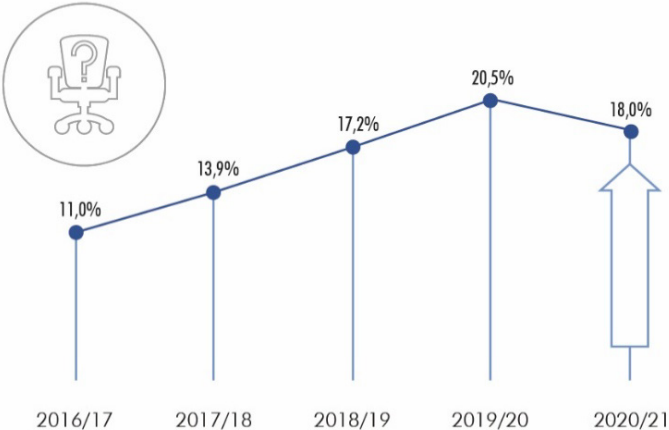
The organisation’s baseline allocation was reduced by R215 million in 2018/19, R254 million in 2019/20 and R216 million in 2020/21 over the previous MTEF period which mainly affected compensation of employees (CoE).

The organisation received an unqualified audit opinion with a matter of emphasis for the 2019/20 financial year. The matters of emphasis arose from the department’s overspending on compensation of employees due to budget reductions which exceed the vacancy rate and the department defending a claim it believes not to be not valid relating to loss of revenue as a result of withheld unitary fees and variation in alleged additional office installations.

A new Statistics Council was appointed from 1 January 2019 for a term of three years in terms of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). Professor David Everatt is the Chairperson of the Council and he is supported by 18 members representing the statistical interests of provinces, organs of state, business and research. The Statistics Council was able to hold its three meetings as scheduled, via MS Teams. In addition, the Chairperson held a virtual meeting with the Minister and the Portfolio Committee on Stats SA's ongoing budget crisis, which was worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Council continued their advisory work either through virtual meetings, or by way of direct engagement on matters such as Census 2021, the SANSS, the GDP figures during COVID-19, and the revised Work Programme.

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is established in terms of sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and performs its duties in terms of an approved Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising five external members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer. Details of membership and meetings are contained in Section 3 on governance.

Stats SA vacancy rate over the last 5 years



2.5 Key policy developments and legislative changes

Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. 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.

Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Act. An amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) will be submitted 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. The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms, to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistical system and to create a state-wide statistical service. Other amendments include changing the execution of a population census from a 10-yearly to a 5-yearly cycle.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The overall organisational strategic goal is to increase the supply and use of statistical information for better-informed decisions by leading the statistical production and coordination in the data ecosystem through optimisation, innovation, partnerships and diversification. Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country. These outcomes are aligned to the development outcomes in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF):



3.1 Insightful Data

Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens.

Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely economic, population and social statistics. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, price statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics, and safety and security. 265 of the 267 planned releases were published during the year, consisting of 224 releases on the economy and 41 releases on population and social statistics. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Stats SA published the following 5 additional releases bringing the total number of publications to 270.

- Stats SA embarked on a series of three online web-based surveys to measure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on individuals in the country to assist government and other stakeholders in their response to the crisis and to understand behaviour during the COVID-19 lockdown period. The first was an online survey (Wave 1) of individuals focused on health impacts, the second round of the survey (Wave 2) focused on employment, income and hunger-related issues for persons residing in South Africa who are 18 years and older, and the third round of the survey (Wave 3) focused on education, access to technology required to do work at home, home schooling, time use, demography and migration.
- A publication focusing on the impact of COVID-19 on Demographic processes such as mortality, fertility and migration was also published. Key findings referred to the role of the age structure as an overall risk factor but also with regards to cause of death of key co-morbidities, and how these differed by sex. Further insights were made with regards to the impact of COVID-19 on reproductive health services as well as change in fertility intentions. From a migration perspective, involvement in the informal sector was focused on by comparing migrant and non-migrant groups who work in this vulnerable sector.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has created profound disruptions to the economy and society. Many South African industries were and are experiencing an adverse impact from the pandemic. This has highlighted the need to obtain accurate information as close as possible to real time. In response to this requirement, Stats SA set out to determine the impact on businesses and the economy at large by conducting an experimental study, namely the Business Impact Survey. The purpose of this survey was to provide close to real-time economic insight into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on VAT-registered businesses by using a rapid response survey.

- Stats SA also published an Essential Products Consumer Price Index (EP-CPI) for each week of April 2020 to track the impact of the national lockdown on the prices of essential grocery items.

3.2 Agile Operating Model

The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible. An agile operating model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster and more cost-efficient.

The business operating model of Stats SA was immensely disrupted during the pandemic. Staff had to quickly adjust to a flexible hybrid work-from-home environment during the various levels of lockdown; face-to-face data collection was suspended to ensure the safety of staff and respondents; a number of innovative methodologies albeit untested had to be deployed; and new relationships with stakeholders were forged on various aspects of data and information delivery.

Innovations introduced during 2020 included multi-mode data collection for the Census 2021 Pilot and the introduction of CATI data collection for the QLFS and other household surveys. Methodological assessments were revised due to the change in data collection modes and the CPI approach to data collection under COVID-19.

Stats SA has commenced with a process to institutionalise continuous business process improvement as the basic building block that will drive standardisation and enable flexibility in our service delivery. A business process management framework has been developed and adopted with the generic statistical business process model as the cornerstone of the value chain. The organisation has commenced with the mapping of the end-to-end business processes for the multi-mode methodology to be deployed in the household survey programme.

3.3 Interconnected Statistical Systems

People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms. An interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected. An interconnected system aims to improve efficiency, accountability and accessibility.

An interconnected statistical system will facilitate the function of the national statistics system by systematically addressing the information, quality, capacity and governance gaps. The current Statistics Act gives the Statistician-General the power to access data from other organs of state for statistical purposes. The Amended Statistics Act makes provisions to strengthen statistical coordination and the statistical system in the country, thereby creating an environment that facilitates collaboration and partnerships.

During 2020/21, Stats SA focused on finalising processes in preparation for submitting the Statistics Amendment Bill to Cabinet. The processes included finalising the Socio-economic impact assessment system (SEIAS) and being granted approval to consult the Ministerial Cluster for Governance, State Capacity and Institutional Development (GSCID) for a cluster sign-off. The cluster was consulted and the feedback provided was for Stats SA to consult the Information Regulator for a possible conflict between the Stats Act and the POPI Act. This was done and written comments were received from the Information Regulator, which were considered by Stats SA. The Amendment Bill was also certified by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor and a final legal opinion was received. It is envisaged that the Amendment Bill will be submitted to Cabinet in the 2021/22 financial year.

The increased need for collaboration between Stats SA, other organs of state and the private sector became evident during COVID-19, reaffirming the organisation's position in the data ecosystem. The use and appreciation of official statistics in decision-making has become even more critical in the changing data landscape.

To this end, strategic partnerships were formed with the CSIR and Stats SA was represented at the FOSAD data and statistics work stream. MoUs were signed with the SA Reserve Bank and the SA Medical Research Council to formalise collaboration with these organisations.

Stats SA launched an online SASQAF self-assessment portal during 2020/21 to enable producers of statistics to conduct a self-assessment on their statistical products before an independent assessment is conducted by Stats SA, to enable the designation of these statistics as official by the Statistician-General.

The National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NatJOINTS) was established for the coordination of the COVID-19 operations, including high density policing operations, border control, route security, public health infection containment, etc. Stats SA is a participant and the Statistician-General is the Chairperson of the Data Stream that is responsible for providing evidence-based information to guide decision-making of the NatJOINTS and the Inter-Ministerial Committee that in turn guides the National Corona Command Council (NCCC) that is chaired by the President. The National Policy Data Observatory was established to host all official and other statistical information that forms the basis for evidence-based decision-making. Stats SA, together with other departments, fund the meeting logistics on a rotational basis.

Global and continental engagements continued online with the SADC DGs Committee, the United Nations technical working groups, the Methodological note to the African Union on QLFS sampling in SA, the 6th International Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics, and a submission to the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) on developing capacity for gender-based violence statistics.

3.4 Transformed capability

Transformed capability refers to a major shift in an organisation's strategic capabilities in terms of its human, technological and organisational capital so that it can drive business transformation and change in order to remain relevant and deliver better outcomes for its stakeholders.

Stats SA, like the rest of the world, had to adjust to the unforeseen arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic. IT systems were upgraded to enable 90% of staff to work from home. An OHS Committee continues to provide advice and feedback to Exco on a weekly basis. During 2020/21, the organisation commenced with the establishment of an enterprise architecture that will in future facilitate an interconnected statistical system in the data ecosystem. The focus will first be on defining the business and data architecture, followed by the systems and technology architecture. This project will be implemented over the medium term. In addition, an electronic leave system and an electronic memo system were developed and introduced to modernise and facilitate a work-from-home environment. To bolster business continuity, the IT disaster recovery processes and solutions were reviewed and are being implemented.

An extensive reprioritisation exercise was undertaken in relation to operations, resources and funding. This led to the revision and re-tabling of the Work Programme, with an impact on 50 indicators and targets as well as the realignment of the Transformation and Change Agenda to the new strategy.

Stats SA's investment in people continued with the re-skilling of staff with the change in data collection methodology from CAPI to CATI. The implementation of the new structure effective from April 2020 continues. However, the filling of critical vacancies which commenced in the latter part of the financial year will be affected by the 2021/22 budget cuts.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION



Ms A Myburgh
Chief Director: Executive and
Project Support



Ms A Mphahlele
Chief Director: Risk, Anti-Corruption
and Integrity Management



Ms C de Klerk
Chief Director: Strategy Operations
and Organisational Develoement



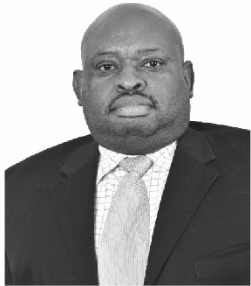
Mr M Mohale
Chief Director: Internal Audit



Ms M Montsho
Chief Director: Human Resource
Management and Development



Mr T Ntshangase
Chief Director: Facilities, Transport
and Security Management



Mr D Jele
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

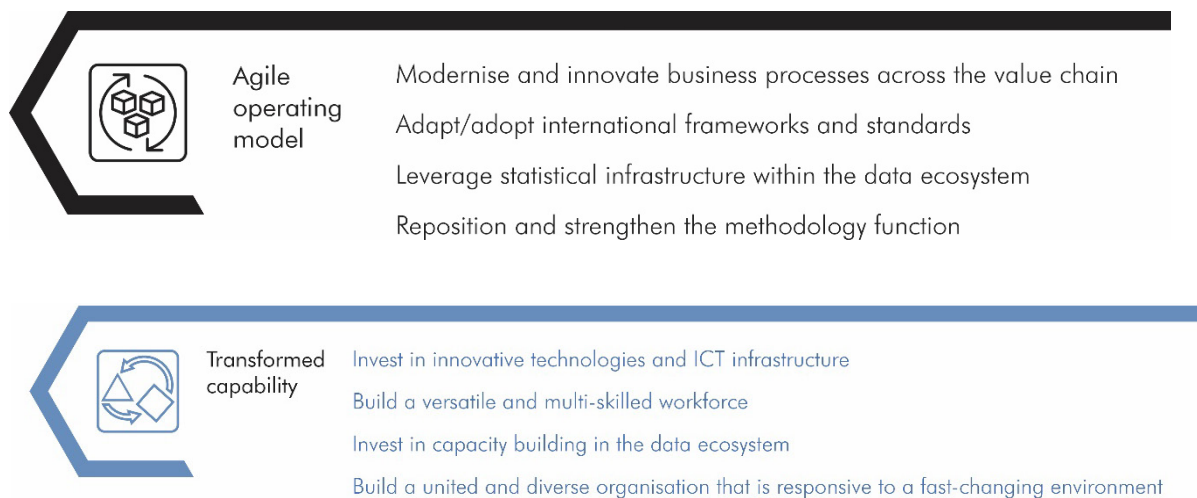


Mr B Mathunjwa
Chief Financial Officer
Resigned in November 2020

4.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 1 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 1: Administration achieved 31,6% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2021. 26,3% were achieved as scheduled and 5,3% were achieved later than scheduled. 68,4% of annual targets were not achieved. The COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a national lockdown, had a negative impact on the programme's performance since Programme 1 contained targets in support of the Census 2021 pilot that had to be postponed.

Departmental Management provides strategic leadership and management services to the department, including executive and project support services; strategic management and organisational development services; and risk, anti-corruption and integrity management services.

- a) **Executive and Project Management Support:** Key outputs included a discussion document on required functionalities and using other platforms to improve the management information repository. The Census 2021 pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, impacting on the project support provided. Project management support included integrated planning, monitoring and reporting on the census trial and post-enumeration survey activities in preparation for the Census 2021 pilot.
- b) **Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development:** Key outputs included the alignment of the transformation and change agenda to the new strategy and the development of a business process management framework.
- c) **Risk, Anti-Corruption and Integrity Management:** Key outputs included reports on the implementation of COVID-19 measures and controls. A report on support to the Census 2021 pilot was not compiled. The pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Corporate Services is responsible for providing a legal advisory service to the department and efficient facilities, security and logistical services. It provides human resource management and development support services and promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act and other applicable labour legislations.

- a) **Human Resource Management and Development:** Key outputs included the implementation of a gender-based violence programme. The alignment of a skills development plan and the implementation of the new structure is in progress. The department's response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities in the Employment Equity targets, including women at SMS level, were not achieved due to the pandemic as recruitment processes for permanent placements commenced during the latter part of the year and no youth contract staff were recruited due to the postponement of the Census Pilot until the 2021/22 financial year.
- b) **Facilities, Transport and Security Management:** A key output included the review of the fleet management strategy and support to the Census Pilot, which was postponed. In addition, FTSM provides a secure and healthy working environment for employees and stakeholders. The Occupational Health and Safety Committee has been at the forefront to ensure that all legislative requirements are met and to ensure COVID-19 protocols are developed, communicated, implemented and monitored. The Compliance Officer appointed in terms of the COVID-19 regulations ensures that all relevant regulations are adhered to and respective plans and risk assessments are developed, applied and communicated to relevant stakeholders. The application of COVID-19 protocols are constantly monitored and communicated to staff.

Financial Management Services provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department and promotes financial practices for good governance and administration in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). A key output included the compilation of a concept note on a financial management funding model, which is in the stakeholder consultation process. Support to the Census 2021 pilot was not provided as scheduled. The pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Internal Audit provides an independent audit service to the department; it assists management in improving internal controls, risk management and governance by providing independent risk-based assurance services, as well as advisory services as required by the Public Finance Management Act. Key outputs included 4 audit reports on the Census 2021 pilot preparations and a position paper on COVID-19. A report on the Census 2021 pilot was not compiled as scheduled. The pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The department's response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities in the Employment Equity targets, including women at SMS level, were not achieved due to the pandemic as recruitment processes for permanent placements commenced during the latter part of the year and no youth contract staff were recruited due to the postponement of the Census Pilot until the 2021/22 financial year.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance:

Although most of the targets not achieved relate to the postponement of the Census Pilot, additional funding will be requested for 2021/22 to facilitate ongoing recruitment aligned to EE targets as well as the timeous placement of staff due to CAPI changes and the restructuring process.

Changes to planned targets:

Programme 1 contained a total of **15** indicators and **15** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2020. The Work Programme which was re-tabled in July 2020 contained a total of **17** indicators and **19** targets.

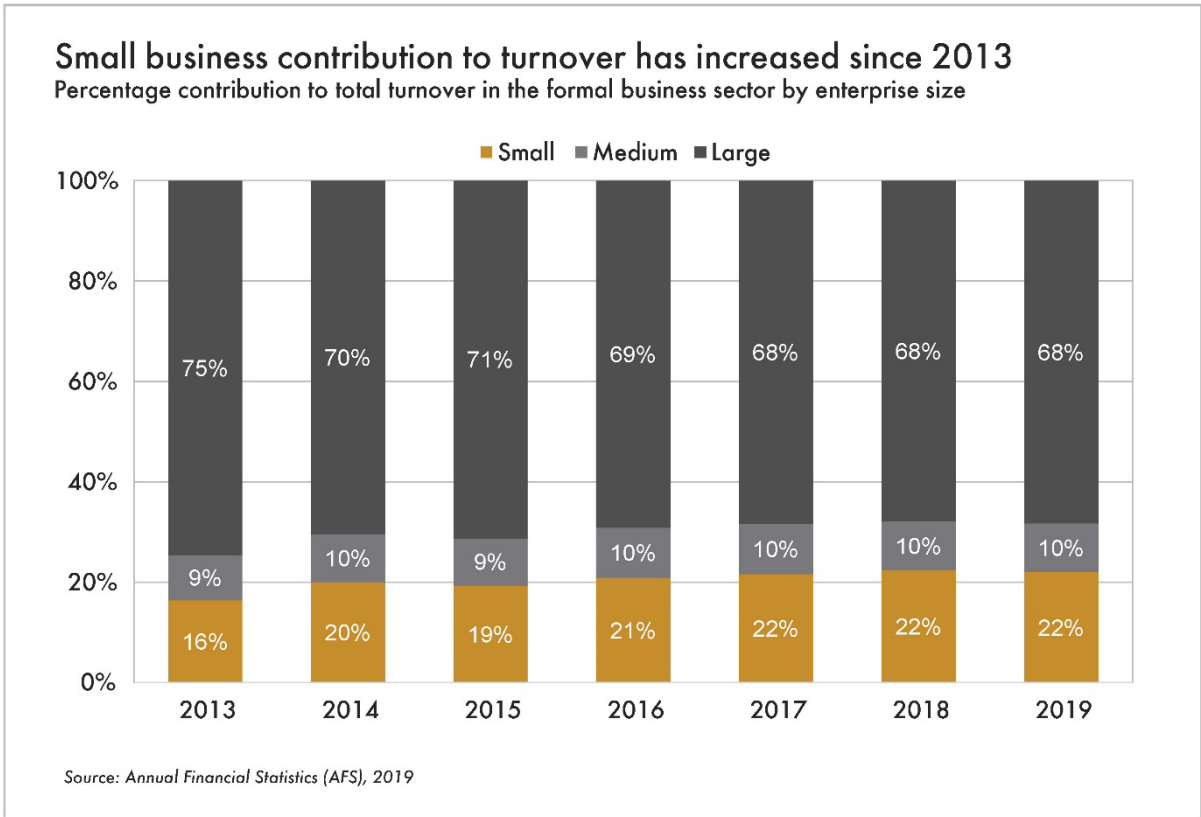
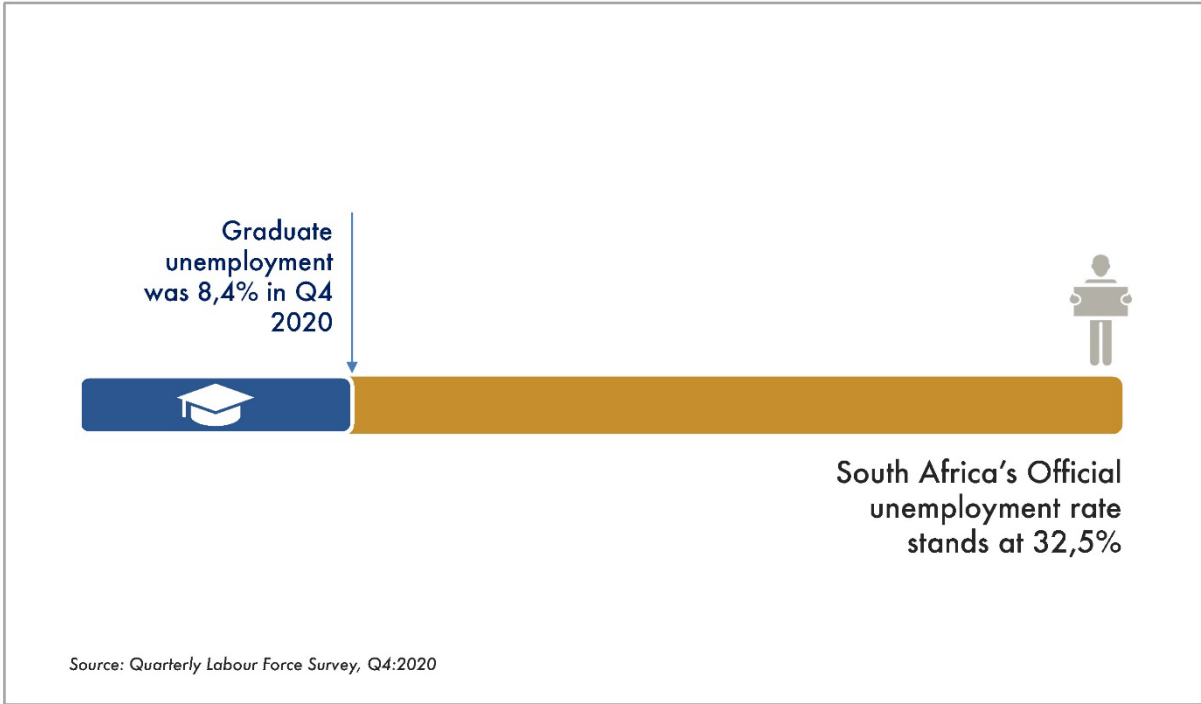
Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Departmental Management	57 905	57 737	168	42 810	42 810	-
Corporate Services	121 944	119 473	2 471	136 373	146 668	(10 295)
Financial Administration	77 656	76 436	1 220	63 174	80 364	(17 190)
Internal Audit	15 203	15 041	162	11 899	15 242	(3 343)
Office Accommodation	441 899	439 847	2 052	407 563	407 563	-
Total	714 607	708 534	6 073	661 819	692 647	(30 828)

The programme has spent R708,534 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R224,521 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R223,476 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R140,033 million that was spent on operating leases and R43,189 million that was spent on property payments. An amount of R262,432 million was spent on building and other fixed structures relating to the ISibalo House unitary fee payments. All the aforementioned are the main cost drivers for the programme.

The programme spent 99,2% of its allocated budget.



MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS



Mr M Manamela
Chief Director: National Accounts



Mr P Kelly
Chief Director: Price Statistics



Dr H Morudu
Chief Director: Business Cycle
Indicators



Mr M Mnyaka
Chief Director: Government
Financial Statistics



Mr I Magwaba
Chief Director: Structural Industry
Statistics

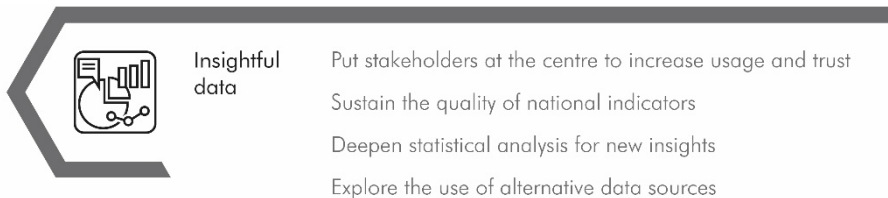


Dr S Pillay
Chief Director: Private Financial
Statistics

4.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

Purpose: Produces economic statistics to inform evidence-based economic development.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 2 contributes to the following strategic outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Economic Statistics achieved 99,1% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2021. 76,8% were achieved as scheduled; 2,1% were achieved earlier than scheduled; and 20,2% were achieved later than scheduled. 0,9% of annual targets were not achieved. A total of **225** statistical release were published, including **1** release on a business impact survey of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Programme 2 was adversely affected in the first quarter with the delayed publishing of 44 releases. However, releases were on track and published as rescheduled from the second quarter.

Key outputs in 2020/21 included monthly, quarterly and annual releases in line with the International Special Data Dissemination Standards. This programme informed economic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely statistical information on the level of economic activity in relation to the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, financial information on private sector businesses and government, and information on sustainable resource use and management.

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership in this programme. Key activities in 2020/21 included sign-off of statistical releases and reports, the updating and monitoring of the implementation of the economic statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system.

Subprogrammes:

Business Cycle Indicators provides information on turnover and volumes in various industries in the economy through the publication of monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases covering: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water; Construction; Trade; and Transport. Key outputs included **150** published releases consisting of 144 monthly releases, 4 quarterly release and 2 annual releases on business cycle indicators. The COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a national lockdown, had a negative impact on targets scheduled for the first quarter. Three of the planned 38 releases were published as scheduled, 3 releases were published earlier than scheduled, 22 releases were published later than scheduled in the first quarter, and 12 releases were published later than scheduled in the second quarter. Updated weights for manufacturing were published in the September release, and research reports were compiled on deflators for motor trade sales and seasonal adjusted data at lower level for retail trade sales. Indicators and targets were revised in the re-tabled work programme and remaining releases were published as rescheduled.

Structural Industry Statistics provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. The periodic large sample surveys focus on collecting information relating to the structure of different industries. Key outputs included **6** published releases consisting of 5 periodic reports on the 2018 trade industry (wholesale, retail, motor trade, accommodation and food and beverages) and 1 periodic report on the personal services industry. All releases were published as originally scheduled.

Price Statistics provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices; thus measuring changes in the prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by South African households, and prices of a basket of commodities at producer level each month. Key outputs included **48** published releases consisting of monthly CPI and PPI releases. The COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a national lockdown, had a negative impact on targets scheduled for the first quarter. Four of the planned 12 targets were published as scheduled, 5 releases were published later than scheduled in the first quarter, and 3 releases were published later than scheduled in the second quarter. PPI with updated weights was published in January 2021. Indicators and targets were revised in the re-tabled Work Programme and remaining releases were published as rescheduled. In addition, an analysis of the weekly change in prices of essential goods during the lockdown was compiled.

Private Sector Financial Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Financial performance and the financial position of private sector and public sector enterprises are provided through a series of quarterly and annual publications, focusing on selected industries. Key outputs included **4** published releases consisting of an annual release on financial statistics of the private sector and 3 quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises. An additional release on a business impact survey of the COVID-19 pandemic was published. A discussion document on quarterly capital expenditure was compiled. Indicators and targets were revised in the re-tabled Work Programme and remaining releases were published as rescheduled.

Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. The income and expenditure information of government is provided through a series of publications focusing on all levels of government. It also details financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities (quarterly and annually). Key outputs included **11** published releases consisting of 7 annual releases on government financial statistics, 3 quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities and 1 annual release on the non-financial census of municipalities. The COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a national lockdown, had a negative impact on targets scheduled for the first quarter. An annual release on the financial census of municipalities and a quarterly release on the financial statistics of municipalities were published later than scheduled in the second quarter. A research report on time series data for LGI surveys was compiled. Indicators and targets were revised in the re-tabled work programme and remaining releases were published as rescheduled.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products; provides information on dynamics of the economy, which are reported through quarterly and annual estimates of national accounts, based on a series of supply and use tables. Key outputs included 5 published releases consisting of 4 quarterly GDP releases and 1 report on EEA statistics. The release of a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) report has been deferred to September 2021 due to the implementation of a new TSA time-series. A report on the Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem project will be completed in 2021/22 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets

Programme 2 contained a total of **34** indicators and **238** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2020. The re-tabled WP contained a total of **35** indicators and **233** targets. The impact was mainly on the timely release of publications which resulted in the adjustment of indicators and targets dates.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

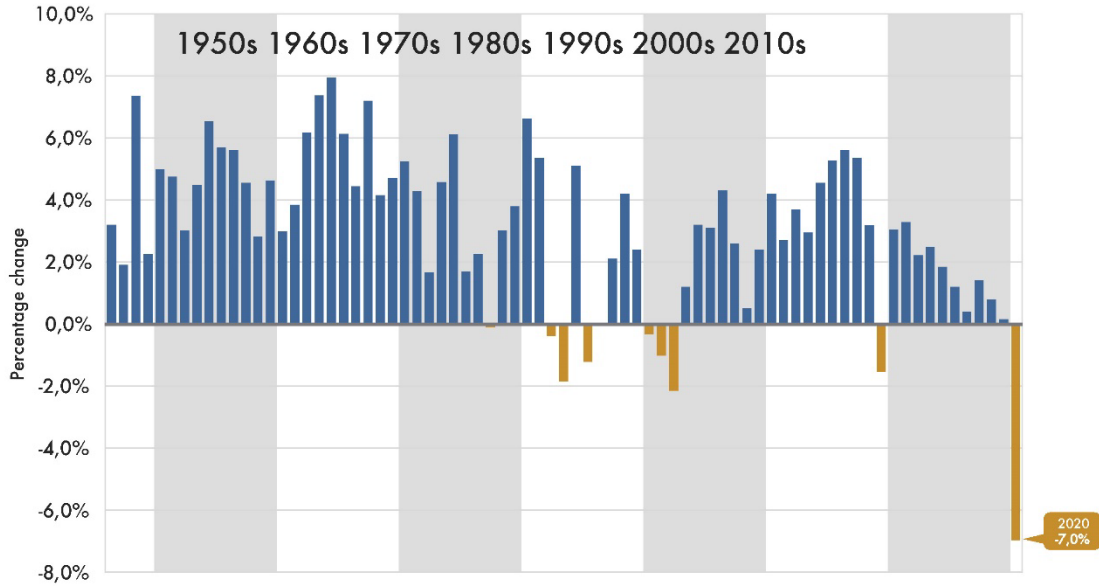
Subprogramme	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	4 501	4 501		4 247	4 247	-
Short-term Indicators	39 590	39 590		42 242	42 242	-
Structural Industry Statistics	46 208	45 283	925	44 875	44 875	-
Price Statistics	88 851	88 851		87 750	87 750	-
Private Sector Finance Statistics	38 465	38 465		39 111	39 111	-
Government Finance Statistics	19 569	19 569		20 051	20 051	-
National Accounts	27 472	27 321	151	31 851	31 851	-
Total	264 656	263 580	1 076	270 127	270 127	-

The programme has spent R263,580 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R246,909 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R15,543 million was spent on goods and services items such as consultants (R3,635 million), communication (R2,355 million), travel and subsistence (R4,035 million), and operating payments (R4,555 million).

The programme spent 99,6% of its allocated budget.

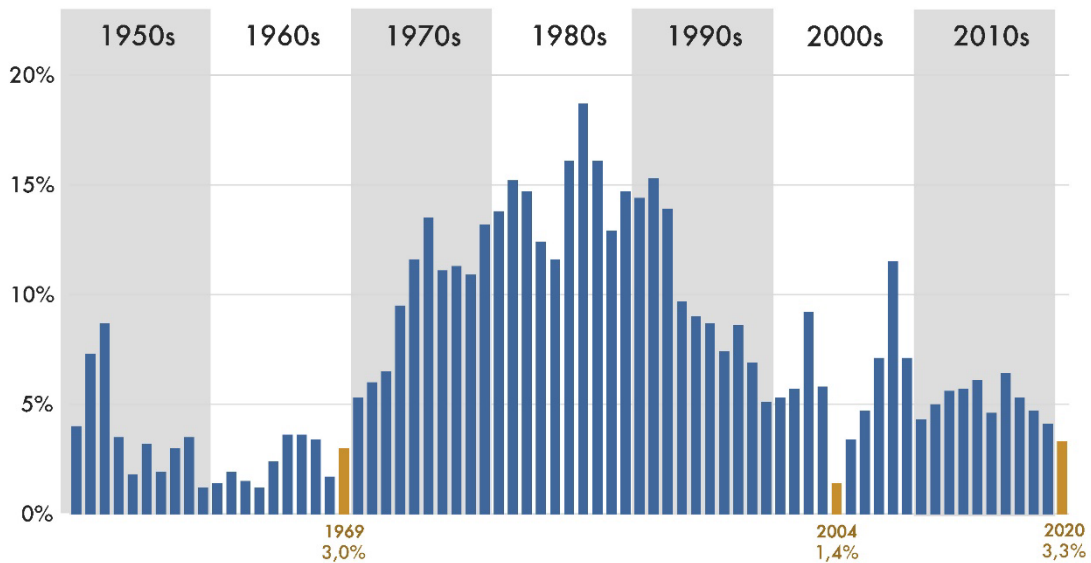
The South African economy contracted by 7,0% in 2020

Annual growth, constant 2010 prices



Sources: South African Reserve Bank Stats SA, Gross domestic product (GDP), 4th quarter 2020

Average consumer inflation for 2020 was the lowest since 2004 and the second lowest since 1969



Source: Stats SA, CPI historical tables, Table B2

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS



Ms N Shabalala
Chief Director: Poverty and
Inequality Statistics



Dr C Khoza
Chief Director: Health and Vital
Statistics



Ms M Mosiane
Chief Director: Labour Statistics



Mr S Molayi
Chief Director: Social Statistics



Mr D Iturralde
Chief Director: Demographic and
Population Statistics

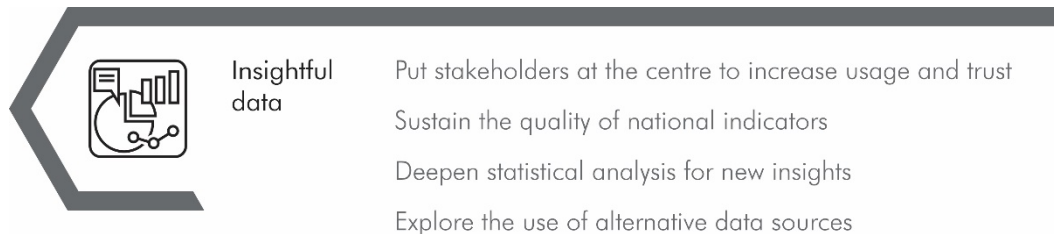


Mr M Mulla
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

4.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

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

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 3 contributes to the following strategic outcome.



Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2020/21 included signing-off of statistical releases and reports, monitoring the implementation of the population and social statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system. The outputs produced within the Population and Social Statistics branch contributed towards monitoring of the MTSF 2020–2024, the National Development Plan goals and indicators, Agenda 2063 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, which are outlined in the integrated indicator framework.

Overall programme performance:

Population Statistics achieved 94,1% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2021. 52,9% were achieved as scheduled; 9,8% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 31,4% were achieved later than scheduled. 5,9% of annual targets were not achieved. 45 statistical release were published including 4 releases on the COVID-19 pandemic. Programme 3 experienced challenges with delayed releases due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the overall achievement of 94,1% indicated no areas of underperformance.

Subprogrammes:

Demographic and Population Statistics collates and analyses data from censuses and other surveys, as well as administrative data to compile mid-year population estimates, and publishes population statistics collected through population censuses and surveys. Key outputs included **5** published documents consisting of mid-year population estimates at national, provincial, district and metro levels, and a technical report on demography. Additional reports on the social impact of COVID-19 and a report on the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa were compiled based on stakeholder needs. Census 2021 instruments were reviewed as scheduled. A technical report on the evaluation of data for the Census 2021 pilot will be compiled after the Census 2021 pilot data collection has been completed. The Census 2021 pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Publications include documented immigrants, perinatal deaths, and comparative analysis between various data sources. Key outputs included **17** published releases consisting of monthly and annual releases on international tourism, and annual releases on recorded live births, marriages and divorces and health statistics. An additional release on the behavioural and health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa was published. An annual release on mortality and causes of death (2019) was not published as scheduled. The release has been deferred to 2022/23 due to the dependency on an external stakeholder and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism, education, crime and justice by means of conducting household surveys. Publications include statistics for marginalised groups, gender series and periodic national household transport surveys. Key outputs included **11** published releases consisting of annual releases on domestic tourism, transport, social and household service delivery statistics, victims of crime and governance statistics, releases on development and metro development indicators and marginalised group indicators, series on the elderly and gender, and a thematic report on education.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal, non-agriculture sector as well as labour market trends in South Africa. Publications include quarterly release on employment levels, a quarterly publication on labour market trends, and an annual report on labour market dynamics in South Africa. Key outputs included **11** published documents consisting of quarterly releases on employment and earnings and labour market information, an annual report on labour market statistics and a report on child labour. An additional release on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and income was published. A discussion document on the vacancy rate was not compiled due to the COVID-19 pandemic and will be completed in 2021/22.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides periodic information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **1** published report on national poverty lines. Compiled discussion document on the introduction of an annual SAMPI, an IES methodology document and a research report on external data sources for household income and expenditure, poverty and inequality. One of the key strategic targets over the medium term is the implementation of the Continuous Population Survey (CPS), depending on additional allocation of funding. Once-off funding of R150 million received from National Treasury for the 2020/21 financial year, but was returned during the Special Adjustment Budget in June 2020.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Published statistical releases on gender, labour market information and the national poverty line.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets

Programme 3 contained a total of **25** indicators and **51** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2020. The re-tabled WP contained a total of **27** indicators and **51** targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	1 693	1 693		193	193	-
Health and Vital Statistics	11 512	11 462	50	11 113	11 113	-
Social Statistics	8 552	8 333	219	11 670	11 670	-
Demographic and Population Statistics	21 307	21 171	136	25 775	25 765	10
Labour Statistics	50 943	50 878	65	131 721	145 741	(14 020)
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	18 132	18 111	21	18 939	18 939	-
Total	112 139	111 648	491	199 411	213 421	(14 010)

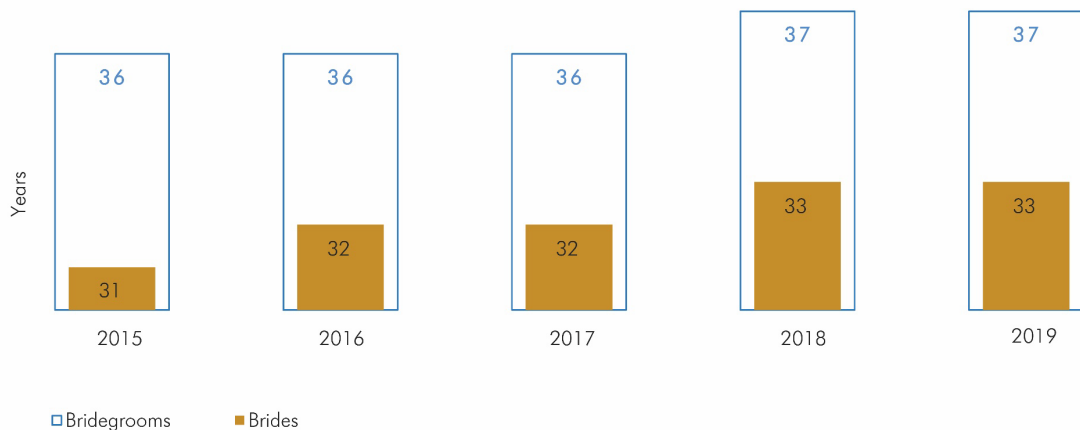
The programme has spent R111,648 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R94,340 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R13,209 million was spent on goods and services items such as travel and subsistence (R2,895 million), communication (R4,908 million), computer services (R2,521 million), and households (R4,051 million).

The programme spent 99,6% of its allocated budget.

More couples are getting married in their 30's

The median age of bridegrooms increased from 36 years in 2015 to 37 years in 2019 and that of brides increased from 31 years to 33 years

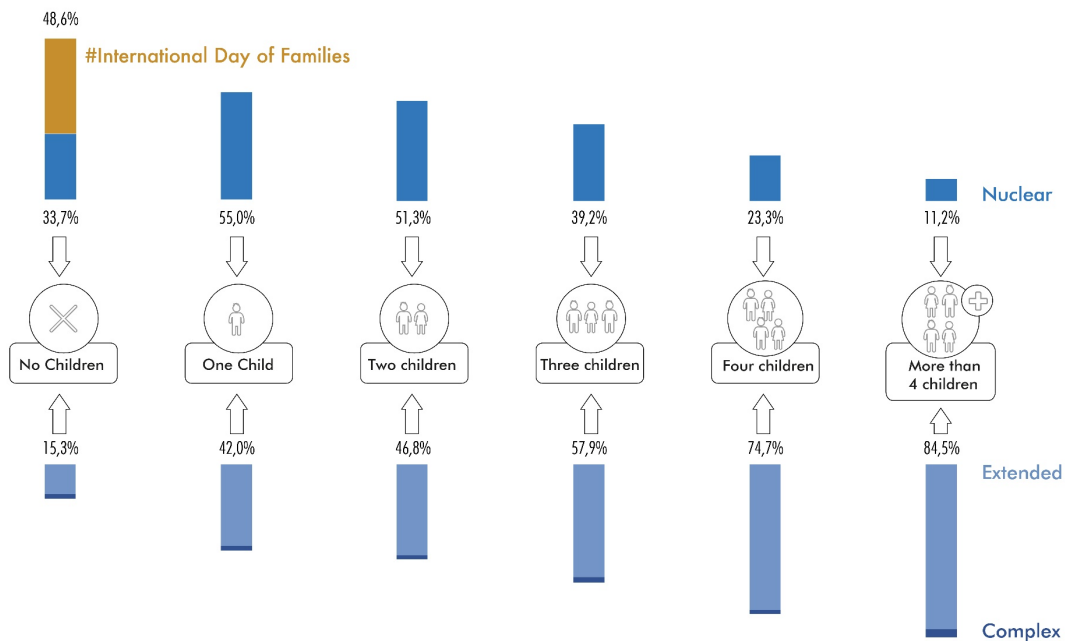
Median ages of bridegrooms and brides at the time of civil marriage, 2015 – 2019



Source: Marriages and divorces, 2019

The more children there are in a household, the greater the chances are that they are being looked after by extended (84,5%) family members

Percentage distribution of household composition, 2019



Source: General Household Survey, 2019

*Complex families include non-related persons

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 4: METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Mr J Lukhwareni
Chief Director: Statistical Standards



Dr G Djolov
Chief Director: Statistical Methods



Ms M Gouws
Chief Director: Business Register



Mr L Modise
Chief Director: Geography

4.4 Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Purpose: Develops standards, statistical frames, methodologies and conduct statistical research.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 4 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2020/21 included providing strategic guidance on the development of standards, statistical frames, and methodologies, and monitoring the implementation of the Work Programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcomes of agile operating model and interconnected statistical systems. The key deliverables are an essential and critical element which form the support system and foundations of core statistical products.

Overall programme performance:

Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure achieved 66,7% of annual targets as at 31 March 2021 and 33,3% of targets were not achieved.

Subprogrammes:

Statistical Methods provides technical expertise on methodological practices for producing official statistics in economic and social statistics. Key outputs included the development of a "Pre-pilot test" PES system for data processing and analysis, and a PES 2021 pilot overall process flow. Conducted "Pre-pilot test" PES data collection and reconciliation visits on and off field and data matching for Census 2021 "Pre-pilot test" PES. The post-enumeration survey for the Census 2021 pilot was not conducted as scheduled due to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Statistical Standards develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Statistical Standards adopts and adapts internationally acclaimed practices. A key output included the adoption of the South African national ecosystem classification system.

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. The main focus is on developing a preliminary financial sampling frame and a final financial sampling frame. A key output was a concept note on the sustainable supply of additional sources to update the statistical business register.

Geography provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses and provides geospatial information and analysis, and spatial tools. Key outputs included the adoption of a Global Statistical Geospatial Framework and the development of a Geospatial Management Platform for regular surveys and censuses.

Survey Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of field operations of household surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation collects, processes, analyses and coordinates monitoring and evaluation information of surveys. An assessment report on Phase 1 of a Quality Management System was not completed due to stakeholder consultation. Work will continue in 2021/22.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets:

Programme 4 contained a total of **8** indicators and **8** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2021. The re-tabled WP contained a total of **6** indicators and **6** targets.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

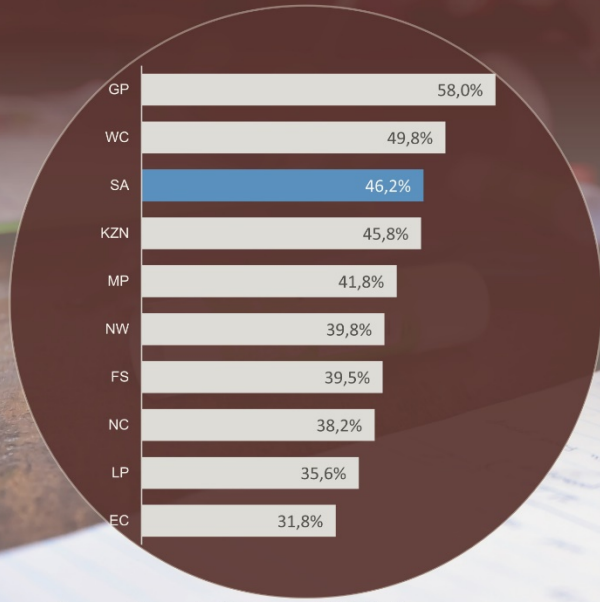
Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	2 723	2 467	256	3 441	3 441	-
Statistical Methods	23 854	23 854	-	23 210	22 963	247
Statistical Standards	9 354	8 943	411	10 559	10 382	177
Business Register	34 184	33 870	314	34 716	34 716	-
Geography Frameworks and Services	44 267	43 730	537	52 180	52 180	-
Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	17 276	17 276	-	18 611	18 611	-
Innovation and Research	560	414	146	-	-	-
Total	132 218	130 554	1 664	142 717	142 293	424

The programme has spent R130,554 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R124,780 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R5,333 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are computer services (R2,323 million), operating payments (R947 thousand), and communication (R1,703 million).

The programme spent 98,7% of its allocated budget.

Nationally, 46,2% persons aged 20 years and older have attained at least Grade 12 (Grade 12 or a higher level of education).

Educational attainment (NSC/Grade 12 or higher) for individuals aged 20 years and older by province, 2019



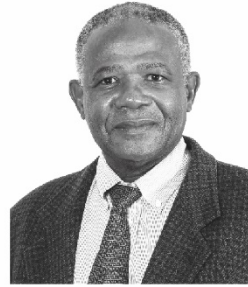
Source: General Household Survey, GHS 2019

International Day of Education, 24 January 2021

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 5: STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS



Mr S Thulare
Acting Chief Director: Business
Modernisation



Mr M Phirwa
Chief Director: Publication Services



Mr V Mabuza
Acting Chief Director: Information
Communication Technology



Ms S Laldaparsod
Chief Director: Analytical Studies



Mr T Oosterwyk
Chief Director: Communication
and Marketing

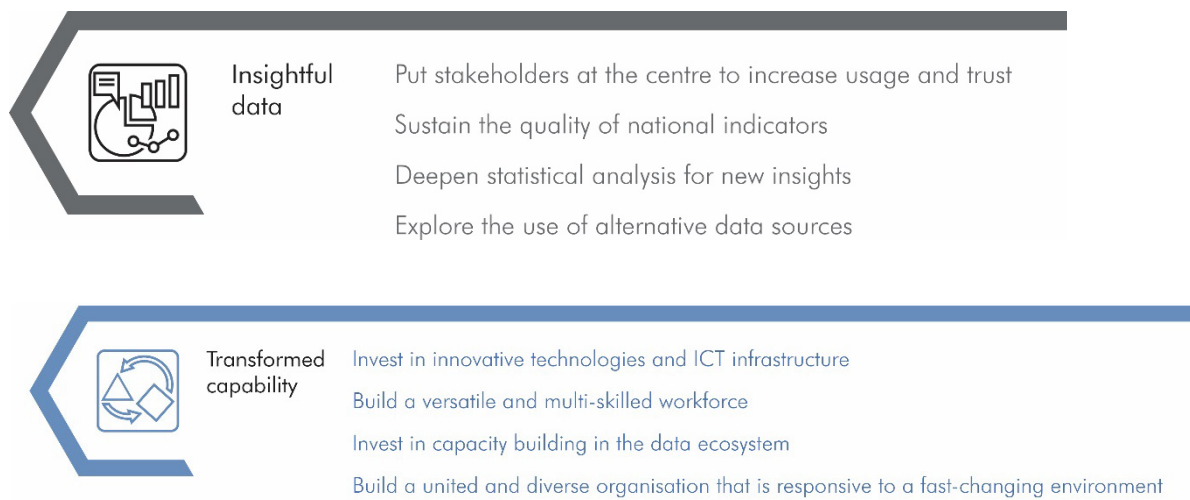


Mr R Begg
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

4.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

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.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 5 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2020/21 included maintaining and reviewing ICT services, monitoring the implementation of the Work Programme, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system.

Overall programme performance

Statistical Support and Informatics achieved 75,0% of annual targets and 25,0% were not achieved.

Subprogrammes:

Communication and Marketing manages internal and external communications in the department and maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of Stats SA's brand management strategy and communication and marketing support to planning for the Census 2021 pilot. The Census 2021 pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted, supported by technology. A key output was the development of 5 applications/systems for Census 2021.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas. It provides electronic statistical datasets to users and data warehousing to the department. A key output was the development of 78 databases within generic data storage.

Information, Communication and Technology: provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. A key output was the upgrading of the ICT environment with the implementation of the SIEM solution.

Analytical Studies: 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 included research reports on Cities, Urban and Rural: Applying Global Definitions to South Africa and an Annual Report on South African Protest Statistics.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets:

Programme 5 contained a total of **9** indicators and **12** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2021. The re-tabled WP contained a total of **7** indicators and **8** targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	10 960	9 286	1 674	11 281	11 281	-
Publication Services	23 466	22 874	592	25 668	25 668	-
Information, Communication and Technology	180 691	169 006	11 685	138 407	134 225	4 182
Business Modernisation	48 888	47 718	1 170	48 468	48 468	-
Communication and Marketing	37 292	37 044	248	38 441	38 441	-
Total	301 297	285 928	15 369	269 265	258 083	4 182

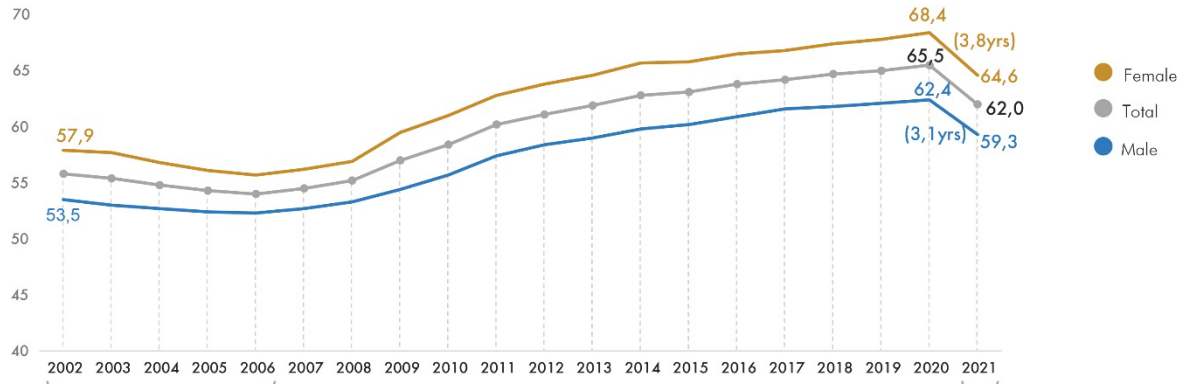
The programme has spent R285,928 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R135,011 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R112,683 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R96,576 million), communication (R4,285 million), consumable supplies (R2,267 million), operating payments (R1,826 million) and contractors (R6,248 million).

The programme spent 94,9% of its allocated budget.

Total Life Expectancy (LE) at birth declined from 65.5 to 62 years (3,5 yrs)

COVID-19 IMPACT: Decline in Life expectancy is due to the rise in excessive deaths during COVID-19 pandemic

Total life expectancy at birth by sex over time, 2002-2021



The decline in Life Expectancy between 2002 and 2006 can be attributed to the impact of HIV and AIDS

The decline in LE at birth in 2021 reflects the impact of a sudden epidemic such as COVID-19 on mortality.

Source: Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2021

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 6: STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION



Ms Z Ntlebi
Provincial Chief Director:
Eastern Cape



Ms H North
Provincial Chief Director:
KwaZulu-Natal



Mr T Mokgehe
Acting Provincial Chief Director:
Free State



Mr N Mukwevho
Provincial Chief Director: Limpopo



Mr T Manchidi
Provincial Chief Director: Gauteng



Mr P Lesame
Provincial Chief Director:
Mpumalanga



Mr D Kleinsmith
Provincial Chief Director:
Northern Cape



Mr L Omar
Chief Director: Data Operations



Ms I Setshedi
Provincial Chief Director:
North West



Ms K Malatji
Acting Chief Director: Household
Surveys and Censuses



Mr M Cronje
Provincial Chief Director:
Western Cape



Mr N du Plessis
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

4.6 Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Purpose: Collects and processes data, and interacts with stakeholders and users at provincial and local levels.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 6 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:



Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2020/21 included coordinated, quality-assured data collection, data processing and dissemination of statistical information, rolling out of technology-driven data collections, and re-skilling of fieldwork staff in the use of new technology by 2025.

Overall programme performance:

Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination achieved 21,4% of annual targets and 78,6% were not achieved. The non-achievement of targets can be attributed to the postponement of the Census pilot due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and not to underperformance of the programme.

Subprogrammes:

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. A key output included a proposal for integrated fieldwork to streamline statistical operations. The Census pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data collection for the Census 2021 pilot was therefore not conducted as scheduled.

Data Operations manages the editing and data operations for processing including coordinating of data processing of censuses, household surveys, civil registration and ad-hoc surveys. A key output included a concept note on multimode data operation approaches. The Census pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data for the Census 2021 pilot was therefore not processed as scheduled.

Household Surveys and Censuses coordinates and integrates collection activities across surveys and conducts periodic population censuses or large-scale population surveys. A key output included a national report on digital data collection for household surveys. The Census pilot has been postponed to 2021/22 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. A national debriefing report on the Census 2021 pilot was therefore not compiled.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The non-achievement of targets can be attributed to the postponement of the Census pilot due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and not to underperformance of the programme. The following areas will be addressed in this programme:

- Digital data collection strategy will be rolled out to all surveys.
- The integrated stakeholder management and communication strategy will be rolled out to guide stakeholder interaction in the future and position Stats SA as a trusted brand.

Changes to planned targets

Programme 6 contained a total of **8** indicators and **16** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2021. The re-tabled WP contained a total of **6** indicators and **14** targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

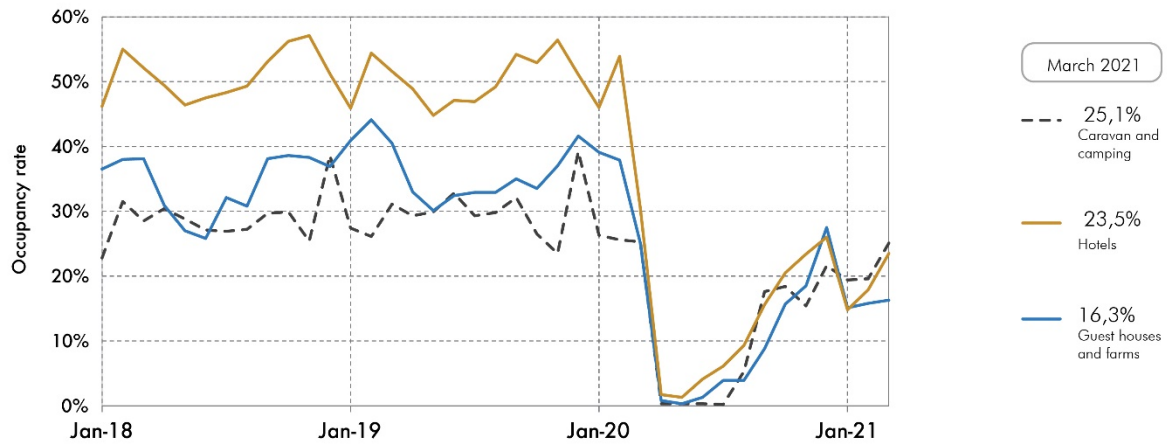
Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 906	3 906	-	10 625	10 625	-
Provincial and District Office	578 144	578 144	-	649 950	649 739	211
Data Operations	86 188	86 188	-	88 434	88 434	-
Household Survey and Censuses	909 676	495 450	414 226	203 151	199 268	3 883
Total	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	952 160	948 066	4 094

The programme spent R1,164 billion of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R642,829 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R509,936 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R25,799 million), fleet services (R4,407 million), operating leases (R33,773 million), travel and subsistence (R17,103 million) and minor assets (R317,619 million). Included in the allocated budget of R1,578 billion, an amount of R854 million was earmarked funds for Census 2021 pilot.

The programme spent 73,7% of its allocated budget, thus underspending by 26,3% mainly on payment of capital assets, and goods and services due to the postponement of Census pilot as a result of the restrictions of movement due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The impact of Covid-19 on tourist accommodation industry

Occupancy rates, January 2018 to March 2021



Monthly data: The category 'other accommodation' is not included in the chart

Source: Tourist accommodation, March 2021 (Table 4)

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 7: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM



Mr H Thema
Chief Director: Economic and
Social Subsystems



Mr G Boucher
Chief Director: Independent
Quality Assessment



Mr D Booysen
Chief Director: Statistical Reporting

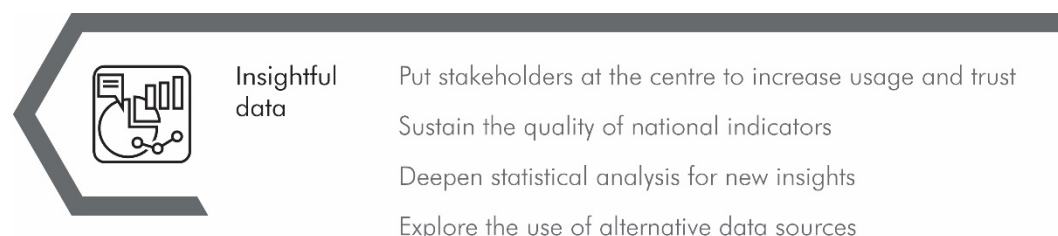


Dr M Mohale
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

2.7 Programme 7: South African National Statistics System

Programme purpose: Develops and coordinates the national statistics system in South Africa.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 7 contributes to the following strategic outcome.



Programme Management for the South African National Statistics System provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme.

Overall programme performance:

The South African National Statistics System achieved 100% of annual targets.

Subprogrammes:

Economic Subsystem coordinates the production of economic and environmental statistics amongst entities on the national statistics system. Key outputs included a clearance report for the Department of Science and Innovation’s 2018/19 Research and Development Survey, a review of the Integrated Indicator Framework based on the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), indicators for the environmental sector and the signing of an MoU with the South African Reserve Bank to formalise collaboration between Stats SA and the SARB.

Social Subsystem coordinates the production of social, governance, peace, justice and security statistics amongst entities on the national statistics system. Key outputs included a clearance report for the SAPS 2019/20 Crime statistics, a review of the Integrated Indicator Framework based on RISDP indicators for the social and peace and justice sectors, and the signing of an MoU with the South African Medical Research Council.

Independent Quality Assessment assesses the quality of statistics of data producers and designates as official. Key outputs included a quality assessment report for Electricity generated and available for distribution survey and a reviewed SASQAF (edition 3 version 2).

Statistical Reporting coordinates the reporting of statistics in fulfilment of the country’s reporting obligations. A key output included a report on the legislative reform process.

Data and Information coordinates and manages the transfer and sharing of data amongst entities on the national statistics system. Key outputs included the implementation of a dissemination portal for the Integrated Indicator Framework and the development and launching of an online SASQAF Self-Assessment System.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Not applicable.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets:

Programme 7 contained a total of **6** indicators and **8** targets in the original Work Programme tabled in March 2020. The re-tabled Work Programme contained a total of **11** indicators and **11** targets.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: South African National Statistics System

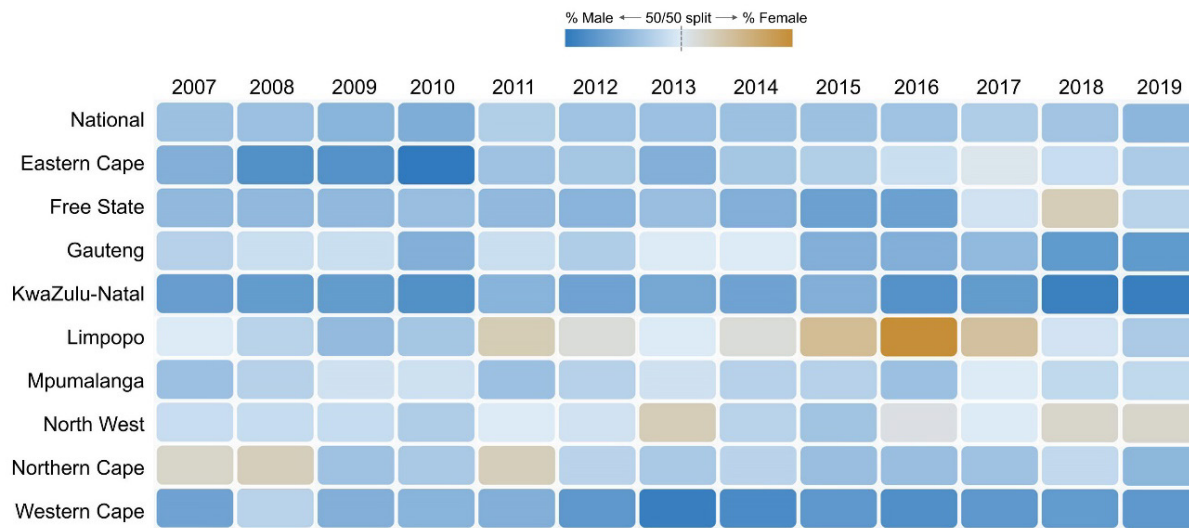
Subprogramme	2020/2021			2019/2020		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for SA National Statistics System	3 493	3 164	329	5 887	5 956	(69)
Social Subsystem	10 157	9 796	361	4 609	6 083	(1 474)
Independent Quality Assessment	3 410	3 410	-	3 090	3 526	(436)
Economic Subsystem	3 166	3 047	119	3 149	3 274	(125)
Data and Information Management	5 673	5 156	517	2 209	2 615	(406)
Statistical Reporting	2 843	2 809	34	6 925	7 371	(447)
Total	28 742	27 382	1 360	25 869	28 825	(2 956)

The programme spent R27,382 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R20,828 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R1,982 million was spent on goods and services items such as computer services (R1,244 million), communication (R398 thousand) and operating payments (R219 thousand).

The programme spent 95,3% of its allocated budget.

Gender equality across South Africa's mayoral seats

Percentage of municipal mayors in each province by sex, from 2007 to 2018



Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2019

5. SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AS PER ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Projected	Actual
Number of quarterly and annual releases on GDP estimates per year	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	4	4
Number of releases on business cycle indicators per year	Economic Statistics		150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics		17	15 ³
Number of price index releases per year	Economic Statistics		48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics		8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans	17	16
			248	245⁴

³ Annual target reduced from 17 to 15 in revised Work Programme (Government and Private Sector Statistics).

⁴ Financial Statistics in Programme 2 reduced targets from 17 to 15 and the mortality and causes of death release was not published in the financial year due to dependency on stakeholder.

6. PROGRESS ON INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

6.1 External COVID-19 interventions

Stats SA does not have any external COVID-19 interventions to report on.

6.2 Internal COVID-19 interventions

The COVID-19 pandemic has fast-tracked the need to adopt and test alternative methods of data collection due to the stoppage of face-to-face fieldwork in March 2020, notwithstanding the fact that Stats SA's transition from PAPI to CAPI data collection was already a milestone on its own. The coming Census will be the first time that digital data collection methods will be used to count the entire population.

Stats SA is aligned to saving lives first, so the safety of its personnel is of utmost importance whilst still fulfilling the mandate of the department. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee therefore, whose membership includes representatives from organised labour, has and still is at the forefront to ensure that all legislative requirements are met and to ensure COVID-19 protocols are developed, communicated, implemented and monitored. The safety and protection of persons with co-morbidities and the provision of a safety bubble should they be required to be at the workplace is also of paramount importance. The appointed Compliance Officer and the OHS Committee therefore ensure compliance to all relevant regulations, that respective plans and risk assessments are developed, applied and communicated to all relevant stakeholders. The Chairperson of the OHS Committee and the Compliance Officer report weekly to Exco on COVID-19 related matters.

Measures to provide tools of trade to personnel whose job functions enable them to work from home, have been implemented. Further considerations and assessments are being made regarding the long-term impact of the pandemic on the operations of the department. Core business areas have been prioritised to continuously work from home to minimise and mitigate the risk of business interruptions when the building must be closed due to COVID-19 positive cases. Stats SA's approach has therefore been to keep congestion at the workplace to a minimum. Support functions are therefore the biggest groupings to be allowed access to the workplace.

Meetings via online platforms have become the norm in an effort to reduce potential exposure. To reduce the risk of contamination and transfer of the virus, the department developed a digital screening system that has reduced paper handling. This system also assists in tracing as well as enabling the Employee Assistance unit to log progress. The digital COVID-19 screening system was rolled out to all Stats SA offices in the country. The system has been upgraded to enable screening in the process of data collection as various surveys have been and will be collecting data in the physical environment. This enables constant monitoring of the health status of personnel in all areas of activities.

Risk assessments for fieldwork in respect of health and safety in the COVID-19 environment have been undertaken and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been amended, to ensure a reduction in possible exposure. This applies to all projects interacting with stakeholders in particular respondents. Fieldwork personnel have been trained in the respective SOPs.

Stats SA's offices across the country had to be closed for a total of 299 days during the 2020/21 financial year. There were 213 positive cases reported, and 6 staff members have unfortunately succumbed to COVID-19.

6.3 COVID-19 Awareness Campaign

Stats SA and Dipalopalo Concessions embarked on a COVID-19 community awareness campaign during March 2021 within Salvokop and the surrounding informal settlements. Dipalopalo Facilities Management and related service providers recruit some employees from within this community. The aim of the campaign was to therefore promote COVID-19 regulations and protocols and mitigate the risk of an outbreak of the pandemic in the community.

Representatives from the Stats SA Occupational, Health and Safety Committee (OHS), South African Police Service (SAPS), Salvokop Community Leaders and the Department of Health assisted with the distribution of flyers, sanitisers and facemasks. Sanitisers and facemasks were donated to the Jopie Fourie Primary School. Residents were encouraged to wash hands frequently, use sanitisers, wear masks in public places, avoid interacting with people showing COVID-19 symptoms, to always observe physical distancing, avoid crowded places, and to stay at home when not feeling well. As part of the campaign, 236 food parcels were handed over to the elderly, disabled and orphans (vulnerable groups) within Salvokop and the surrounding informal settlements. Stats SA appreciates the contributions of Dipalopalo Concessions, Dipalopalo Facilities Management, Servest, IDtek, BothoMark, Kharitanganyise General Services and Recycle Drive in making the campaign a success.

7. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

7.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Did the department comply with s38(1)(i) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons why funds were unspent by the entity
South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)	Corporation	Television licence renewals	Yes	4	4	NA

Stats SA transferred R4 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals.

7.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021, but no transfer payments were made

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Amount budgeted (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
South African Statistical Association (SASA)	Association	For statistical skills development plan	127	0	The department did not make this transfer payment in this financial year as a need to re-negotiate the relationship with SASA was identified
Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA)	Association	To promote collaboration in the field of demography	10	0	The department did not make this transfer payment in this financial year as a need to re-negotiate the relationship with PASA was identified

Stats SA entered into an agreement with the South African Statistical Association (SASA) for a joint venture and collaboration towards statistical capacity building in support of the national statistics system in South Africa. Benefits to Stats SA are that the statistical skills development plan will address the capacity building within the national statistics system, and improve the foundation of statistical literacy at schools. Stats SA budgeted R127 thousand as a transfer to provide support in their activities.

Stats SA is a key partner of the Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA), along with various academic and research institutions that have a vested interest in demographers. Stats SA budgeted R10 thousand as a transfer to provide support in their activities.

8. DONOR FUNDS

No donor funds were received during the 2020/21 financial year.

9. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Projects	Notes	2020/21			2019/20		
		Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)	Final Appropriation (R'000)	Actual Expenditure (R'000)	(Over)/Under Expenditure (R'000)
New and replacement assets	1	280	280	-	3 783	7 758	3 975
Existing infrastructure assets	2	264 484	262 432	-2 052	255 785	251 162	-4 623
Upgrades and additions	3	14 199	14 429	230	995	995	-
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	4	834	5 384	4 550	-	670	670
Infrastructure transfer		-	-	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
				0			
				0			
Total		279 797	282 524	2 727	260 563	260 585	21

NB: Infrastructure consists of long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

Notes:

1. New and replacement assets

Infrastructure assets to the value of R280 thousand were procured in the 2020/21 financial year with no (over)/under expenditure to the allocated funds. Infrastructure assets to the value of R7,758 million were procured in the 2019/20 financial year with an overspending of R3,975 million to the allocated funds.

2. Existing infrastructure assets

The amounts reported under Existing infrastructure represent the payments made in relation to the PPP Building that is currently occupied by the department. The Public Private Partnership agreement will be terminated after 21 years. There was underspending of allocated funds of R2,052 million and R4,623 million in the 2020/21 and 2019/20 financial years, respectively.

3. Upgrades and additions

The infrastructure asset upgrades to an amount of R14,429 million were made to the ICT infrastructure of the department, resulting in overspending of R230 thousand in the 2020/21 financial year. An amount to the value of R995 thousand represents infrastructure upgrades in the 2019/20 financial year.

4. Maintenance and repairs

An amount of R5,384 million was spent in the 2020/21 financial year on maintenance of ICT infrastructure, resulting in overspending of R4,550 million. An amount of R670 thousand was spent on maintenance and repairs of ICT infrastructure in the preceding financial year, resulting in overspending of the same amount.



SECTION 3

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) remains committed to the highest standards of governance, which is fundamental to the management of public finances and resources through coordinated governance structures to effectively, efficiently and economically utilise state resources.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

Stats SA is committed to maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management, that supports the achievement of the department's strategic and operational objectives, as required in terms of section 38(2)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act.

Risk assessments were conducted at both strategic and operational levels, including the consideration and/or incorporation of possible emerging risks that included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Risk management reports form part of the Corporate Governance reports tabled at all governance structures within Stats SA. The strategic risks identified for the 2020/21 financial year that were not fully mitigated and where still relevant, has been carried over to the 2021/22 financial year. Stats SA, as part of its Business Continuity Management (BCM) and risk management processes, continued to proactively assist and monitor measures that have been put in place to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the organisation and its activities, including priority projects such as the Census project.

The COVID-19 Crisis Steering Committee (CCC) was established as an extension of the BCM process. The CCC met almost daily during the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year to implement COVID-19 regulations and guidelines issued, as well as to consider methods for various processes in the statistical value chain and adjustments to be made. The activities of the CCC pertaining to health and safety aspects were handed over to the Compliance Officer and the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee. The OHS Committee actively managed and still manages the identified risks, thereby ensuring the safety of officials within the organisation. This included communicating measures in which employees can protect themselves, and the development of guidelines and procedures to ensure the continued execution of the mandate of the organisation.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) continued with the monitoring and evaluation of risk management activities relating to the organisation. The Audit Committee (AC) reviews, monitors and engages management on the quarterly risk management reports tabled.

3. ETHICS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION MANAGEMENT

Stats SA is committed to ensuring that "A high standard of professional ethics is promoted and maintained" as outlined in Section 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

The department has an Ethics Committee chaired at DDG level that provides oversight on ethics management. Ethics management is facilitated by the Risk, Anti-Corruption and Integrity Management (RAIM) Chief Directorate, which oversees compliance to the Public Service Regulations 2016 on ethics-related matters, including financial disclosures for all categories of employees, other remunerative work, conflict of interest, doing business with organs of state and integrity-related matters. Ethics and anti-corruption communications regarding financial disclosures, other remunerative work and management of gifts in the public service were issued during the year. In addition, financial disclosures warranting further review for possible disciplinary action is in progress.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a hybrid working arrangement with employees working from home and other employees being at the workplace. This reinforced the need to raise ethical awareness and the role of public servants to continue contributing to service delivery. All employees were therefore encouraged to participate in the National School of Government online courses on Ethical Code of Conduct and Know your Constitution. A total of 1 844 employees completed the Ethical Code of Conduct course, and 1 734 employees completed the Know and Live Your Constitution course as at 31 March 2021. Employees who have not yet done so have been encouraged to complete the courses during the first quarter of the new financial year.

All alleged incidents of fraud and corruption reported are being investigated as Stats SA continues to have a zero tolerance towards fraud, corruption and any acts of dishonesty.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The department continues to implement processes requiring users and Supply Chain Management (SCM) practitioners to declare whether or not they have interests in a particular company. This is additional to the standard bidding documentation that requires the service provider to declare their interest in and knowledge of departmental officials that are or could be involved in the respective procurement process. The Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committee members declare their interests prior to any evaluation or adjudication of a bid process. Where an interest exists, the respective members are expected to recuse themselves from the process. All members of the Bid Adjudication Committee and SCM practitioners are required to sign the respective codes of conduct additional to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants that further advises on the process of declaring interests.

All other areas of possible conflicts of interest are dealt with under ethics management.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct is applicable to all Stats SA's employees and gives effect to the relevant constitutional provisions relating to the Public Service.

Stats SA follows the process as outlined in the Disciplinary Code and Procedures as per Resolution 01 of 2003 in occurrences of breach of the Code of Conduct. The said Disciplinary Code and Procedures provide for a formal or informal process to be followed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the non-compliance. Additional to the Code, employees of Stats SA are also bound by section 17 of the Statistics Act, to maintain confidential personal or business information to which they have access. Any contravention thereof will be addressed through the disciplinary procedures as mentioned above.

6. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The departmental Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee is fully functional, reporting directly to the Statistician-General, to ensure compliance to occupational health and safety issues. In respect of the year under review, weekly OHS meetings were held and recommendations were thereafter presented to Exco. The Department of Labour conducted a follow-up OHS compliance inspection on COVID-19 protocols, with no findings reported. Updated risk assessments were conducted by the OHS Committee and submitted to the Department of Labour. The Department of Labour certified ISIBalo House as being COVID-19 compliant.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

7.1 Composition of Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration

ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	NFD
Mr TH James (Chairperson)	Dr LA Schreiber	Ms CCS Motsepe	Mr Inkosi RN Cebekhulu	Mr CHM Sibisi
Ms RMM Lesoma	Ms MO Clarke			
Ms MM Ntuli				
Ms MT Kibi				
Mr BM Maneli				
Ms BJ Maluleke				
Ms VP Malomane				

7.2 Dates of meetings

Stats SA and the Portfolio Committees on Public Service Administration and Performance Monitoring and Evaluation met during the year on the following matters:

- 08 May and 10 July 2020: Briefing on the 2020/21 annual Work Programme
- 17 November 2020: Briefing on the 2019/20 Annual Report

7.3 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Work Programme

Based on the deliberations of the annual 2020/21 Work Programme with Stats SA on 08 May 2020, the Portfolio Committee recommended that Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, must:

- Expediently finalise and table amendments of the Statistics Act (1999) to drive statistical reform in the country timeously to Parliament. The amendments of the Act should firmly respond to the evolving environment, with particular emphasis on statistical coordination, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service and institutional arrangements;
- Continue to capacitate, enhance and enrich municipalities with statistical knowledge through its participation in the District Development Model for the purpose of enabling local government to fulfil its constitutional mandate as per section 152 of the Constitution;
- Move with speed in its processes of upskilling and reskilling of employees on numerous aspects such as digitisation for the purpose of readying itself for effective collection of data for the census. Stats SA should provide the Committee with a comprehensive report on its readiness to conduct Census 2021 by November 2020;
- Ensure the process of data collection during Census is as inclusive as possible, particularly with regard to the connectivity in remote rural areas. ICT should not be a hindrance for collecting data since Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing will be used throughout the Census;
- Prioritise the filling of key critical positions through an allocation of R49,4 million aimed at addressing the historical budget shortfall on the compensation of employees;
- With the looming possible budget cuts in government as a result of funding the Relief Fund to address socio-economic challenges exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic, the National Treasury should be cautious when cutting departmental budgets, especially at Stats SA since it has had historical budget shortfalls over the past four years;

- g) Stats SA together with the National Treasury should ensure, as promised, that the budget for Census 2021 remains ring-fenced during this difficult period of budgetary constraints caused by the coronavirus pandemic;
- h) Stats SA should continue to provide statistical advice on the methodology for the administrative statistics/or records intended to be commissioned by various departments, if such data will be considered or used when compiling official statistics; and
- i) Stats SA should, in collaboration with other stakeholders, devise a long-term connectivity strategy to link up with deep rural areas through technology in order to harvest information vital to planning.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Stats SA continues to play a significant role in producing credible statistics to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making and helping academics and private and public sector towards accessing reliable statistics. Moreover, Stats SA remains a key strategic player in the transformative agenda by producing evidence-based, quality and accurate official statistics for the country. Collection of statistics remains a top priority for the purpose of ensuring informed current and future planning for the country.

Statistical information plays a critical role in the value chain and should enhance planning and evidence-based policy making across a wide range of sectors. A well-resourced Stats SA will serve the needs of the country and should not be put at risk due to budget constraints.

Based on the deliberations of the re-tabling of the annual 2020/21 Work Programme with Stats SA on 10 July 2020, the Portfolio Committee recommended that Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, must ensure that:

- a) The National Treasury together with Stats SA should develop lasting funding solutions to avoid collapse of the department, thus unable to produce reliable, credible and quality statistics for both public and private institutions towards ensuring better planning;
- b) The Portfolio Committee should invite the National Treasury to brief it on its rationale for previous budget cuts impacting negatively on the ability of Stats SA to continue providing the country with quality statistics;
- c) The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and SALGA should be approached to request local government municipalities to cooperate with Stats SA, to assist the department with information to better compile statistics;
- d) The Minister in the Presidency and the National Treasury should attend to the inability of Stats SA not being able to collect and release data on the Income and Expenditure Household Survey due to financial constraints during this global crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic, which exacerbates the impact of poverty, unemployment and inequality in the country; and
- e) Stats SA should through its legislative amendments regulate the production of administrative data, as most of such data are commissioned by policy makers and might compromise the quality of official statistics, if Stats SA would in the future rely on such data and not strengthen its in-house data collection.

Stats SA continues to produce and disseminate official statistics of the country, despite experiencing budget constraints in the institution. Stats SA has reprioritised certain activities due to budget cuts to fund COVID-19 priorities. The Committee was pleased that both the Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan will remain unchanged, except for certain targets. Stats SA remains resolute to continue providing the country with official statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, decision-making, and monitoring or assessment of policies. The Committee would also like to bring this to the attention of Stats SA that the special adjustments report does not stop the department from implementing recommendations of the May 2020 budget report.

7.4 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Annual Report

Based on the deliberations of the 2019/20 Annual Report with Stats SA on 17 November 2020, the Portfolio Committee recorded the following recommendations:

The Portfolio Committee recommends that:

- a) The Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and the Minister of Finance should urgently resolve the budget shortfall on compensation of employees and critical surveys at Stats SA, so that crucial and quality statistics are generated to the country's and Government's benefit. If an ideal resolution cannot be found, the Minister is requested to escalate the matter to the Presidency;
- b) Stats SA should urgently devise a strategy on its vacancy rate, as this affects service delivery;
- c) Stats SA should improve on women representivity at Senior Management level by ensuring that it fills vacancies with women as soon as conditions allow it to employ personnel;
- d) Stats SA should develop systems to access deep rural communities so as to provide credible statistics during Census 2021; and
- e) Stats SA should have proper mechanisms in place to protect fieldworkers and communities from the COVID-19 pandemic, especially when it conducts its operations in super spreader areas.

Portfolio Committee decision

The Portfolio Committee took a decision to invite the National Treasury and the Minister of Finance together with the Minister of the DPME as well as Statistics South Africa in order to address the budget challenges at the Department.

Conclusion

Stats SA was able to spend the entire allocated budget, and even went beyond the allocation due to budget cuts by the National Treasury. The department's funding must be given urgent attention to prevent the shortfall that occurred during the financial year. Stats SA continues to play a critical role in South Africa and internationally. Statistical releases give meaning to the evidence-based policy making, decision-making, planning and allocation of the budget in the country. Currently, the institution experiences funding challenges that hamper its effectiveness in the production of quality, reliable and timely statistics.

The department continues to exercise its mandate of producing basic statistics under inadequate human resources and financial constraints. Without Stats SA being adequately funded, government will not be able to plan and realise the main objectives of the National Development Plan, which is to build a capable and developmental state. Funding challenges might erode the independence of the institution. The Portfolio Committee appeals to the Ministerial Committee on Budget (MINCOMBUD) to urgently attend to budget shortfalls before the department loses even more competent and capable statisticians.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no resolutions from SCOPA for the department during the 2020/21 financial year.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORT

The audit report was unqualified with no material findings or non-compliance.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL

The Internal Control directorate monitors the implementation and adherence to internal controls that are built into policies, procedures, practice notes and legal prescripts that govern the department, and to identify any weaknesses that are either inherent in the system or as a result of ignorance or neglect. The purpose of Internal Control is to address risks and provide reasonable assurance that, in pursuit of the vision, mission and objectives of Stats SA, the following are achieved:

- Executing orderly, ethical, economical, efficient and effective operations;
- Fulfilling accountability obligations;
- Complying with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Safeguarding resources against loss, misuse and damage.

An effective internal control system is a fundamental success factor in meeting the objectives of the department.

During 2020/21, the function focused on the following:

- The validation of financial document parcels/batches to ensure that processes and procedures were followed in order to address any non-compliance with policies and internal control procedures, to identify internal control weaknesses, to recommend improvements, and to follow up on the implementation thereof; and
- Maintaining the register of fruitless and wasteful expenditure and irregular expenditure, as well as reporting on progress.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

11.1 Internal Audit

In terms of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) standards and the Internal Audit Charter, the scope of Internal Audit focuses mainly on determining whether Stats SA's risk management, internal control and governance processes, designed by management in compliance with section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA, are adequate and functioning in a manner that ensures that set objectives are met.

For the year under review, Internal Audit fulfilled the audit activities in terms of the internal audit coverage plan approved by the Audit Committee. This was achieved by:

- Auditing control systems and submitting internal audit reports identifying weaknesses and recommending improvements in respect of various processes within Stats SA;
- Conducting follow-up audits to determine whether areas of improvement as recommended by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and Internal Audit have been implemented;
- Providing advisory and consulting services at various forums such as EXCO, Risk Management, Bid Adjudication, ICT, Census 2021 committees, etc.;
- Providing an overall opinion regarding the effectiveness of the internal control environment within Stats SA; and
- Coordinating and reporting on combined assurance within Stats SA.

Internal Audit also fulfilled its responsibility to the Audit Committee by providing support and reporting on the organisation's control environment deficiencies reported to management.

11.2 Audit Committee

The control environment is based on policies and procedures that are developed and periodically reviewed to ensure that Stats SA meets its responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner, complies with relevant legislation, and manages known and identified risks to the organisation.

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is established in terms of sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and performs its duties in terms of a written terms of reference (the Audit Committee Charter).

The status of the Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising five external members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA, and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer.

Audit Committee membership

Name	Qualifications	Date initially appointed	Date reappointed / term ended	No. of meetings attended
Ms RA van Wyk (Chairperson)	MBA, CA (SA)	25/05/2009	Term extended from 01/01/2021	5
Mr RA Tshimole	BCom	12/10/2012	Term extended from 05/12/2018	5
Ms S Khan	CA (SA), CIA, CISA	01/10/2014	2 nd term ended 31/09/2020	1
Mr TTC Dlamini	MA – Development Economics	14/03/2019	1 st term	5
Mr SP Simelane	CA (SA)	27/09/2020	1 st term	4

During the financial year, the Audit Committee met five times and performed, amongst other activities, the following key responsibilities:

- Approved the strategic and coverage plans of Internal Audit and reviewed their performance and outcomes throughout the year;
- Reviewed the strategic plan of the Auditor-General South Africa for the financial year ended 31 March 2021;
- Reviewed the AGSA’s management report and audit report of Stats SA;
- Reviewed in-year management reporting relating to financial management, risk management and performance management;
- Reviewed the Interim and Annual Financial Statements; and
- Reviewed the improvements implemented by management to address control weaknesses reported by Internal Audit and the AGSA.

12. REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF STATS SA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

Audit Committee responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter, and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The effectiveness of internal control

Findings by both Internal Audit and the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) revealed certain control weaknesses that were raised with Stats SA management.

The following Internal Audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Adequacy and effectiveness audits on various internal control and governance processes;
- Reviews of the Interim and Annual Financial Statements;
- Reviews of the quarterly performance information reports;
- Follow-up audits on previous audits to evaluate the effective implementation of Internal Audit recommendations that management had agreed to implement;
- Advisory services; and
- Follow-up on implementation of previous years' audit recommendations by the AGSA.

The following were areas that require ongoing management attention and that we have continued to monitor during the year:

- ICT governance and the IT environment – We commend management for actively ensuring that there is a stable IT infrastructure and environment. As IT plays an ever-increasing role within the core and support business areas of Stats SA, and especially in light of the increased risks around working from home and preparation for Census 2021, it is important that management continues to work to improve the stability, capacity and security of the IT infrastructure. Management should continue to strive to resolve the findings raised by the AGSA, in order to avoid repeat findings in this area.
- Reported internal control weaknesses – It is pleasing to note that there continues to be a reduction in the number of findings on control weaknesses. We encourage management to strengthen controls where necessary to try and reduce those weaknesses still reported.
- Risk management – With the challenges facing Stats SA, it is important that management continually manages known and emerging risks, with particular attention to those that may have a negative impact on the finances of the organisation. We will continue to monitor this regularly.
- Census 2021 – We are monitoring the risks, progress in preparation for, as well as the management of expenditure against the available budget for this project.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting as is required by the PFMA and other legislation/regulations, and reported within prescribed timelines to the relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by Stats SA.

Auditor-General South Africa's report

We regularly review Stats SA's implementation plan for addressing audit issues raised in the previous years and we are satisfied that all matters are receiving attention. We will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures in this regard, to ensure that these are implemented.

The Audit Committee concurs with and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the annual financial statements, and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 2021 be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Meeting with the Executive Authority

The Audit Committee has had one scheduled meeting with the Executive Authority during the period under review.

Conclusion

We encourage the organisation to maintain its commitment to high levels of governance and strong systems of internal control.

The COVID-19 pandemic had considerable impact on the way in which Stats SA would normally function. We commend Stats SA management and staff for adapting to this environment and being innovative and agile in their approach to make sure that they still delivered on their mandate.

The Audit Committee wishes to reiterate its concern about the continued reduction in the amount of funds available to Stats SA and the impact that this may have on (1) the organisation and its staff in the short term, and (2) the ability of the organisation to achieve its mandate in the medium to longer term.



Ms R van Wyk
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Stats SA
Date: 16 August 2021

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The department applied the relevant code of good practice (B-BBEE certificate levels 1–8) with regard to the following:

Criteria	Response (Yes/No)	Discussion
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The preferential policy is applied for goods and services procured through bids and quotations. In the 2020/21 financial year, goods and services were procured from 506 black economic empowerment entities of the 558 entities procured from. The BEE transactions account for 91 per cent of suppliers/service providers
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stats SA developed a criterion in line with the BBBEE scorecard. The scorecards are designed to ensure that companies that are awarded bids within the public private partnerships are BBBEE compliant and in line with the PPPFA. In addition to that, previously disadvantaged individuals, including women and the youth, partake in the PPP transactions This criterion was applied during the construction of the Stats SA head office building. The scorecard is forward looking in that during the operation and management of the facilities phase of the building, the majority of people employed to work in the building were employed from previously disadvantaged groups. This action resulted in employment being created in areas such as security services, cleaning, gardening and canteen services for local youth
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA



Section 4

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The information contained in this part of the annual report has been prescribed by the Minister: Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Human capital is the most valuable asset in Stats SA. In order to achieve its organisational strategic objectives, Stats SA needs employees with the necessary skills and competencies. Great emphasis is therefore placed on capacity building programmes for employees at all levels. The organisation has made progress in developing leadership and management skills.

The increase in the vacancy rate as a result of the department's inability to fill all the vacancies due to prior year budget cuts, which were in excess of the actual costs of filled posts, has placed the quality of basic statistics at risk. However, whilst recruitment for contract positions for surveys, as and when required, continued later during the financial year, contract positions largely for face-to-face fieldwork which stopped on 20 March 2020 due to the pandemic, were terminated at the end of April 2020.

A new organisational structure for Stats SA was approved in March 2020 for implementation in the 2020/21 financial year. The establishment was reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts, a reduction of 198 posts. SMS posts were similarly reduced from 266 to 247 posts. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the placement of SMS staff affected by the new structure was delayed and only commenced in September 2020. All 65 affected SMS staff members were placed as at 31 March 2021. The vacancy rate of Stats SA as at 31 March 2021 is 18% (596 posts).

National Treasury initially allocated R45 million in the 2020 MTEF baseline to fill identified critical posts over the MTEF period, commencing in this financial year. Although the recruitment process, which was aligned to the SMS placement process, was similarly delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a total of 39 posts were filled either through internal promotions or new appointments by 31 March 2021. The churn of internal promotions has resulted in savings on CoE in the current financial year. Unfortunately, the initial baseline allocation received has now been eroded with the severe 2021 MTEF budget cuts, which are again in excess of filled posts. Stats SA is currently engaging National Treasury as this will again result in CoE over-expenditure in the 2021/22 financial year.

The COVID-19 pandemic also forced the organisation to adapt to new training methods, which necessitated virtual training and reskilling of staff due to the implementation of digital data collection.

Human resource priorities for the year under review and the impact of these priorities

The following priorities dominated the human resource landscape at Stats SA during the year under review:

- Implementation of the new organisational structure as aligned to Stats SA's strategy;
- Providing support for the implementation of multi-mode data collection;
- Providing support during the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Recruitment of identified critical vacancies and contract positions for funded projects, including the Census pilot and the main Census Project;
- Continuous engagement with stakeholders on the resource challenges and its impact on the mandate of Stats SA;
- Strengthening the employee wellness and diversity programmes to mitigate environmental challenges;
- Continuation of capacity building programmes to improve and develop employee skills; and
- Focussing on improving relations with organised labour.

Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit a skilled and capable workforce

The COVID-19 pandemic delayed the placement of staff affected by the new structure as well as the recruitment process. Stats SA could therefore not recruit for all vacancies during the financial year. The implementation of the newly reviewed organisational structure will mitigate some of the challenges, but the specialist technical skills lost due to ongoing terminations and the new skill sets Stats SA requires, have created larger gaps in the statistical value chain. Funding, deployment and reskilling of staff therefore remains a priority.

Employee Performance Management

Performance management includes activities that ensure that the strategic and operational goals of Stats SA are consistently being met in an effective and efficient manner. Employees who qualified were paid their performance incentives before the end of the financial year.

Employee Health and Wellness Programmes

Changes in both macro and micro factors within which the department operates had an impact on the wellbeing of staff. Employee health and wellness programmes are therefore critical in the current challenging times to ensure that employees maintain the existing productivity levels.

The following programmes, including online sessions, were undertaken or provided during the financial year:

- 24-hour counselling and professional support, with COVID-19 emphasis;
- Disability sensitisation and awareness;
- Disability training module for fieldworkers;
- Gender mainstreaming;
- Implementation of harassment policy and procedures;
- Men and women's programmes; and
- HIV and TB management programme.

Achievements

- Concluded the performance management process, including moderation at all levels with pay-outs to qualifying employees on salary levels 2 to 12;
- Placement of all affected SMS staff members in the new structure;
- Enhanced capacity building programmes, training and bursaries provided; and
- Provided effective EAP programmes.

Challenges faced by the department

- Late commencement with recruitment of critical vacancies due to COVID-19;
- Inability to continue with recruitment due to 2021/22 budget cuts in excess of filled posts;
- Non-achievement of employment equity targets due to non-recruitment;
- Low staff morale due to the increasing vacancy rate and accompanying workload increase; and
- Increasing employee-related issues as a result of the challenging work environment.

Future HR plans and goals

Stats SA will prioritise the following activities to ensure that the mandate of the organisation is achieved:

- Implement the approved organisational structure, subject to adequate funding;
- Support the implementation of multimode data collection;
- Develop the skills audit plan in alignment with the new direction of the organisation; and
- Provide support to the Census 2021 project.

Summary of human resources information

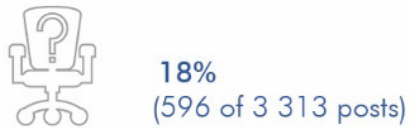
Total number of employees in Stats SA:



Filled posts per gender:



Vacancy rate:



Age profile:



Staff with disability:



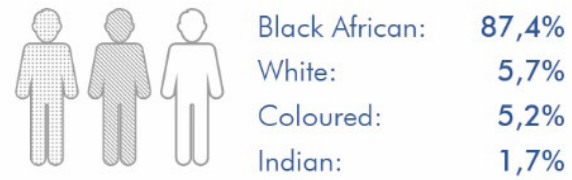
Number of training courses provided:



Personnel expenditure:



Filled posts per race group:



Main reasons why staff are leaving Stats SA:



SMS posts filled:



Women in SMS:



Average sick leave days per employee:



3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 Personnel-related expenditure

Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Total expenditure R'000	Personnel expenditure R'000	Training expenditure R'000	Professional and special services expenditure R'000	Personnel cost as % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Programme 1: Administration	708 534	221 332	345	412	31,2	533
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	263 580	246 909	273	3 635	93,7	473
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	111 648	94 340	58	170	84,5	234
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	130 554	124 780	31	-	95,6	664
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	285 928	135 011	19	-	45,5	665
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 163 688	642 829	162	55	55,2	378
Programme 7: South African National Statistical System	27 382	20 828	40	10	76,1	50
Total	2 691 314	1 486 029	928	4 282	55,0	378

Personnel expenditure per programme (%)

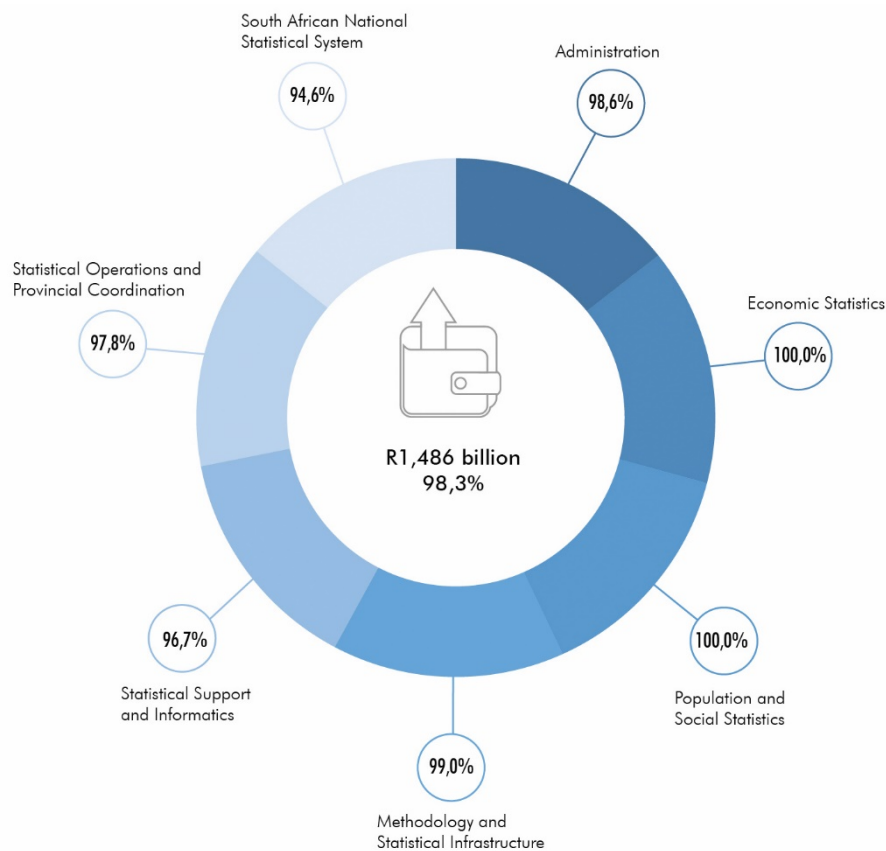


Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Personnel expenditure R'000	% of total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (permanent staff)	14 852	1	80	186
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (temporary staff)	1 510	0	181	8
Skilled (levels 3–5) (permanent staff)	46 010	3	177	260
Skilled (levels 3–5) (temporary staff)	20	0	31	1
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (permanent staff)	542 547	37	1 463	371
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (temporary staff)	14 684	1	822	18
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (permanent staff)	627 331	42	887	707
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (temporary staff)	4 674	0	11	425
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (permanent staff)	230 728	16	189	1 221
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (temporary staff)	3 637	0	2	1 837
Total	1 486 029	100	3 843	387

Personnel Expenditure per programme (%)

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Programme 1: Administration	155 031	70,0	769	0,3	6 326	2,9	10 995	5,0
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	174 144	70,5	-	0,0	8 480	3,4	13 430	5,4
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	66 261	70,2	-	0,0	2 156	2,3	3 203	3,4
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	87 992	70,5	-	0,0	3 299	2,6	5 122	4,1
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	94 212	69,8	371	0,3	2 541	1,9	4 031	3,0
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Provincial Coordination	450 699	70,1	68	0,0	23 528	3,7	39 304	6,1
Programme 7: South African National Statistical System	13 911	66,8	-	0,0	342	1,6	317	1,5
Total	1 042 232	70,1	1 208	0,1	46 672	3,1	76 402	5,1

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Lower skilled permanent staff (levels 1–2)	9 290	62,6	-	0,0	1 310	8,8	1 887	12,7
Lower skilled temporary staff (levels 1–2)	1 116	73,9	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	29 915	65,0	475	1,0	2 924	6,4	5 236	11,4
Skilled temporary staff (levels 3–5)	14	70,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	383 960	70,8	394	0,1	24 106	4,4	45 655	8,4
Highly skilled production temporary staff (levels 6–8)	10 720	73,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	20 536	0,0
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	453 448	72,3	339	0,1	13 186	2,1	21 008	3,3
Highly skilled supervision temporary staff (levels 9–12)	3 300	70,6	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior and top management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	148 186	64,2	-	0,0	4 957	2,1	2 592	1,1
Senior and top management temporary staff (levels 13–16)	2 283	62,2	-	0,0	189	5,1	24	0,7
Total	1 042 232	70,1	1 208	0,1	46 672	3,1	76 402	5,1

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2021

Programme	Permanent posts			Number of employees additional to establishment
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	
Programme 1: Administration	510	375	26,5	0
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	563	482	14,4	0
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	198	148	25,3	0
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	233	185	20,6	0
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	234	190	18,8	0
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 529	1 314	14,1	0
Programme 7: South African National Statistical Systems	46	23	50,0	0
Total	3 313	2 717	18,0	0

Note:

A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.

The following are on fixed-term contracts but appointed against permanent posts (included under filled posts):

- 1 Statistician-General; and
- 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Vacancy rate per programme: 31 March 2021

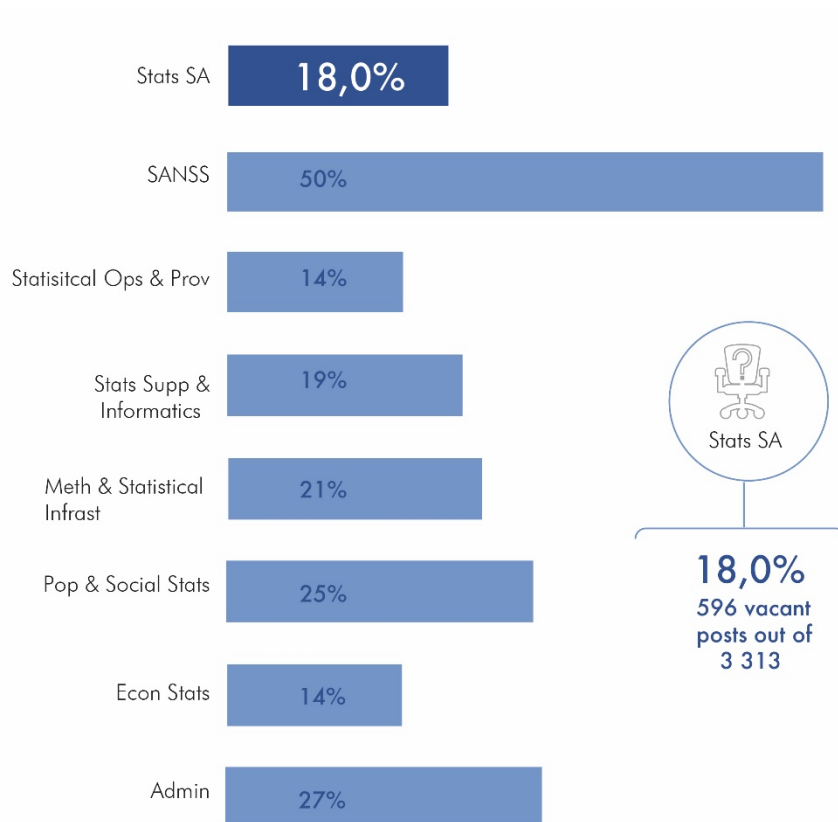


Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2021

Salary band	Permanent posts			Number of posts filled additional to establishment
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	
Lower skilled (1–2)	82	78	4,9	0
Skilled (3–5)	219	174	20,5	0
High skilled production (6–8)	1 685	1 422	15,6	0
High skilled supervision (9–12)	1 080	861	20,3	0
Senior management levels (13–16)	247	182	26,3	0
Total	3 313	2 717	18,0	0

Note:

A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.

Permanent filled posts include those on contract appointed against permanent posts (as listed above).

Some of the SMS posts are reflected as filled whilst they are filled with lower levels due to operational reasons.

- One salary level 99 (personal notch) staff member is appointed against salary level 13 posts (included in salary band 9–12)
- The total number of filled SMS posts by SMS members is 182.

Vacancy rate per salary band: 31 March 2021

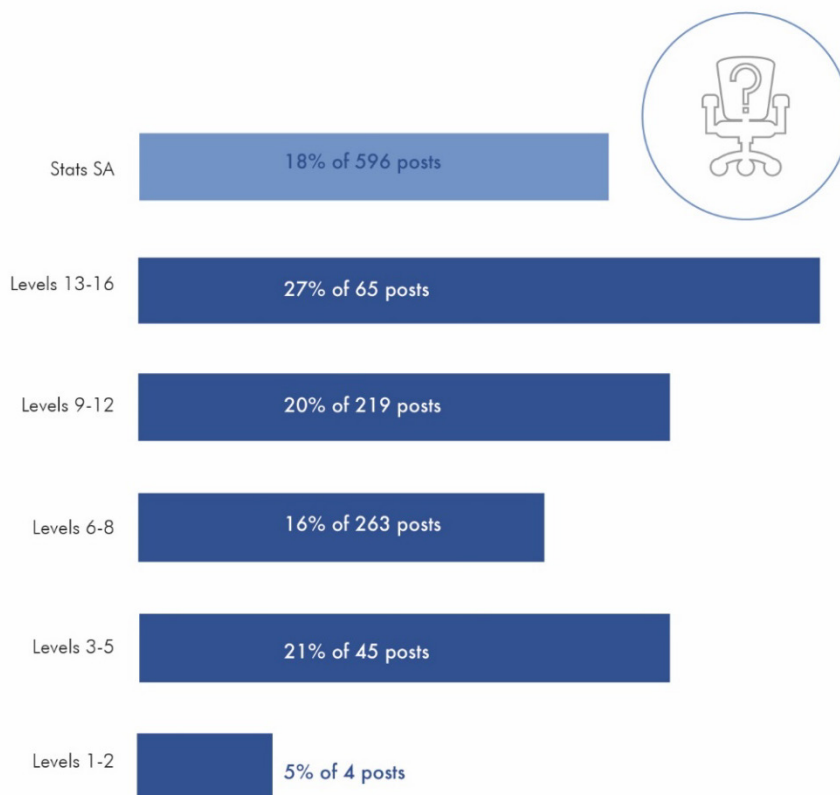


Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
IT Specialists (including Geography-related posts)	215	166	22,8	0
Economists	63	46	27,0	0
Statisticians and related professions	579	451	22,1	0
Graphic Designers	7	5	28,6	0
Total	864	668	22,7	0

Note:

A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.

- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
- IT specialists (include Geography-related posts); and
- Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).

3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2021

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Salary level 16 (Head of Department)	1	1	100,0	0	0,0
Salary level 15	7	3	42,9	4	57,1
Salary level 14	53	44	83,0	9	17,0
Salary level 13	186	134	72,0	52	28,0
Total	247	182	73,7	65	26,3

Note:

- Some of the SMS posts are reflected as filled whilst they are filled with lower levels due to operational reasons.
- One salary level 99 (personal notch) staff member is appointed against salary level 13 posts (included under filled).
- Two staff members appointed against posts on salary level 14 are remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - o 1 Statistician-General; and
 - o 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.3.2 – SMS post information as on 30 September 2020

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Salary level 16 (Head of Department)	1	1	100,0	0	0,0
Salary level 15	7	3	42,9	4	57,1
Salary level 14	53	41	77,4	12	22,6
Salary level 13	186	142	76,3	44	23,7
Total	247	187	75,7	60	24,3

Note:

- Some of the SMS posts are reflected as filled whilst they are filled with lower levels due to operational reasons.
- One salary level 99 (personal notch) staff member is appointed against salary level 13 posts (included under filled).
- Two staff members appointed against posts on salary level 14 are remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - o 1 Statistician-General; and
 - o 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.3.3 – Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

SMS level	Advertising		Filling of posts
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Salary level 16 (Head of Department)	0	0	0
Salary level 15	23	0	0
Salary level 14	9	5	0
Salary level 13	4	0	0
Total	36	5	0

Table 3.3.4 – Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts – advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

Filling of posts in Stats SA has been put on hold since October 2016 due to budget cuts by National Treasury

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months

Filling of posts in Stats SA has been put on hold since October 2016 due to budget cuts by National Treasury

Table 3.3.5 – Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

None

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

None

3.4 Job evaluation

Table 3.4.1 – Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	82	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	210	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 671	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	1 103	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band A	181	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band B	56	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band C	9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band D	1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	3 313	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Note:

Inclusive of filled and vacant posts.

A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

No upgrades were done.

Table 3.4.3 – Employees with salary level higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	0	0	0	NA
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				0
Percentage of total employment				0

Table 3.4.4 – Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Beneficiaries	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0

3.5 Employment changes

Table 3.5.1 – Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of employees per band as at 1 April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate as at 31 March 2021
Permanent staff				
Levels 1–2	79	0	1	1,3
Levels 3–5	176	0	3	1,7
Levels 6–8	1 455	1	33	2,3
Levels 9–12	886	6	27	3,0
SMS Band A	148	0	7	4,7
SMS Band B	42	0	2	4,8
SMS Band C	3	0	0	0,0
SMS Band D	1	0	0	0,0
Total	2 790	7	73	2,6
Contracts	923	405	483	36,4

Note:

- A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.
- There are 3 Highly Skilled (Levels 6–8) and 1 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12) excluded from the previous year's 2019/2020 annual report, due to late processing. These are also excluded from terminations processed for 2020/21, due to back-dated transactions processed.
- The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - o 1 Statistician-General; and
 - o 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Critical occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2020	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT Specialists	215	0	5	2,3
Economists	63	0	1	1,6
Statisticians and related professions	579	4	8	1,4
Graphic Designers	7	0	0	0,0
Total	864	4	14	1,6

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2019/20.
- There are 2 Statisticians excluded from the previous year's 2019/2020 annual report, due to late processing. These are also excluded from terminations processed for 2020/21, due to back-dated transactions processed.
- Statisticians and related professions include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists, and Demographers.
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included. IT Specialists include Geography-related posts.

Table 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Termination type	Number of terminations	% of total resignations	Number of employees who left as a % of total employment (Turnover rate)
Contract expiry	0	0,0	0,0
Death	12	16,4	0,4
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0,0	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	3	4,1	0,1
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0,0	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	1	1,4	0,0
Resignations	32	43,8	1,1
Retirement	17	23,3	0,6
Transfer out of the department	8	11,0	0,3
Other	0	0,0	0,0
Total	73	100,0	2,6

Note:

- A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on PERSAL system in June 2020.
- There are 3 Highly Skilled (Levels 6–8) and 1 Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12) excluded from the previous year's 2019/2020 annual report, due to late processing. These are also excluded from terminations processed for 2020/21, due to back-dated transactions processed.

Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by occupation	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by occupation
IT Specialists	215	0	0,0	4	1,9
Economists	63	2	3,2	8	12,7
Statisticians and related professions	579	6	1,0	14	2,4
Graphic Designers	7	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	864	8	0,9	26	3,0

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2019/20.
- Number of critical posts changed due to updating of job titles in 2016.
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.
- IT Specialists (including Geography-related posts).
- Statisticians and related professions include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists, and Demographers.

Table 3.5.5 – Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2020	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by salary level	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by salary band
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	79	6	7,6	78	98,7
Skilled (levels 3–5)	176	5	2,8	155	88,1
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 455	0	0,0	1 318	92,6
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	886	0	0,0	703	79,3
Senior Management (levels 13–16)	194	5	2,6	150	77,3
Total	2 790	16	0,6	2 434	87,2

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2019/20.
- 229 (8,2%) employees received accelerated pay progression.

3.6 Employment equity

Table 3.6.1 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2021

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	69	13	8	16	45	2	4	10	167
Professionals	563	24	17	32	532	16	10	60	1 254
Technicians and associate professionals	25	3	0	2	20	2	0	6	58
Clerks	381	29	3	6	617	46	4	20	1 096
Service workers	24	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	31
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18
Elementary occupations	18	1	0	0	67	6	0	1	93
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1 096	70	28	56	1 277	74	19	97	2 717
Employees with disabilities	15	2	0	2	10	0	0	8	37

Note:

Employees with disabilities are included in the total of the occupational category table.

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2021

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Senior management	67	8	12	19	53	2	5	12	178
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	237	17	9	24	167	9	8	30	501
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	710	43	7	12	902	49	5	54	1 782
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	89	7	1	1	76	0	0	0	174
Unskilled and defined decision-making	5	1	0	0	67	5	0	0	78
Total	1 109	77	29	57	1 266	65	18	96	2 717
Employees with disabilities	15	2	0	2	10	0	0	8	37

Note:

Employees with disabilities are included in the total of the occupational category table.

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	16
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5	9
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	13
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	3	0	0	19	5	0	0	20	47
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	27	9	2	0	29	73
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Note:

- Employees with disabilities are included in the total of the occupational level table.

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	74	16	13	20	44	1	6	14	188
Professionals	602	31	31	40	644	20	16	72	1 456
Technicians and associate professions	35	3	0	2	23	4	0	9	76
Clerks	290	34	5	7	532	52	8	19	947
Service and sales workers	53	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	65
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Elementary occupations	16	0	0	0	38	4	0	0	58
Total	1 094	84	49	69	1 291	81	32	114	2 814
Employees with disabilities	15	3	2	0	9	0	0	8	37

Note: Employees with disabilities are included in the total number trained.

3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

Table 3.7.1 – Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 October 2020

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level as at 31 October 2020	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General/Head of Department (HOD)	1	1	1	100,0
Salary level 16	0	0	0	0,0
Salary level 15	8	3	3	100,0
Salary level 14	57	41	40	97,6
Salary level 13	181	140	133	95,0
Total	247	185	177	95,7

Note:

- Due to COVID-19 the due date for submission of agreements was extended from 31 May 2020 to 31 October 2020.
- Some of the SMS posts are reflected as filled whilst they are filled with lower levels due to operational reason:
 - o One salary level 11 staff is appointed against salary level 13 posts (not included under filled).
- A new structure for Stats SA was approved with effect from 1 April 2020, resulting in the establishment being reduced from 3 511 to 3 313 permanent posts and SMS posts from 266 to 247. Total permanent posts were reduced to 198. The new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020.

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 October 2020

Reasons	Number of employees
Attendance of CRUISE course (Salary level 13)	1
Hospitalisation (Salary level 13)	1
Resignation (Salary level 13)	1
Retirement (Salary level 13)	1
Resignation (Salary level 14)	1
Non-submissions	3
Total	8

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 October 2020

None

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020⁵

Race and gender	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group	% of total in group	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
African, male	546	1 041	52,4	4 092	7,5
African, female	694	1 241	55,9	5 024	7,2
Asian, male	9	16	56,3	103	11,5
Asian, female	10	14	71,4	95	9,5
Coloured, male	27	62	43,5	223	8,3
Coloured, female	30	71	42,3	264	8,8
White, male	17	35	48,6	176	10,3
White, female	50	82	61,0	488	9,8
Total	1 383	2 562	54,0	10 465	7,6
Employees with a disability	12	36	33,3	68	5,7
Grand total	1 395	2 598	53,7	10 534	7,6

Note:

- R31 647 paid to 2 employees from the previous performance cycle 2018/2019 included (Category C: 4%).

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	40	79	50,6	104	3,00	107,1
Skilled (levels 3–5)	98	177	55,4	380	3,87	112,1
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	744	1 464	50,8	4 447	5,98	102,4
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	514	868	58,5	5 604	10,90	107,9
Total	1 396	2 598	53,7	10 534	7,55	105,6

Note:

- R31 647 paid to 2 employees from the previous performance cycle 2018/2019 included (Category C: 4%).
- Performance awards budget is centralised for levels 1–12.

⁵ Performance rewards are linked to the 2019/20 performance cycle.

Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
IT Specialists	78	166	47,0	778	10
Economists	35	46	76,1	443	13
Statisticians and related professions	189	451	41,9	1 611	9
Graphic Designers	3	5	60,0	43	14
Total	305	668	45,7	2 876	9

Note:

- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.
- IT specialists (include Geography-related posts).
- Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).

Table 3.8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure R'000
Band A	0	146	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Band B	0	42	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Band C	0	3	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Band D	0	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Total	0	192	0,0	0	0,0	0,0

Note:

- Performance rewards budget is centralised for levels 13–16.

3.9 Foreign workers

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	1 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Lower skilled (levels 1–5)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	2	25,0	1	20,0	1	50,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	3	37,5	2	40,0	1	33,3
Contract (levels 9–12)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Contract (levels 13–16)	3	37,5	2	40,0	1	33,3
Total	8	100,0	5	100,0	3	37,5

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Major occupation	1 April 2020		31 March 2021		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	2	25,0	1	20,0	1	50,0
Information technology personnel	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Professionals and managers	6	75,0	4	80,0	2	33,3
Total	8	100,0	5	100,0	3	37,5

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average sick days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	263	80,2	74	4,0	4	141
Skilled (levels 3–5)	478	68,2	139	7,6	3	414
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	4 222	70,6	990	54,2	4	5 895
Highly skilled supervisor (levels 9–12)	2 248	73,1	532	29,1	4	6 062
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	378	79,1	93	5,1	4	1 775
Total	7 589	71,9	1 828	100,0	4	14 287

Average sick leave days per salary band

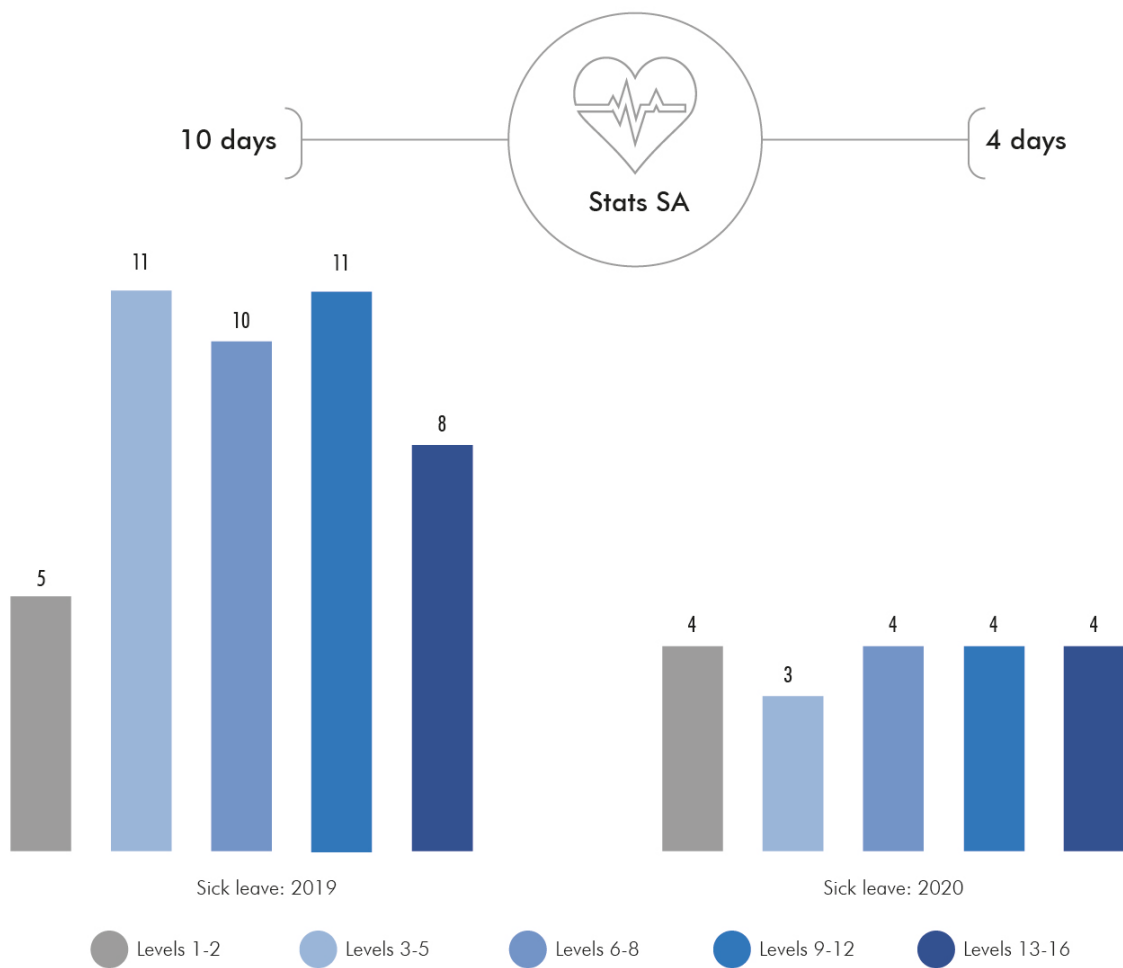


Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	38	1,7	3	6,1	13	22
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1 390	61,4	27	55,1	51	2 054
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	664	29,3	16	32,7	42	2 346
Top and Senior management (SMS levels 13–16)	165	7,3	2	4,1	83	788
Contract (1–2)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (3–5)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (6–8)	8	0,4	1	2,0	8	9
Contract (9–12)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (13–16)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Total	2 265	100,0	49	100,0	197	5 219

Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average number of days per employee
Lower skilled permanent staff (levels 1–2)	1 331	79	17
Lower skilled contract staff (levels 1–2)	301	155	2
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	2 955	177	17
Skilled contract staff (levels 3–5)	36	15	2
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	25 731	1 453	18
Highly skilled production contract staff (levels 6–8)	1 228	264	5
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	15 896	881	19
Highly skilled supervision contract staff (levels 9–12)	63	12	5
Top and senior management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	3 543	188	19
Top and senior management contract staff (levels 13–16)	28	3	9
Total	51 103	3 227	16

Note:
Three SMS members are on a fixed-term contract.

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Salary band (Permanent staff)	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees who utilised capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2020
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	3	1	3	1
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	7	2	7	1
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	6	2	6	1
Total	16	5	16	3

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee R'000
Leave payouts for 2020/21 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	0	0	0
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2020/21	1 844	14	132
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2020/21	8 545	529	16
Total	10 390	543	148

3.11 HIV/AIDS and health promotion programmes

Table 3.11.1 – Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Fieldworkers are at risk of physical abuse	A training module was developed to mitigate this risk
All staff at risk for COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying of PPE to staff • Setting up of sanitising stations at all entrances and exits • Conducting of COVID-19 awareness programmes • Development of COVID-19 protocols for fieldwork and office-based staff • Conducting COVID-19 investigations in order to identify close contacts for isolation/quarantine • Conducting of COVID-19 screening at building entrances • Developed COVID-19 screening application • Monitoring of COVID-19 compliance by OHS members

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (concluded)

Question	Yes/ No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI (E) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide his/her name and position	YES	Mr Azwitamisi Mmboyi, Acting Director: Employee Health and Wellness
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose	YES	There is an Employee Health and Wellness Directorate (EHW), which comprises 4 full-time EHW Professionals. In addition, a private health and wellness company, ICAS Group, provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R7 558 000
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme	YES	24-hour counselling and professional support, health and wellness programmes, HIV/AIDS programme, stress management programmes, retirement planning and life skills training
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5(e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholders that they represent	YES	The members of the Bereavement Committee comprise Lulama Jansen, Cynthia Mabuza, Patricia Mashiane, Gloria Makgato, Alex Motloba and James Manganye. The Committee presents Stats SA employees and their family members.
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed	YES	The HIV/AIDS policy and TB policy are in the review process in line with the DPSA framework
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures	YES	The HIV and AIDS programme comprises the following preventative measures: Counselling and support as well as HIV campaigns, and the implementation of the HIV and AIDS policy which addresses issues of discrimination and stigma associated with HIV. There is also an HIV programme for teenagers which addresses HIV, sexuality and peer group pressure
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo HIV counselling and testing (HCT)? If so, list the results that you have achieved	YES	No counselling and testing (HCT) sessions were conducted due to COVID-19, although the department encourages its employees to undergo HIV counselling and testing (HCT)
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators	YES	Measures/Indicators: - Measures were put in place for COVID-19 as indicated in Table 3.11.1

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Not applicable during the reporting period

Subject matter	Date
Collective agreements	0
Total	0

Table 3.12.2 – Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0,0
Dismissal	2	66,7
Final written warning	0	0,0
Suspended without pay	1	33,3
Cases withdrawn	0	0,0
Written warning	0	0,0
Total	3	100,0
Pending	0	0,0
Grand total	3	100,0

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Insolence/disorderly behaviour directed at manager	1	33,3
Insubordination	1	33,3
Malicious damage to private vehicles of employees	1	33,3
Total	3	100,0
Pending cases	0	0,0
Grand total	3	100,0

Note:

Cases were not resolved due to requests for postponement by parties.

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	5	33,3
Number of grievances not resolved	10	66,7
Total number of grievances lodged	15	100,0

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

<u>Disputes lodged</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Disputes in favour of employee	1	12,5
Disputes in favour of the employer	2	25,0
Disputes dismissed	0	0,0
Cases withdrawn	1	12,5
Settlement	0	0,0
Cases pending	4	50,0
Total	8	100,0

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

<u>Strike actions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total number of working days lost	0
Total cost of working days lost	0
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay	0

Note:

- Type of strike: none
- Date: none

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

<u>Precautionary suspensions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of people suspended	1
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	0
Total number of days suspended	0
Average number of days suspended	0
Total cost of suspensions (R'000)	R 61

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Training needs identified at start of reporting period						
Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2020	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	66	0	25	1	26
	Male	104	0	30	2	32
Professionals	Female	638	0	303	9	312
	Male	656	0	328	8	336
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	28	0	13	0	13
	Male	32	0	16	0	16
Clerks	Female	689	0	316	1	317
	Male	432	0	173	0	173
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	0	2	0	2
	Male	19	0	9	0	9
Service and sales workers	Female	7	0	3	0	3
	Male	24	0	9	0	9
Elementary occupations	Female	74	0	16	0	16
	Male	18	0	12	0	12
Gender subtotals	Female	1 505	0	678	11	689
	Male	1 285	0	577	10	587
Total		2 790	0	1 255	21	1 276

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.
- The table was informed by the 3-year training plan.

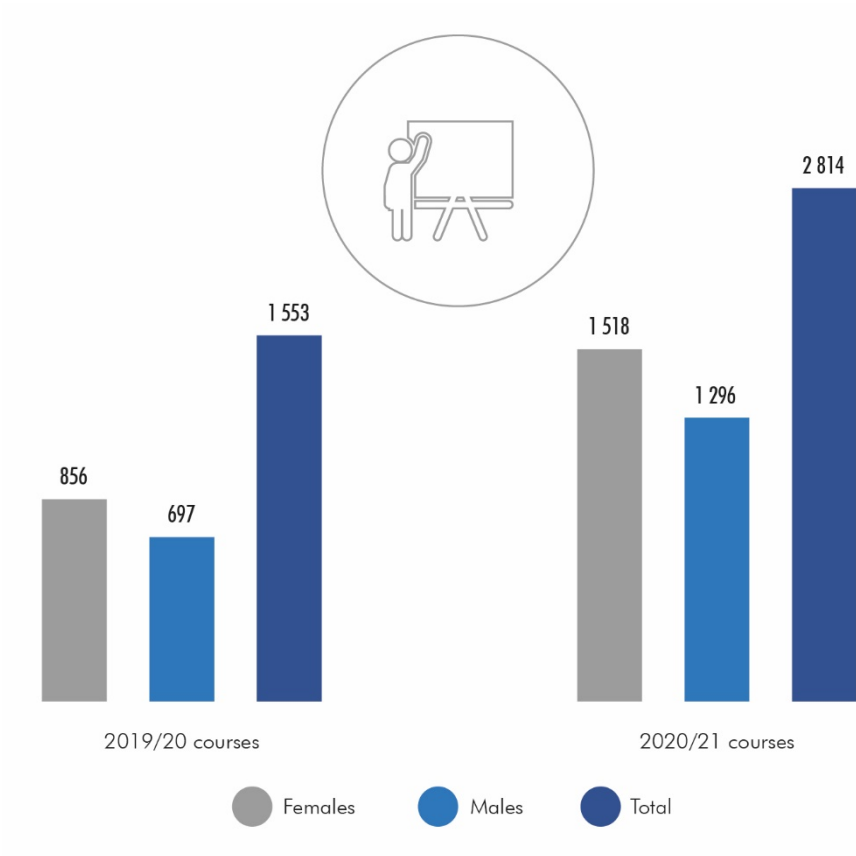
Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Training provided within the reporting period						
Occupational level	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2020	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	66	0	65	0	65
	Male	104	0	123	0	123
Professionals	Female	638	0	752	0	752
	Male	656	0	704	0	704
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	28	0	36	0	36
	Male	32	0	40	0	40
Clerks	Female	689	0	611	0	611
	Male	432	0	336	0	336
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	0	0	0	0
	Male	19	0	24	0	24
Service and sales workers	Female	7	0	12	0	12
	Male	24	0	53	0	53
Elementary occupations	Female	74	0	42	0	42
	Male	18	0	16	0	16
Gender subtotals	Female	1 505	0	1 518	0	1 518
	Male	1 285	0	1 296	0	1 296
Total		2 790	0	2 814	0	2 814

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.

Number of courses provided to staff



3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	3	100,0
Temporary total disablement	0	0,0
Permanent disablement	0	0,0
Fatal	0	0,0
Total	3	100,0

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rands (R)	Amount paid (R)
Revamping of Expenditure Supply Use Tables for the Gross Domestic Product	2	449	9 809 300	3 634 800
New Building Project, Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment and legal advisory support services	2	10	3 871 980	2 550 897
New Building Project, Financial advisory support service for the Public Private Partnership	1	0	504 000	0
Technical assistance on the assessment of a possible break in the historical series of the QLFS	2	120	2 732 000	122 524
Total				6 308 221

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value (R)
4	7	579	16 917 280

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	0	0	0

Table 3.15.3 – Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (work days)	Donor and contract value R'000
Nil	0	0	0

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value R'000
Nil	0	0	0

Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	0	0	0

3.16 Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 – Granting of employee severance packages for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	0	0	0	0
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0



SECTION 5

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on vote no. 14: Statistics South Africa

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of Statistics South Africa set out on pages 149 to 229, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2021, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Statistics South Africa as at 31 March 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Uncertainty relating to future outcome of exceptional litigation

7. With reference to note 19 to the financial statements, the department is a defendant in two litigations, one relating to a claim involving a loss of revenue as a result of withheld unitary fees and variations in alleged additional office installations, and the other to a claim relating to the payment of salary increases. The Labour Appeal Court (LAC) declared the salary increases for the 2020–21 financial year unlawful and invalid. The LAC's ruling has been appealed and referred to the Constitutional Court. The department is opposing both claims.

Underspending of vote

8. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department materially underspent the budget by R414 million on Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination. The underspending relates to a census project, which did not take place as planned due to COVID-19.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

9. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard and the requirements of the PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
10. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-General's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

11. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
12. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

13. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
14. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
15. My procedures do not involve any work or any pronouncement on the reliability and appropriateness of the department's methodology for the official statistics published by them, as this is the responsibility of the Statistics Council in terms of section 13 of the Statistics Act No. 6 of 1999.
16. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report (Book 2)
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	39 to 57

17. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
18. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme:
- Programme 2: Economic Statistics

Other matter

19. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

20. Refer to Book 2 of the annual performance report on pages 39 to 57 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management explanations provided for the under-/overachievement of targets.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

21. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
22. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Procurement and contract management

23. Bid documentation for the procurement of commodities designated for local production and content did not stipulate the minimum threshold for local production and content, as required by the 2017 preferential procurement regulation 8(2). Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

Other information

24. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.

25. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
26. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement in this other information; I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

27. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
28. Compliance monitoring was not effective, mainly due to the misinterpretation of the 2017 procurement regulation on local production and content as well as a lack of adequate oversight by management, resulting in the non-compliance identified.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2021



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure – Auditor-General’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programmes and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor’s report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control;
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control;
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer;
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern; and
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Appropriation per programme

Programme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Administration	700 068	-	14 539	714 607	708 534	6 073	99,2%	661 819	692 647
2. Economic Statistics	264 932	-	(276)	264 656	263 580	1 076	99,6%	270 127	270 127
3. Population and Social Statistics	117 288	-	(5 149)	112 139	111 648	491	99,6%	199 411	213 421
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	136 348	-	(4 130)	132 218	130 554	1 664	98,7%	142 717	142 293
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	299 222	-	2 075	301 297	285 928	15 369	94,9%	262 265	258 083
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 584 554	-	(6 640)	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	73,7%	952 160	948 066
7. South African National Statistics System	29 161	-	(419)	28 742	27 382	1 360	95,3%	25 869	28 825
Total	3 131 573	-	-	3 131 573	2 691 314	440 259	85,9%	2 514 368	2 553 462

Reconciliation with statement of financial performance

Add: Departmental receipts

Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)

Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)

-	1 772
<u>2 359</u>	<u>2 516 140</u>
<u>3 133 932</u>	<u>2 553 462</u>
<u>2 691 314</u>	<u>2 553 462</u>

Appropriation per economic classification

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	2 810 535	(17 165)	(188 798)	2 604 572	2 368 202	236 370	90,9%	2 177 964	2 225 953
Compensation of employees	1 511 038	-	-	1 511 038	1 486 029	25 009	98,3%	1 500 746	1 551 686
Salaries and wages	1 295 257	-	1 973	1 297 230	1 276 338	20 892	98,4%	1 298 862	1 343 898
Social contributions	215 781	-	(1 973)	213 808	209 691	4 117	98,1%	201 884	207 788
Goods and services	1 299 497	(17 165)	(188 809)	1 093 523	882 162	211 361	80,7%	676 777	673 826
Administrative fees	644	(95)	(273)	276	276	-	100,0%	500	500
Advertising	81 223	43 494	(69 959)	54 758	43 817	10 941	80,0%	4 958	4 958
Minor assets	579 742	(74 704)	11 062	516 100	317 725	198 375	61,6%	3 275	3 275
Audit costs: External	9 020	500	(3 000)	6 520	6 520	-	100,0%	7 188	7 188
Bursaries: Employees	4 352	-	(3 786)	566	566	-	100,0%	327	327
Catering: Departmental activities	3 269	1 823	(4 495)	597	597	-	100,0%	4 989	4 989
Communication (G&S)	33 544	206	9 803	43 553	42 592	961	97,8%	34 558	34 558
Computer services	157 324	(10 003)	(21 139)	126 182	125 098	1 084	99,1%	126 253	123 587
Consultants: Business and advisory services	11 823	14 545	(22 086)	4 282	4 282	-	100,0%	12 438	12 438
Infrastructure and planning services	48 223	-	(13 344)	34 879	34 879	-	100,0%	-	-
Legal services	3 252	1 500	(217)	4 535	4 535	-	100,0%	2 393	2 393
Contractors	5 883	202	1 589	7 674	7 674	-	100,0%	5 906	5 906
Agency and support/outsourced services	16 138	4 164	(11 964)	8 338	8 338	-	100,0%	71 658	71 658
Entertainment	238	2	(237)	3	3	-	100,0%	10	10
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18 142	1 100	(12 492)	6 750	6 750	-	100,0%	21 377	21 377
Consumable supplies	22 539	(9 068)	(4 851)	8 620	8 620	-	100,0%	5 532	5 532
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	15 074	61	(12 646)	2 489	2 489	-	100,0%	3 601	3 601
Operating leases	141 939	(3 287)	35 436	174 088	174 088	-	100,0%	175 687	175 402
Property payments	44 283	3 805	(4 172)	43 916	43 916	-	100,0%	45 595	45 595
Travel and subsistence	63 702	8 905	(46 498)	26 109	26 109	-	100,0%	112 932	112 932
Training and development	8 899	(506)	(7 465)	928	928	-	100,0%	7 089	7 089
Operating payments	25 654	(989)	(4 463)	20 202	20 202	-	100,0%	22 756	22 756
Venues and facilities	4 322	1 180	(3 362)	2 140	2 140	-	100,0%	7 303	7 303
Rental and hiring	268	-	(250)	18	18	-	100,0%	452	452
Interest and rent on land	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	441	441
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	441	441
Transfers and subsidies	6 490	-	3 217	9 707	9 372	335	96,5%	3 412	3 272
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	4	(3)	400,0%	5	5
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	-	1	4	(3)	400,0%	5	5
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	74	74	74	-	100,0%	27	27
Private enterprises	-	-	22	22	22	-	100,0%	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	52	52	52	-	100,0%	27	27
Non-profit institutions	137	-	-	137	-	137	-	140	-
Households	6 352	-	3 143	9 495	9 294	201	97,9%	3 240	3 240
Social benefits	6 144	-	3 351	9 495	9 294	201	97,9%	3 181	3 181
Other transfers to households	208	-	(208)	-	-	-	-	59	59
Payments for capital assets	314 548	17 165	180 392	512 105	308 551	203 554	60,3%	324 354	315 599
Buildings and other fixed structures	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Buildings	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Machinery and equipment	41 032	15 979	186 959	243 970	42 802	201 168	17,5%	68 813	61 173
Other machinery and equipment	41 032	15 979	186 959	243 970	42 802	201 168	17,5%	68 813	61 173
Software and other intangible assets	9 032	1 186	(6 567)	3 651	3 317	334	90,9%	4 379	3 264
Payment for financial assets	-	-	5 189	5 189	5 189	-	100,0%	8 638	8 638
Payment for financial assets	-	-	5 189	5 189	5 189	-	100,0%	8 638	8 638
Total	3 131 573	-	-	3 131 573	2 691 314	440 259	85,9%	2 514 368	2 553 462

Programme 1 – Administration

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Departmental Management	66 563	-	(8 658)	57 905	57 737	168	99,7%	42 810	42 810
2. Corporate Services	135 005	-	(13 061)	121 944	119 473	2 471	98,0%	136 373	146 668
3. Financial Administration	80 285	-	(2 629)	77 656	76 436	1 220	98,4%	63 174	80 364
4. Internal Audit	15 056	-	147	15 203	15 041	162	98,9%	11 899	15 242
5. Office Accommodation	403 159	-	38 740	441 899	439 847	2 052	99,5%	407 563	407 563
Total	700 068	-	14 539	714 607	708 534	6 073	99,2%	661 819	692 647

Programme 1 – Administration (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	434 566	(310)	13 752	448 008	444 819	3 189	99,3%	408 257	440 146
Compensation of employees	224 520	-	1	224 521	221 332	3 189	98,6%	198 482	230 371
Salaries and wages	192 840	-	1	192 841	190 186	2 655	98,6%	174 415	199 285
Social contributions	31 680	-	-	31 680	31 146	534	98,3%	24 067	31 086
Goods and services	210 046	(310)	13 740	223 476	223 476	-	100,0%	209 334	209 334
Administrative fees	514	(100)	(144)	270	270	-	100,0%	348	348
Advertising	322	200	(111)	411	411	-	100,0%	510	510
Minor assets	149	55	(177)	27	27	-	100,0%	628	628
Audit costs: External	8 604	-	(2 499)	6 105	6 105	-	100,0%	7 188	7 188
Bursaries: Employees	2 311	-	(1 954)	357	357	-	100,0%	47	47
Catering: Departmental activities	994	-	(677)	317	317	-	100,0%	1 052	1 052
Communication (G&S)	2 342	158	644	3 144	3 144	-	100,0%	2 493	2 493
Computer services	2 181	-	410	2 591	2 591	-	100,0%	1 977	1 977
Consultants: Business and advisory services	4 891	200	(4 679)	412	412	-	100,0%	2 914	2 914
Legal services	3 144	-	1 283	4 427	4 427	-	100,0%	2 393	2 393
Contractors	1 825	100	(651)	1 274	1 274	-	100,0%	1 457	1 457
Agency and support/outsourced services	7 000	(200)	(1 300)	5 500	5 500	-	100,0%	6 000	6 000
Entertainment	216	-	(216)	-	-	-	-	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	7 776	-	(5 433)	2 343	2 343	-	100,0%	3 089	3 089
Consumable supplies	4 770	(48)	135	4 857	4 857	-	100,0%	1 478	1 478
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 730	-	(1 514)	216	216	-	100,0%	549	549
Operating leases	101 634	(4 000)	42 399	140 033	140 033	-	100,0%	112 958	112 958
Property payments	43 506	3 800	(4 117)	43 189	43 189	-	100,0%	44 685	44 685
Travel and subsistence	4 485	(60)	(2 818)	1 607	1 607	-	100,0%	9 715	9 715
Training and development	3 421	(515)	(2 561)	345	345	-	100,0%	3 543	3 543
Operating payments	6 775	100	(830)	6 045	6 045	-	100,0%	5 366	5 366
Venues and facilities	1 306	-	(1 300)	6	6	-	100,0%	638	638
Rental and hiring	150	-	(150)	-	-	-	-	303	303
Interest and rent on land	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	441	441
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	441	441
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	307	-	787	1 094	967	127	88,4%	806	676
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	127	-	-	127	-	127	-	130	-
Households	180	-	787	967	967	-	100,0%	676	676
Social benefits	-	-	967	967	967	-	100,0%	661	661
Other transfers to households	180	-	(180)	-	-	-	-	15	15
Payments for capital assets	265 195	310	-	265 505	262 748	2 757	99,0%	252 756	251 825
Buildings and other fixed structures	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Buildings	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Machinery and equipment	648	310	-	958	316	642	33,0%	1 594	663
Other machinery and equipment	648	310	-	958	316	642	33,0%	1 594	663
Software and other intangible assets	63	-	-	63	-	63	-	-	-
Total	700 068	-	14 539	714 607	708 534	6 073	99,2%	661 819	692 647

Subprogramme 1.1 – Departmental Management

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	66 325	-	(8 658)	57 667	57 667	-	100,0%	42 582	42 582
Compensation of employees	55 174	-	40	55 214	55 214	-	100,0%	37 258	37 258
Goods and services	11 151	-	(8 698)	2 453	2 453	-	100,0%	5 324	5 324
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	228
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	228
Payments for capital assets	238	-	-	238	70	168	29,4%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	175	-	-	175	70	105	40,0%	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	63	-	-	63	-	63	-	-	-
Total	66 563	-	(8 658)	57 905	57 737	168	99,7%	42 810	42 810

Subprogramme 1.2 – Corporate Services

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	134 256	(310)	(13 604)	120 342	118 511	1 831	98,5%	134 549	145 905
Compensation of employees	87 834	-	(39)	87 795	85 964	1 831	97,9%	100 748	112 104
Goods and services	46 422	(310)	(13 576)	32 536	32 536	-	100,0%	33 360	33 360
Interest and rent on land	-	-	11	11	11	-	100,0%	441	441
Transfers and subsidies	307	-	543	850	723	127	85,1%	535	405
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	127	-	-	127	-	127	-	130	-
Households	180	-	543	723	723	-	100,0%	405	405
Payments for capital assets	442	310	-	752	239	513	31,8%	1 289	358
Machinery and equipment	442	310	-	752	239	513	31,8%	1 289	358
Total	135 005	-	(13 061)	121 944	119 473	2 471	98,0%	136 373	146 668

Subprogramme 1.3 – Financial Administration

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	80 254	-	(2 873)	77 831	76 185	1 196	98,5%	62 826	80 016
Compensation of employees	66 873	-	-	66 873	65 677	1 196	98,2%	49 385	66 575
Goods and services	13 381	-	(2 873)	10 508	10 508	-	100,0%	13 441	13 441
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	244	244	244	-	100,0%	43	43
Households	-	-	244	244	244	-	100,0%	43	43
Payments for capital assets	31	-	-	31	7	24	22,6%	305	305
Machinery and equipment	31	-	-	31	7	24	22,6%	305	305
Total	80 285	-	(2 629)	77 656	76 436	1 220	98,4%	63 174	80 364

Subprogramme 1.4 – Internal Audit

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	15 056	-	147	15 203	15 041	162	98,9%	11 899	15 242
Compensation of employees	14 639	-	-	14 639	14 477	162	98,9%	11 091	14 434
Goods and services	417	-	147	564	564	-	100,0%	808	808
Total	15 056	-	147	15 203	15 041	162	98,9%	11 899	15 242

Subprogramme 1.5 – Office Accommodation

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	138 675	-	38 740	177 415	177 415	-	100,0%	156 401	156 401
Compensation of employees	138 675	-	38 740	177 415	177 415	-	100,0%	156 401	156 401
Payments for capital assets	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Buildings and other fixed structures	264 484	-	-	264 484	262 432	2 052	99,2%	251 162	251 162
Total	403 159	-	38 740	441 899	439 847	2 052	99,5%	407 563	407 563

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Economic Statistics	5 703	-	(1 202)	4 501	4 501	-	100,0%	4 247	4 247
2. Business Cycle Indicators	39 744	-	(154)	39 590	39 590	-	100,0%	42 242	42 242
3. Structural Industry Statistics	45 899	-	309	46 208	45 283	925	98,0%	44 875	44 875
4. Price Statistics	86 215	-	2 636	88 851	88 851	-	100,0%	87 750	87 750
5. Private Sector Finance Statistics	38 449	-	16	38 465	38 465	-	100,0%	39 111	39 111
6. Government Finance Statistics	18 519	200	850	19 569	19 569	-	100,0%	20 051	20 051
7. National Accounts	30 403	(200)	(2 731)	27 472	27 321	151	99,5%	31 851	31 851
Total	264 932	-	(276)	264 656	263 580	1 076	99,6%	270 127	270 127

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	264 671	(1 046)	(1 173)	262 452	262 452	-	100,0%	269 620	269 620
Compensation of employees	245 728	-	1 181	246 909	246 909	-	100,0%	239 463	239 463
Salaries and wages	209 750	-	1 788	211 538	211 538	-	100,0%	204 942	204 942
Social contributions	35 978	-	(607)	35 371	35 371	-	100,0%	34 521	34 521
Goods and services	18 943	(1 046)	(2 354)	15 543	15 543	-	100,0%	30 157	30 157
Administrative fees	55	5	(54)	6	6	-	100,0%	36	36
Advertising	64	19	(83)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	656	23	(617)	62	62	-	100,0%	133	133
Bursaries: Employees	368	-	(348)	20	20	-	100,0%	63	63
Catering: Departmental activities	60	4	(61)	3	3	-	100,0%	102	102
Communication (G&S)	2 777	(72)	(350)	2 355	2 355	-	100,0%	2 209	2 209
Computer services	25	-	48	73	73	-	100,0%	12	12
Consultants: Business and advisory services	5 492	(280)	(1 577)	3 635	3 635	-	100,0%	4 377	4 377
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Agency and support/outsourced services	154	-	(20)	134	134	-	100,0%	8 772	8 772
Entertainment	1	2	(2)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Consumable supplies	410	(60)	(238)	112	112	-	100,0%	442	442
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	615	(143)	(213)	259	259	-	100,0%	726	726
Operating leases	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0%	-	-
Travel and subsistence	4 049	(468)	454	4 035	4 035	-	100,0%	8 239	8 239
Training and development	401	9	(137)	273	273	-	100,0%	484	484
Operating payments	3 816	(85)	824	4 555	4 555	-	100,0%	4 522	4 522
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Transfers and subsidies	56	-	194	250	250	-	100,0%	473	473
Households	56	-	194	250	250	-	100,0%	473	473
Social benefits	56	-	194	250	250	-	100,0%	473	473
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	205	1 046	703	1 954	878	1 076	44,9%	34	34
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	205	1 046	703	1 954	878	1 076	44,9%	34	34
Other machinery and equipment	205	1 046	703	1 954	878	1 076	44,9%	34	34
Total	264 932	-	(276)	264 656	263 580	1 076	99,6%	270 127	270 127

Subprogramme 2.1 – Programme Management for Economic Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	5 703	-	(1 202)	4 501	4 501	-	100,0%	4 213	4 213
Compensation of employees	4 808	-	(707)	4 101	4 101	-	100,0%	3 485	3 485
Goods and services	895	-	(495)	400	400	-	100,0%	728	728
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Total	5 703	-	(1 202)	4 501	4 501	-	100,0%	4 247	4 247

Subprogramme 2.2 – Business Cycle Indicators

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	39 700	-	(241)	39 459	39 459	-	100,0%	41 844	41 844
Compensation of employees	38 664	-	(60)	38 604	38 604	-	100,0%	33 245	33 245
Goods and services	1 036	-	(181)	855	855	-	100,0%	8 599	8 599
Transfers and subsidies	44	-	87	131	131	-	100,0%	398	398
Households	44	-	87	131	131	-	100,0%	398	398
Total	39 744	-	(154)	39 590	39 590	-	100,0%	42 242	42 242

Subprogramme 2.3 – Structural Industry Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	45 887	(925)	309	45 271	45 271	-	100,0%	44 875	44 875
Compensation of employees	42 022	-	(344)	41 678	41 678	-	100,0%	40 893	40 893
Goods and services	3 865	(925)	653	3 593	3 593	-	100,0%	3 982	3 982
Transfers and subsidies	12	-	-	12	12	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	12	-	-	12	12	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	925	-	925	-	925	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	925	-	925	-	925	-	-	-
Total	45 899	-	309	46 208	45 283	925	98,0%	44 875	44 875

Subprogramme 2.4 – Price Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	86 215	(41)	1 861	88 035	88 035	-	100,0%	87 712	87 712
Compensation of employees	82 590	-	1 954	84 544	84 544	-	100,0%	81 453	81 453
Goods and services	3 625	(41)	(93)	3 491	3 491	-	100,0%	6 259	6 259
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	72	72	72	-	100,0%	38	38
Households	-	-	72	72	72	-	100,0%	38	38
Payments for capital assets	-	41	703	744	744	-	100,0%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	41	703	744	744	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	86 215	-	2 636	88 851	88 851	-	100,0%	87 750	87 750

Subprogramme 2.5 – Private Sector Finance Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	38 449	-	(19)	38 430	38 430	-	100,0%	39 077	39 077
Compensation of employees	36 265	-	250	36 515	36 515	-	100,0%	36 038	36 038
Goods and services	2 184	-	(269)	1 915	1 915	-	100,0%	3 039	3 039
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	35	35	35	-	100,0%	34	34
Households	-	-	35	35	35	-	100,0%	34	34
Total	38 449	-	16	38 465	38 465	-	100,0%	39 111	39 111

Subprogramme 2.6 – Government Finance Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	18 519	200	850	19 569	19 569	-	100,0%	20 048	20 048
Compensation of employees	17 711	-	893	18 604	18 604	-	100,0%	18 465	18 465
Goods and services	808	200	(43)	965	965	-	100,0%	1 583	1 583
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	18 519	200	850	19 569	19 569	-	100,0%	20 051	20 051

Subprogramme 2.7 – National Accounts

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	30 198	(280)	(2 731)	27 187	27 187	-	100,0%	31 851	31 851
Compensation of employees	23 668	-	(805)	22 863	22 863	-	100,0%	25 884	25 884
Goods and services	6 530	(280)	(1 926)	4 324	4 324	-	100,0%	5 967	5 967
Payments for capital assets	205	80	-	285	134	151	47,0%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	205	80	-	285	134	151	47,0%	-	-
Total	30 403	(200)	(2 731)	27 472	27 321	151	99,5%	31 851	31 851

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	2 125	-	(432)	1 693	1 693	-	100,0%	193	193
2. Health and Vital Statistics	11 709	-	(197)	11 512	11 462	50	99,6%	11 113	11 113
3. Social Statistics	10 348	-	(1 796)	8 552	8 333	219	97,4%	11 670	11 670
4. Demographic and Population Statistics	23 574	-	(2 267)	21 307	21 171	136	99,4%	25 775	25 765
5. Labour Statistics	49 711	-	1 232	50 943	50 878	65	99,9%	131 721	145 741
6. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	19 821	-	(1 689)	18 132	18 111	21	99,9%	18 939	18 939
Total	117 288	-	(5 149)	112 139	111 648	491	99,6%	199 411	213 421

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	112 735	-	(5 186)	107 549	107 549	-	100,0%	198 500	213 186
Compensation of employees	96 334	-	(1 994)	94 340	94 340	-	100,0%	128 232	142 918
Salaries and wages	83 896	-	(1 368)	82 528	82 528	-	100,0%	116 122	130 808
Social contributions	12 438	-	(626)	11 812	11 812	-	100,0%	12 110	12 110
Goods and services	16 401	-	(3 192)	13 209	13 209	-	100,0%	70 268	70 268
Administrative fees	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	38	38
Advertising	17	-	(1)	16	16	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	97	100	(195)	2	2	-	100,0%	1	1
Bursaries: Employees	70	-	(40)	30	30	-	100,0%	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	80	-	(58)	22	22	-	100,0%	229	229
Communication (G&S)	4 307	-	601	4 908	4 908	-	100,0%	7 006	7 006
Computer services	586	-	1 935	2 521	2 521	-	100,0%	2 053	2 053
Consultants: Business and advisory services	599	-	(429)	170	170	-	100,0%	611	611
Legal services	108	-	-	108	108	-	100,0%	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 504	25 504
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Consumable supplies	396	-	(349)	47	47	-	100,0%	195	195
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	449	(50)	(354)	45	45	-	100,0%	264	264
Operating leases	262	-	-	262	262	-	100,0%	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	5 476	(50)	(2 531)	2 895	2 895	-	100,0%	30 398	30 398
Training and development	827	-	(769)	58	58	-	100,0%	545	545
Operating payments	2 903	-	(962)	1 941	1 941	-	100,0%	3 418	3 418
Venues and facilities	196	-	(30)	166	166	-	100,0%	-	-
Rental and hiring	18	-	-	18	18	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 024	-	37	4 061	4 051	10	99,8%	136	126
Non-profit institutions	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Households	4 014	-	37	4 051	4 051	-	100,0%	126	126
Social benefits	4 014	-	37	4 051	4 051	-	100,0%	126	126
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	529	-	-	529	48	481	9,1%	775	109
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	529	-	-	529	48	481	9,1%	775	109
Other machinery and equipment	529	-	-	529	48	481	9,1%	775	109
Total	117 288	-	(5 149)	112 139	111 648	491	99,6%	199 411	213 421

Subprogramme 3.1 – Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	2 125	-	(432)	1 693	1 693	-	100,0%	193	193
Compensation of employees	1 445	-	5	1 450	1 450	-	100,0%	6	6
Goods and services	680	-	(437)	243	243	-	100,0%	187	187
Total	2 125	-	(432)	1 693	1 693	-	100,0%	193	193

Subprogramme 3.2 – Health and Vital Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	11 659	-	(197)	11 462	11 462	-	100,0%	11 113	11 113
Compensation of employees	10 619	-	452	11 071	11 071	-	100,0%	9 451	9 451
Goods and services	1 040	-	(649)	391	391	-	100,0%	1 662	1 662
Payments for capital assets	50	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-
Machinery and Equipment	50	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-
Total	11 709	-	(197)	11 512	11 462	50	99,6%	11 113	11 113

Subprogramme 3.3 – Social Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	10 129	-	(1 796)	8 333	8 333	-	100,0%	11 610	11 610
Compensation of employees	7 676	-	176	7 852	7 852	-	100,0%	9 746	9 746
Goods and services	2 453	-	(1 972)	481	481	-	100,0%	1 864	1 864
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Payments for capital assets	219	-	-	219	-	219	-	41	41
Machinery and equipment	219	-	-	219	-	219	-	41	41
Total	10 348	-	(1 796)	8 552	8 333	219	97,4%	11 670	11 670

Subprogramme 3.4 – Demographic and Population Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	23 438	-	(2 267)	21 171	21 171	-	100,0%	25 697	25 697
Compensation of employees	21 635	-	(1 098)	20 537	20 537	-	100,0%	24 711	24 711
Goods and services	1 803	-	(1 169)	634	634	-	100,0%	986	986
Transfers and subsidies	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	35	25
Non-profit institutions	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Payments for capital assets	126	-	-	126	-	126	-	43	43
Machinery and equipment	126	-	-	126	-	126	-	43	43
Total	23 574	-	(2 267)	21 307	21 171	136	99,4%	25 775	25 765

Subprogramme 3.5 – Labour Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	45 609	-	1 232	46 841	46 841	-	100,0%	130 948	145 634
Compensation of employees	35 657	-	127	35 784	35 784	-	100,0%	66 682	81 368
Goods and services	9 952	-	1 105	11 057	11 057	-	100,0%	64 266	64 266
Transfers and subsidies	4 014	-	-	4 014	4 014	-	100,0%	82	82
Households	4 014	-	-	4 014	4 014	-	100,0%	82	82
Payments for capital assets	88	-	-	88	23	65	26,1%	691	25
Machinery and equipment	88	-	-	88	23	65	26,1%	691	25
Total	49 711	-	1 232	50 943	50 878	65	99,9%	131 721	145 741

Subprogramme 3.6 – Poverty and Inequality Statistics

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	19 775	-	(1 726)	18 049	18 049	-	100,0%	18 939	18 939
Compensation of employees	19 302	-	(1 656)	17 646	17 646	-	100,0%	17 636	17 636
Goods and services	473	-	(70)	403	403	-	100,0%	1 303	1 303
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	37	37	37	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	-	-	37	37	37	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	46	-	-	46	25	21	54,3%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	46	-	-	46	25	21	54,3%	-	-
Total	19 821	-	(1 689)	18 132	18 111	21	99,9%	18 939	18 939

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	3 307	-	(584)	2 723	2 467	256	90,6%	3 441	3 441
2. Statistical Methods	23 380	-	474	23 854	23 854	-	100,0%	23 210	22 963
3. Statistical Standards	9 358	-	(4)	9 354	8 943	411	95,6%	10 559	10 382
4. Business Register	34 336	-	(152)	34 184	33 870	314	99,1%	34 716	34 716
5. Geography Frameworks and Services	48 419	-	(4 152)	44 267	43 730	537	98,8%	52 180	52 180
6. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	17 028	-	248	17 276	17 276	-	100,0%	18 611	18 611
7. Innovation and Research	520	-	40	560	414	146	73,9%	-	-
Total	136 348	-	(4 130)	132 218	130 554	1 664	98,7%	142 717	142 293

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	136 024	(1 935)	(2 655)	131 434	130 113	1 321	99,0%	133 508	133 331
Compensation of employees	126 100	-	1	126 101	124 780	1 321	99,0%	125 193	125 016
Salaries and wages	108 824	-	38	108 862	108 450	412	99,6%	108 685	108 666
Social contributions	17 276	-	(37)	17 239	16 330	909	94,7%	16 508	16 350
Goods and services	9 924	(1 935)	(2 656)	5 333	5 333	-	100,0%	8 315	8 315
Administrative fees	35	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	22	-	(1)	21	21	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	118	(3)	(106)	9	9	-	100,0%	143	143
Bursaries: Employees	17	-	(15)	2	2	-	100,0%	13	13
Catering: Departmental activities	19	-	(16)	3	3	-	100,0%	23	23
Communication (G&S)	1 478	-	225	1 703	1 703	-	100,0%	980	980
Computer services	4 758	(1 935)	(500)	2 323	2 323	-	100,0%	135	135
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 322	2 322
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Consumable supplies	394	6	(354)	46	46	-	100,0%	170	170
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	417	2	(389)	30	30	-	100,0%	104	104
Travel and subsistence	1 170	-	(952)	218	218	-	100,0%	3 116	3 116
Training and development	205	-	(174)	31	31	-	100,0%	506	506
Operating payments	1 289	(5)	(337)	947	947	-	100,0%	794	794
Transfers and subsidies	47	-	146	193	193	-	100,0%	63	63
Households	47	-	146	193	193	-	100,0%	63	63
Social benefits	47	-	146	193	193	-	100,0%	63	63
Payments for capital assets	277	1 935	(1 621)	591	248	343	42,0%	508	261
Machinery and equipment	277	-	43	320	248	72	77,5%	488	261
Other machinery and equipment	277	-	43	320	248	72	77,5%	488	261
Software and other intangible assets	-	1 935	(1 664)	271	-	271	-	20	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 638	8 638
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 638	8 638
Total	136 348	-	(4 130)	132 218	130 554	1 664	98,7%	142 717	142 293

Subprogramme 4.1 – Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	3 307	-	(584)	2 723	2 467	256	90,6%	3 412	3 412
Compensation of employees	2 816	-	(331)	2 485	2 229	256	89,7%	2 836	2 836
Goods and services	491	-	(253)	238	238	-	100,0%	576	576
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Total	3 307	-	(584)	2 723	2 467	256	90,6%	3 441	3 441

Subprogramme 4.2 – Statistical Methods

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	23 175	-	384	23 559	23 559	-	100,0%	22 764	22 764
Compensation of employees	22 662	-	335	22 997	22 997	-	100,0%	20 088	20 088
Goods and services	513	-	49	562	562	-	100,0%	2 676	2 676
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	47	47	47	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	-	-	47	47	47	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	205	-	43	248	248	-	100,0%	446	199
Machinery and equipment	205	-	43	248	248	-	100,0%	426	199
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Total	23 380	-	474	23 854	23 854	-	100,0%	23 210	22 963

Subprogramme 4.3 – Statistical Standards

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	9 286	-	(4)	9 282	8 943	339	96,3%	10 497	10 320
Compensation of employees	8 826	-	118	8 944	8 605	339	96,2%	9 947	9 770
Goods and services	460	-	(122)	338	338	-	100,0%	550	550
Payments for capital assets	72	-	-	72	-	72	-	62	62
Machinery and equipment	72	-	-	72	-	72	-	62	62
Total	9 358	-	(4)	9 354	8 943	411	95,6%	10 559	10 382

Subprogramme 4.4 – Business Register

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	34 336	-	(248)	34 088	33 774	314	99,1%	34 700	34 700
Compensation of employees	33 753	-	(121)	33 632	33 318	314	99,1%	33 728	33 728
Goods and services	583	-	(127)	456	456	-	100,0%	972	972
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	96	96	96	-	100,0%	16	16
Households	-	-	96	96	96	-	100,0%	16	16
Total	34 336	-	(152)	34 184	33 870	314	99,1%	34 716	34 716

Subprogramme 4.5 – Geography Frameworks and Services

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	48 732	(1 935)	(2 491)	43 946	43 680	266	99,4%	43 524	43 524
Compensation of employees	41 080	-	-	41 080	40 814	266	99,4%	41 768	41 768
Goods and services	7 292	(1 935)	(2 491)	2 866	2 866	-	100,0%	1 756	1 756
Transfers and subsidies	47	-	3	50	50	-	100,0%	18	18
Households	47	-	3	50	50	-	100,0%	18	18
Payments for capital assets	-	1 935	(1 664)	271	-	271	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	1 935	(1 664)	271	-	271	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 638	8 638
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 638	8 638
Total	48 419	-	(4 152)	44 267	43 730	537	98,8%	52 180	52 180

Subprogramme 4.6 – Survey Monitoring and Evaluation

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	17 028	-	248	17 276	17 276	-	100,0%	18 611	18 611
Compensation of employees	16 443	-	(39)	16 404	16 404	-	100,0%	16 826	16 826
Goods and services	585	-	287	872	872	-	100,0%	1 785	1 785
Total	17 028	-	248	17 276	17 276	-	100,0%	18 611	18 611

Subprogramme 4.7 – Innovation and Research

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	520	-	40	560	414	146	73,9%	-	-
Compensation of employees	520	-	39	559	413	146	73,9%	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	1	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	520	-	40	560	414	146	73,9%	-	-

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	11 899	-	(939)	10 960	9 286	1 674	84,7%	11 281	11 281
2. Publication Services	28 412	-	(4 946)	23 466	22 874	592	97,5%	25 668	25 668
3. Information, Communication and Technology	167 608	-	13 083	180 691	169 006	11 685	93,5%	138 407	134 225
4. Business Modernisation	50 697	-	(1 809)	48 888	47 718	1 170	97,6%	48 468	48 468
5. Communication and Marketing	40 606	-	(3 314)	37 292	37 044	248	99,3%	38 441	38 441
Total	299 222		2 075	301 297	285 928	15 369	94,9%	262 265	258 083

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	280 912	(11 354)	(17 250)	252 308	247 694	4 614	98,2%	241 047	238 381
Compensation of employees	140 159	-	(534)	139 625	135 011	4 614	96,7%	141 278	141 278
Salaries and wages	122 333	-	(216)	122 117	118 855	3 262	97,3%	124 646	124 646
Social contributions	17 826	-	(318)	17 508	16 156	1 352	92,3%	16 632	16 632
Goods and services	140 753	(11 354)	(16 716)	112 683	112 683	-	100,0%	99 769	97 103
Advertising	26	-	94	120	120	-	100,0%	-	-
Minor assets	90	-	(84)	6	6	-	100,0%	34	34
Bursaries: Employees	334	-	(315)	19	19	-	100,0%	57	57
Catering: Departmental activities	50	-	(31)	19	19	-	100,0%	345	345
Communication (G&S)	2 001	35	2 249	4 285	4 285	-	100,0%	2 194	2 194
Computer services	128 113	(11 498)	(20 039)	96 576	96 576	-	100,0%	87 150	84 484
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Contractors	3 220	-	2 928	6 248	6 248	-	100,0%	2 910	2 910
Agency and support/outsourced services	989	-	72	1 061	1 061	-	100,0%	416	416
Entertainment	4	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumable supplies	2 269	-	(2)	2 267	2 267	-	100,0%	970	970
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	107	-	(80)	27	27	-	100,0%	206	206
Travel and subsistence	283	109	(182)	210	210	-	100,0%	1 452	1 452
Training and development	590	-	(571)	19	19	-	100,0%	877	877
Operating payments	2 477	-	(651)	1 826	1 826	-	100,0%	3 007	3 007
Rental and hiring	100	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	140	140
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	106	106	109	(3)	102,8%	332	332
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	4	4
Departmental accounts	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	4	4
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Households	-	-	106	106	106	-	100,0%	301	301
Social benefits	-	-	106	106	106	-	100,0%	301	301
Payments for capital assets	18 310	11 354	18 602	48 266	37 508	10 758	77,7%	20 886	19 370
Machinery and equipment	16 691	8 354	19 904	44 949	34 191	10 758	76,1%	16 527	16 106
Other machinery and equipment	16 691	8 354	19 904	44 949	34 191	10 758	76,1%	16 527	16 106
Software and other intangible assets	1 619	3 000	(1 302)	3 317	3 317	-	100,0%	4 359	3 264
Payment for financial assets	-	-	617	617	617	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	617	617	617	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	299 222	-	2 075	301 297	285 928	15 369	94,9%	262 265	258 083

Subprogramme 5.1 – Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	11 848	-	(900)	10 948	9 274	1 674	84,7%	11 281	11 281
Compensation of employees	10 686	-	-	10 686	9 012	1 674	84,3%	10 072	10 072
Goods and services	1 162	-	(900)	262	262	-	100,0%	1 209	1 209
Payments for capital assets	51	-	(39)	12	12	-	100,0%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	39	-	(39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	12	-	-	12	12	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	11 899	-	(939)	10 960	9 286	1 674	84,7%	11 281	11 281

Subprogramme 5.2 – Publication Services

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	21 096	-	459	21 555	20 963	592	97,3%	24 519	24 519
Compensation of employees	19 272	-	(534)	18 738	18 146	592	96,8%	20 453	20 453
Goods and services	1 824	-	993	2 817	2 817	-	100,0%	4 066	4 066
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	70	70	70	-	100,0%	125	125
Households	-	-	70	70	70	-	100,0%	125	125
Payments for capital assets	7 316	-	(5 475)	1 841	1 841	-	100,0%	1 024	1 024
Machinery and equipment	7 316	-	(5 475)	1 841	1 841	-	100,0%	1 024	1 024
Total	28 412	-	(4 946)	23 466	22 874	592	97,5%	25 668	25 668

Subprogramme 5.3 – Information, Communication and Technology

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	158 970	(11 354)	(13 897)	133 719	132 792	927	99,3%	119 408	116 742
Compensation of employees	29 149	-	-	29 149	28 222	927	96,8%	28 702	28 702
Goods and services	129 821	(11 354)	(13 897)	104 570	104 570	-	100,0%	90 706	88 040
Payments for capital assets	8 638	11 354	26 363	46 355	35 597	10 758	76,8%	18 999	17 483
Machinery and equipment	8 638	8 354	26 058	43 050	32 292	10 758	75,0%	14 640	14 219
Software and other intangible assets	-	3 000	305	3 305	3 305	-	100,0%	4 359	3 264
Payments for financial assets	-	-	617	617	617	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	617	617	617	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	167 608	-	13 083	180 691	169 006	11 685	93,5%	138 407	134 225

Subprogramme 5.4 – Business Modernisation

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	48 842	-	10	48 852	47 862	1 170	97,6%	47 924	47 924
Compensation of employees	47 788	-	-	47 788	46 618	1 170	97,6%	47 206	47 206
Goods and services	1 054	-	10	1 064	1 064	-	100,0%	718	718
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	36	36	36	-	100,0%	161	161
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Households	-	-	36	36	36	-	100,0%	134	134
Payments for capital assets	1 855	-	(1 855)	-	-	-	-	383	383
Machinery and equipment	248	-	(248)	-	-	-	-	383	383
Software and other intangible assets	1 607	-	(1 607)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50 697	-	(1 809)	48 888	47 718	1 170	97,6%	48 468	48 468

Subprogramme 5.5 – Communication and Marketing

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	40 156	-	(2 922)	37 234	36 983	251	99,3%	37 915	37 915
Compensation of employees	33 264	-	-	33 264	33 013	251	99,2%	34 845	34 845
Goods and services	6 892	-	(2 922)	3 970	3 970	-	100,0%	3 070	3 070
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	46	46
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-	4	4
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42
Payments for capital assets	450	-	(392)	58	58	-	100,0%	480	480
Machinery and equipment	450	-	(392)	58	58	-	100,0%	480	480
Total	40 606	-	(3 314)	37 292	37 044	248	99,3%	38 441	38 441

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Subprogramme	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	4 236	-	(330)	3 906	3 906	-	100,0%	10 625	10 625
2. Provincial and District Office	585 592	-	(7 448)	578 144	578 144	-	100,0%	649 950	649 739
3. Data Operations	85 650	-	538	86 188	86 188	-	100,0%	88 434	88 434
4. Household and Censuses	909 076	-	600	909 676	495 450	416 226	54,5%	203 151	199 268
Total	1 584 554	-	(6 640)	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	73,7%	952 160	948 066

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	1 552 637	(2 520)	(171 295)	1 378 822	1 152 765	226 057	83,6%	901 183	902 484
Compensation of employees	656 181	-	1 344	657 525	642 829	14 696	97,8%	649 908	651 494
Salaries and wages	558 157	-	1 730	559 887	546 073	13 814	97,5%	554 602	556 585
Social contributions	98 024	-	(386)	97 638	96 756	882	99,1%	95 306	94 909
Goods and services	896 456	(2 520)	(172 639)	721 297	509 936	211 361	70,7%	251 275	250 990
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	78
Advertising	80 754	43 275	(69 839)	54 190	43 249	10 941	79,8%	4 448	4 448
Minor assets	578 600	(74 879)	12 273	515 994	317 619	198 375	61,6%	2 335	2 335
Audit cost: External	416	500	(501)	415	415	-	100,0%	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	518	-	(391)	127	127	-	100,0%	94	94
Catering: Departmental activities	1 951	1 819	(3 538)	232	232	-	100,0%	3 140	3 140
Communication (G&S)	20 212	85	6 463	26 760	25 799	961	96,4%	19 414	19 414
Computer services	20 345	3 430	(2 921)	20 854	19 770	1 084	94,8%	34 926	34 926
Consultants: Business and advisory services	835	14 625	(15 405)	55	55	-	100,0%	436	436
Infrastructure and planning services	48 223	-	(13 344)	34 879	34 879	-	100,0%	-	-
Legal services	-	1 500	(1 500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	738	102	(688)	152	152	-	100,0%	1 474	1 474
Agency and support/ outsourced services	7 995	4 364	(10 716)	1 643	1 643	-	100,0%	28 644	28 644
Entertainment	9	-	(7)	2	2	-	100,0%	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	10 366	1 100	(7 059)	4 407	4 407	-	100,0%	18 265	18 265
Consumable supplies	14 136	(8 966)	(3 890)	1 280	1 280	-	100,0%	2 150	2 150
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	11 112	252	(9 459)	1 905	1 905	-	100,0%	1 659	1 659
Operating leases	40 043	713	(6 983)	33 773	33 773	-	100,0%	62 729	62 444
Property payments	777	5	(55)	727	727	-	100,0%	910	910
Travel and subsistence	46 511	9 374	(38 782)	17 103	17 103	-	100,0%	57 980	57 980
Training and development	2 716	-	(2 554)	162	162	-	100,0%	635	635
Operating payments	7 379	(999)	(1 711)	4 669	4 669	-	100,0%	5 291	5 291
Venues and facilities	2 820	1 180	(2 032)	1 968	1 968	-	100,0%	6 655	6 655
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
Transfers and subsidies	2 056	-	1 947	4 003	3 802	201	95,0%	1 582	1 582
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	74	74	74	-	100,0%	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	74	74	74	-	100,0%	-	-
Subsidies on products and production(pe)	-	-	22	22	22	-	100,0%	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	52	52	52	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	2 055	-	1 873	3 928	3 727	201	94,9%	1 581	1 581
Social benefits	2 027	-	1 901	3 928	3 727	201	94,9%	1 537	1 537
Other transfers to households	28	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	44	44
Payments for capital assets	29 861	2 520	162 708	195 089	7 121	187 968	3,7%	49 395	44 000
Machinery and equipment	22 511	6 269	166 309	195 089	7 121	187 968	3,7%	49 395	44 000
Other machinery and equipment	22 511	6 299	166 309	195 089	7 121	187 968	3,7%	49 395	44 000
Software and other intangible assets	7 350	(3 749)	(3 601)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 584 554	-	(6 640)	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	73,7%	952 160	948 066

Subprogramme 6.1 – Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	4 236	-	(330)	3 906	3 906	-	100,0%	10 596	10 596
Compensation of employees	3 447	-	315	3 762	3 762	-	100,0%	8 804	8 804
Goods and services	789	-	(645)	144	144	-	100,0%	1 792	1 792
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
Total	4 236	-	(330)	3 906	3 906	-	100,0%	10 625	10 625

Subprogramme 6.2 – Provincial and District Office

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	580 397	(20)	(7 236)	573 141	573 141	-	100,0%	644 132	645 433
Compensation of employees	499 646	-	996	500 642	500 642	-	100,0%	500 180	501 766
Goods and services	80 751	(20)	(8 232)	72 499	72 499	-	100,0%	143 952	143 667
Transfers and subsidies	1 499	-	1 925	3 424	3 424	-	100,0%	1 103	1 103
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Private enterprises	-	-	52	52	52	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	1 498	-	1 873	3 371	3 371	-	100,0%	1 102	1 102
Payments for capital assets	3 696	20	(2 137)	1 579	1 579	-	100,0%	4 715	3 203
Machinery and equipment	3 696	20	(2 137)	1 579	1 579	-	100,0%	4 715	3 203
Total	585 592	-	(7 448)	578 144	578 144	-	100,0%	649 950	649 739

Subprogramme 6.3 – Data Operations

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	85 550	-	538	86 088	86 088	-	100,0%	88 356	88 356
Compensation of employees	84 059	-	33	84 092	84 092	-	100,0%	86 420	86 420
Goods and services	1 491	-	505	1 996	1 996	-	100,0%	1 936	1 936
Transfers and subsidies	100	-	-	100	100	-	100,0%	78	78
Households	100	-	-	100	100	-	100,0%	78	78
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85 650	-	538	86 188	86 188	-	100,0%	88 434	88 434

Subprogramme 6.4 – Household Surveys and Censuses

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	882 454	(2 500)	(164 267)	715 687	489 630	226 057	68,4%	158 099	158 099
Compensation of employees	69 029	-	-	69 029	54 333	14 696	78,7%	54 504	54 504
Goods and services	813 425	(2 500)	(164 267)	646 658	435 297	211 361	67,3%	103 595	103 595
Transfers and subsidies	457	-	22	479	278	201	58,0%	401	401
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	22	22	22	-	100,0%	-	-
Households	457	-	-	457	256	201	56,0%	401	401
Payments for capital assets	26 165	2 500	164 845	193 510	5 542	187 968	2,9%	44 651	40 768
Machinery and equipment	18 815	6 249	168 446	193 510	5 542	187 968	2,9%	44 651	40 768
Software and other intangible assets	7 350	(3 749)	(3 601)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	909 076	-	600	909 676	495 450	414 226	54,5%	203 151	199 268

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for SA National Statistics System	5 567	-	(2 074)	3 493	3 164	329	90,6%	5 887	5 956
2. Social Subsystem	6 893	67	3 197	10 157	9 796	361	96,4%	4 609	6 083
3. Independent Quality Assessment	3 311	(67)	166	3 410	3 410	-	100,0%	3 090	3 526
4. Economic Subsystem	3 467	-	(301)	3 166	3 047	119	96,2%	3 149	3 274
5. Data and Information Management	5 902	-	(229)	5 673	5 156	517	90,9%	2 209	2 615
5. Statistical Reporting	4 021	-	(1 178)	2 843	2 809	34	98,8%	6 925	7 371
Total	29 161	-	(419)	28 742	27 382	1 360	95,3%	25 869	28 825

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System (concluded)

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	28 990	-	(4 991)	23 999	22 810	1 189	95,0%	25 849	28 805
Compensation of employees	22 016	-	1	22 017	20 828	1 189	94,6%	18 190	21 146
Salaries and wages	19 457	-	-	19 457	18 708	749	96,2%	15 450	18 966
Social contributions	2 559	-	1	2 560	2 120	440	82,8%	2 740	2 180
Goods and services	6 974	-	(4 992)	1 982	1 982	-	100,0%	7 659	7 659
Administrative fees	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	18	-	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	32	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	734	-	(723)	11	11	-	100,0%	53	53
Catering: Departmental activities	115	-	(114)	1	1	-	100,0%	98	98
Communication (G&S)	427	-	(29)	398	398	-	100,0%	262	262
Computer services	1 316	-	(72)	1 244	1 244	-	100,0%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6	-	4	10	10	-	100,0%	4 090	4 090
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Consumable supplies	164	-	(153)	11	11	-	100,0%	127	127
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	644	-	(637)	7	7	-	100,0%	93	93
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 728	-	(1 687)	41	41	-	100,0%	2 032	2 032
Training and development	739	-	(699)	40	40	-	100,0%	499	499
Operating payments	1 015	-	(796)	219	219	-	100,0%	358	358
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Payments for capital assets	171	-	-	171	-	171	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	171	-	-	171	-	171	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	171	-	-	171	-	171	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	4 572	4 572	4 572	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	4 572	4 572	4 572	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	29 161	-	(419)	28 742	27 382	1 360	95,3%	25 869	28 825

Subprogramme 7.1 – Programme Management for SA National Statistics System

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	5 567	-	(2 074)	3 493	3 164	329	90,6%	5 887	5 956
Compensation of employees	3 323	-	-	3 323	2 994	329	90,1%	5 049	5 118
Goods and services	2 244	-	(2 074)	170	170	-	100,0%	838	838
Total	5 567	-	(2 074)	3 493	3 164	329	90,6%	5 887	5 956

Subprogramme 7.2 – Social Subsystem

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	6 823	-	(1 375)	5 448	5 224	224	95,9%	4 609	6 083
Compensation of employees	5 221	-	-	5 221	4 997	224	95,7%	3 601	5 075
Goods and services	1 602	-	(1 375)	227	227	-	100,0%	1 008	1 008
Payments for capital assets	70	67	-	137	-	137	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	70	67	-	137	-	137	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	4 572	4 572	4 572	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	4 572	4 572	4 572	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	6 893	67	3 197	10 157	9 796	361	96,4%	4 609	6 083

Subprogramme 7.3 – Independent Quality Assessment

Economic classification	2020/21							2019/20	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	3 244	-	166	3 410	3 410	-	100,0%	3 070	3 506
Compensation of employees	2 853	-	483	3 336	3 336	-	100,0%	2 354	2 790
Goods and services	391	-	(317)	74	74	-	100,0%	716	716
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Payments for capital assets	67	(67)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	67	(67)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 311	(67)	166	3 410	3 410	-	100,0%	3 090	3 526

Subprogramme 7.4 – Economic Subsystem

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	3 467	-	(301)	3 166	3 047	119	96,2%	3 149	3 274
Compensation of employees	3 152	-	(86)	3 066	2 947	119	96,1%	2 781	2 906
Goods and services	315	-	(215)	100	100	-	100,0%	368	368
Total	3 467	-	(301)	3 166	3 047	119	96,2%	3 149	3 274

Subprogramme 7.5 – Data and Information Management

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	5 902	-	(229)	5 673	5 156	517	90,9%	2 209	2 615
Compensation of employees	4 373	-	-	4 373	3 856	517	88,2%	2 168	2 574
Goods and services	1 529	-	(229)	1 300	1 300	-	100,0%	41	41
Total	5 902	-	(229)	5 673	5 156	517	90,9%	2 209	2 615

Subprogramme 7.6 – Statistical Reporting

Economic classification	2020/21						2019/20		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	3 987	-	(1 178)	2 809	2 809	-	100,0%	6 925	7 371
Compensation of employees	3 094	-	(396)	2 698	2 698	-	100,0%	2 237	2 683
Goods and services	893	-	(782)	111	111	-	100,0%	4 688	4 688
Payments for capital assets	34	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	34	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-
Total	4 021	-	(1 178)	2 843	2 809	34	98,8%	6 925	7 371

Notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A–E) to the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Details of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. Details on payments for financial assets:

Details of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from amounts voted (after Virement):

4.1 Per programme		Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Administration	Underspending is in the main on account of CoE due to delays in the commencement of the department's recruitment process as was planned because of COVID-19, the national state of disaster and associated lockdown.	714 607	708 534	6 073	0,8%
Economic Statistics	Underspending is in the main attributed to payments for capital assets due to a delay in the procurement process.	264 656	263 580	1 076	0,4%
Population and Social Statistics	Underspending is in the main attributed to payments for capital assets due to a delay in the procurement process.	112 139	111 648	491	0,4%
Methodology, and Statistical Infrastructure	Underspending is in the main on account of CoE due to COVID-19 and the subsequent proclamation of the national state of disaster leading to a national lockdown which impacted the commencement of the department's recruitment process as was planned.	132 218	130 554	1 664	1,3%
Statistical Support and Informatics	Underspending is in the main attributed to payments for capital assets due to a delay in the procurement process.	301 297	285 928	15 369	5,1%
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	Underspending is mainly attributed to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot due to major challenges experienced with the COVID-19 second wave. The department had to postpone Census-related training to the 2021/22 financial year.	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226	26,3%
South African National Statistical System	Underspending is in the main on account of CoE due to delays in the commencement of the department's recruitment process as was planned because of COVID-19, the national state of disaster and associated lockdown.	28 742	27 382	1 360	4,7%

4.2 Per economic classification	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	1 511 038	1 486 029	25 009	1,7%
Goods and services	1 093 602	882 241	211 361	19,3%
Interest and rent on land	11	11	-	0,0%
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	4	(3)	300,0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	74	74	-	0,0%
Non-profit institutions	137	-	137	100,0%
Households	9 495	9 294	201	2,1%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	264 484	262 432	2 052	0,8%
Machinery and equipment	233 133	42 723	201 168	82,5%
Software and other intangible assets	3 651	3 317	334	9,1%
Payments for financial assets				
Payments for financial assets	5 189	5 189	-	0%

Underspending on CoE is due to delays in the commencement of the department's recruitment process as was planned because of COVID-19, the national state of disaster and associated lockdown.

Underspending on goods and services is mainly attributed to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot due to major challenges experienced with the COVID-19 second wave. The department had to postpone Census-related training to the 2021/22 financial year.

Overspending on departmental agencies and accounts emanates from payments of TV licenses.

Transfers to non-profit institutions were not effected as a need to renegotiate relationships was identified, thus resulting in an underspending.

Underspending on payments for capital assets is attributed to a high demand of computer hardware nationwide, as a result of officials working remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to delays in the procurement process.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	3 131 573	2 514 368
Departmental revenue	2	2 359	1 772
Total revenue		3 133 932	2 516 140
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		2 368 202	2 225 953
Compensation of employees	3	1 486 029	1 551 686
Goods and services	4	882 162	673 826
Interest and rent on land	5	11	441
Transfers and subsidies		9 372	3 272
Transfers and subsidies	7	9 372	3 272
Expenditure for capital assets		308 551	315 599
Tangible assets	8	305 234	312 335
Intangible assets	8	3 317	3 264
Payments for financial assets	6	5 189	8 638
Total expenditure		2 691 314	2 553 462
Surplus/(Deficit)/ for the year		442 618	(37 322)
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		440 259	(39 094)
Annual appropriation	13	440 259	(39 094)
Departmental revenue	14	2 359	1 772
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		442 618	(37 322)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		477 843	198 960
Unauthorised expenditure	9	172 153	172 153
Cash and cash equivalents	10	280 941	589
Prepayments and advances	11	103	179
Receivables	12	24 646	26 039
Non-current assets		263	279
Receivables	12	263	279
Total assets		478 106	199 239
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		471 826	193 004
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	440 259	11 846
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	301	207
Bank overdraft	15	-	138 952
Payables	16	31 266	41 999
Total liabilities		471 826	193 004
Net assets		6 280	6 235
		2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		6 280	6 235
Total		6 280	6 235

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
<u>Recoverable revenue</u>			
Opening balance		6 235	5 586
Transfers		45	649
Debts revised		559	972
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(608)	(410)
Debts raised		94	87
Closing balance		6 280	6 235

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Receipts		3 133 931	2 516 138
Annual appropriated funds received	1	3 131 573	2 514 368
Departmental revenue received	2	2 056	1 436
Interest received	2.2	302	334
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(9 264)	(35 158)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(14 111)	(19 402)
Current payments		(2 368 191)	(2 174 572)
Interest paid	5	(11)	(441)
Payments for financial assets		(5 189)	(8 638)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(9 372)	(3 272)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	727 793	274 655
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Payments for capital assets	8	(308 551)	(315 599)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	1	2
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		16	8
Net cash flows from investing activities		(308 534)	(315 589)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Increase/(Decrease) in net assets		45	649
Net cash flows from financing activities		45	649
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		419 304	(40 285)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(138 363)	(98 078)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	280 941	(138 363)

Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the department.

4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand rand (R'000).

5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African rand using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

6. Comparative information

6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

7. Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund, i.e. statutory appropriation.

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

8. Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

8.3 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

8.4.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

9.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

The department expenses prepayments for certain conference- and training-related registrations, as well as software licence renewals.

12. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.

13. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

14. Financial assets

14.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off.

14.2 Impairment of financial assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

15. Payables

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16. Capital assets

16.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

16.2 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the Office of the Accountant-General [OAG]) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 Project costs: Work in progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use.

Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register.

Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

17. Provisions and contingents

17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

17.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

17.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

17.4 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

18. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

19. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and/or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written off.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

20. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons thereof are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is reduced from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and removed or written off.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

21. Changes in accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases, the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

23. Principal-agent arrangements

The department was not any party to a principal-agent arrangement during the reporting period.

24. Departures from Modified Cash Standards (MCS) requirements

The financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information. The department has complied with the requirement of the MCS.

25. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

26. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written off.

27. Related party transactions

Related party transactions within the Minister/ MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

28. Inventories

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

29. Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and/or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

30. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee Benefits note.

31. Transfer of functions

Transfers of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

Transfers of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

32. Mergers

Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

Notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1. Annual appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for national departments (voted funds).

Programmes	2020/21			2019/20		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual funds received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Appropriation received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000
Administration	714 607	700 068	14 539	661 819	692 647	(30 828)
Economic Statistics	264 656	264 932	(276)	270 127	270 127	-
Population and Social Statistics Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	112 139	117 288	(5 149)	199 411	213 421	(14 010)
Statistical Support and Informatics	132 218	136 348	(4 130)	142 717	142 293	424
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	301 297	299 222	2 075	262 265	258 083	4 182
South African National Statistical System	1 577 914	1 584 554	(6 640)	952 160	948 066	4 094
	28 742	29 161	(419)	25 869	28 825	(2 956)
Total	3 131 573	3 131 573	-	2 514 368	2 553 462	(39 094)

The department requested all appropriated funds as per its cash flow projections.

The department has undergone a programme structure realignment process that came into effect from 01 April 2020.

The 2019/20 final appropriation was restated as follows:

Administration decreased by R17,057 million;
Methodology, Standards and Research increased by R65,688 million;
Statistical Support and Informatics decreased by R6,964 million;
Statistical Collection and Outreach increased by R253,144 million; and
Survey Operations decreased by R294,811 million.

Methodology, Standards and Research was renamed to Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure;
Statistical Collection and Outreach was renamed to Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination;
Survey Operations was incorporated into Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination; and
South African National Statistics System now became programme 7.

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	827	827
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	302	334
Sales of capital assets	2.3	1	2
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	1 229	609
Total departmental revenue collected		2 359	1 772

The increase is mainly on account of interest earned on the recovery of outstanding debtors' accounts and the recovery of previous years' expenditure not disallowed as receivables.

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	827	821
Sales by market establishment	37	39
Other sales	790	782
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		6
Total	827	827

Included under the category "other sales" is commission earned from rendering debt collection services such as garnishee orders on behalf of debt collectors and revenue relating to the replacement of lost office property.

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Interest	302	334
Total	302	334

There was an increase in interest earned on the recovery of outstanding debtor's accounts.

2.3 Sales of capital assets

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Tangible assets		
Machinery and equipment	1	2
Total	1	2

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Receivables	947	496
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	282	113
Total	1 229	609

The increase is mainly on account of the recovery of previous years' expenditure.

Other receipts including recoverable revenue relates to the recovery of previous years' expenditure not disallowed as receivables. These amounts fluctuate from year to year depending on the value of debts raised.

3. Compensation of employees

3.1 Salaries and wages

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Basic salary	1 042 232	1 089 926
Performance award	10 589	17 937
Service-based	2 108	1 052
Compensative/circumstantial	5 152	3 964
Periodic payments	274	262
Other non-pensionable allowances	215 983	230 757
Total	1 276 338	1 343 898

The significant decrease in CoE expenditure is due to the placement of personnel into vacant posts and there were no salary adjustment in the 2020/21 financial year.

3.2 Social contributions

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	132 974	135 848
Medical	76 402	71 629
Bargaining councils	296	310
Insurance	19	1
Total	209 691	207 788
Total compensation of employees	1 486 029	1 551 686
Average number of employees	2 826	3 338

The average number of employees includes 80 contract and 2 746 permanent employees on the department's payroll.

The decrease in average number of employees is due to contract employees whose contracts expired during the reporting period.

4. Goods and services

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Administrative fees		276	500
Advertising		43 817	4 958
Minor assets	4.1	317 725	3 275
Bursaries (employees)		566	327
Catering		597	4 989
Communication		42 592	34 558
Computer services	4.2	125 098	123 587
Consultants: Business and advisory services		4 282	12 438
Infrastructure and planning services		34 879	-
Legal services		4 535	2 393
Contractors		7 674	5 906
Agency and support/outsourced services		8 338	71 658
Entertainment		3	10
Audit cost – external	4.3	6 520	7 188
Fleet services		6 750	21 377
Consumables	4.4	11 109	9 133
Operating leases		174 088	175 402
Property payments	4.5	43 916	45 595
Rental and hiring		18	452
Travel and subsistence	4.6	26 109	112 932
Venues and facilities		2 140	7 303
Training and development		928	7 089
Other operating expenditure	4.7	20 202	22 756
Total goods and services		882 162	673 826

The significant increase in Advertising is mainly due to marketing for the Census 2021 project.

The significant increase in Minor assets emanates from the procurement of digital tablets for fieldworkers to utilise during the Census 2021 project.

The increase in Infrastructure and planning services is mainly due to the procurement of professional imagery services rendered to the department for national online base maps of high resolution imagery for the Census 2021 project.

The significant decrease in Agency and support/outsourced services is due to expenditure incurred in compensating contract staff who conducted surveys through temporary funding received by the department in the 2019/20 financial year.

The decrease in fleet service is mainly on account of COVID-19 restrictions and the temporary suspension of face-to-face data collection.

Catering, Entertainment, Venues and facilities all decreased substantially in the 2020/21 financial year due to COVID-19 restrictions.

4.1 Minor assets

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Tangible assets	317 723	3 275
Machinery and equipment	317 723	3 275
Intangible assets	2	-
Software	2	-
Total	317 725	3 275

The significant variance in minor assets emanates from the procurement of digital tablets for fieldworkers to utilise during the Census 2021 project.

4.2 Computer services

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
SITA computer services	21 727	22 060
External computer service providers	103 371	101 527
Total	125 098	123 587

4.3 Audit cost – external

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Regularity audits	5 480	6 123
Investigations	415	-
Computer audits	625	1 065
Total	6 520	7 188

The increase in audit costs results from an investigation conducted into employees' email compromise pertaining to the procurement of 4 000 tablets in 2020/21.

4.4 Consumables

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Consumable supplies	8 620	5 532
Uniform and clothing	1 104	321
Household supplies	2 197	2 881
IT consumables	277	477
Other consumables	5 042	1 853
Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 489	3 601
Total	11 109	9 133

The increase on uniform and clothing is mainly attributed to the procurement of Census 2021 consumables and other personal protective equipment (PPE).

4.5 Property payments

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Municipal services	11 842	14 481
Property maintenance and repairs	32 074	31 114
Total	43 916	45 595

4.6 Travel and subsistence

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Local	25 704	108 783
Foreign	405	4 149
Total	26 109	112 932

The decrease is due to temporary suspension of face-to-face data collection and foreign travels as a result of COVID-19 travel restrictions.

4.7 Other operating expenditure

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	24	11
Resettlement costs	94	126
Other	20 084	22 619
Total	20 202	22 756

Included in the category "other" are payments made in respect of printing and publication, courier and delivery, storage and laundry services.

5. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Interest paid		11	441
Total		11	441

Interest paid relates to interest charged on overdue accounts in 2020/21. In 2019/20 interest was charged on a labour relations matter, thus resulting in a significantly higher amount that year.

6. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Other material losses written off	6.1	4 574	8 187
Debts written off	6.2	615	451
Total payments for financial assets		5 189	8 638

Other material losses written off relate to damages of leased and hired vehicles utilised during surveys.

Savings were utilised to write-off losses emanating from damaged vehicles as the expenditure is largely inherent to the department's operations.

Increase in debts written off is attributed to the write-off of staff debts.

6.1 Other material losses written off

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Damages and losses	4 574	8 187
Total	4 574	8 187

Other material losses written off relate to damages to leased and hired vehicles.

6.2 Debts written off

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Uneconomical/irrecoverable/prescribed debts	615	451
Total	615	451

Other debts written off in the main relate to staff debts.

7. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	4	5
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1B	74	27
Households	Annexure 1D	9 294	3 240
Total transfers and subsidies		9 372	3 272

The increase is mainly attributed to payments made in respect of leave gratuity to contract employees whose contracts expired.

8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Tangible assets		305 234	312 335
Buildings and other fixed structures	32.1	262 432	251 162
Machinery and equipment	30.1	42 802	61 173
Intangible assets		3 317	3 264
Software	31.1	3 317	3 264
Total expenditure for capital assets		308 551	315 599

Expenditure for building and other fixed structures is attributed to unitary fee payments for Stats SA's Head Office building.

Refer to the Public Private Partnership (PPP), note 28 and 32.1 - Additions (Buildings and other fixed structures).

In terms of the PPP contract for Stats SA's building (ISibalo House) unitary fee payments increase from 1 April based on the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), thus the increase in the 2020/21 financial year.

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	305 234	-	305 234
Buildings and other fixed structures	262 432	-	262 432
Machinery and equipment	42 802	-	42 802
Intangible assets	3 317	-	3 317
Software	3 317	-	3 317
Total	308 551	-	308 551

No aid assistance was received by the department. As a result, voted funds were solely utilised for expenditure on capital assets.

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2019/20

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	312 335	-	312 335
Buildings and other fixed structures	251 162	-	251 162
Machinery and equipment	61 173	-	61 173
Intangible assets	3 264	-	3 264
Software	3 264	-	3 264
Total	315 599	-	315 599

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Tangible assets	265 621	254 747
Buildings and other fixed structures	262 432	251 162
Machinery and equipment	3 189	3 585
Total	265 621	254 747

Finance lease expenditure includes unitary fee payments and payments for photocopy machine leases.

Increase in buildings and other fixed structures finance lease expenditure emanates from the annual CPI increase on unitary fee payments.

Decrease in finance lease expenditure on machinery and equipment is mainly due to photocopy leases for provincial offices expiring, and therefore returned to the service provider.

9. Unauthorised expenditure

9.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance	172 153	121 213
Unauthorised expenditure - discovered in current year	-	50 940
Closing balance	172 153	172 153

Analysis of closing balance

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation	172 153	172 153
Total	172 153	172 153

As previously stipulated, the department initially reported unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million in the 2015/16 financial year, which transpired as a result of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that has not been funded for a number of years.

No unauthorised expenditure was incurred in the 2016/17 financial year.

The department further incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R57,270 million in the 2017/18 financial year on compensation of employees (CoE) due to budget reductions that exceeded the vacancy rate.

In the 2018/19 financial year, the department incurred R57,140 million in unauthorised expenditure which comprised of R48,865 million on CoE, R5,528 million on goods and services due to operating leases and fleet services which were insufficiently funded for and R2,747 million overspending that was absorbed by the department emanating from the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the KZN office of the premier.

Furthermore, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure in the 2019/20 financial year amounting to R50,940 million on CoE.

No unauthorised expenditure was incurred in the 2020/21 financial year.

9.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Current	172 153	172 153
Total	172 153	172 153

9.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote	172 153	172 153
Total	172 153	172 153

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		280 337	-
Cash on hand		304	284
Investment (domestic)		300	305
Total cash and cash equivalents		280 941	589

Increase is attributed to a favourable consolidated Paymaster-General (PMG) account and increased cash on hand (petty cash float).

A 100% increase on the consolidated PMG account is attributable to cash drawn but not utilised as at the end of the financial year, whereas the department reported an overdraft in the 2019/20 financial year.

11. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Travel and subsistence		103	179
Total prepayments and advances		103	179

The decrease is attributable to less advances outstanding at the end of the financial year as compared to 2019/20.

11.1 Prepayments (expensed)

	Balance as at 1 April 2020 R'000	Less: Received in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2021 R'000
Goods and services	32 456	(32 456)	-	29 788	29 788
Total	32 456	(32 456)	-	29 788	29 788

Prepayments (expensed) are comprised of R29,758 million for software licence fees and R30 thousand for Policy and Procedure on the Incapacity Leave and Ill-health Retirement (PILIR) caption fee relating to employee wellness.

The department had budgeted for these items in the 2020/21 financial year. Payments are due by the end of March for continuity of services from 1 April each year, and therefore these payments are regarded as expenditure in the year of payment processing.

Prepayments (expensed)

	Balance as at 1 April 2019 R'000	Less: Received in current year R'000	Add/Less: Other R'000	Add: Current year prepayments R'000	Amount as at 31 March 2020 R'000
Goods and services	26 735	(26 735)	-	32 456	32 456
Total	26 735	(26 735)	-	32 456	32 456

12. Receivables

	Note	2020/21			2019/20		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	12.1	3 807	-	3 807	4 157	-	4 157
Recoverable expenditure	12.2	18 432	-	18 432	18 876	-	18 876
Staff debt	12.3	2 407	263	2 670	3 006	279	3 285
Total receivables		24 646	263	24 909	26 039	279	26 318

Decrease in receivables is mainly on account of write-offs against balances emanating from damages to hired vehicles and staff debts.

12.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
National departments	Annexure 3	3 761	3 761
Provincial departments	Annexure 3	46	82
Public entities	Annexure 3	-	314
Total		3 807	4 157

Decrease mainly on account of a claim recovered from a public entity.

12.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses	7 439	8 585
Disallowance: Miscellaneous	290	34
Debts emanating from service providers	10 703	10 257
Total	18 432	18 876

12.3 Staff debt

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Salary tax debt account	10	9
Debt account	2 553	3 276
Salary reversal control account	107	-
Total	2 670	3 285

12.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance		-	1
Less amounts recovered		-	-1
Total		-	-

12.5 Impairment of receivables

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables	1 831	4 225
Total	1 831	4 225

Included in impairment of receivables consists of R23 thousand and R1,808 million relating to staff debts and damages and losses, respectively.

13. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance		11 846	17 704
Transfer from statement of financial performance		440 259	(39 094)
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	9	-	50 940
Paid during the year		(11 846)	(17 704)
Closing balance		440 259	11 846

The department underspent on the vote by R440,259 million.

The increase is in the main attributed to the postponement of the Census 2021 pilot due to challenges experienced with the COVID-19 second wave. The department had to postpone Census-related training to the 2021/22 financial year.

R11,846 million relating to 2019/20 unspent voted funds on computer services, expenditure for capital assets and transfers to non-profit institutions were surrendered to the Revenue Fund during the financial year.

14. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance		207	133
Transfer from statement of financial performance		2 359	1 772
Paid during the year		(2 265)	(1 698)
Closing balance		301	207

The department's revenue collection for the 2020/21 financial year amounts to R2,359 million.

The increase is mainly on account of interest earned on the recovery of outstanding debtor's account.

The R2,265 million paid during the reporting period includes R207 thousand from the 2019/20 financial year and R2,058 million paid in the 2020/21 financial year.

15. Bank overdraft

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		-	138 952
Total		-	138 952

The decrease is due to a favourable consolidated Paymaster-General (PMG) account emanating from movement of cash and cash equivalents.

16. Payables – current

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Advances received	16.1	28 430	41 446
Clearing accounts	16.2	2 836	553
Total		31 266	41 999

16.1 Advances received

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
National departments	Annexure 5	28 371	41 387
Provincial departments	Annexure 5	59	59
Total		28 430	41 446

The decrease is as a result of the department not receiving additional advances during current financial year as compared to 2019/20.

16.2 Clearing accounts

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account	2 488	180
Salary reversal control account	-	89
Salary government employee housing account	27	279
Salary pension deductions account	321	2
Salary deductions disallowance account	-	3
Total	2 836	553

The increase results from statutory deductions withheld to be paid over the relevant authorities.

17. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Net deficit as per statement of financial performance		442 618	(37 322)
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		285 175	311 977
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		1 393	6 365
Decrease in prepayments and advances		76	(130)
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(10 733)	9 547
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(1)	(2)
Expenditure on capital assets		308 551	315 599
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(14 111)	(19 402)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		727 793	274 655

18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		280 337	(138 952)
Cash on hand		304	284
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		300	305
Total		280 941	(138 363)

19. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Claims against the department		Annexure 2A	87 344	87 344
Other		Annexure 2A	2 574	2 675
Total contingent liabilities			89 918	90 019

Other 2019/20: Five (5) claims amounting to R414 thousand were omitted from the contingent liabilities register from the 2019/20 financial, thus resulting in a prior period error.

Four (4) vehicle accident claims against the department amounting to R278 thousand were withdrawn subsequently resulting in an overstatement of prior year figures.

All claims referred for legal processes in determining the extent that the state should accept liability or not, have uncertainty regarding settlement amounts and the timing of these outflows until an agreement is reached between parties.

The levels of uncertainty of cases reflected in Annexure 2A are as follows:

	R'000
Low level of uncertainty	9 670
Medium level of uncertainty	5 473
High level of uncertainty	74 775

The Labour Appeal Court (LAC) declared the salary increases for the 2020/2021 financial year unlawful and invalid. The LAC ruling has been appealed and referred to the Constitutional Court. The ruling by the Constitutional Court will confirm if departments will be obligated to pay the salary increases in dispute.

20. Capital commitments

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Machinery and equipment		228 409	6 096
Total capital commitments		228 409	6 096

The significant increase in capital commitments is mainly attributed to an order raised for the procurement of capital assets in preparation for the Census 2021 project.

21. Accruals and payables not recognised

21.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Goods and services	5 567	6 282	11 849	28 216
Capital assets	-	-	-	-
Total accruals	5 567	6 282	11 849	28 216

Listed by programme level	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Administration	8 303	7 125
Economic Statistics	1 143	2 007
Population and Social Statistics	62	1 366
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	73	58
Statistical Support and Informatics	467	1 206
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 795	14 881
South African National Statistical System	-	5
Recoverable expenditure	6	1 568
Total	11 849	28 216

The decrease in Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination is due to COVID-19 restrictions and the temporary suspension of face-to-face data collection, resulting in reduced utilisation of fleet services.

Material accruals under Administration relates to leased office buildings for provincial and district offices.

Prior year figures were restated to realign with programme structure changes

21.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 days	30+ days	2020/21	2019/20
	R'000	R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Goods and services	1	-	1	4 379
Total accruals	1	-	1	4 379

Listed by programme level	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Administration	-	503
Economic Statistics	1	11
Population and Social Statistics	-	96
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	-	137
Statistical Support and Informatics	-	-
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	-	1 458
South African National Statistical System	-	11
Recoverable expenditure	-	2 163
Total	1	4 379

As at reporting date the department had no unpaid invoices.

Prior year figures were restated to realign with programme structure changes.

22. Employee benefits

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Leave entitlement		168 921	81 416
Service bonus		40 274	41 718
Performance awards		1 327	3 727
Capped leave commitments		16 900	18 998
Other		1 063	1 067
Total		228 485	146 926

The increase is mainly on account of leave entitlement due to a directive issued by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) extending the grace period to utilise 2019 annual leave days to 31 December 2020.

The category "other" includes R1,009 million for long service awards payable in the ensuing year, whilst R54 thousand relates to accruals.

23. Lease commitments

23.1 Operating leases

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2020/21			
Not later than one year	67 455	44 288	111 743
Later than one year and not later than five years	82 997	-	82 997
Later than five years	21 651	-	21 651
Total lease commitments	172 103	44 288	216 391
2019/20			
Not later than one year	66 648	8 358	75 006
Later than one year and not later than five years	162 532	-	162 532
Later than one year and not later than five years	112 486	-	112 486
Total lease commitments	341 666	8 358	350 024

The decrease in operating leases for buildings and other fixed structures is due to a number of buildings being negotiated at a reduced rate as opposed to previous rates, and also a decrease in the number of offices leased. Annual rental escalates in the range of five (5) to nine (9) per cent.

Lease agreements for six (6) months were entered into with various service providers for fleet services, which resulted in an increase in operating leases for machinery and equipment.

23.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2020/21			
Not later than one year	-	4 076	4 076
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	4 033	4 033
Total lease commitments	-	8 109	8 109
2019/20			
Not later than one year	-	3 231	3 231
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	3 959	3 959
Total lease commitments	-	7 190	7 190

Finance lease expenditure for machinery and equipment is in respect of leased photocopy machines in provincial and district offices. Photocopy machines are leased from various suppliers in terms of the transversal government contracts. The lease period is 36 months with an option to renew.

The note excludes leases relating to Public Private Partnership as they are disclosed separately in note 35.

The contracts with service providers prohibit the department from sub-leasing finance leased assets.

24. Irregular expenditure

24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance	125 319	45 421
Prior period error	-	4 665
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	1 035	75 506
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	-	(273)
Less: Current year amounts condoned	-	-
Closing balance	126 354	125 319

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification

Current year	1 035	75 506
Prior years	125 319	49 813
Total	126 354	125 319

One (1) case relating to expenditure incurred in the 2018/19 financial year was omitted, thus understating the 2019/20 balance by R4,665 million.

24.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/21 R'000
Non-compliance to HRM prescripts	Under investigation	4
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	Under investigation	1 031
Total		<u>1 035</u>

Investigations relating to irregular expenditure is on-going.

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure under assessment (not included in the main note)

Incident	2020/21 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	212
Non-compliance to Property Management Trading Entity requirements	856
Total	<u>1 068</u>

24.4 Prior period error

Incident	2019/20 R'000
Relating to 2018/19 (affecting the opening balance)	4 665
Total	<u>4 665</u>

Prior year figures were restated to include one (1) case amounting to R4,665 million in respect of expenditure incurred in the 2018/19 financial year that was erroneously omitted.

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Opening balance		12 515	12 004
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		26	515
Less: Amounts written off		-	(4)
Closing balance		12 541	12 515

Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification

	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Current	12 541	12 515
Total	12 541	12 515

25.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2020/21 R'000
Interest	Under investigation	12
Late cancellation	Under investigation	14
Total		26

26. Related party transactions

	Note	2020/21 R'000
In-kind goods and services provided/received		
None		-
Total		<u>-</u>

Stats SA reports to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation.

Related parties include:
 Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)
 Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)
 Brand South Africa (Brand SA)
 Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA)

27. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16	9	13 944	15 088
Level 14	51	61 555	64 293
Level 13	149	164 730	174 415
Family members of key management personnel	20	10 489	11 740
Total		<u>250 718</u>	<u>265 536</u>

The Chief Financial Officer is included under level 14.

Chief Directors on personal notches (higher than level 14) have also been included under level 14.

The number of individuals include officials whose services were terminated during the 2020/21 financial year, plus officials acting in these vacant posts.

The decrease in expenditure is attributed to the resignation and retirement of some key management personnel. There is also a reduction in acting allowance expenditure due to programme structure realignment.

Prior year figures were restated to include expenditure of a family member that was omitted in the 2019/20 financial year.

28. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Unitary fee paid			
Fixed component		262 432	251 162
Indexed component		18 187	26 772
Total		280 619	277 934
Analysis of indexed component			
Goods and Services		18 187	26 772
Total		18 187	26 772

Stats SA entered into a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Divalopalo Consortium on 1 April 2014 and the service commencement date was 29 August 2016. In terms of the PPP Agreement Schedule 14 (3.1.2), the unitary payment as at the signature date is R141,251 million (excl. VAT) index linked as at financial clause and which amount shall thereafter be escalated on an annual basis in accordance with the provision of Clause 3.2.1 but shall only be payable in the amounts contemplated in Clause 6 – Gross monthly instalments and with effect from the service commencement date.

The parties that form Divalopalo Consortium are Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Limited (WBHO), Servest, Royal Bafokeng Holdings, Fikile Concessions (Pty) Ltd, Vulindlela Holdings (Pty) Ltd and Crowie Concessions. The construction contract amount was R1,4 billion of which Stats SA made a contribution of R618,9 million towards the construction cost of the building to reduce the unitary fee payment. The unitary fee payment of approximately R141 million per annum (plus VAT), increasing with CPI on an annual basis (base date August 2010), is payable by Stats SA during the project term of 26 years.

PPP project has accrued expenses as follows:

Indexation costs of R18,187 million consisting of pass through costs of R168 thousand and additional costs of R18,019 million.

Stats SA and the private party engaged in a process of determining and agreeing on penalties to be levied as a result of late completion of certain items pertaining to ISibalo House (new building).

29. Provisions

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Claims under investigation		5 571	4 357
Total		5 571	4 357

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

The total provision for doubtful debtors in respect of damages and losses is 100,0%.

The provision percentage allocated for write-off of expenditure in the *damages and losses* account is based on the history of recoverability of cases per category of provisions provided:

- 100,0% for cases under investigation
- 100,0% for cases to be recovered from drivers
- 100,0% for cases to be recovered from third parties

The certainty and timing of outflow of funds are based on these categories of provisions subject to finalisation of investigations and the availability of savings to write off cases.

Provisions are determined based on cases that are prescribed or under investigation.

29.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2020/21

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	4 357	4 357
Increase in provisions	1 214	1 214
Closing balance	5 571	5 571

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2019/20

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	8 047	8 047
Increase in provisions	(3 690)	(3 690)
Closing balance	4 357	4 357

30. Movable tangible capital assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	344 551	-	39 613	332	383 832
Computer equipment	278 369	-	38 084	308	316 145
Furniture and office equipment	48 704	-	1 081	24	49 761
Other machinery and equipment	17 478	-	448	-	17 926
Total movable tangible capital assets	334 551	-	39 613	332	383 832

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	1 375	19 622

These are assets under investigation because they were not found during asset verification. Appropriate actions based on the outcome of the investigation are implemented.

30.1 Additions

Additions to movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Machinery and equipment	42 802	-	(3 189)	-	39 613
Computer equipment	38 084	-	-	-	38 084
Furniture and office equipment	4 270	-	(3 189)	-	1 081
Other machinery and equipment	448	-	-	-	448
Total additions to movable tangible capital assets	42 802	-	(3 189)	-	39 613

Non-cash additions relates to expenditure incurred in respect of finance leases for photocopy machines.

30.2 Disposals

Disposals of movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Sold for cash R'000	Non-cash disposals R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash received actual R'000
Machinery and equipment	-	332	332	-
Computer equipment	-	308	308	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	24	24	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-
Total disposal of movable tangible capital assets	-	332	332	-

Disposal of assets for the 2020/21 financial year has been deferred to the second quarter of 2021/22 due to restrictions of movement to schools (beneficiaries) as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Twenty-four (24) assets to the value R128 thousand were stolen in a burglary at the Gauteng provincial official. Therefore, the assets were written off.

30.3 Movement for 2019/20

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	298 187	38	58 514	(12 188)	344 551
Computer equipment	235 165	38	53 521	(10 355)	278 369
Furniture and office equipment	49 981	-	144	(1 421)	48 704
Other machinery and equipment	13 041	-	4 849	(412)	17 478
Total movable tangible capital assets	298 187	38	58 514	(12 188)	344 551

30.3.1 Prior period error

	2019/20 R'000
Nature of prior period error	
Relating to 2019/20 affecting the opening balance	38
Increase in computer equipment	38
Total	38

The prior period error arose from assets procured in 2019/20 and recognised in the 2020/21 financial year.

30.4 Minor assets

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	57	43 106	43 163
Additions	2	318 206	318 208
Disposals	-	28	28
Total minor assets	59	361 284	361 343

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	26	2 259	2 285
Number of minor assets at cost	29	109 089	109 118
Total number of minor assets	55	111 348	111 403

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the minor assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	653	921

These assets are under investigation because they were not found during asset verification.

Appropriate actions based on the outcome of the investigation are implemented.

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	60	39 438	39 498
Prior period error	(3)	3	-
Additions	-	4 975	4 975
Disposals	-	1 310	1 310
Total minor assets	57	43 106	43 163

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	26	2 259	2 285
Number of minor assets at cost	28	28 417	28 445
Total number of minor assets	54	30 676	30 730

30.5 Movable assets written off

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	360	360
Total movable assets written off	-	360	360

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	17 340	13 498	30 838
Total movable assets written off	17 340	13 498	30 838

31. Intangible capital assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	51 636	-	3 305	-	54 941
Total intangible capital assets	51 636	-	3 305	-	54 941

31.1 Additions

Additions to intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Development work in progress – current costs) R'000	Received current year, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Software	3 317	-	-	(12)	3 305
Total additions to intangible capital assets	3 317	-	-	(12)	3 305

31.2 Movement for 2019/20

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	65 581	12	3 383	(17 340)	51 636
Total intangible capital assets	65 581	12	3 383	(17 340)	51 636

31.3 Prior period error

	2019/20 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2019/20 (affecting the opening balance)	
Increase in computer software	12
Total	12

Prior period error arose from assets procured in 2019/20 and recognised in the 2020/21 financial year.

32. Immovable tangible capital assets

32.1 Additions

Additions to immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	262 432	-	(262 432)	-	-
Other fixed structures	262 432	-	(262 432)	-	-
Total additions to immovable tangible capital assets	262 432	-	(262 432)	-	-

32.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2021

	Opening balance 1 April 2020 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2021 R'000
Intangible assets	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2020

	Opening balance 1 April 2020 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2020 R'000
Intangible assets	190	-	-	(119)	71
Total	190	-	-	(119)	71

33. Prior period errors

33.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	2019/20 Prior period error R'000	Restated amount R'000
Assets: (e.g. Receivables, Investments, Accrued departmental revenue, Movable tangible assets, etc.)				
Computer equipment	30	278 332	38	278 370
Computer software	31	51 624	12	51 636
Machinery and equipment (minor assets)		43 104	3	43 107
Intangible assets (minor assets)		59	(3)	56
Net effect		373 119	50	373 169

The prior period errors arose from assets procured in 2019/20 and recognised in the 2020/21 financial year.

	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated amount R'000
Liabilities: (e.g. Payables current, Voted funds to be surrendered, Commitments, Provisions, etc.)				
Contingent liabilities	19	89 883	136	90 019
Net effect		89 883	136	90 019

Five (5) claims amounting to R414 thousand were omitted from the contingent liabilities register.

Four (4) vehicle accident claims against the department amounting to R278 thousand were withdrawn, subsequently resulting in an overstatement of prior year figures.

	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	Restated amount R'000
Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)				
Irregular expenditure	24	120 654	4 665	125 319
Key Management Personnel	27	264 655	881	265 536
Net effect		385 309	5 546	390 855

One (1) irregular expenditure case was omitted in 2019/20 thus understating the balance by R4,665 million.

The prior period error under key management personnel arose from an omission of a family member's expenditure.

34. Broad based black economic empowerment performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

35. COVID-19 response expenditure

	Note	2020/21 R'000	2019/20 R'000
Goods and services	Annexure 6	6 481	805
Closing balance		6 481	805

COVID-19 expenditure was incurred throughout the 2020/21 financial year, whereas 2019/20 expenditure relates only to the last quarter of 2019/20 financial year.

Annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers to departmental agencies and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2021

Department/agency/account	2020/21				2019/20					
	Transfer allocation			Total available	Transfer		Appropriation Act	Actual transfer	R'000	R'000
	Adjusted appropriation	Rollovers	Adjustments		Actual transfer	Percentage of available funds transferred				
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Transfers										
South African Broadcasting Corporation	1	-	-	1	4	400,0%	5	5		
Total	1	-	-	1	4	400,0%	5	5		

Transfer to departmental agencies and accounts has decreased as compared to the 2019/20 financial year due to the reduced number of television sets owned by the department.

Annexure 1B: Statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations and private enterprises for the year ended 31 March 2021

Name of public corporation/private enterprise	2020/21							2019/20		
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			Appropriation Act	Actual transfer	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000			
Private enterprises										
Claims against the state-private entity	-	-	74	74	74	100,0%	74	27	27	
Total	-	-	74	74	74	100,0%	74	27	27	

Transfer to public corporations and private enterprises is in respect of claims to private entities settled by the department.

Annexure 1C: Statement of transfers to non-profit institutions for the year ended 31 March 2021

Non-profit institutions	2020/21							2019/20		
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			Appropriation Act	Actual transfer	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000			
Transfers										
Sponsorship to South African Statistical Association (SASA) for annual conference		127	-	-	127	-	0,0%	130	-	
Sponsorship to Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) for annual conference		10	-	-	10	-	0,0%	10	-	
Total		137	-	-	137	-	0,0%	140	-	

Transfers to SASA and PASA were not effected in the 2020/21 financial year as a need to renegotiate the relationship was identified.

Annexure 1D: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2021

Households	2020/21					2019/20		
	Transfer allocation			Transfer		Appropriation	Actual	Actual
	Adjusted appropriation	Rollovers	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer			
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
Leave gratuity	6 144	-	3 350	9 494	9 294	98,0%	3 181	3 181
Bursaries to non-employees	180	-	(180)	-	-	-	-	-
H/H: Donations and gifts	28	-	(28)	-	-	-	10	10
Claims against the state	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Total	6 352	-	3 142	9 494	9 294	98,0%	3 240	3 240

Transfers to households has increased due to payments made in respect of leave gratuity for contract employees whose contracts expired during the reporting period.

Annexure 2A: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2021

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2020 R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Liabilities paid/cancelled/reduced during the year R'000	Liabilities recoverable R'000	Closing balance
					31 March 2021 R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	-	-	1 494
Claims relating to labour relations	8 163	-	-	-	8 163
Claim against the Department of Public Works	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
Dipalopalo Consortium	74 641	-	-	-	74 641
Subtotal	87 344	-	-	-	87 344
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	2 675	72	173	-	2 574
Subtotal	2 675	72	173	-	2 574
Total	90 019	72	173	-	89 918
Nature of liabilities recoverable					
		Details of liability and recoverability		Movement during the year	Closing balance
	R'000			R'000	31 March 2021 R'000
Claims against the department	87 344			-	87 344
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents and personal claim	2 675			(101)	2 574
Total	90 019			(101)	89 918

Annexure 3: Claims recoverable

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year-end 2020/21	
	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2020 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2020 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2020 R'000	Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Amount R'000
Government entity								
Department								
Government								
Communication and Information Systems	3 761	3 761	-	-	3 761	3 761	-	-
KZN: Education	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
GP: Health	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Subtotal	3 801	3 761	6	-	3 807	3 761	-	-
Total	3 801	3 761	6	-	3 807	3 761	-	-

Annexure 4: Movement in capital work in progress

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance R'000	Current year capital WIP R'000	Ready for use (Asset register)/ Contract terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000
Computer software				
Computer software	71	-	-	71
Subtotal	71	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	71

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000
Intangible assets	190	-	-	(119)	71
Total	190	-	-	(119)	71

Annexure 5: Inter-entity advances received

Entity	2020/21					
	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments						
Current						
Department of Transport	-	-	25 974	35 194	25 974	35 194
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	-	2 565	-	2 565
Department of Agriculture	-	-	2 397	3 628	2 397	3 628
Subtotal	-	-	28 371	41 387	28 371	41 387
Other institutions						
Current						
Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	59	59	59	59
Subtotal	-	-	59	59	59	59
Total	-	-	28 430	41 446	28 430	41 446

Annexure 6: COVID-19 Response expenditure

Expenditure per economic classification	2020/21					2019/20
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services						
Contractors	2	50	48	16	116	-
Fleet services	24	-	-	-	24	-
Consumable supplies	1 322	1 668	207	987	4 184	805
Property payments	331	1 045	41	177	1 594	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	227	-	-	227	-
Communication	4	7	9	12	32	-
Travel and subsistence	21	-	-	8	29	-
Computer services	-	-	-	53	53	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	19	19	-
Training and development	-	-	-	202	202	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	1	1	-
Total	1 704	2 997	305	1 475	6 481	805

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
AENE	Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure
AFASA	African Farmers' Association of South Africa
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor-General
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
APN	Access Point Network
ASSD	Africa Symposium on Statistical Development
AUC	African Union Commission
BAUD	Barcoded Asset Audit
BDQAF	Botswana Data Quality Assurance Framework
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BPM	Business Process Management
BSF	Business Sampling Frame
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CAWI	Computer-Assisted Web Interview
CCC	COVID-19 Crisis Steering Committee
CDC	Coega Development Corporation
CDC	Continuous Data Collection
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CMPI	Construction Materials Price Indices
CoCA	Census of Commercial Agriculture
CoE	Compensation of Employees
Cogta	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Continuous Population Survey
CRM	Client Relationship Management
CRUISE	Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DCoG	Department: Cooperative Governance
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DGDP	Departmental Growth and Development Plan
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EC	Eastern Cape
EE	Employment Equity
EECC	Employment Equity Consultation Committee
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EU	European Union
Exco	Executive Committee
FET	Further Education and Training
FM	Facilities Management
FS	Free State
FTSM	Facilities, Transport and Security Management
GAF	Growth Accounting Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPe	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure)
GDPp	Gross Domestic Product (production)
GET	General Education and Training

GHS	General Household Survey
GIF	Geospatial Information Frame
GP	Gauteng
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety and Justice System Survey
GSGF	Global Statistical Geospatial Framework
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HH	Household
HOA	Homeowners Allowance
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resources Development
HRM	Human Resource Management
IC	Independent Certifier
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Electoral Commission
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
IIF	Integrated Indicator Framework
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT	Information Technology
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LAC	Labour Appeal Court
LBOS	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LP	Limpopo
MDDA	Media Development and Diversity Agency
MDEDT	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism
MDM	Mobile Device Management
MEBS	Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey
MMS	Middle Management Staff
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MP	Mpumalanga
MPPN	Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network
MPSA	Ministry for Public Service and Administration
MRI	Media Reputation Index
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NatJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NC	Northern Cape
NCA&VES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
NCCC	National Corona Command Council
NDoH	National Department of Health
NDoT	National Department of Transport
NDP	National Development Plan
NIDS	National Income Dynamics Study
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NT	National Treasury
NTR	National Treasury Regulations
NW	North West
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OMF	Operations Management Framework

OoSG	Office of the Statistician-General
PASA	Population Association of Southern Africa
PAPI	Paper-Assisted Personal Interview
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PN	Place Name
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
PSR	Public Service Regulation
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFSM	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Municipalities
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
RMC	Risk Management Committee
RMSC	Risk Management Steering Committee
RSDS	Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SA	South Africa
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SAC	Standards Approval Committee
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SADHS	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey
SAE	Small-area estimation
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SAMPI	South African Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANSS	South African National Statistics System
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASA	South African Statistical Association
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SAT	South African Tourism
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDLC	Standards Development Life Cycle
SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-employed
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SG	Statistician-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SHERQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Risk, Quality
SICTA	Standard Industrial Classification of Tourism Activities
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
SIF	Spatial Information Frame
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Staff
SO	Survey Officer

SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	Staff Placement Committee
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SUT	Supply and Use Table
SVC	Statistical Value Chain
SWTS	School to Work Transition Survey
TLU	Transvaalse Landbou-unie
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
TUS	Time Use Survey
UIS	User Satisfaction Survey
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNWDF	United Nations World Data Forum
USS	User Satisfaction Survey
VAS	Volunteer Activities Survey
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WC	Western Cape
WP	Work Programme
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
XMUVIs	Export and Import Unit Value Indices

