

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH
DATA ECOSYSTEMS

ANNUAL^[1] REPORT 2021/22



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Statistics South Africa
Private Bag X44
Pretoria
0001

Koch Street, Salvokop
Pretoria
0002

User Information Services: 012 310 8600
Main switchboard: 012 310 8911

Website: www.statssa.gov.za
Email: info@statssa.gov.za



ANNUAL REPORT 2021/22

BOOK I

Statistics South Africa, 2022
Risenga Maluleke,
Statistician-General



Annual Report 2021/2022 (Book 1) / Statistics South Africa

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

© Statistics South Africa, 2022

Users may apply or process this data, provided Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) is acknowledged as the original source of the data; that it is specified that the application and/or analysis is the result of the user's independent processing of the data; and that neither the basic data nor any reprocessed version or application thereof may be sold or offered for sale in any form whatsoever without prior permission from Stats SA.

Annual Report 2021/2022 (Book 1) / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2022
228 pages

RP: 141/2022

ISBN: 978-0-621-50344-9

- i. Annual reports – Statistics South Africa
- ii. Series
(LCSH 16)

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

This report is available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Copies are obtainable from: Reprographics, Statistics South Africa

Tel: 012 310 8619

012 310 8161

Email: millies@statssa.gov.za



CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	6
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	36
GOVERNANCE	96
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	110
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	144
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	224



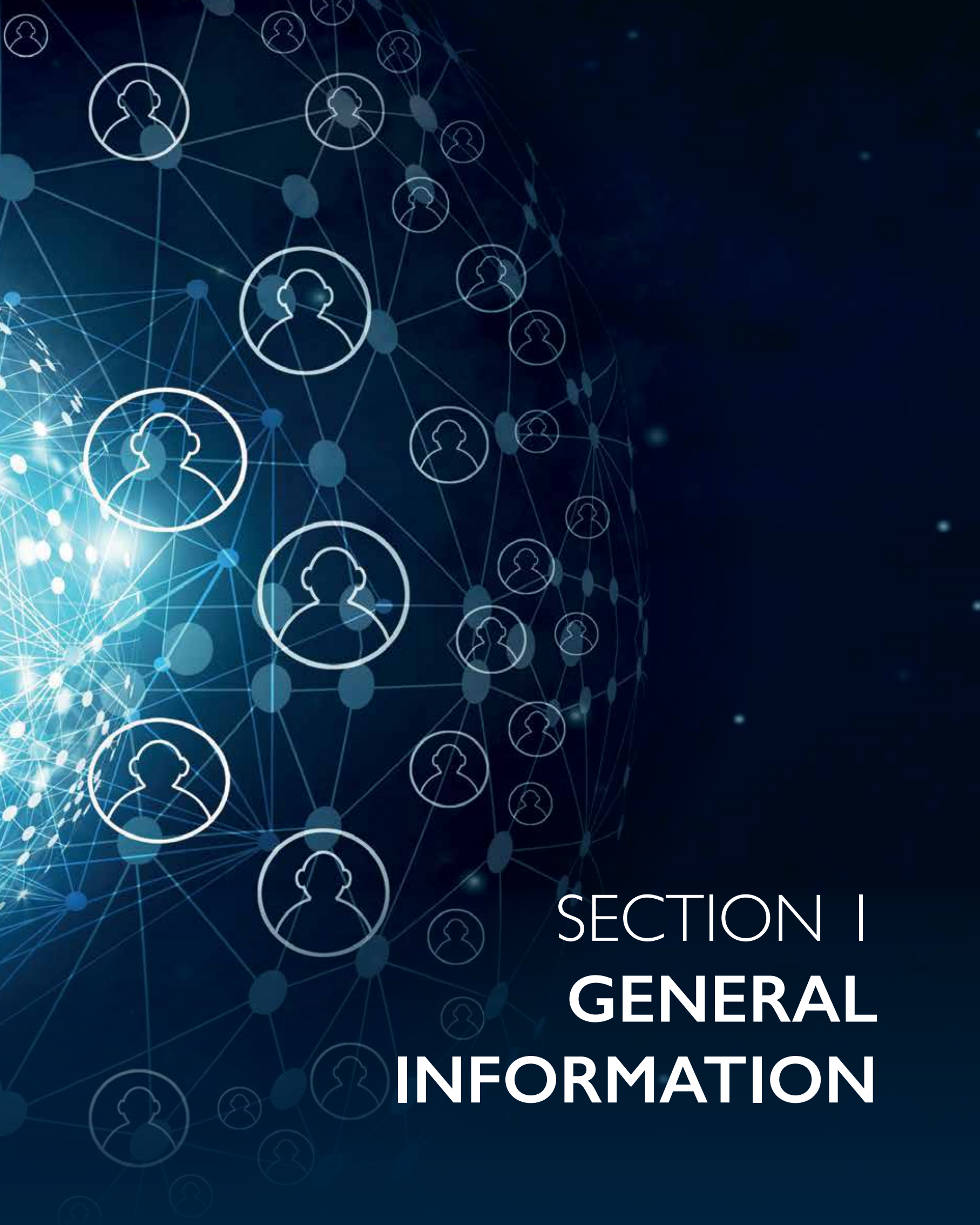
SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Mr Mondli Gungubele (MP), Minister in the Presidency

It is my pleasure to submit the 2021/22 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, 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 I
**GENERAL
INFORMATION**



I. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



“Agility and adaptability must be the hallmarks of Stats SA going forward”

George Bernard Shaw said, “It is the mark of a truly intelligent person to be moved by statistics.” Reliable and credible statistics are the key to the achievement of the goals of the National Development Plan (NDP). They are critical enablers in tracking the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by ensuring that no one is left behind. Statistics help us to know the people behind the numbers and we must recognize their needs – the needs of the millions of South Africans who still struggle daily with the challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Statistics South Africa has continued to perform and fulfil its function in our democracy as a pathfinder, even under these conditions of COVID-19, which affected its ability to go into the field and do face-to-face data collection. The enforced switch to telephonic collection led to a serious decline in response rates. An enormous amount of work and effort went into ensuring that the released estimates met the quality standards to ensure their reliability and credibility.

With the lifting of some COVID-19 restrictions, the organisation was able to return to the field in January 2022. It is hoped that the return to face-to-face data collection will positively impact response rates and that those, much like the GDP, which measures the economy, will eventually return to pre-COVID levels.

The year’s major focus was preparations for the 2022 Census, which went into the field in February 2022. A census is the biggest project any national statistics organisation can undertake, in which every effort is made to reach every single household living within the borders of South Africa, irrespective of their status. For many people, a census is the only time that government reaches directly into their homes to ask them questions about their wellbeing and surroundings.

A census is also the only source of data at the lowest geographic level of human settlement, and as such, it is vital for planning at all levels of society. For this reason, I, together with Deputy Ministers Thembi Siweya and Pinky Kekana, undertook an intensive community outreach campaign in the lead-up to the State of the Nation Address. We visited several communities over this period to enlighten and encourage their participation in the census. Agility and adaptability must be the hallmarks of Stats SA going forward. This was the first digital census conducted in the country and the first to use multiple modes of data collection, where households were given the option to complete the questionnaire with the assistance of a fieldworker either face-to-face or telephonically or by themselves via the web. The 2022 Census provides a blueprint for multi-modal data collection to be implemented across the organisation.

COVID-19 and the July 2021 riots impacted the conducting of the Census 2022 pilot, the dress rehearsal for the main Census, which meant that the test could not be conducted in two of the bigger provinces, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. This impact was felt on Census night, 2 February 2022, when system failures resulted in enumeration being unable to be done efficiently. The organisation reacted swiftly, and the necessary systems changes were made to ensure that fieldwork could continue. Statistics South Africa's staff members had to contend with floods in KwaZulu-Natal during census fieldwork, sometimes navigating through dangerous terrains to ensure our country has the necessary information.

Statistics South Africa has been leading the process of legislative reform for our entire system of national statistics. Changes to the statistical legislation will enable Stats SA to achieve its vision of "improving lives through data ecosystems" by reconfiguring and coordinating the statistical system within the evolving data ecosystem. The proposed changes to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) have been finalised and should be submitted to Cabinet in the next financial year.

Despite the challenges brought on by COVID-19 and the budget cuts inherent to national austerity measures, which impacted the organisation's ability to fill critical posts, Stats SA delivered 89,5% of its performance targets. I wish to thank the Statistician-General, Mr Risenga Maluleke, for his leadership over this difficult time and Stats SA staff for their tireless dedication to producing the statistics we can use to improve the lives of all who live in South Africa. Let me extend my gratitude to the South African Statistics Council, under the leadership of Prof. David Everatt, for their sterling work in safeguarding and promoting official statistics. Let me also thank the Deputy Minister in the Presidency, Ms Thembi Siweya, for assisting me with the political oversight of Statistics South Africa.

In this context, I present the 2021/22 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.



Mr Mondli Gungubele, MP
Minister in the Presidency

2. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE STATISTICS COUNCIL



“Rebuilding trust with the population is key if our statistics are to remain at the required standard”

The South African Statistics Council (henceforth ‘Council’) is an autonomous body of academics, professionals, industry experts and others, created under the Statistics Act. We are an independent advisory body. Our mandate is to safeguard official statistics in the national statistics system and in so doing, provide a critically engaged voice and help Stats SA keep pushing for excellence; as well as signing off on official statistics.

As we emerge (hopefully) from the ravages and tragedies of COVID-19, Stats SA is able to get fieldworkers back into the field, knocking on doors, talking to people. This simple fact should never be under-estimated: if lockdown taught us anything, it is our current limits to ‘big data harvesting’ as well as the population’s frustration with online data gathering. This was reflected in the sharply increased refusal rates. Rebuilding trust with the population is key if our statistics are to remain at the required standard. At the same time, maturing online and big data systems must be a priority – COVID-19 may be waning, but we can assume another pathogen is waxing, and we need to be ready.

Given the massive damage wrought by the pandemic, it is positive to note the significant milestones achieved in what turned out to be a very busy year. Most of Stats SA work for 2022 was dominated by Census 2022, and while this is natural, the year saw work on inflation, national accounts, pushing for legislative reform, and much more.

The year was made a lot easier when the budget was announced, and Stats SA was given funds to roll out the Income and Expenditure Survey, an absolute key item in our armoury but unfunded since its last outing (now out of date). Taken with the ability to start filling vacancies, the mood seems to be shifting from an institution on the back foot to one that is ready to meet the needs of South Africans into the future.



Professor David Everatt

Chairperson, South African Statistics Council

3. ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REVIEW



“On behalf of the leadership of Stats SA, I want to thank all those who live within the borders of South Africa who participated in the census”

The 2021/22 financial year brings to mind that old cliché by Charles Dickens in his novel, *A Tale of Two Cities*, “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times.” National statistics offices across the world, including Stats SA, were confronted with unprecedented challenges that were daunting and yet, at the same time, offered untold innovative possibilities in the way statistics are produced and disseminated. The story that our data tells during this financial year is certainly not a good one as both jobs and tourism continued to suffer the effects of COVID-19. This story is true for economies across the world. Yet we had to continue making the numbers available in whatever reality presented itself.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic stretched the business operating model of the organisation to its limits and forced us to innovate at great speed and in real time. It is common cause that our operating environment is critical for the production of statistics that are both credible and fit for purpose and I am delighted to report that we have crossed the Rubicon and adopted a multi-modal data collection method, which pushed data production into a new frontier that will serve the data ecosystem for years to come.

South Africa continues to show all the features of an emerging economy, at the same time it continues to grapple with challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality – phenomena that have been echoed nationally over a period of time. These phenomena are the backdrop against which we embrace the 4th Industrial Revolution and organise ourselves as we adapt a number of our processes in the statistical value chain to ensure that we remain relevant within the South African context. The COVID-19 environment propelled us to implement our innovation intent of our strategy a lot earlier than we had planned. The new technologies that we embraced included web-based surveys (CAWI) and telephonic interviews (CATI). These innovations impacted on the response rates of some of our household-based surveys and resulted in delays in the publishing of some of our social statistics as we undertook the necessary checks and balances to ensure that the data we released was of an acceptable quality.

Notwithstanding these challenges as well as the almost insurmountable challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, we continue to produce and publish statistics for evidence-based decision-making. During the 2021/22 financial year, 276 releases (99%) scheduled in the work programme were published, which provided statistical information on the economy, population dynamics, labour markets, crime and poverty levels in the country. Other key achievements during the year included publishing releases on rebased and benchmarked estimates of the gross domestic product, a reweighted consumer price index, and the Financial Census of Municipalities time-series from 2006.

Statistics South Africa, together with other partners, continues to play an important role in the production of environmental statistics. Four months after the release of the national strategy for the production of natural capital accounts, Statistics South Africa and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) released a document on protected areas in South Africa. Drawing on data from the South African Protected Area Database (SAPAD), the report explores how protected areas have grown and shifted over the last 120 years.

Census 2022 was South Africa's fourth population count since the dawn of democracy. Census data is instrumental in providing an inestimable numerical picture of the country and is one of the few data sources for information at the lowest geographic level, and the only source of small-area data. It is through census taking that we entrench evidence-based decision-making in the development agenda of our country. Census 2022 was the country's first digital census, which gave respondents options to complete the census questionnaire with or without the assistance of a fieldworker, and further improved the organisation's capability for a complete count of the nation.

This census was, however, confronted by enormous challenges. Within the ICT space we encountered systemic network problems and we immediately shifted to the cloud environment in an effort to respond to the flood of data once the census taking commenced. We were never going to be spared from the ravages of the COVID-19 pandemic and the logistical challenges, primarily around the availability of vehicles for hire, caused unforeseen delays. In any project of this magnitude, there would always be threats that are beyond our control in the external environment. In addition, we experienced huge recruitment challenges. Fieldworkers could not be recruited in some local areas – largely due to the technological divide in the country – which led to reduced feet on the ground. High-walled areas posed serious accessibility challenges and a decision was taken at the end of February to extend the Census project to ensure complete enumeration of the population.

For a while now, national statisticians and the global statistical fraternity have been seized with ensuring that evidence-based decision-making continues to be important. In this long battle for relevance, what is demanded of each of us is nothing short of a lifelong dedication in advocating for the use of official statistics as a public good. Our singular historic mission, beyond collecting and disseminating statistics, is to establish a national statistics system where all spheres of government, civil society, experts and general users make use of quality data and statistics to inform decisions.

The global statistics fraternity including statisticians on the African continent has met through various forums. Discussions at a global level focused on the new world of measurement beyond COVID-19, a world of unstructured data that will require that we use innovative methods to graduate these data sets to where they enhance data ecosystems and pass statistical muster. These new methods, data sources and skills set, enabled through technology, depicts the future of national statistics offices all over the world.

Once again, we are proud to report that we have received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General of South Africa. As an organisation, we have achieved 89,5% of the targets set out in the annual Work Programme. This achievement came with its fair share of challenges in the form of a high vacancy rate, funding constraints and the occasional closure of Stats SA's offices due to COVID-19 and protest action in the Salvokop community.

In the 2022/23 financial year we will focus on the filling of critical posts, driving legislative reform with the amendment of the Statistics Act, conducting the Census 2022 Post-enumeration Survey and an Income and Expenditure Survey. As a trusted partner and leader in the data ecosystem we are eager to return to full operations and continue to disseminate our data to our partners in the policymaking space, civil society, expert users, and business.

As an organisation, we embraced the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions and returning to the office. Vaccination not only saves lives, it also helps our economy rebound by allowing us to open up more sectors. As a national statistics office, we have a vested interest in supporting vaccination campaigns that seek to ensure wide vaccination coverage of the population. This would ensure a far better state for us to conduct our surveys in a country where a significant majority has taken the jab.

As we move into the new 2022/23 financial year, let us not forget that what we do serves to make the most vulnerable in our society visible. Let us continue to work with dedication to tell their stories through the data we collect.

On behalf of the leadership of Stats SA, I want to thank all those who live within the borders of South Africa who participated in the census. Special thanks to every staff member and fieldworker who spent sleepless nights and worked over weekends to get us to the finishing line; in particular, the leadership of the provinces, districts, and each and every one who's blood, sweat and tears contributed significantly to the Census 2022 project.

A special thank you to Minister in the Presidency, Mr Mondli Gungubele, and the Deputy Minister in the Presidency, Ms Thembi Siweya, for their support and guidance. Let me thank the South African Statistics Council, chaired by Prof. David Everatt, for their tenacity in safeguarding and promoting official statistics. Let me also thank the Statistics South Africa Audit Committee, under the chairpersonship of Ms René van Wyk, for holding us accountable to good governance practices.



Risenga Maluleke

Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa



4. MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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

I. Overview of the operations of Statistics South Africa

The four overriding priorities for South Africa in 2021 as stated by the President, Cyril Ramaphosa, in his SONA 2021 are:

'First, we must defeat the coronavirus pandemic. Second, we must accelerate our economic recovery.

Third, we must implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth. And finally, we must fight corruption and strengthen the State.'

The COVID-19 pandemic has created an unprecedented and urgent demand for data and statistics in all aspects of life. Data has become a major resource globally, offering enormous opportunities for citizens, businesses and governments to make better-informed decisions. The world now increasingly relies on data to create new knowledge and insights, to better understand the past, the current and predict the future.

Statistics are a vital source of evidence as it provides 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.

The pandemic has posed many challenges to the ability of national statistics offices globally to run key statistical programmes and to produce and disseminate the data needed by policy and decision-makers. It is a critical time for the statistical profession to transform itself and to embrace and lead in a data-centric world. Either we flourish by embracing and leading the data ecosystem, or we become irrelevant. To thrive in the long term, we must redefine, broaden, and transform the landscape of statistics in the country. We must evolve and grow to be the transdisciplinary science that collects and extracts useful information from data and enable our users to make the right informed decisions.

In the 2021/22 Work Programme, our focus was on investing in the building blocks to create an agile operating model to deliver quality national indicators, as we strengthened strategic partnerships in the data ecosystem. We planned to drive legislative reform through the amendment of the Statistics Act, and we set out a bold transformation and change agenda to guide our transition into the data ecosystem. As we acknowledged the time of difficulty, we also acknowledged a time of great opportunity, and understood that the task ahead of us required a culture of innovation, agility and collective leadership that embraced change and diversity in thought and practice.

Strategic priorities and challenges for 2021/22:

Impact of COVID-19: COVID-19 has disrupted the business operating model of Stats SA with the commencement of the new strategic direction in 2020/21. Field operations for household surveys and the CPI were halted in April 2020 and staff were forced to work from home. During this difficult and unprecedented time, innovative methodologies and solutions were introduced to overcome some of these challenges. The modernisation programme had to be fast-tracked in line with the strategic intent of the organisation over the 5-year period. Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI) has been

introduced in household surveys as fieldworkers could not make physical visits to households, which had a negative impact on the response rates and ultimately on the release of household surveys. Stats SA's budget was reduced by National Treasury as part of the call to fund national COVID-19 priorities. During the first two financial years, the organisation digitised five business processes and this initiative will continue to be a priority in this planning cycle.

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.

Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Act. The amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) has been submitted to all legislative structures and is due for submission to Cabinet. The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms, to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system, and to create a state-wide statistical service. Progress to date includes confirmation that the proposed Stats Act and Stats SA operations are in full compliance with the eight conditions of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) as the organisation fully complies with the conditions for lawful processing of personal information, and official certification by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor. It is envisaged that the Amendment Bill will be submitted to Cabinet in the 2022/23 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.

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. We have published 98% of our planned releases during the year. Two additional releases on the status of women's health in South Africa and measuring food security in SA were also produced.

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.*

During 2020/21, the household surveys programme was affected by disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Fieldwork using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (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 were not fully tested, the advent of COVID-19 has brought forward the digitalisation programme of Stats SA.

Stats SA has embarked on a project to institutionalise an end-to-end enterprise architecture. To date, the business and information architectures have been developed. The enterprise architecture will enable the alignment and integration of technology and systems to the business and information objectives of the organisation.

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.*

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 2020/21. The implementation of the new structure was completed in 2021/22 with the placement of the remaining affected staff members. The filling of all critical posts was hampered with budget cuts in 2021/22. Additional fund allocation has been received in the 2022 ENE allocation, which will allow Stats SA to fill critical vacancies and at the same time address employment equity targets. The organisation is in the process of developing a skills development strategy that aims to guide future skills development requirements.

Stats SA embarked on a comprehensive reprioritisation process to identify possible savings across the organisation. This exercise resulted in the reprioritisation of funds towards key strategic priorities, including investments in technology infrastructure.

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.*

The IIF has been reviewed and updated with new indicators as published by various international and national bodies. The organisation is currently investigating the inclusion of the District Development Model (DDM) indicators in the IIF. 44% of data sources comply with statistical principles and standards. To this end, Stats SA developed a SASQAF self-assessment portal to allow producers of statistics to assess their own quality before submission for independent certification. This portal will be rolled out to key partners in the national statistics system.

Conducting Census 2022: *Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical survey any country and national statistics agency can undertake. Census 2022 was to be the first multi-mode digital census in the history of the census that Stats SA conducted during 2021/22.*

All over the world, national statistics offices have experienced challenges with census operations and Stats SA is no exception. Against all odds, the Census 2022 commenced on 2 February 2022 using a multi-mode approach for data collection consisting of face-to-face interviewing via Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI); online – Computer-Assisted Web Interview (CAWI); and telephonic – Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI). Over 100 000 supervisors and field staff were deployed to the field. The organisation faced serious challenges with recruitment and logistics including the availability of rental vehicles in the country due to the impact of COVID-19, which resulted in delays in the downstream processes. Stats SA has taken a decision to extend the Census project in order to complete enumeration of the country's population. Data collection activities will be wrapped-up in May 2022 and will be followed by the conducting of the Post-enumeration Survey. The results of Census 2022 will be published in the 2023/24 financial year.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	820	827	(7)	831	827	4
Interest, dividends and rent on land	75	112	(37)	85	302	(217)
Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	95	8 445	(8 350)	280	1 229	(949)
Total	990	9 384	(8 394)	1 196	2 359	(1 163)

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 over-collection of revenue in the *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets* is due to an unforeseen increase 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 and corrective transactions from the previous financial year's expenditure exceeding the projected amounts.

2.2 Programme expenditure

Programme name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	728 182	690 922	37 260	714 607	708 534	6 073
2. Economic Statistics	285 291	281 760	3 531	264 656	263 580	1 076
3. Population and Social Statistics	153 476	131 450	22 026	112 139	111 648	491
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	141 236	131 639	9 597	132 218	130 554	1 664
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	312 726	291 168	21 558	301 297	285 928	15 369
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226
7. South African National Statistics System	37 942	26 489	11 453	28 742	27 382	1 360
Total	4 931 640	4 648 315	283 325	3 131 573	2 691 314	440 259

Programme 1: Administration spent R690,922 million, which represents 94,9% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R281,760 million, which represents 98,8% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R131,450 million, which represents 85,6% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure spent R131,639 million, which represents 93,2% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R291,168 million, which represents 93,1% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination spent R3,095 billion, which represents 94,6% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System spent R26,489 million, which represents 69,8% of the allocated budget.

The department's adjusted budget allocation for the 2021/22 financial year activities was R4,932 billion. Included in the allocation is R2,530 billion earmarked for the Census 2022 Main. Departmental actual expenditure as at 31 March 2022 amounted to R4,648 billion, representing 94,3% of the total allocated budget.

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 R23,549 million, mainly on compensation of employees due to insufficient budget allocation. Savings were transferred from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray the overspending.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The programme exceeded its allocation by R19,554 million, mainly on compensation of employees due to the placement of excess staff from household surveys as a result of the digitalisation of data collection in the department. Savings were transferred from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray the overspending.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme exceeded its allocation by R14,706 million, mainly on compensation of employees due to the placement of excess staff from household surveys as a result of the digitalisation of data collection in the department. Funds were transferred from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray the overspending.

Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure): The programme overspent on compensation of employees and underspent on goods and services. Funds amounting to R2,034 million were transferred from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) to defray overspending on compensation of employees. Savings amounting to R2,034 million were transferred from Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) to Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray overspending on goods and services.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): The programme exceeded its allocation by R2,871 million, mainly on compensation of employees due to insufficient budget allocation. Savings were transferred from Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray the overspending.

Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees due to the placement of excess staff from household surveys as a result of the digitalisation of data collection in the department and challenges encountered with the recruitment of census contract staff. Funds amounting to R60,680 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration), Programme 2 (Economic Statistics), Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics), Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) and Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending on compensation of employees.

Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System): There were no virements applied to this programme, however, funds were shifted within the programme.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to defray the overspending in Administration, Economic Statistics, Population and Social Statistics, Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure, and Statistical Support and Informatics. The overspending relates mainly to compensation of employees due to the placement of excess staff from household surveys as a result of the digitalisation of data collection in the department.

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 96 fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases to the value of R12,541 million. Three (3) new cases amounting to R1,197 million were registered. There were no cases condoned during the financial year. There are 96 registered cases to the value of R13,732 million still under investigation and three (3) credit notes to the value of R3 thousand were received. The fruitless and wasteful expenditure closing balance amounts to R13,735 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 R215,084 million. During the year, 4 new cases of non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts and 6 new cases of non-compliance with human resources requirements were registered, to the value of R235,467 million and R67 thousand, respectively. One (1) case amounting to R14 thousand was condoned during the financial year. After investigations it was discovered that two (2) cases amounting to R103 thousand were not irregular expenditure. The irregular expenditure register closed with 31 cases to the value of R415,789 million. The irregular expenditure register was adjusted with a R88,730 million prior period error relating to the 2020/21 financial year.

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 over expenditure 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 and 2021/22 financial years.

3. FUTURE PLANS OF STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

The key priorities for 2022/23 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Sustaining the quality of national indicators
- Driving a transformation and change agenda
- Conducting an Income and Expenditure Survey
- Delivering the results of Census 2022 to the nation

4. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The department entered into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Dipalopalo 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 Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd with monthly monitoring of contract performance. A total of R274,788 million has been paid to Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd in respect of unitary fees in 2021/22.

5. DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

Not applicable.

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 2021/22.

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. GIFTS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED IN KIND FROM NON-RELATED PARTIES

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

9. 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 R78,597 million.

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.

10. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

None

II. OTHER

II.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 1 220 damages and losses cases to the value of R7,439 million emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 235 new cases to the value of R3,788 million were registered during the year. At the end of the financial year, 230 cases to the value of R9,188 million were written off against the damages and losses account. Three (3) debts to the value of R21,4 thousand were recovered and two credit notes to the value of R32 thousand were received. The damages and losses account closed with a balance of 213 cases to the value of R9,989 million.

II.2 Inter-departmental projects/contract work

II.2.1 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) has entered into an agreement with Stats SA to convert birth and birth amended forms, together with other supporting documents, into electronic format.

An advance of R17,670 million was received during this financial year. As at 31 March 2022 expenditure totalling R3,618 million has been recorded resulting in an available budget of R14,052 million.

II.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. Following the NHTS release, the NHTS provincial reports will be prepared and these will make a valuable contribution towards shaping policy.

A balance of R25,974 million was brought forward from the 2020/21 financial year. An amount of R2 thousand has been spent as at 31 March 2022. Credit notes received and corrections to previous financial years' expenditure of R49 thousand were credited to the project, resulting in an available budget of R26,021 million.

II.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.

Final expenditure of R481 thousand was recorded and after an amount of R719 thousand for damages to vehicles was retained, unspent funds of R1,196 million were returned to the DAFF during February 2022.

After the finalisation of investigations, any damages that have been approved will be written off from the retained balance at the end of March 2022.

11.2.4 Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey (MEBS)

Stats SA 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 MDEDT has reviewed and accepted the final report. Activities for the handover of the report have started and are expected to be finalised by the end of the financial year.

A balance of R59 thousand was brought forward from the 2020/21 financial year. An amount of R5 thousand has been spent as at 31 March 2022, resulting in an available budget of R54 thousand.

12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation to both the Statistics Council for safeguarding and protecting official statistics in the country, and the Audit Committee for their governance oversight role in Stats SA.

13. APPROVAL

The annual financial statements set out on pages 152 to 222 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 2022.

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.



VISION

Improving lives through data ecosystems



MISSION

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

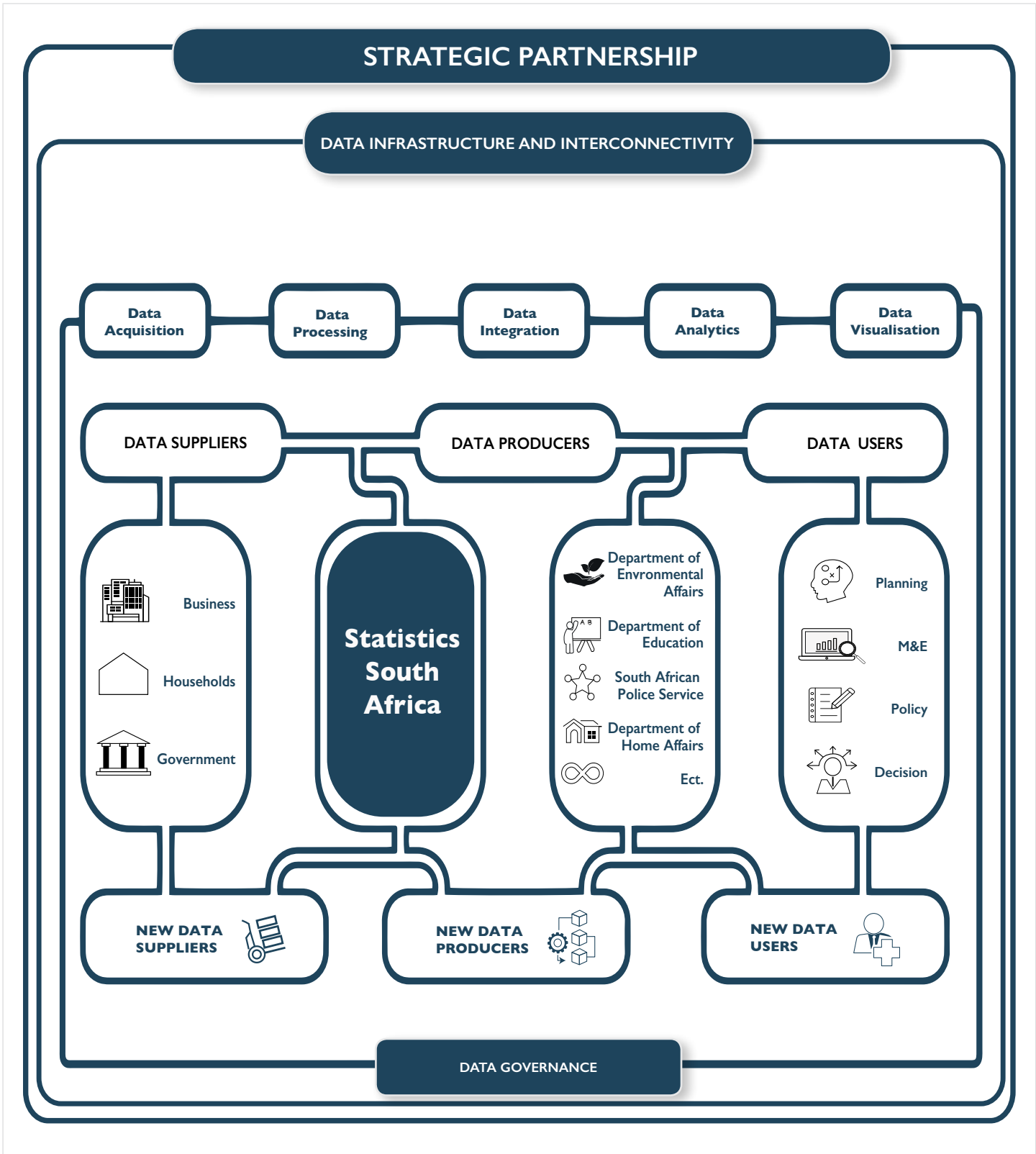


VALUES

- Integrity
- Empowering partnerships
- Service excellence

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)

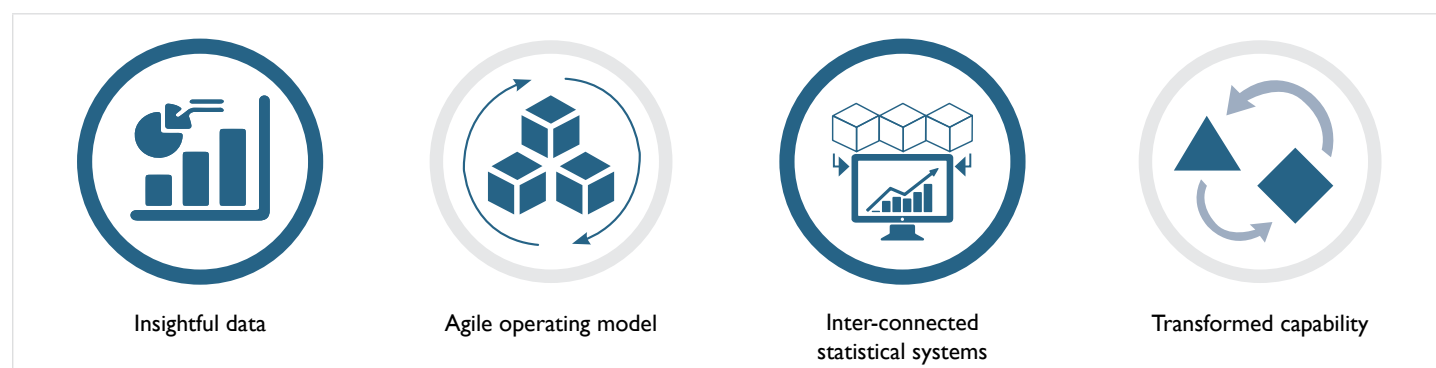
Our vision will be realised if policy and development programmes are underpinned by a vibrant data ecosystem that provides information and insights for evidence-based decisions.

Strategic impact

The impact of the strategy is evidence-based decisions that promote citizenry and inform 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.

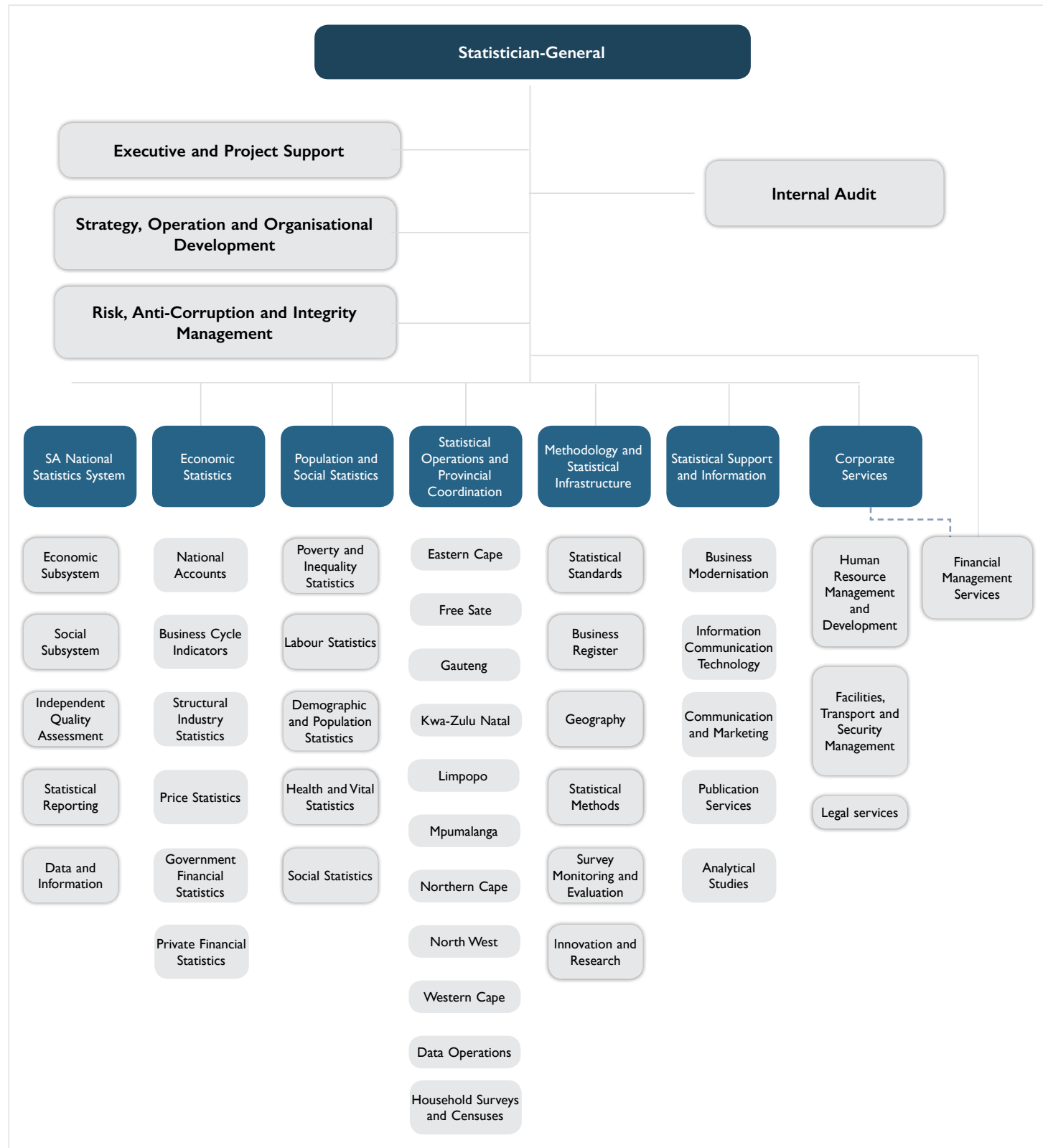
Agile operating model – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

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

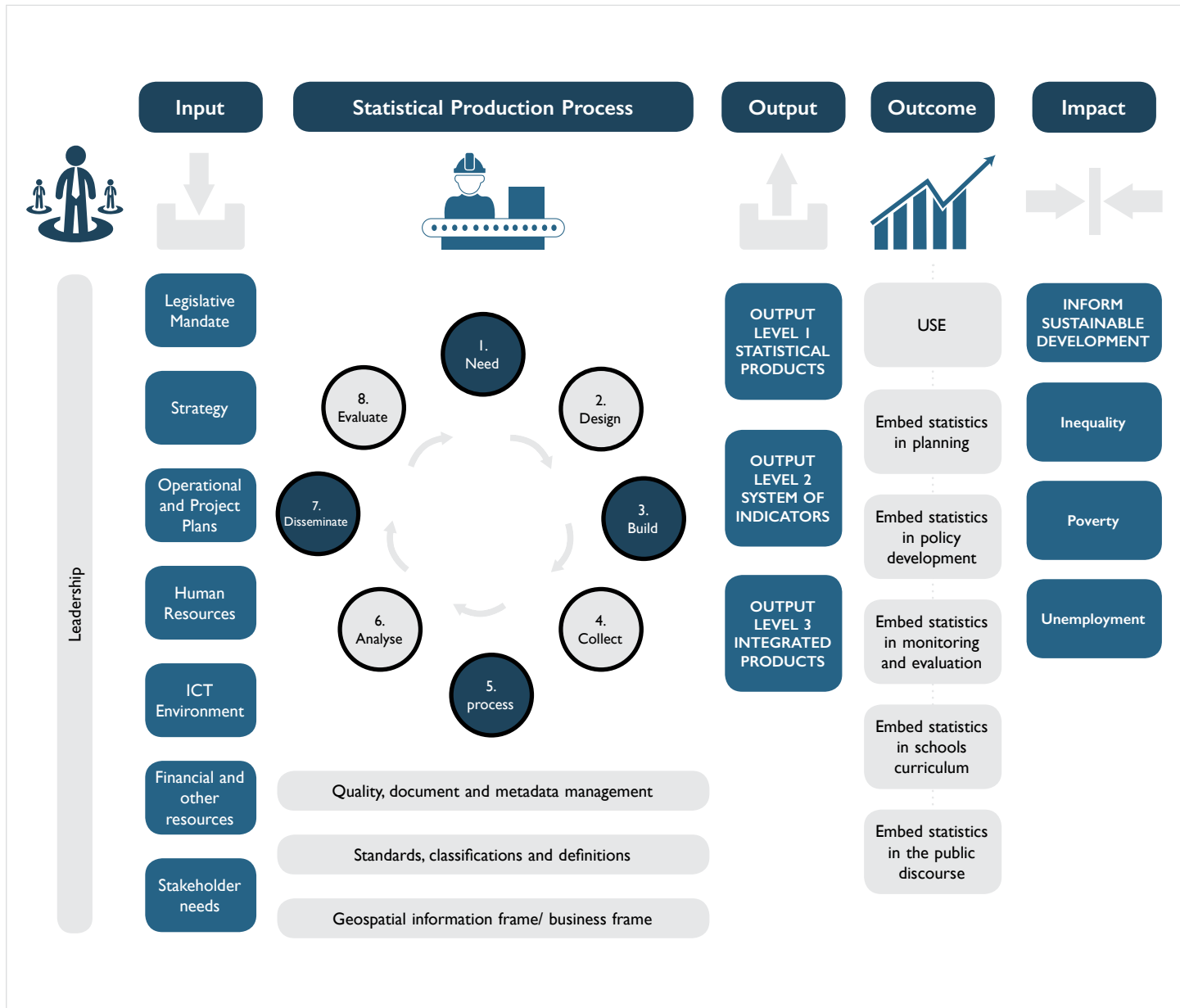
Transformed capability – The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

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 Y Mpetsheni

Acting DDG: South African
National Statistics System



Mr J de Beer

DDG: Economic Statistics



Ms N Shabalala

Acting DDG: Population and
Social Statistics



Ms N Makhatha

DDG: Methodology and
Statistical Infrastructure



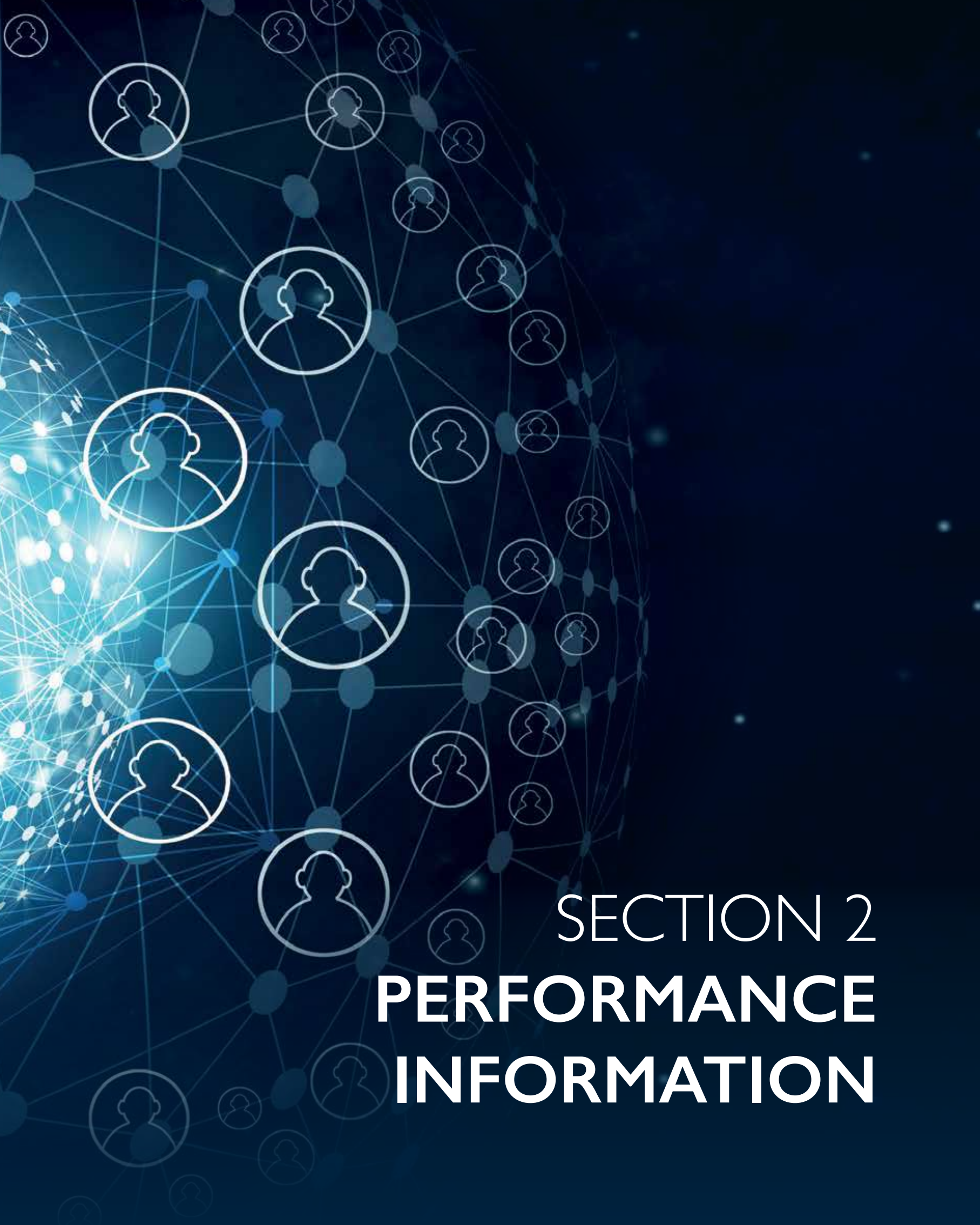
Mr A Jenneker

DDG: Statistical Operations
and Provincial Coordination



Mr C Molongoana

Acting DDG: Statistical Support
and Informatics



SECTION 2

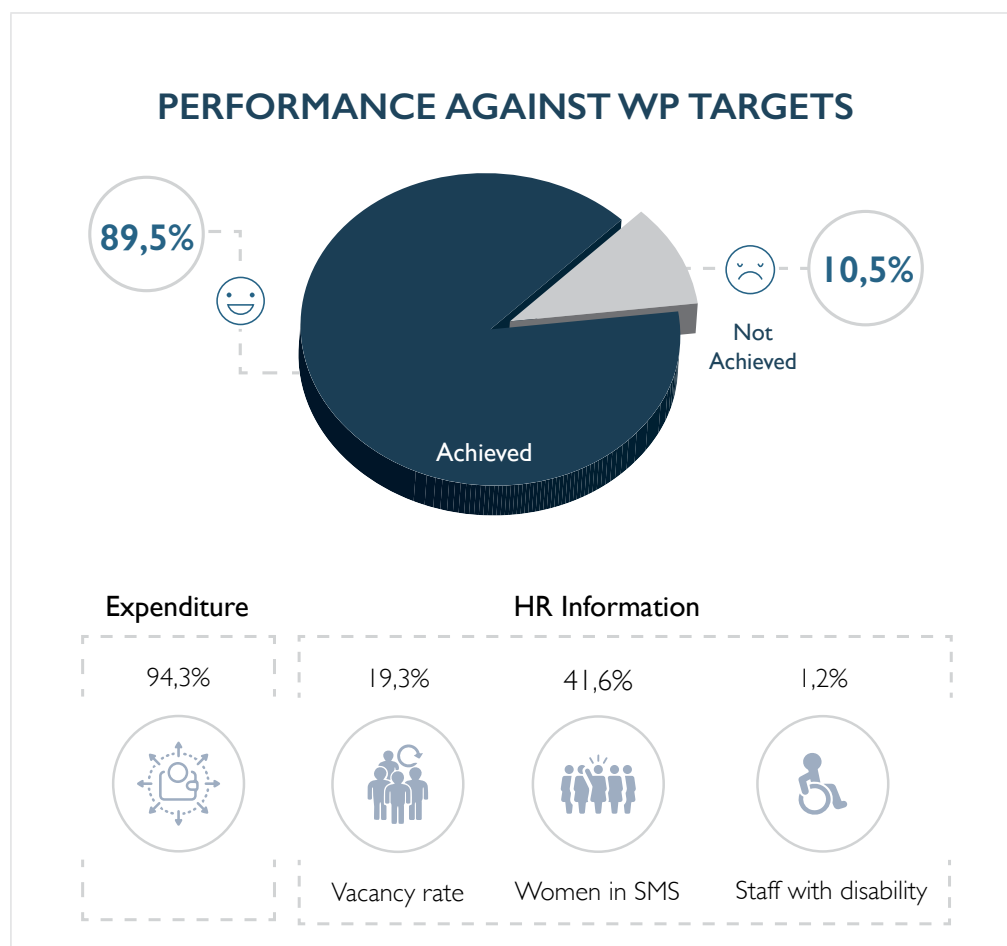
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Refer to paragraphs 15-22 of the Auditor-General's report on pages 147 to 148.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Stats SA achieved 89,5% of its targets scheduled in the 2021/22 Work Programme. 76,6% of targets were achieved as scheduled; 3,5% were achieved earlier than scheduled; 9,4% were achieved later than scheduled and 10,5% of targets were not achieved.



2.1 Service delivery environment

The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) is a regulatory requirement in terms of the Public Service Regulations (PSR) 2016. It provides a focused approach to service delivery improvement for targeted services or products that are identified through the User Satisfaction Survey (USS) or other stakeholder consultation platforms. Stats SA's previous SDIP focused on the digitalisation of the statistical value chain (SVC) for household operations. The main aim of this project was to ensure that household operations are technology driven as at end of the financial year 2020/2021, as outlined in the 5-year strategic plan.

The Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) issued a circular during March 2021 indicating that 2021/22 will be treated as a gap year for Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIP) in all departments. During the year 2021/22, departments were directed to focus on the institutionalisation of the following in order to create a solid foundation for the SDIP:

- A structured and well-managed compliments and complaints management system; and
- Business process mapping and management, service standards and the service charter for organisations.

The gap year also afforded the DPSA an opportunity to review the current SDIP value chain and align it to the Strategic Planning and Annual Performance Framework of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), as well as including some response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2020/21–2024/25 Strategic Plan captures Stats SA's mission as follows: ***'To transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, partnerships and innovation.'*** To achieve the mission, the organisation adopted a bi-modal approach to delineate between change and transformation initiatives during implementation of the strategy. Change focuses on improving inefficiencies in the current processes and systems, while transformation allows the organisation to take some risks, offering an explorative environment that encourages innovation among staff members.

Stats SA's mission requires an agile operating model, including capable people that can deliver insightful data to South African citizens, to ensure better decisions that can transform people's lives are made. The directive from the DPSA is aligned with this mission, as it assists the organisation to establish a strong foundation for efficient business processes that respond timeously to citizens'.

2.2 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

Service delivery improvements are mainly informed by inputs from citizens that are collected through a User Satisfaction Survey (USS) that is conducted annually as well as focus stakeholder consultation groups and media perception results, among others. The USS is used to measure the overall citizen's satisfaction about the organisation. The survey focuses on the statistical products/services, various platforms used to access statistics and statisticians/officials, the Stats SA brand (trust, credibility, professionalism, and independence) and the way in which Stats SA engages its stakeholders. The USS could not be conducted as planned during 2021/22 due to census activities. The survey will be conducted in the 2022/23 financial year.

An assessment of the compliments and complaints, and business process management functions was conducted in 2021/22 and is summarised below:

2.2.1 Compliments and complaints management

Stats SA receives complaints through the website or through the User Information Services (UIS) by email, telephone, and social media or in person at any of our offices nationally. Some of these complaints are captured electronically on the CRM system, while others are not recorded.

During 2021/22, an assessment of the current complaints and compliments management system was conducted and revealed that there are various channels through which the organisation receives compliments and complaints from South African citizens. The challenge with the current system is that these complaints and compliments are not captured nor coordinated centrally.

The Advocacy and Dissemination Chief Directorate have registered a project on Stats SA complaints and compliments management system. The project will commence by mapping the AS-IS processes, followed with the TO-BE processes, and then deployment of relevant tools to ensure that all complaints and compliments that are received are captured and attended to timeously.

2.2.2 Business Process Management

Business process mapping and management was identified as one of the organisational top ten priorities during 2021/22. The project commenced with a number of stakeholder consultations to determine the level of BPM adoption in the organisation. A Business Process Management (BPM) framework aligned to the Operations Management Framework (OMF) from DPSA was developed and approved by EXCO. To facilitate implementation of the framework, a BPM strategy, implementation plan and BPM policy were drafted. These were piloted in two business areas: the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Chief Directorate and Household Mixed-Mode project. The AS-IS and TO-BE processes for the two business areas were mapped, standardisation against the United Nations Statistical Business Process Model (UN GSBPM) was done, and both quality and performance measures were captured for various sub-processes.

BPM activities to date have proven to be beneficial, as they facilitate cross-pollination and standardisation across chief directorates/branches. It also encourages personnel to be innovative and provide them with opportunities to benchmark their methods with leading NSOs globally. Directorates were given the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) templates and training was also conducted on how to compile them for targeted sub-processes.

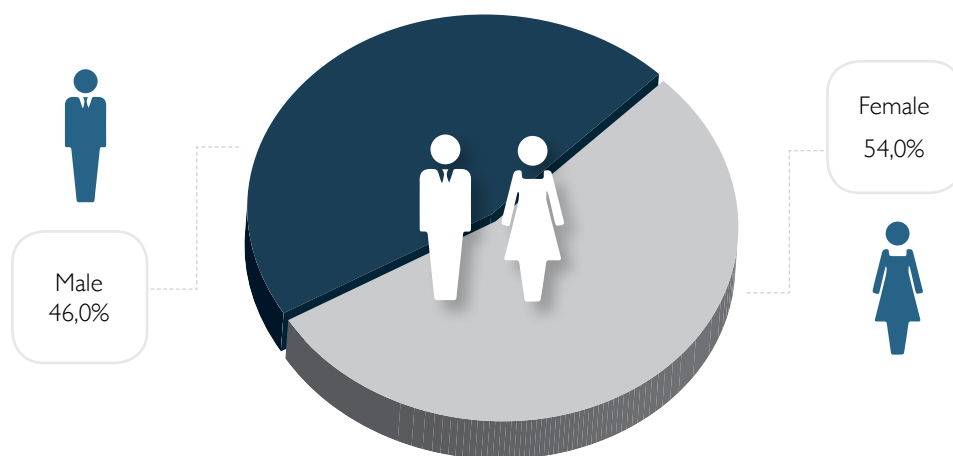
The Stats SA Service Standards and the Service Charter were reviewed and updated, and these are available on the Stats SA website.

2.3 Organisational environment

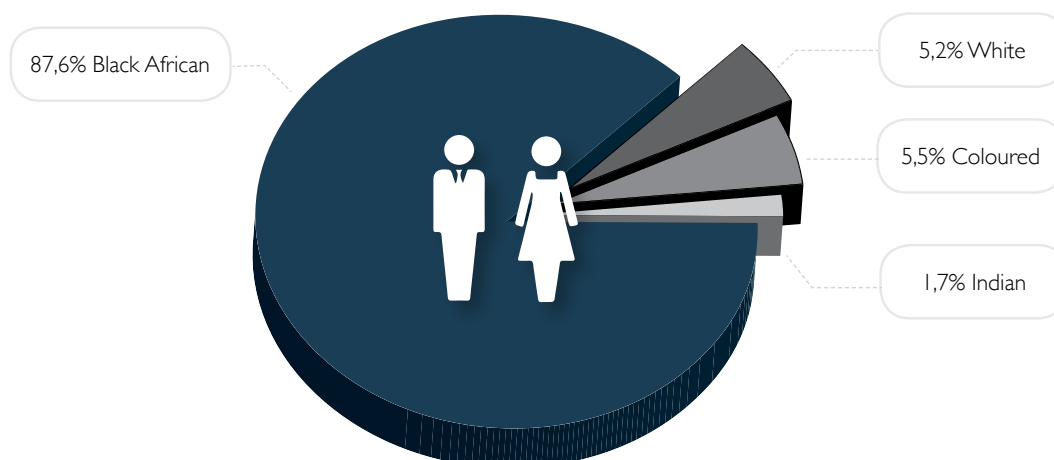
Stats SA has an establishment of 3 313 permanent posts of which 2 674 posts are filled consisting of 2 630 permanent staff members, 2 staff members on fixed-term contracts and 42 employees on short-term contracts (appointed against permanent posts).

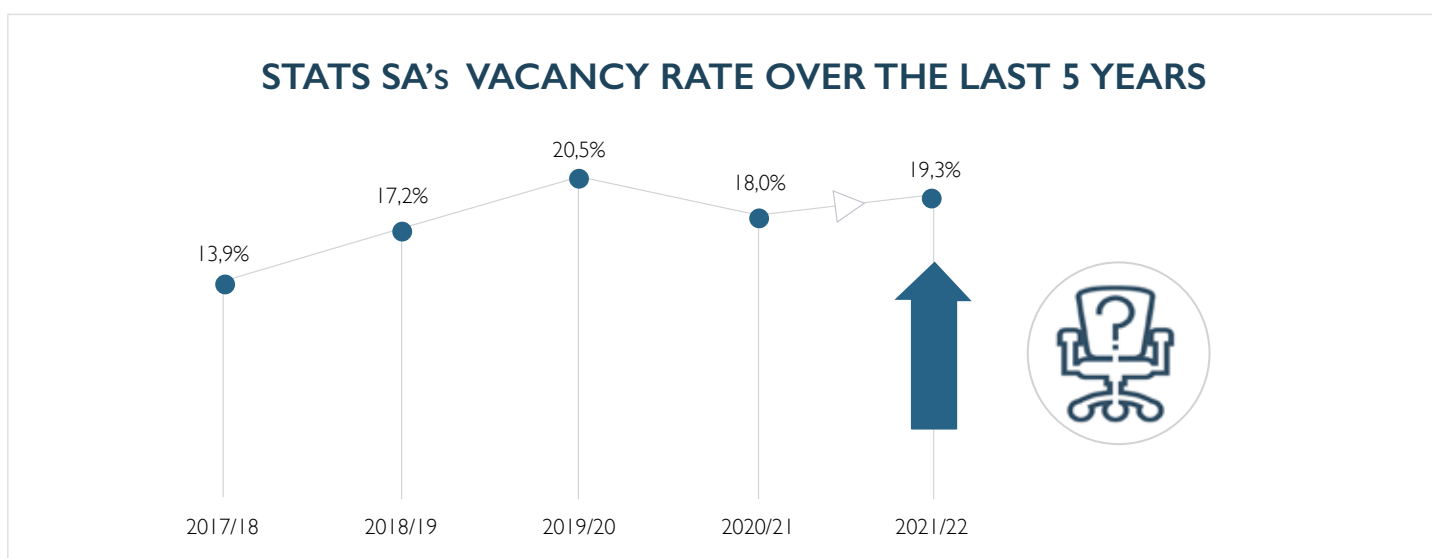
The permanent staff are comprised of 46,0% male and 54,0% female staff members. 87,6% of employees are black African, 5,5% are coloured, 5,2% are white and 1,7% are Indian. 75,2% of SMS posts are filled and consist of 58,4% males and 41,6% females. 1,2% of employees constitute staff members with disabilities. The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2022 was 19,3%.

FILLED POSTS PER GENDER: 31 MARCH 2022



FILLED POSTS PER RACE GROUP





Due to CoE budget cuts in excess of the filled positions in prior years, Stats SA could not fill any vacancies between October 2016 and March 2020. A baseline allocation was initially provided for in the 2020/21 financial year of R45 million to commence with the filling of 135 critical posts. Whilst the recruitment process was delayed due to the pandemic, the placement of non-SMS staff affected by the implementation of the new structure, and the Census Project, a total of 19 posts were filled by 31 March 2022. The implementation of the new structure was completed in 2021/22 with the placement of 482 affected staff members. The filling of critical posts, taking employment equity targets into consideration was hampered by budget cuts in 2021/22. Additional funds have been received in the 2022/23 ENE allocation which will allow Stats SA to fill critical vacancies and at the same time address employment equity targets.

The organisation received an unqualified audit opinion with matters of emphasis for the 2020/21 financial year. The matters of emphasis arose from two litigations that the department is the defendant in, and to underspending of voted funds in Programme 6, which occurred because of the postponement of the Census Project due to the impact of COVID-19.

The South African Statistics Council is an independent advisory body to the Minister and the Statistician-General, legislated through the Statistics Act, charged with the responsibility of protecting and safeguarding official statistics in the country. Professor David Everatt is the chairperson of the Statistics Council. He is supported by 17 members that represent the statistical interests of provinces, organs of state, business and research. Their work occurs across three main areas, with council members chairing and participating in Population/Social Statistics and Methodology, Strategy, and Economic Statistics committees. The Statistics Council was able to hold its three meetings as scheduled, via MS Teams. In addition, the Statistics Council held a special meeting to discuss the Census date, and Stats SA's readiness. Council continued their advisory work through virtual meetings on issues such as the Stats SA Work Programme, SANSS matters, and the effect of the lack of financial and human resources on the output of Stats SA.

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 of five external members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer and the Executive Authority. Details of membership and meetings are contained in Section 3 on governance.

2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

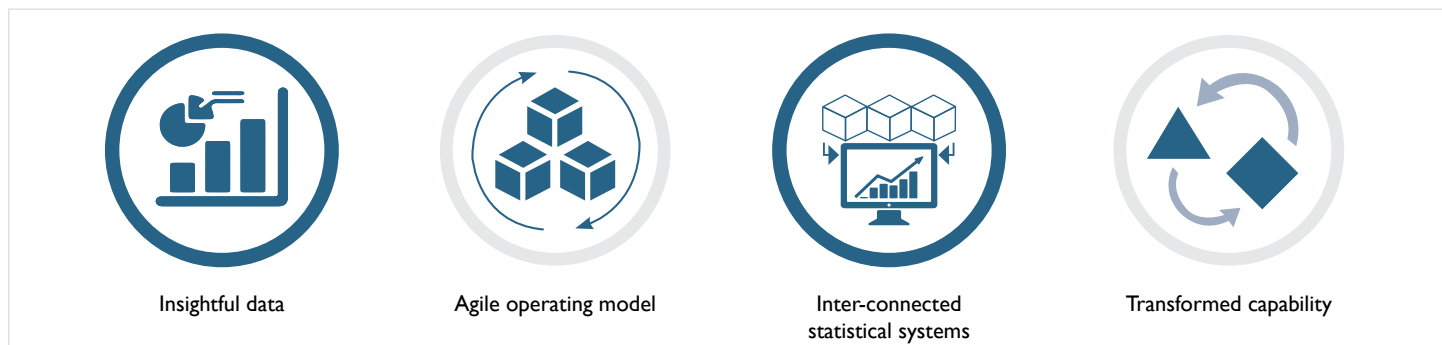
Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official 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 amongst organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

The statistics amendment bill was drafted in 2019/20 to drive statistical reform. Further engagements on the bill with relevant stakeholders, including the Information Regulator, have been concluded and the proposed changes to the Act have been finalised. The amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) has been submitted to all legislative structures and is due for submission to Cabinet. The bill was expected to be tabled in 2021/22, however, due to unforeseen circumstances, the tabling was delayed. The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms, to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system, and to create a state-wide statistical service. Other amendments include changing the execution of a population census from a 5-yearly to a 10-yearly cycle.

Rollout of the new bill is scheduled to take place over the medium term following the adoption of the Amendment Bill.

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. 273 of the 276 planned releases were published during the year, consisting of 228 releases on the economy, and 45 releases on population and social statistics.

Other key achievements include:

- Releasing the new rebased and benchmarked estimates of GDP;
- Publishing Financial Census of Municipalities time-series from 2006 for the first time;
- Compiling a Natural Capital Accounting Country Strategy in collaboration with key partners in the data ecosystem;
- Releasing the first ever accounts for Protected Areas;
- Publishing an additional release on the status of women's health in SA;
- Publishing an additional release on the state of food security in SA; and
- Publishing a reweighted CPI.

One of the objectives of the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) cluster in Stats SA is to ensure that the production of national statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles. To this end, clearance reports were compiled for the Department of Science and Technology (2019) Research and Development Survey and for the South African Police Service (SAPS) Crime statistics.

The online SASQAF self-assessment portal launched in 2020/21 was enhanced to enable producers of statistics to conduct self-assessments of 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.

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.

Stats SA embarked on a process to institutionalise business process management and improvement. To this end, a business process management framework was developed which included the adoption of the United Nations Generic Statistical Business Process Model (v5.1). During 2021/22, a BPM strategy, plan and policy was developed to guide the implementation of BPM in the organisation.

In line with Stats SA's strategic direction to modernise statistical processes, Consumer Price Index (CPI) field collection will move away from paper questionnaires towards electronic data collection from retail outlets using tablets. The change to electronic data collection will enhance the accuracy and timeliness of price data which will, in turn, strengthen confidence in the quality of the measures of consumer inflation. A software suite, which includes the mobile application as well as processing and management modules, has been developed and the Price Information by Mobile Application (PRIMA) pilot was conducted in Limpopo between October and November 2021, and further extended to February 2022 to resolve issues that surfaced during the pilot. Full implementation is scheduled for the 2022/23 financial year.

Stats SA's operating model continued to be disrupted as work in various areas was affected. The organisation embarked on designing new statistical methodologies in areas of data collection and intensified the development of systems and processes to respond to emerging needs. Technological inventions and new partnerships are also presenting vast opportunities. Agility and use of technology have never been more critical in leadership and have become the bedrock of the new normal. Innovations introduced during 2021 included multi-mode data collection for Census 2022, CATI data collection for the QLFS and other household surveys, the mapping of business process for the CPI, the updating of the geo-spatial frame in preparation for Census 2022, and the development and implementation of an electronic leave system.

The Census pilot was conducted in August 2021 where multi-mode data collection and systems and processes were tested. The main Census commenced in February 2022. Due to recruitment and logistical challenges, data collection was slower than expected and a decision was taken to extend the project into the 2022/23 financial year to ensure complete enumeration of the country's population.

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 provision for strengthening statistical coordination and the statistical system at large in the country, thereby creating an environment that facilitates collaboration and partnerships.

The increased need for collaboration between Stats SA, other organs of state and the private sector became evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, 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.

Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Act. The amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) has been submitted to all legislative structures and is due for submission to Cabinet. The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms, to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system and to create a state-wide statistical service. Progress to date includes confirmation that the proposed Stats Act and Stats SA operations are in full compliance with the eight conditions of the Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) as the organisation fully complies with the conditions for lawful processing of personal information, and official certification by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor. It is envisaged that the Amendment Bill will be submitted to Cabinet in the 2022/23 financial year.

During 2021/22, Stats SA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Harambee Youth Employment Accelerator (NPO under the Office of the Presidency). Harambee supported the Census Pilot and the main Census by advertising Stats SA's contract vacancies to its work seekers in the SA Youth network.

An MoU was signed between Stats SA and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC). The MoU sets out points of agreement regarding collaboration and exchange of information in relation to registered company names and trading names.

Global and continental engagements continued with participation in SADC activities, including the 29th SADC Statistics Committee, the SADC meeting for the approval of the Protocol on Statistics, the SADC Information and Communication Technology Observatory Forum, and the SADC Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics meeting.

Other international engagements included the 13th meeting of Heads of BRICS National Statistical Offices, the 27th session of the African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, the Executive meeting of SHaSA 2, the Committee of DG's of African countries, The 14th International Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), and a thematic seminar on the System of National Accounts.

Stats SA hosted observer missions from Namibia and Nigeria during Census 2022, and conducted an online information sharing session on Inclusive Data and Statistics Harmonising, Disability Definitions and Classifications across different data sources.

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.

With the unforeseen arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, IT systems were upgraded to enable more than 90% of staff to work from home. An OHS Committee monitors the implementation of COVID-19 protocols and guidelines, and provides advice and feedback to Exco on a weekly basis.

Stats SA aims to adopt agile technologies and build a diverse, skilled and versatile workforce that embraces change and is able to deliver innovative solutions. To this end, the organisation has prioritised resources towards the institutionalisation of an end-to-end enterprise architecture. The initiative aims to enable and support the organisation's drive to innovate and streamline the statistical value chain's core and supporting processes; transform business processes for effective integration and collaboration with internal and external stakeholders; and gain a better understanding of stakeholder and data needs so that statistical products may be aligned with stakeholder needs. To date, business and data architecture domains have been established.

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 was completed during the 2021/22 financial year with the placement of 482 affected staff members. The filling of critical posts, taking employment equity targets into consideration, was hampered by budget cuts in 2021/22. Additional fund allocation has been received in the 2022 ENE allocation, which will allow Stats SA to fill critical vacancies and at the same time address employment equity targets.



4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION



Ms A Myburgh

Chief Director: Executive and Project Support



Ms C de Klerk

Chief Director: Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development



Mr M Mohale

Chief Director: Internal Audit



Ms A Mphahlele

Chief Director: Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management



Mr N Phasha

Acting Chief Financial Officer



Mr T Ntshangase

Chief Director: Facilities, Transport and Security Management



Ms M Montsho

Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development



Mr D Jele

Chief Director: Office of the DDG

4.1 Programme 1: Administration

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



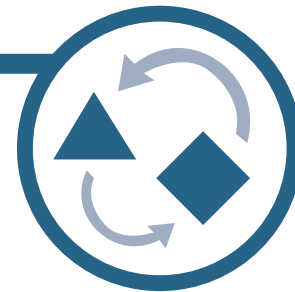
Agile operating model

- Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
- Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
- Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
- Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

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

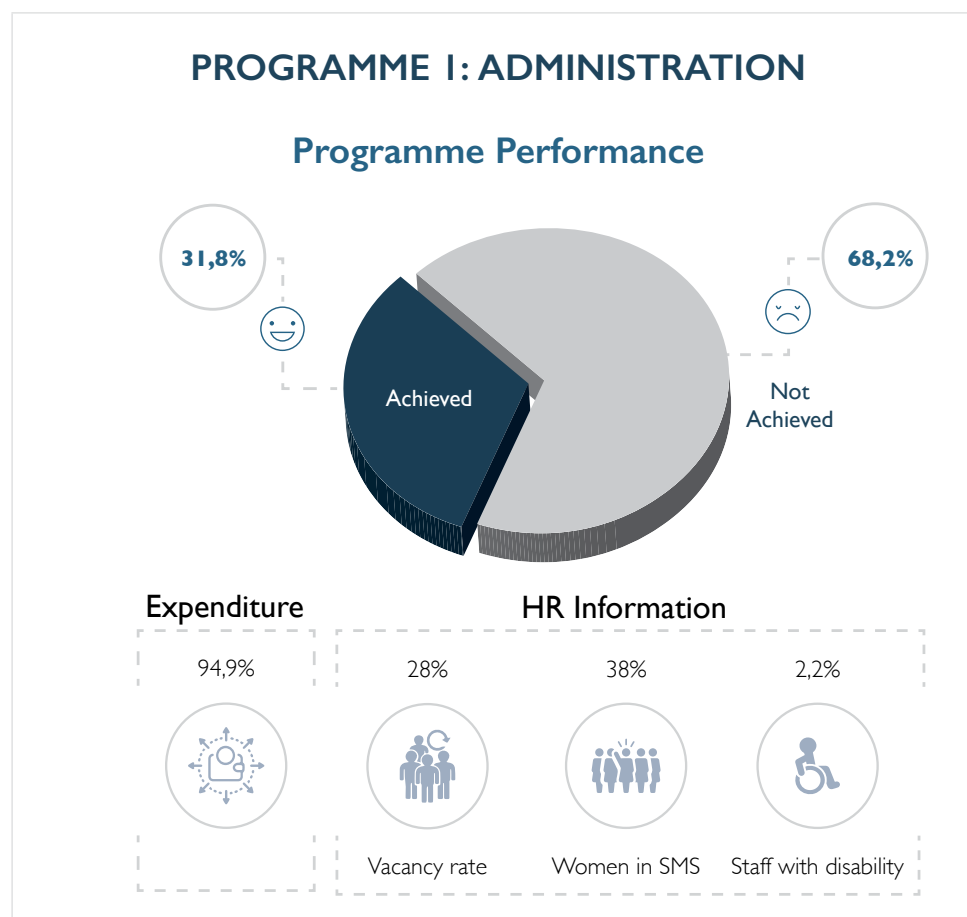
Transformed capability

- Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
- Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
- Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment



Overall programme performance:

Programme I: Administration achieved 31,8% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2022 of which 27,3% were achieved as scheduled and 4,5% were achieved earlier than scheduled. 68,2% of targets were not achieved. Programme I contained targets in support of the Census 2022 project that was extended to the 2022/23 financial year to complete enumeration of the country's population. The project faced numerous challenges related to recruitment in many local areas, and logistical challenges primarily around the availability of vehicles.



Subprogrammes:

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

- a) **Executive and Project Management Support** provides various management support services including international relations support, ministerial support, interdepartmental and executive secretarial support to structures such as the Statistics Council and Exco. Key outputs included a feasibility report on required functionalities and utilising other platforms for the enhancement of the management information repository, and reports on support provided to Census 2022 and the PES, the Mixed-mode Quality Assurance project, the transition of CPI field data collection to mobile devices project (Project PRIMA) and the BCM COVID-19 project. The Census 2022 project was extended and project management support will continue in 2022/23.

- b) **Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development** provides strategic management services including the compilation of the annual work programme, quarterly performance reports and the organisational annual report. A key output included the development of a Business Process Management Policy for Stats SA. A culture and values programme was not rolled out due to dependencies on internal stakeholders, and a digital business transformation strategy was not developed due to human resource constraints. Work on both targets will continue in the 2022/23 financial year. In addition, the SOOD Chief Directorate compiled and submitted the new Service Delivery Improvement Plan for Stats SA to the Ministers in the Presidency and the Public Service and Administration. It was also instrumental in facilitating and mapping business processes for the PRIMA and mixed mode projects, as well as defining the business architecture for the enterprise architecture project.
- c) **Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management** provides risk, integrity and business continuity management services to the department. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of COVID-19 measures and controls. A proposal on the integration of the risk management information system was not compiled due to Census 2022 priority. A report on risk, anti-corruption and integrity management for Census 2022 was not compiled. Risk, anti-corruption and integrity management support was provided to the Census project. The report could not be finalised due to the extension of the project. Work on both targets will continue in the 2022/23 financial year.

Financial Management Services provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department; it promotes financial practices for good governance and administration in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). A concept paper on a financial management funding model was not completed due to internal stakeholder consultation. Work will continue in the 2022/23 financial year. A final report on financial management support to Census 2022 was not compiled due to the extension of the project. Support to the project will continue in 2022/23.

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. A key output included the compilation of a report on audits conducted for Census 2022. A research report on developments in internal audit processes was not compiled due to Census 2022 priority. The report has been deferred to the 2022/23 financial year.

Corporate Services is responsible for providing a legal advisory service to the department; efficient facilities, security and logistical services; 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 the realigned structure with the placement of staff, the implementation of an electronic system for leave, and the appointment of 84% youth contract staff for Census 2022. Human resource support was provided to the Census through the recruitment of 111 937 fieldworker supervisors and fieldworkers. The process is ongoing with the extension of the Census Project to the 2022/23 financial year. A skills development plan aligned to the new strategy was not compiled due to Census priority. Employment equity targets for the 2% increase in women in SMS positions and the 0,2% increase in staff with disabilities were not achieved due to funding constraints and stakeholder consultation. Work will continue in 2022/23. A gender-based violence programme was not conducted as scheduled due to Census priority.

- b) Facilities, Transport and Security Management:** A key output included the implementation of the fleet management strategy and support to Census 2022. Support is ongoing with the extension of the Census Project to the 2022/23 financial year. 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.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Stats SA targeted the appointment of at least 50% youth on contract in the census project. A total of 84% youth were appointed for census data collection activities in the 2021/22 financial year. The department continues to prioritise women, youth and persons with disabilities in the Employment Equity targets, including women at SMS level, however, these targets were not achieved due to funding constraints.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: 60% of the targets not achieved relate to the Census 2022 project which was extended to the 2022/23 financial year. Additional funding has been received in the 2022/23 budget allocation to facilitate recruitment aligned to employment equity targets. Funding has been prioritised towards business transformation and change.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	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	64 060	58 861	5 199	57 905	57 737	168
Corporate Services	130 780	112 816	17 964	121 944	119 473	2 471
Financial Administration	86 543	81 978	4 565	77 656	76 436	1 220
Internal Audit	17 022	17 022	-	15 203	15 041	162
Office Accommodation	429 777	420 245	9 532	441 899	439 847	2 052
Total	728 182	690 922	37 260	714 607	708 534	6 073

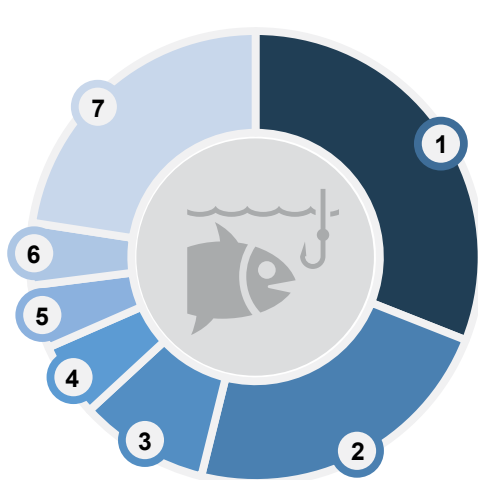
The programme has spent R690,922 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R225,230 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R190,262 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R103,297 million that was spent on operating leases and R48,875 million that was spent on property payments. An amount of R274,788 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 94,9% of its allocated budget.

FISH-RELATED PRODUCTS THAT GENERATE THE MOST SALES

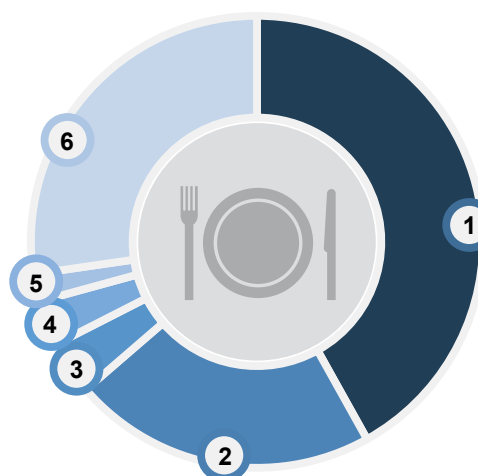
In the ocean fisheries and related services industry, 2019

Sales of **caught** fish and other products – Total: R6,6 billion



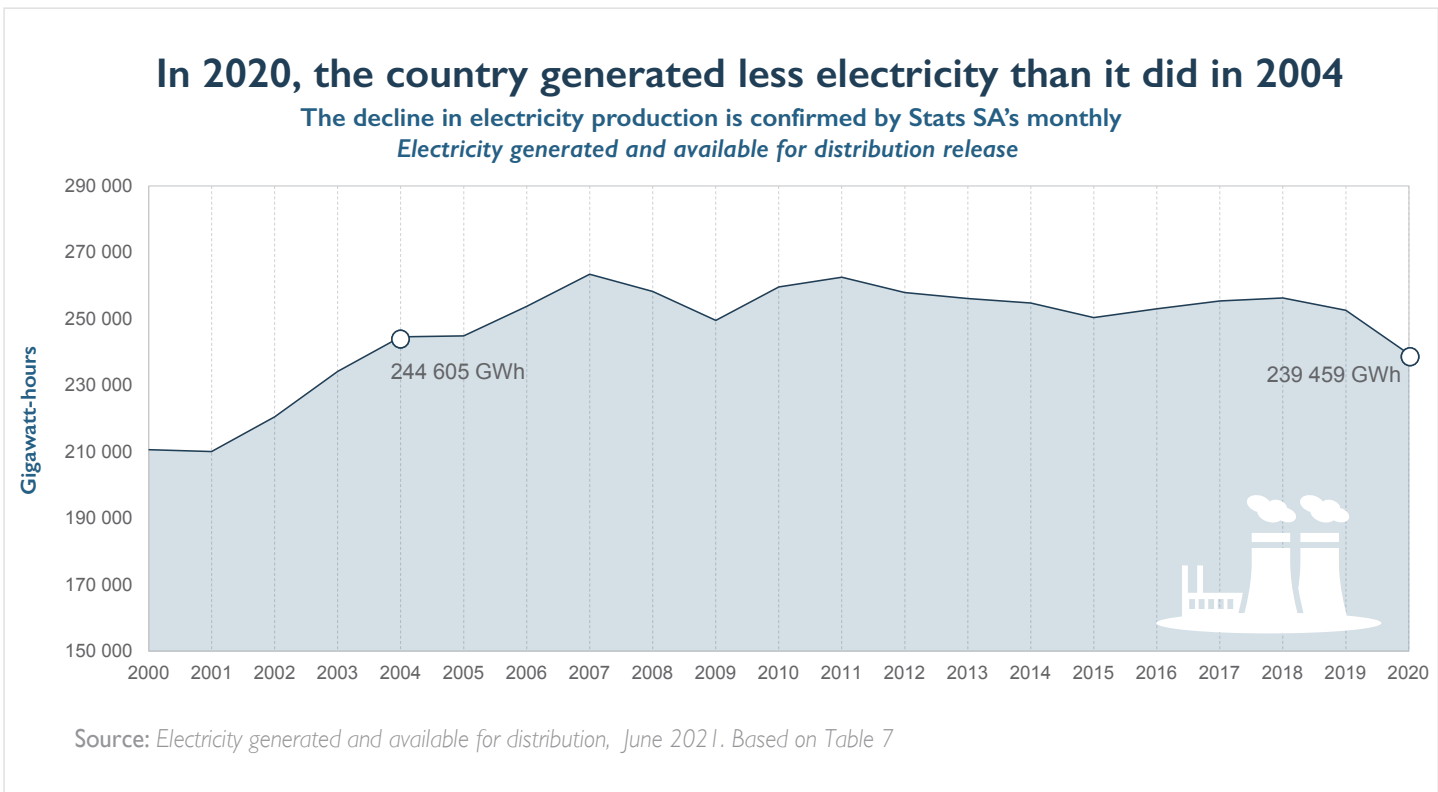
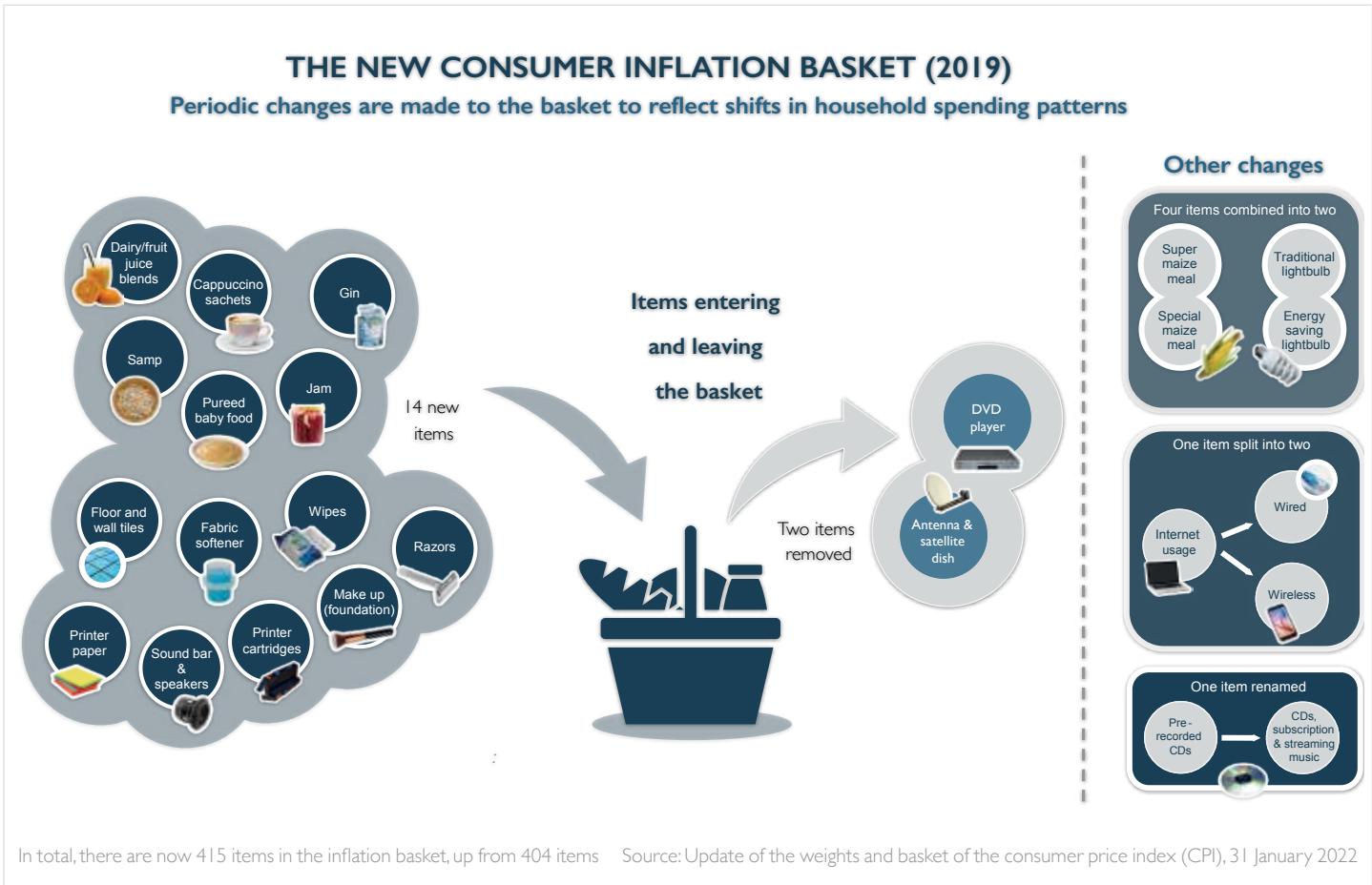
1	Hake	31,0%
2	Squid	22,9%
3	Anchovy	9,3%
4	Lobster, West coast rock	5,3%
5	Lobster, South coast rock	4,5%
6	Pilchards and sardines	4,5%
7	Other	22,6%

Sales of **processed** fish and other products – Total: R9,4 billion



1	Canned fish	41,9%
2	Hake, whole/cuts, frozen	21,8%
3	Other white fish	3,8%
4	Fish fingers	3,2%
5	Fish cakes	2,0%
6	Other processed fish	27,3%

Source: Ocean (marine) fisheries and related services industry, 2019 (Tables F and G)





MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS



Dr H Morudu

Chief Director: Business Cycle
Indicators



Mr I Magwaba

Chief Director: Structural Industry
Statistics



Mr P Kelly

Chief Director: Price Statistics



Dr S Pillay

Chief Director: Private Financial
Statistics



Mr M Mnyaka

Chief Director: Government Financial
Statistics

4.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

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

Objectives:

Produce economic indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

- Publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic statistical releases on various industries in the private and public sectors;
- Publishing monthly statistical releases on a range of price indexes;
- Publishing quarterly and annual estimates of gross domestic product (GDP); and
- Improving the measurement of economic indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

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



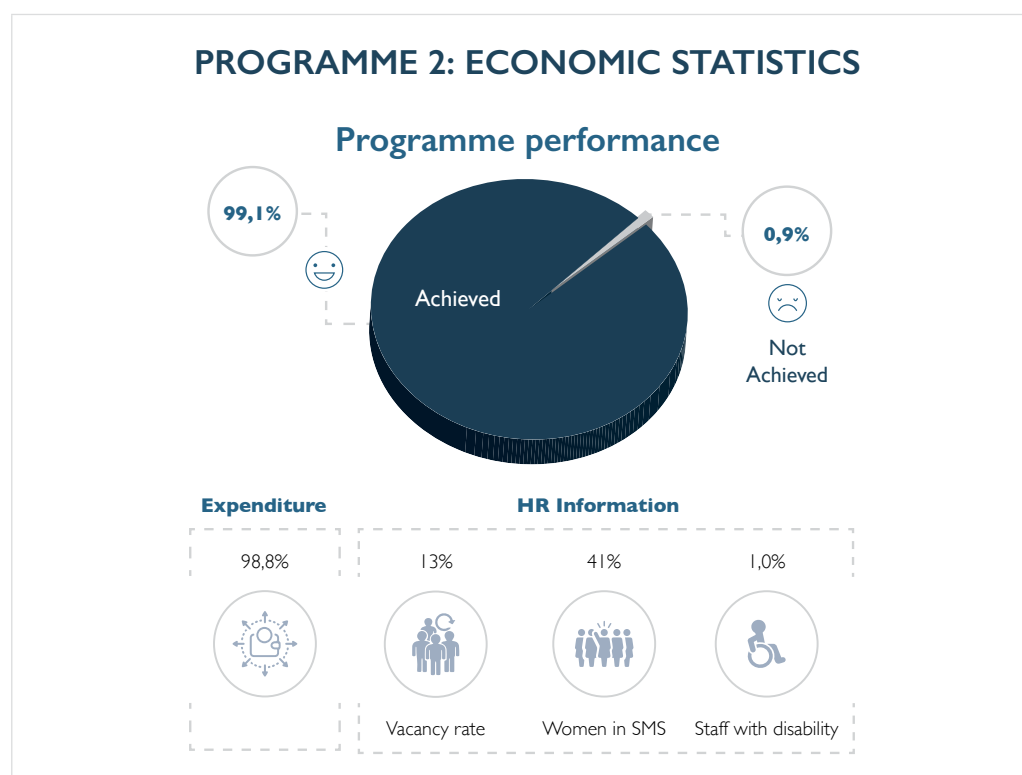
Insightful data

- Put stakeholders at the centre to increase usage and trust
- Sustain the quality of national indicators
- Deepen statistical analysis for new insights
- Explore the use of alternative data sources

Overall programme performance:

Economic Statistics achieved 99,1% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2022 of which 94,4% were achieved as scheduled; 2,1% were achieved earlier than scheduled; 2,6% were achieved later than scheduled; and 0,9% of targets were not achieved. 100% of statistical releases (228) scheduled for the year were published.

Key outputs in 2021/22 included monthly, quarterly and annual releases on the economy. 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.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership in this programme. Key activities in 2021/22 included signing-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.

Business Cycle Indicators provides statistical information on turnover and volumes in various industries through the publication of monthly, quarterly and annual releases. Key outputs included **150** published releases consisting of 144 monthly releases, 4 quarterly releases and 2 annual releases on business cycle indicators and 4 reports on improving short-term indicators. A research report on seasonal data at a lower level for retail trade sales was compiled. Due to stakeholder consultation it will be published in the 2022/23 financial year.

Structural Industry Statistics publishes periodic statistical information on the income and expenditure structure of industries, and on non-financial variables. Key outputs included the publishing of 4 reports on 2019 trade industry surveys including mining, electricity, gas and water, post and telecommunications, and transport and storage and 3 reports on the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries.

Price Statistics provides information on inflation by compiling the consumer price index and various producer price indexes. Key outputs included 48 published releases consisting of monthly CPI and PPI releases and a reweighted CPI.

Private Financial Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs included 5 quarterly releases and 1 annual release on financial statistics of the private sector. A discussion document on the quarterly capital expenditure was compiled. Due to stakeholder consultation it will be published in 2022/23.

Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs included 5 quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities and 7 annual releases on government financial statistics.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs included 4 quarterly GDP releases, 1 report on the tourism satellite account and 1 report on Environmental Economic Account (EEA) statistics.

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

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

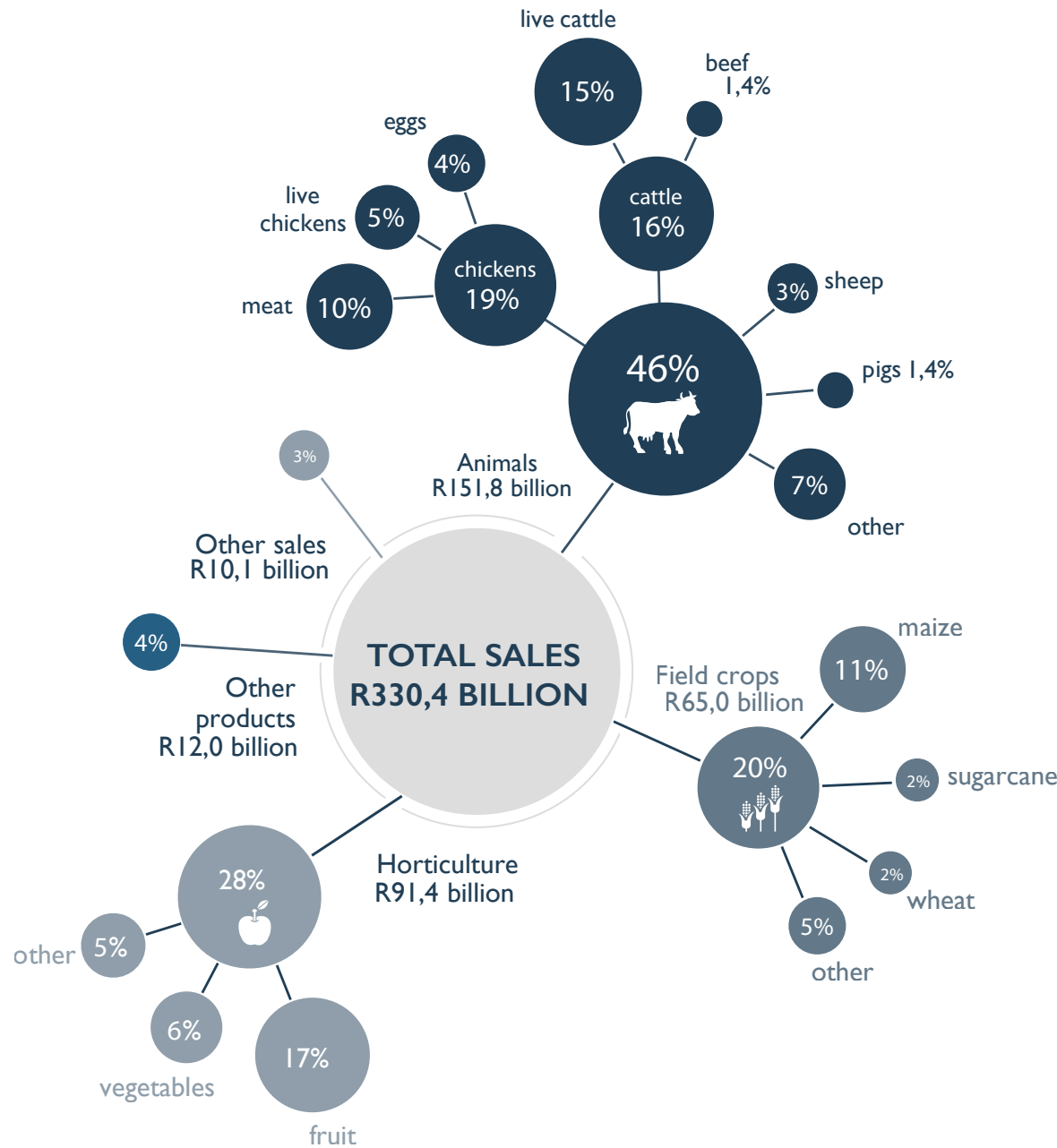
Subprogramme	2021/22			2020/21		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	5 582	4 297	1 285	4 501	4 501	-
Business Cycle Indicators	38 001	38 001	-	39 590	39 590	-
Structural Industry Statistics	52 121	52 121	-	46 208	45 283	925
Price Statistics	91 742	91 740	2	88 851	88 851	-
Private Financial Statistics	44 511	44 511	-	38 465	38 465	-
Government Financial Statistics	25 076	25 076	-	19 569	19 569	-
National Accounts	28 258	26 014	2 244	27 472	27 321	151
Total	285 291	281 760	3 531	264 656	263 580	1 076

The programme has spent R281,760 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R264,936 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R15,727 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R3,488 million), travel and subsistence (R6,610 million), and operating payments (R3,248 million).

The programme spent 98,8% of its allocated budget.

THE GOODS THAT DRIVE SOUTH AFRICAN AGRICULTURE

Sales of goods in the agriculture and related services industry, 2020



Percentages have been rounded and may not sum to 100%

Source: Agricultural survey, 2020 (Table 5 and Table 12)



MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS



Mr W Ruch

Acting Chief Director: Poverty and Inequality Statistics



Dr C Khoza

Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics



Mr D Iturralde

Chief Director: Demographic and Population Statistics



Ms M Mosiane

Chief Director: Labour Statistics



Mr S Molayi

Chief Director: Social 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.

Objectives:

Sustain national population and social indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

- Publishing quarterly and annual statistical information on the labour market, and on employment and earnings in the formal and informal sectors;
- Publishing monthly and annual statistical information on vital registrations based on administrative sources;
- Publishing annual and periodic statistical information on poverty levels, living conditions, service delivery, population dynamics and demographic trends; and
- Improving the measurement of social indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

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

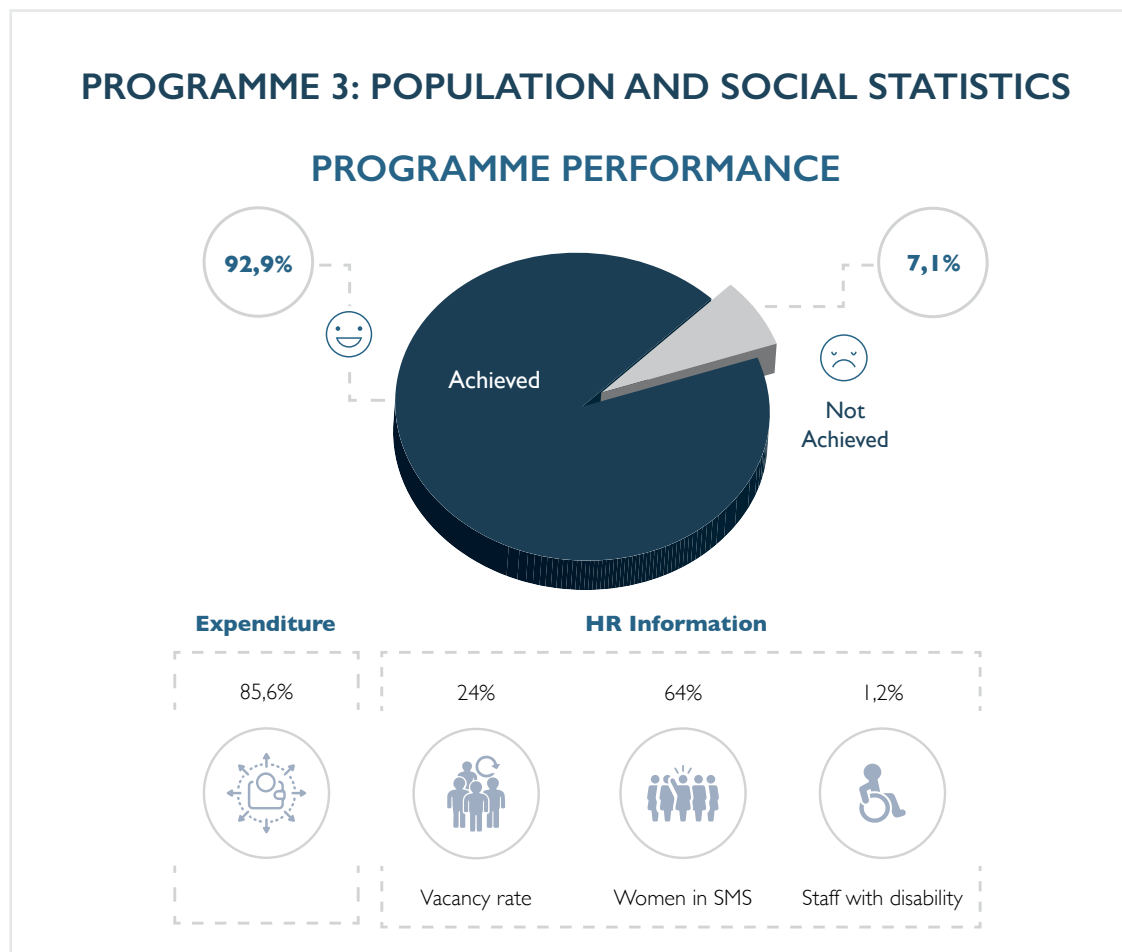


Insightful data

- Put stakeholders at the centre to increase usage and trust
- Sustain the quality of national indicators
- Deepen statistical analysis for new insights
- Explore the use of alternative data sources

Overall programme performance:

Population and Social Statistics achieved 92,9% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2022, of which 37,5% were achieved as scheduled; 3,6% were achieved earlier than scheduled; 51,8% were achieved later than scheduled; and 7,1% of targets were not achieved. Almost 59% of the targets achieved later than scheduled were due to the impact of COVID-19, and almost 40% were due to dependencies on external stakeholders for relevant data. 94% (45 of the 48 planned statistical releases) were published. In addition, 2 releases not scheduled in the work programme were published.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2021/22 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. This programme contributed to informing social and economic development planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing relevant, timely and accurate statistical information on living conditions, population dynamics, vital events, employment, crime and poverty levels.

Demographic and Population Statistics publishes population statistics, demographic trends and mid-year population estimates collected through population censuses and surveys, and from other administrative sources. Key outputs included 4 published documents consisting of mid-year population estimates at national, provincial, district and local municipal levels, the

development of Census 2022 input content, and a concept note on the migration profile report. An additional report on the status of women's health in South Africa was compiled.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs included 17 published releases consisting of 12 monthly releases and 1 annual release on international tourism, and annual releases on recorded live births, mortality and causes of death (2018), marriages and divorces and health statistics. The 12 monthly releases on tourism and migration were published later than scheduled due to the impact of COVID-19. The marriages and divorces and recorded live births releases were published later than scheduled due to data dependencies on external stakeholders. An annual release on mortality and causes of death (2019) was not published as scheduled due to the impact of COVID-19. The release has been deferred to the 2022/23 financial year.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime collected through household surveys. Key outputs included 2 research reports on improving social statistics and 17 published releases consisting of annual releases on domestic tourism, transport, social and household service delivery statistics, development and metro development indicators, marginalised group indicators, gender series, and victims of crime. Releases on transport statistics were achieved later than scheduled due to dependency on external stakeholders. An annual release on domestic tourism statistics was not published as scheduled. Releases on social and household service delivery statistics, development and metro development indicators, and victims of crime statistics were achieved later than scheduled. The non-achievement and late releases were due to the impact of COVID-19 which necessitated a change in the data collection methodology from Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) to Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interview (CATI), and which resulted in data challenges.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal non-agricultural sector, and on labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs included a research report on time-use statistics and 8 published releases consisting of quarterly releases on employment and earnings (QES) and labour market information (QLFS). One QLFS release was published later than scheduled due to data challenges. An annual report on labour market statistics was not published as scheduled due to the impact of COVID-19, which resulted in data challenges. A discussion document on the job vacancy rate was not completed as scheduled due to internal processes.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels, and household income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs included 3 published reports on national poverty lines for 2021 and subjective poverty based on the GHS 2019. An additional report on measuring food security in South Africa was published.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: Published statistical releases on gender, labour market information, the national poverty line and the status of women's health in SA.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable. Almost 59% of the targets achieved later than scheduled were due to the impact of COVID-19, and almost 40% were due to dependencies on external stakeholders for relevant data.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation	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	1 590	1 572	18	1 693	1 693	-
Health and Vital Statistics	14 772	14 665	107	11 512	11 462	50
Social Statistics	21 072	20 351	721	8 552	8 333	219
Demographic and Population Statistics	19 479	19 349	130	21 307	21 171	136
Labour Statistics	49 370	49 278	92	50 943	50 878	65
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	47 193	26 235	20 958	18 132	18 111	21
Total	153 476	131 450	22 026	112 139	111 648	491

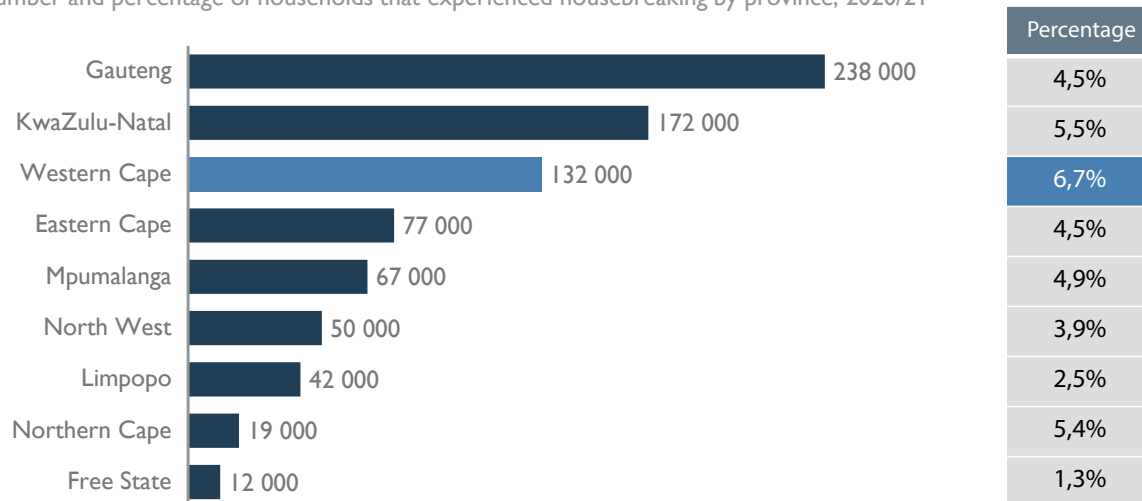
The programme has spent R131,450 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R109,689 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R19,248 million was spent on goods and services items such as travel and subsistence (R2,397 million), communication (R3,967 million) and computer services (R10,293 million).

The programme spent 85,6% of its allocated budget.

The highest proportion (6,7%) of households that experienced housebreaking was in the Western Cape

Free State experienced the lowest proportion (1,3%) of households that experienced housebreaking

Number and percentage of households that experienced housebreaking by province, 2020/21

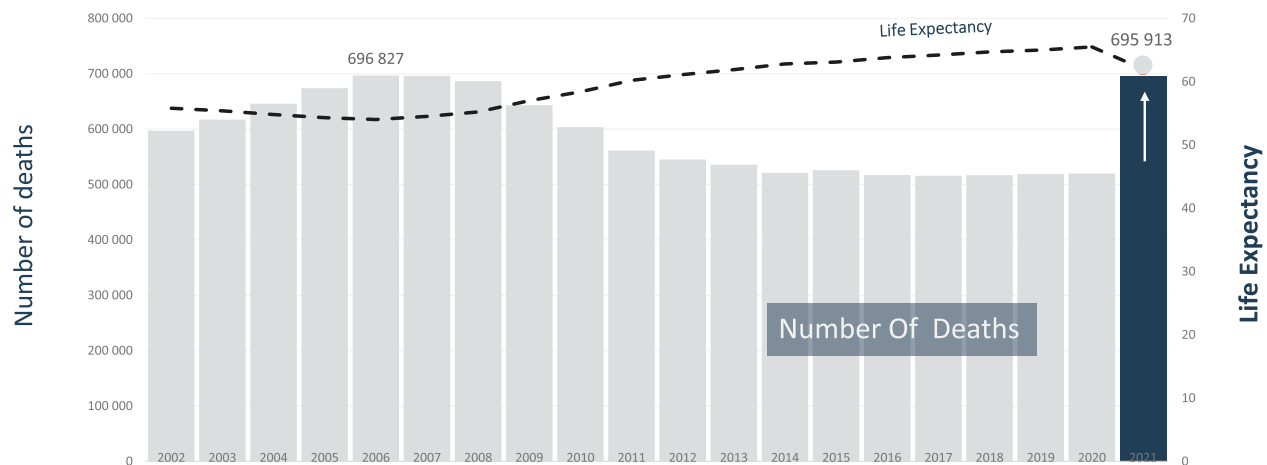


Source: GPSJS 2020/2021

There was a significant rise in deaths in 2021, approximately 34%

COVID-19 IMPACT South Africa experienced both the 1st and 2nd wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in the year 2020/21 as well as the beginnings of the 3rd wave in June 2021. This resulted in a significant increase in the crude death rate (CDR) within a year from 8,7 deaths per 1 000 people in 2020 to 11,6 deaths per 1 000 people in 2021.

Estimated deaths and total life expectancy at birth over time, 2002–2021



Source: Mid-year Population Estimates 2021

MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 4: METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Mr J Lukhwareni

Chief Director: Statistical Standards



Ms M Gouws

Chief Director: Business Register



Dr G Djolov

Chief Director: Statistical Methods



Mr L Modise

Chief Director: Geography

4.4 Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

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

Objectives:

- Improve the quality and methodological soundness of statistical information by researching, developing, applying and reviewing statistical methods, standards, classifications and procedures in the statistical value chain annually;
- Monitor and evaluate the methodological compliance of statistical operations by conducting independent evaluations on statistical practices annually; and
- Ensure complete and accurate sampling frames to enhance the quality of economic and social statistics by maintaining and updating business and geographic information frames annually.

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



Agile operating model

- Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
- Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
- Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
- Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

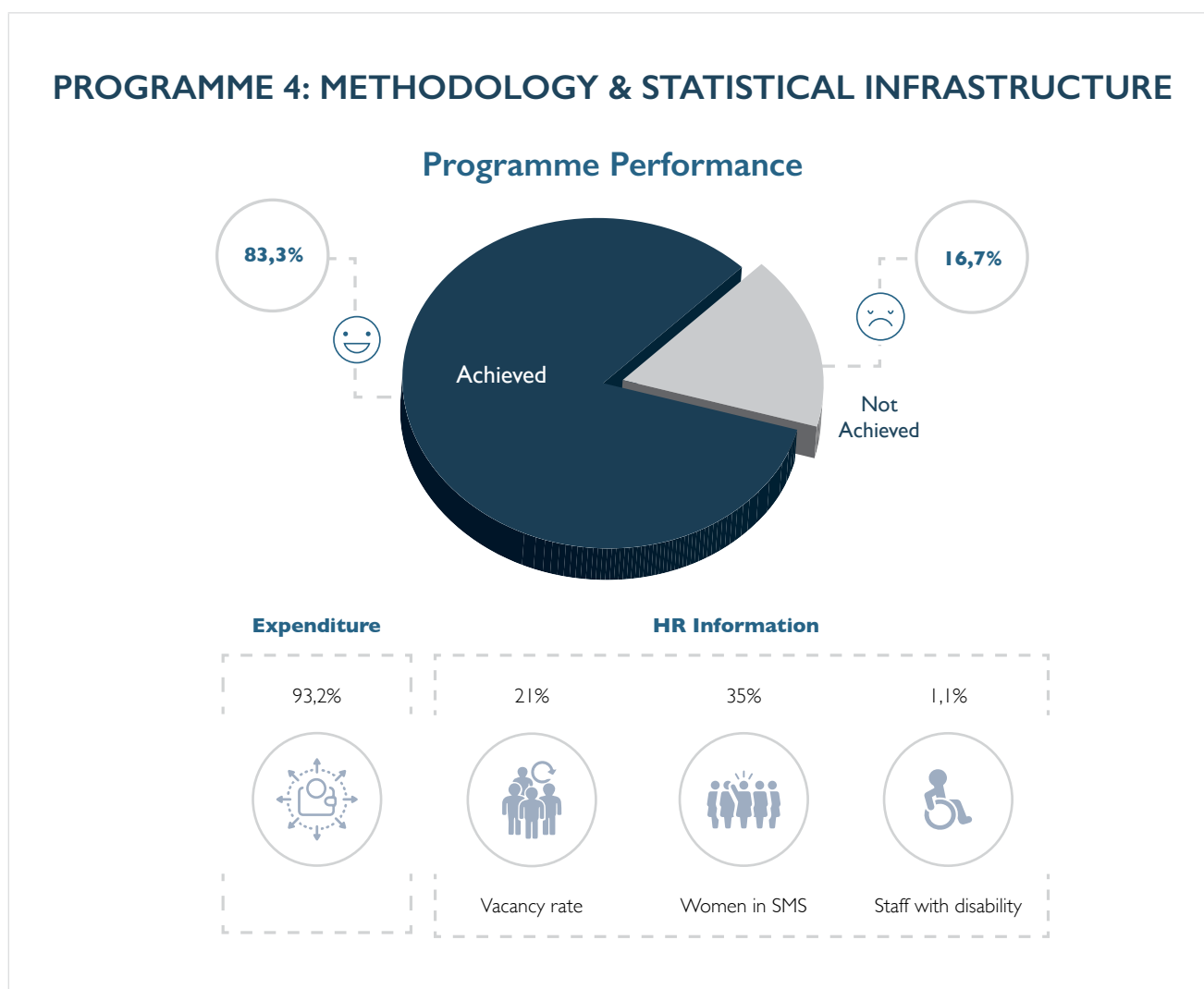
Interconnected statistical systems

- Deepen and strengthen participation in the NSS
- Promote standardisation across the statistical system
- Invest in strategic partnerships nationally and globally
- Envision the data ecosystem



Overall programme performance:

Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure achieved 83,3% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2022. 16,7% of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2021/22 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 essential and critical elements that form the support system and foundation of core statistical products.

Statistical Methods provides technical expertise and advice on statistical methodologies and practices for producing official statistics. Key outputs included preparations for the Post-enumeration Survey (PES) and providing methodological expertise in the production of economic and population and social statistics. Due to the extension of the Census 2022 project, the PES will be conducted in 2022/23.

Statistical Standards develops standards, classifications and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. A key output included the adoption of an international standard on Central Product Classification.

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. A key output was a report on additional sources relevant for updating the statistical business register.

Geography maintains and improves the frame for geographic information in household surveys and censuses. Key outputs included a research report on a layer of output areas for geo-enabled statistical products, and the establishment of an end-to-end geospatial platform.

Survey Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of statistical operations for surveys and censuses, and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of an updated quality management system.

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

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

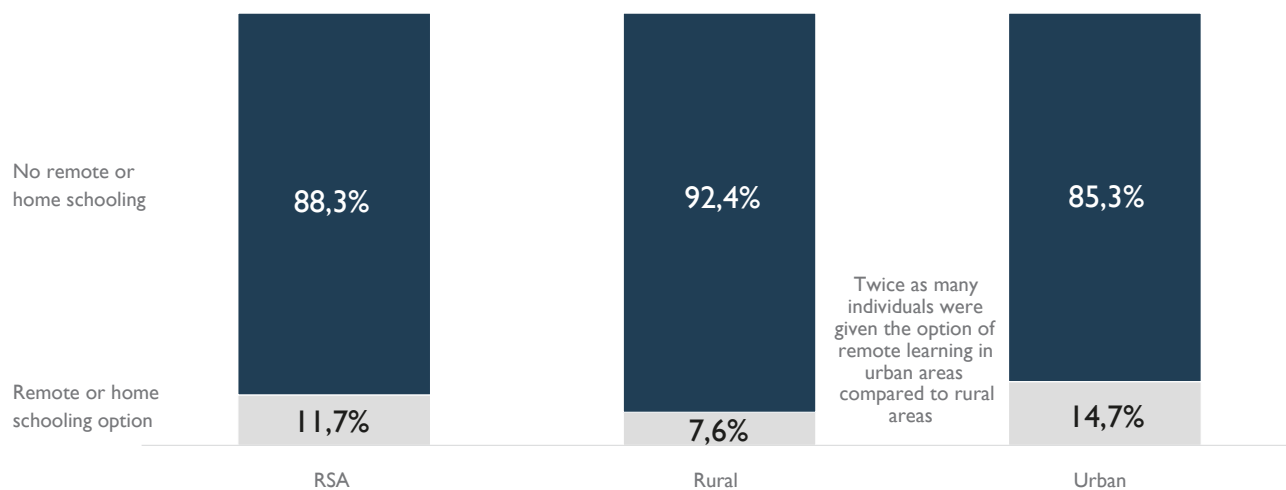
Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	3 679	2 616	1 063	2 723	2 467	256
Statistical Methods	24 565	24 403	162	23 854	23 854	-
Statistical Standards	9 089	8 948	141	9 354	8 943	411
Business Register	35 617	35 617	-	34 184	33 870	314
Geography	53 612	45 454	8 158	44 267	43 730	537
Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	14 224	14 151	73	17 276	17 276	-
Innovation and Research	450	450	-	560	414	146
Total	141 236	131 639	9 597	132 218	130 554	1 664

The programme has spent R131,639 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R125,940 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R4,844 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are computer services (R2,287 million), communication (R1,615 million) and households (R716 thousand).

The programme spent 93,2% of its allocated budget.

Nationally, in 2020, only 11,7% of schools offered remote learning options Most schools offered rotational options

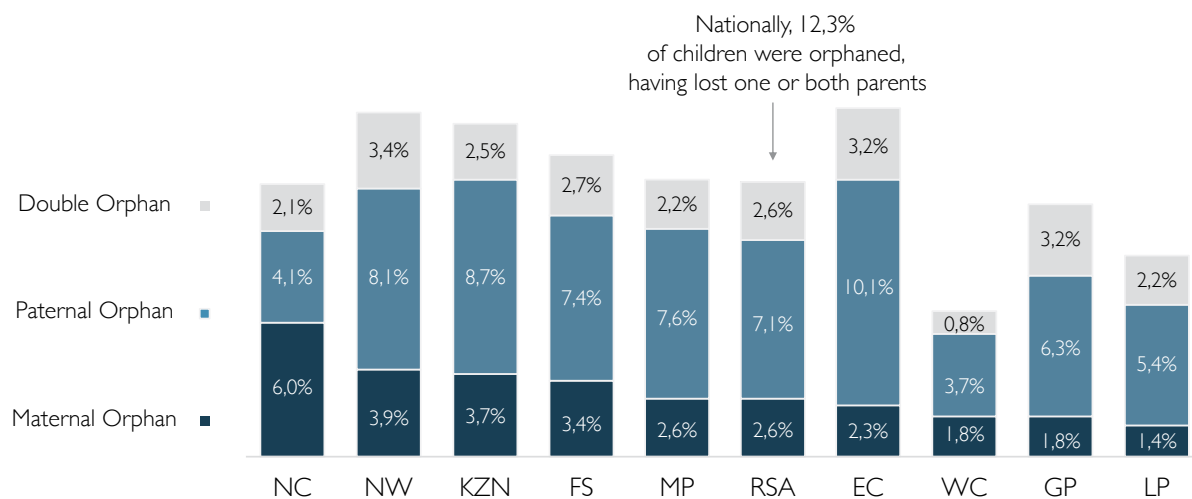
Percentage of individuals aged 5–24 years who attended educational institution/school that offered remote learning as a measure taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 virus in 2020



Source: General Household Survey 2020

In 2020, NC had the highest percentage of *maternal orphans* (6%) while EC had the highest percentage of *paternal orphans* (10,1%)

Percentage of children by orphanhood status and province, 2020



Source: General Household Survey 2020



MEET THE TEAM: PROGRAMME 5: STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS



Mr M Phirwa

Chief Director: Publication Services



Mr V Mabuza

Acting Chief Director: Information
Communication Technology



Mr T Oosterwyk

Chief Director: Advocacy and
Dissemination



Ms S Laldaparsad

Chief Director: Analytical Studies



Mr S Thulare

Acting Chief Director: Business
Modernisation



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.

Objectives:

- Modernise business processes by building enterprise architecture and applying emerging technologies for data collection and processing, and the dissemination of statistical information over the medium term.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost effective over the medium term.
- Increase awareness about and the use of official statistics by government and the public on an ongoing basis by:
 - » reaching out to stakeholders and responding to user enquiries
 - » educating users
 - » improving access to statistical information and making it easier to use
- Manage external and internal communications on statistical matters by issuing daily, weekly and monthly information updates through the media on an ongoing basis.

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

Interconnected statistical systems

- Deepen and strengthen participation in the NSS
- Promote standardisation across the statistical system
- Invest in strategic partnerships nationally and globally
- Envision the data ecosystem



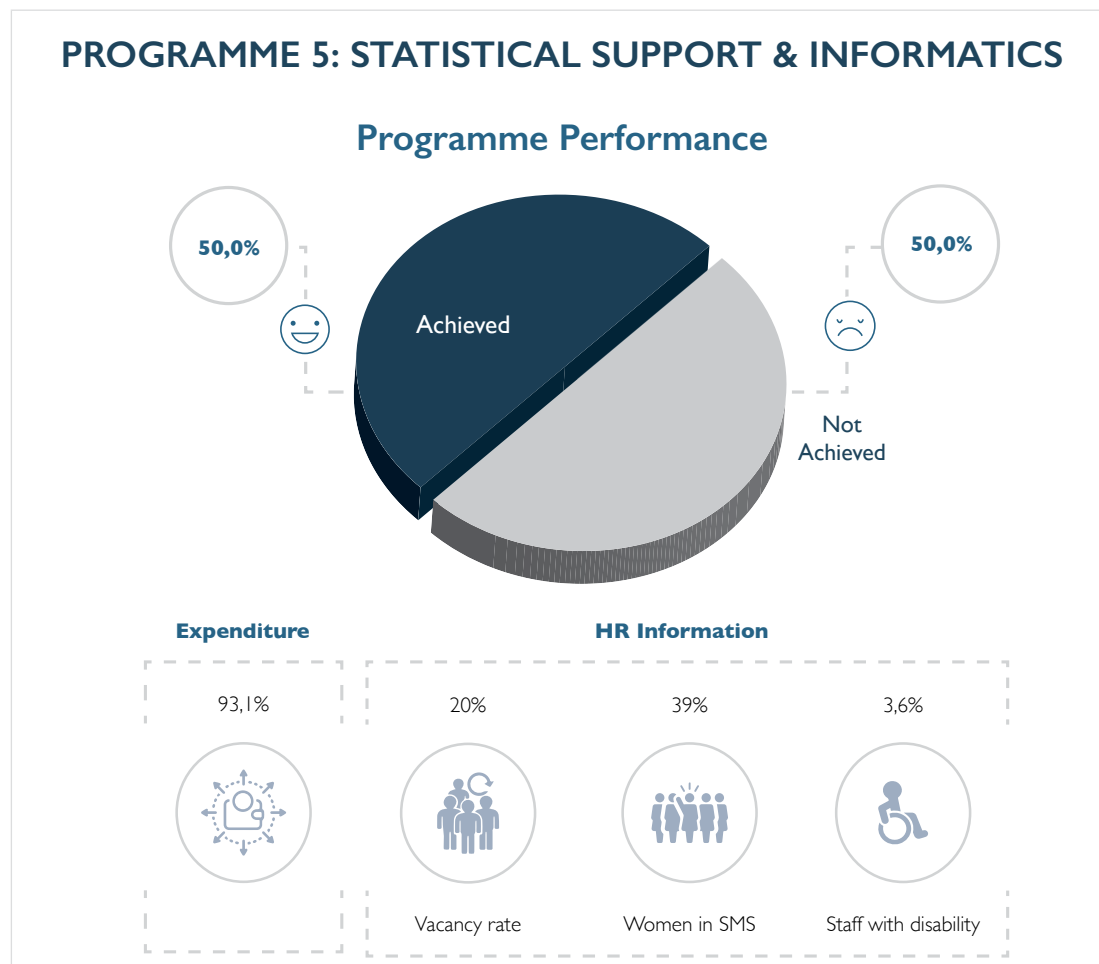
Transformed capability

- Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
- Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
- Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment



Overall programme performance:

Statistical Support and Informatics achieved 50,0% of its annual targets and 50,0% were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2021/22 included maintaining and reviewing ICT services, monitoring the implementation of the Work Programme, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system.

Communication and Marketing manages external and internal communication, and increases the use of statistical information through stakeholder engagement and the dissemination of official statistics on various platforms. Key outputs included a report on Phase I of the reengineering of Stats SA's website, and communication and marketing support to Census 2022. Due to the extension of the Census project, support will continue in 2022/23. A report on positioning Stats SA in the data ecosystem was not compiled due to Census priority. Work will continue in 2022/23.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs included the establishment of two enterprise architecture domains and the development of applications and systems for Census 2022 and the PES.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas. A key output was the development of 50 databases within generic data storage.

Information and Communication Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department, and supports data management across statistical series. A key output was a report on the maintenance of Census 2022 ICT infrastructure and platforms. An ICT environment upgrade was not completed as scheduled due to external stakeholder consultation and 4 reports on governance and security awareness were not compiled due to Census priority. Work will continue in 2022/23.

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 2 research reports on spatial analysis.

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

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance:

- The Integrated ICT strategy will be rolled out over the medium term. The Enterprise Architecture project will enable the organisation to align its technology and systems development domains to the organisational business objectives and architecture.
- The Stakeholder Management strategy is in the process of being reviewed in line with the strategic direction of the organisation. The implementation of the strategy will be monitored.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

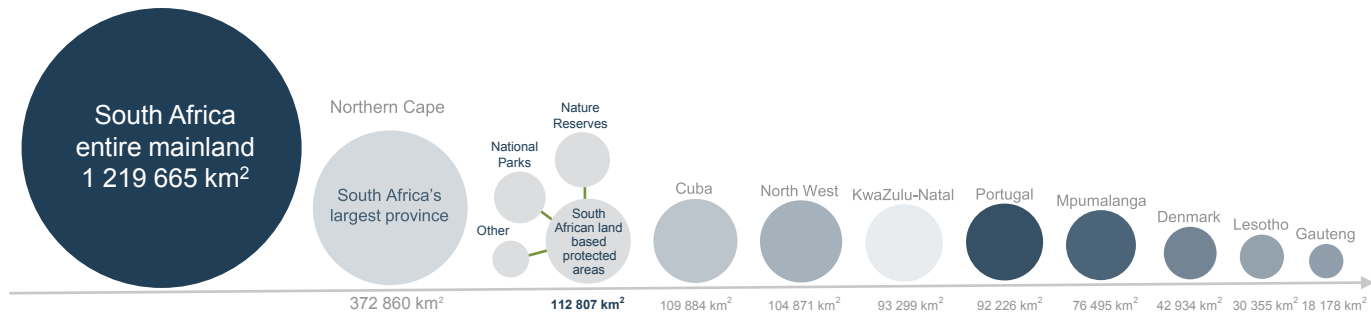
Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	8 987	8 987	-	10 960	9 286	1 674
Publication Services	28 435	28 435	-	23 466	22 874	592
Information and Communication Technology	183 229	164 246	18 983	180 691	169 006	11 685
Business Modernisation	52 289	49 741	2 548	48 888	47 718	1 170
Communication and Marketing	39 786	39 759	27	37 292	37 044	248
Total	312 726	291 168	21 558	301 297	285 928	15 369

The programme has spent R291,168 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R139,753 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R119,545 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R104,804 million), communication (R3,095 million) and operating payments (R4,730 million).

The programme spent 93,1% of its allocated budget.

The area of protected land in South Africa is larger than some countries

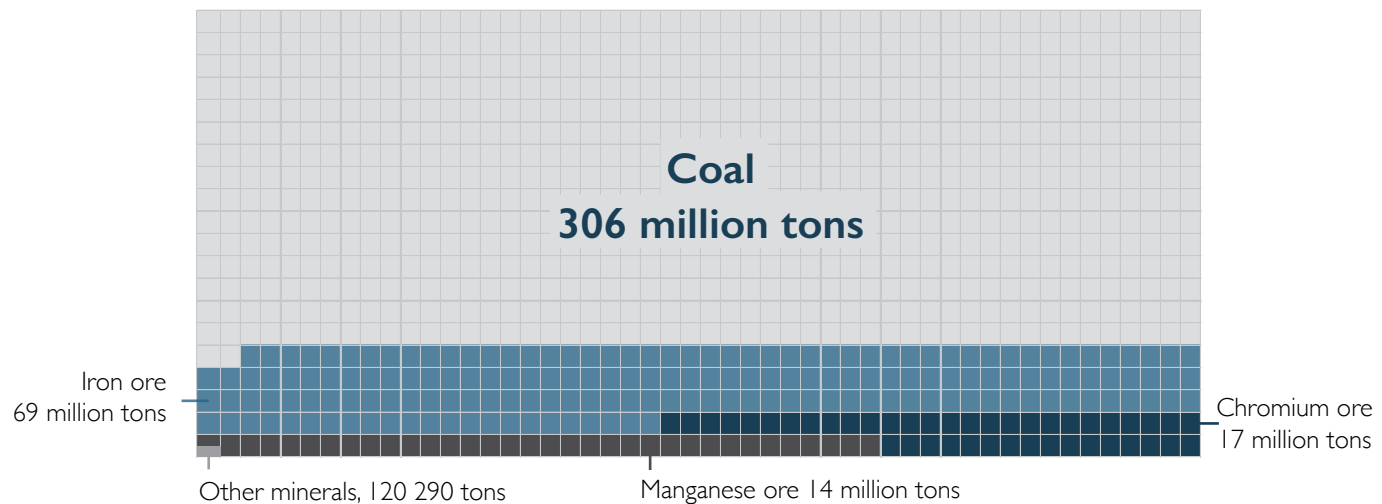
In 2020, land-based protected areas covered 112 807 km², or 9,2% of the South African mainland



Source: Accounts for Protected Areas, 1900 to 2020. Discussion document. D0401.2 (October 2021)

Coal accounted for 75% of the total mass of all commodities produced in 2019

1 block = 406 998 tons



Source: Mining industry, Report No. 20-01-02 (2019). Table 8



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



Ms Z Ntlebi

Provincial Chief Director: Eastern Cape



Ms B Jonas

Provincial Chief Director: Free State



Ms H North

Provincial Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal



Mr T Manchidi

Provincial Chief Director: Gauteng



Mr R Thenga

Acting Provincial Chief Director: Mpumalanga



Mr D Kleinsmith

Provincial Chief Director: Northern Cape



Mr N Mukwevho

Provincial Chief Director: Limpopo



Mr P Selemela

Provincial Chief Director: North West



Mr M Cronje

Provincial Chief Director: Western Cape



Mr L Omar

Chief Director: Data Operations



Ms K Malatji

Acting Chief Director: Household
Surveys and Censuses



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.

Objectives:

- Provide integrated data collection services, and disseminate quality statistics to provincial and local stakeholders and the public by ensuring an average annual response rate of 85%;
- Expand the statistical information base for use by government, the private sector and the public by conducting a population census every 10 years, and large-scale population surveys between censuses;
- Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations conducted by the department by coordinating household survey operations to ensure an average annual response rate of 85%; and
- Improve the quality and timeliness of the editing and processing of statistical data by administering a common data processing platform for censuses, household surveys, administrative records and ad hoc survey data over the medium term.

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



Agile operating model

- Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
- Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
- Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
- Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

Transformed capability

- Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
- Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
- Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
- Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

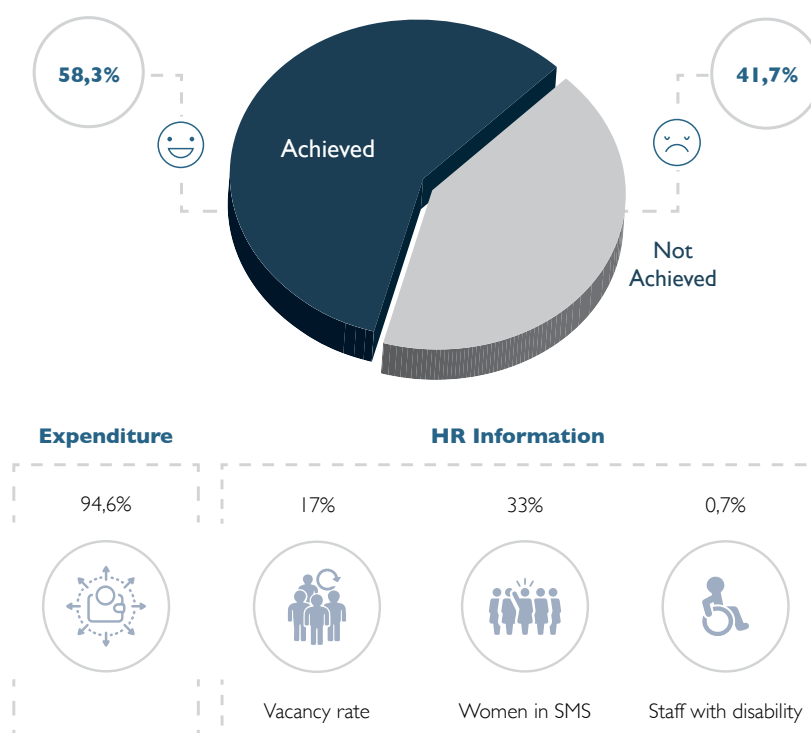


Overall programme performance:

Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination achieved 58,3% of its annual targets as at 31 March 2022 of which 54,2% were achieved as scheduled and 4,1% were achieved earlier than scheduled. 41,7% of targets were not achieved mainly due to the extension of the Census Project into the 2022/23 financial year – mainly due to recruitment and logistical challenges.

PROGRAMME 6: STATISTICAL OPERATIONS & PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

Programme Performance



Subprogrammes:

- **Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination** provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2021/22 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.
- **Provincial and District Offices** provides integrated data collection and dissemination services, and promotes the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs for 2021/22 included a proposal to streamline integrated fieldwork operations, and 9 reports on Census Pilot data collection in the provinces. Census 2022 field reports were not compiled due to the extension of the Census project to the 2022/23 financial year.
- **Data Operations** manages the editing and processing of census, survey and administrative data. Key outputs for 2021/22 included a report on business processes tested and a report on the processing of Census Pilot data.

- **Household Surveys and Censuses** conducts periodic population censuses and large-scale population surveys, and coordinates and integrates collection activities across household surveys. Key outputs for 2021/22 included a debriefing report on the Census Pilot and a national report on digital data collection for household surveys. A national report for Census 2022 was not compiled due to the extension of the Census project to the 2022/23 financial year.

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 extension of the Census 2022 project into the 2022/23 financial year due to recruitment and logistical challenges as well as low collection rates. The following areas will be addressed in this programme:

- Census 2022 will be extended to increase data collection rates in all provinces.
- A national debriefing will be held to engage on challenges and lessons learnt.
- The Integrated Operations Model will be incorporated in the Mixed-Mode business process mapping project.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

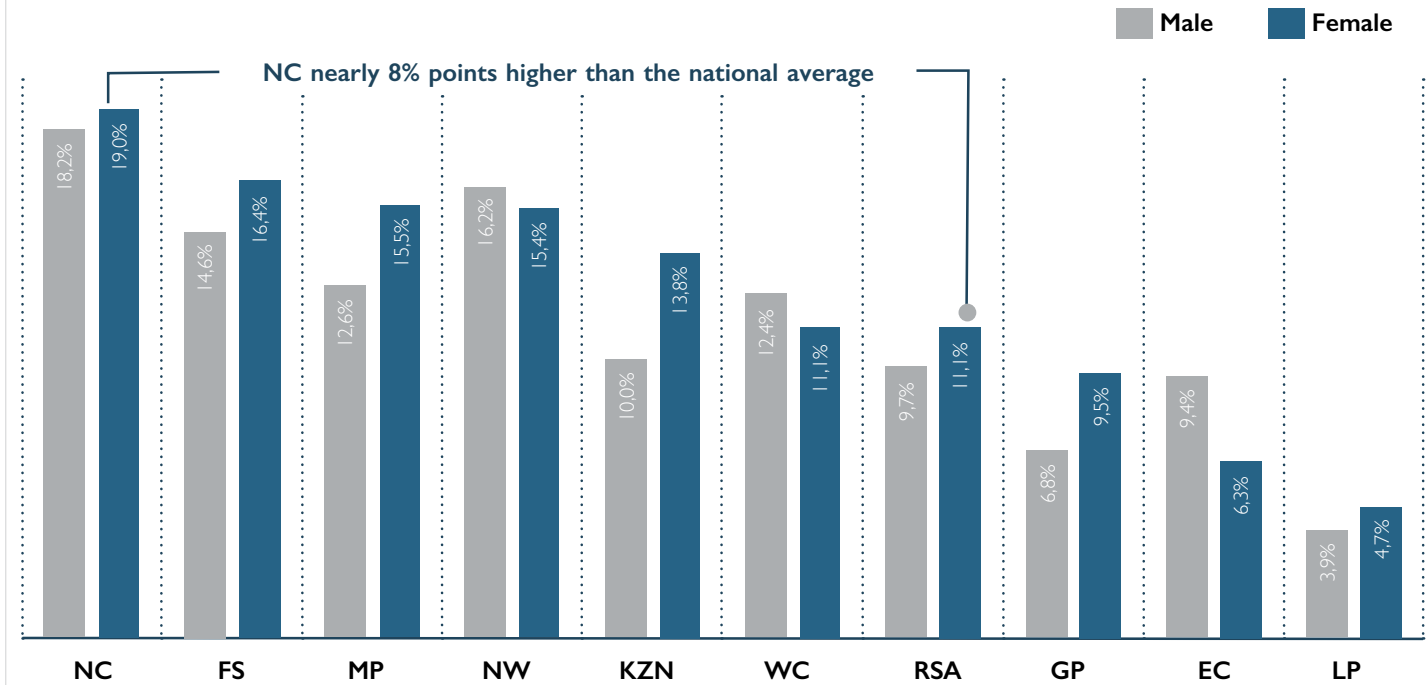
Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	4 912	4 893	19	3 906	3 906	-
Provincial and District Offices	653 007	649 142	3 865	578 144	578 144	-
Data Operations	54 933	54 933	-	86 188	86 188	-
Household Surveys and Censuses	2 559 935	2 385 920	174 083	909 676	495 450	414 226
Total	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	1 577 914	1 163 688	414 226

The programme spent R3,095 billion of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R781,321 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R2,086 billion was spent on goods and services items such as agency and support services (R951,814 million), computer services (R310,138 million), travel and subsistence (R222,140 million) and minor assets (R187,846 million). Included in the allocated budget of R3,272 billion, an amount of R2,530 billion was earmarked funds for Census 2022 Main.

The programme spent 94,6% of its allocated budget.

Approximately one-tenth of female-headed households (11,1%) reported having suffered from hunger as compared to 9,7% of male-headed households

Households that report hunger by province and sex, 2019



Source: GHS 2019

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



Mr H Thema

Chief Director: Economic and Social Subsystems



Mr S de Klerk

Chief Director: Data and Information Management



Mr G Boucher

Chief Director: Independent Quality Assessment



Ms N Manyathi

Chief Director: Statistical Reporting



Dr M Mohale

Chief Director: Office of the DDG

4.7 Programme 7: South African National Statistics System

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

Objectives:

Ensure that the production of national statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles by providing statistical support and advice, and certifying statistics as official on an ongoing basis;

Ensure the sharing of statistical information by establishing and providing mechanisms, platforms and criteria for the sharing of data on an ongoing basis; and

Drive statistical reporting by coordinating the compilation of statistical reports, in line with the integrated indicator framework, on an ongoing basis.

Insightful data



- Put stakeholders at the centre to increase usage and trust
- Sustain the quality of national indicators
- Deepen statistical analysis for new insights
- Explore the use of alternative data sources

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

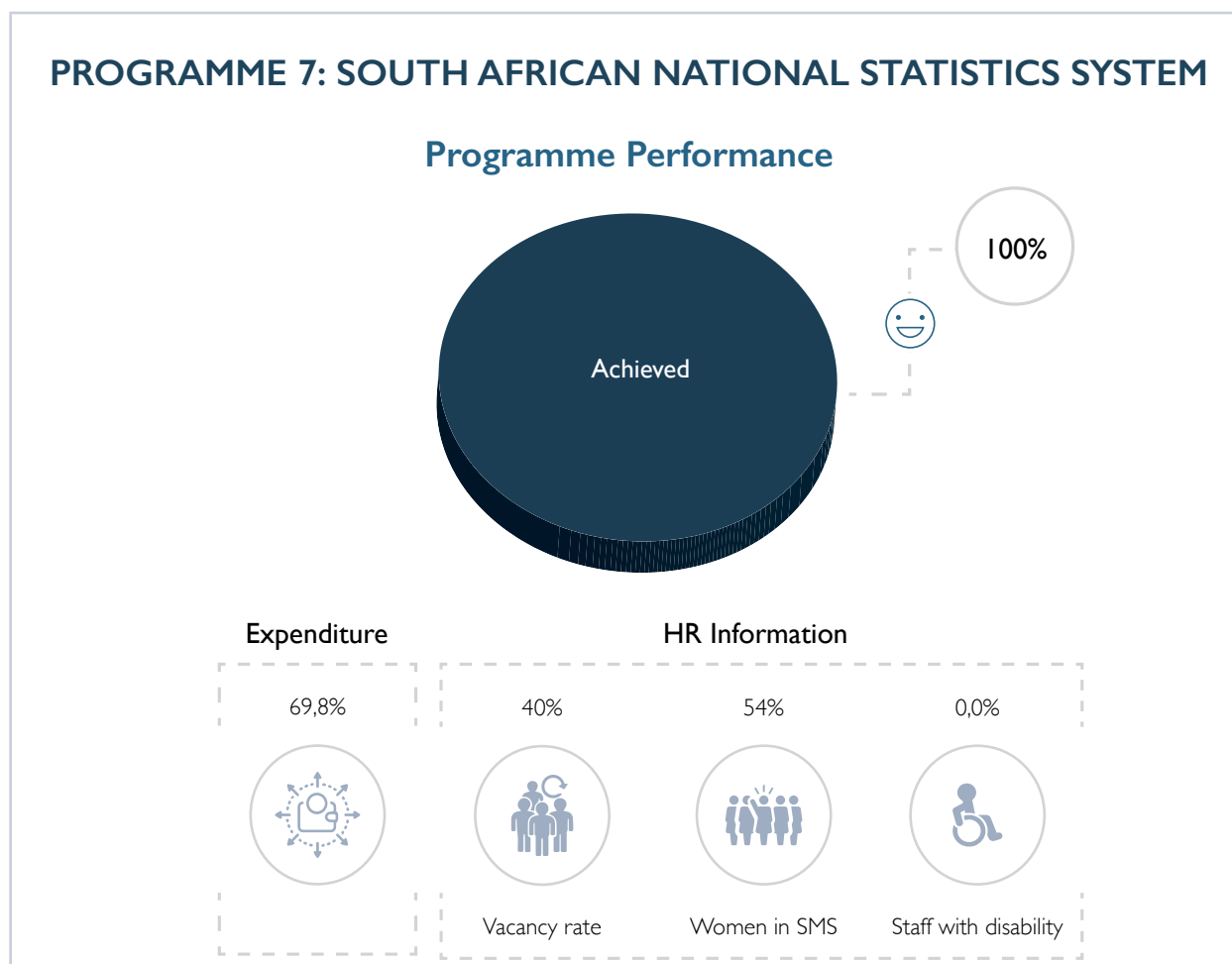
Interconnected statistical systems

- Deepen and strengthen participation in the NSS
- Promote standardisation across the statistical system
- Invest in strategic partnerships nationally and globally
- Envision the data ecosystem



Overall programme performance:

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



Subprogrammes:

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

Economic Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of economic and environmental statistics in the national statistics system, and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs included a clearance report on the Department of Science and Technology 2019 R&D Survey, a report on the reviewed Integrated Indicator Framework, an MoU with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and a sector plan on agricultural statistics.

Social Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of population and social statistics in the national statistics system, and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs included a clearance report for the SAPS Crime Statistics, a report on the reviewed Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF), a signed MoU with Harambee Youth Employment Accelerator and a sector plan for the criminal justice sector.

Independent Quality Assessment conducts independent statistical reviews to assess the quality of statistical information, in line with the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework, to certify statistics as official. Key outputs included a SASQAF quality assessment report for the Financial Statistics of Higher Education release and a report on the piloting of SASQAF edition 3 version 2.

Statistical Reporting coordinates the reporting of statistics to fulfil South Africa's statistical reporting obligations. Key outputs included a report on the updating of data values in the Integrated Indicator Framework and a progress report on the legislative reform process.

Data and Information Management coordinates and manages the transfer and sharing of data among entities in the national statistics system. Key outputs included a report on the updated Integrated Indicator Framework portal and a report on the development of an online system for SASQAF.

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

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2021/2022			2020/2021		
	Final appropriation	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	8 476	3 685	4 791	3 493	3 164	329
Social Subsystem	7 232	5 297	1 935	10 157	9 796	361
Independent Quality Assessment	4 646	4 187	459	3 410	3 410	-
Economic Subsystem	4935	4 935	-	3 166	3 047	119
Data and Information Management	6 846	4 318	2 528	5 673	5 156	517
Statistical Reporting	5 807	4 067	1 740	2 843	2 809	34
Total	37 942	26 489	11 453	28 742	27 382	1 360

The programme spent R26,489 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R23,448 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R2,499 million was spent on goods and services items such as computer services (R1,300 million), communication (R306 thousand) and travel and subsistence (R396 thousand).

The programme spent 69,8% of its allocated budget.

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		18	18
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
			249	248

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

Stats SA has made great strides in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. After the initial suspension of face-to-face fieldwork in March 2020, various alternatives for data collection have been explored and tested. This includes tests in relation to the Census 2022 data collection. The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) 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 appointed Compliance Officers ensured that all relevant regulations are adhered to and respective plans and risk assessments are developed, applied and communicated to all relevant stakeholders. Continuous awareness training and training on standard operating procedures relating to COVID-19 were undertaken.

Measures to enable working from home have been implemented, and further considerations made regarding the long-term impact of the pandemic for the workings of the department. Of utmost importance is the safety of the personnel of the organisation whilst still fulfilling the mandate of the department. The return of staff to office was gradually increased with the reduction of the various risk-adjusted levels of the pandemic. The main modus operandi remained to have congestion at the workplace kept to a minimum. Consideration has been given to enabling personnel's ability to work from home. The application of all COVID-19 protocols are constantly monitored and communicated to staff.

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 which reduced paper handling. 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 during 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.

During the period of the State of Disaster, 551 positive cases were reported in the organisation and the majority of cases have recovered. Thirteen staff members have succumbed to COVID-related illnesses.

With the lapsing of the State of Disaster, alternate measures are being put in place/continued, based on the Code of Practice published in Gazette No. 46043 on 15 February 2022, effective after the lapsing of the State of Disaster. It requires a risk assessment in respect of the department and its specifics. A number of actions followed the risk assessments, including the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for processing of data, fieldwork (all fieldwork), guidelines for cleaning/disinfecting of the respective workplaces after exposure to COVID-19, guidelines to handle mild COVID-19 at home, and guidelines for isolation and quarantine.

Weekly reports were submitted to Exco on COVID-19 and related OHS matters to allow the organisation to respond to the pandemic. The recent guideline for vulnerable employees to return to the workplace has also been approved and assists in the handling of special cases of vulnerable employees. Whilst much progress has been achieved and staff are generally aware of the COVID-19 protocols, the return by the workforce to the offices will require heightened alertness, monitoring and awareness creation across all offices and areas in Stats SA.

7. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

7.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Did the department comply with s38(1)(j) 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	2	2	NA

Stats SA transferred R2 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals.

7.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, 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 2021/22 financial year.

9. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Projects	Notes	2021/22			2020/21		
		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	-
Existing infrastructure assets	2	284 320	274 788	9 532	264 484	262 432	(2 052)
Upgrades and additions	3	20 800	20 800	-	14 199	14 429	230
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs	4	569	569	-	834	5 384	4 550
Infrastructure transfer		-	-	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		305 689	296 157	9 532	279 797	282 524	2 727

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

No infrastructure assets were procured in the 2021/22 financial year. Infrastructure assets amounting to R280 thousand were procured in the 2020/21 financial year.



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 R9,532 million in the 2021/22 financial years.

3. Upgrades and additions

The infrastructure asset upgrades to an amount of R20,800 million were made to the ICT infrastructure of the department, in the 2021/22 financial year. An amount of R14,429 million represents infrastructure upgrades in the 2020/21 financial year.

4. Maintenance and repairs

An amount of R569 thousand was spent in the 2021/22 financial year on maintenance of ICT infrastructure. An amount of R5,384 million was spent on maintenance and repairs of ICT infrastructure in the preceding financial year.





SECTION 3

GOVERNANCE

I. 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 strategic and operational levels, including the consideration and/or incorporation of possible emerging risks that included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This forms part of the Risk Management policy and strategy of the department. Operational risks and related mitigation strategies are populated on an electronic risk management system and updated on a quarterly basis by risk owners.

The quarterly risk management reports, which form part of the Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management (RAIM) reports, include progress reports on the strategic risks identified and are tabled at the Chief Director's Forum, EXCO and Audit Committee (AC) meetings. Whilst the Risk Management Committee (RMC) has not been operational during 2021/22, members were involved in the risk and governance structures of the Census Priority Project, which commenced in earnest at the beginning of the financial year. In addition, members either form part of the existing governance structures or as part of the operational management teams. The Audit Committee (AC) reviews, monitors and engages with management on the quarterly RAIM reports.

The eight strategic risks identified for the 2021/22 financial year were not fully mitigated and have been carried over to the 2022/23 financial year. Mitigation activities have been put in place and quarterly reviews of related mitigations were undertaken. The Census Project experienced many challenges, which led to an extension of the data collection period. The extension will require additional funding in addition to the roll-over funding request. Engagements with National Treasury are ongoing to address the census funding risk.

Risk management processes, including Business Continuity Management (BCM), are proactively monitored. Measures 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 2022 project.

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committees and appointed Compliance Officers actively monitor health and safety of employees, as prescribed by the various legislation and regulations. The continued assessments of risks related to health and safety, together with the application of respective prescripts, required adjustments in methodologies of work and day-to-day engagements.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN STATS SA



3. ETHICS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

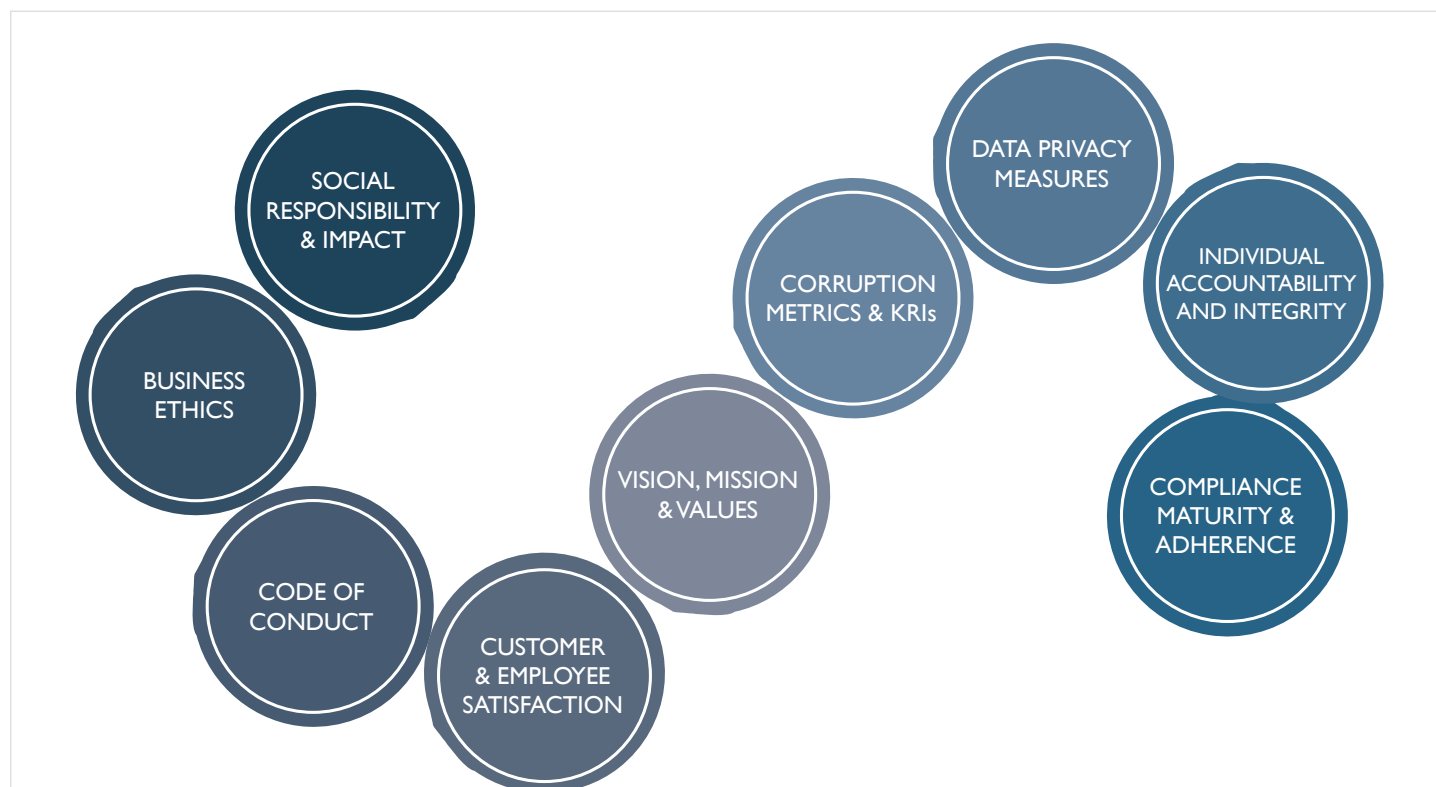
Stats SA has an approved fraud prevention strategy and implementation plan. The impact of COVID-19 has led to a reduction in the number of fraud incidents reported. Fraud awareness was conducted through articles in the internal Pulse publications, which are circulated electronically.

Mechanisms in place to report fraud and corruption include whistleblowing where officials can make confidential disclosures about suspected fraud. Employees making these disclosures are assured of protection. The department also makes use of the National Anti-Corruption Hotline and an internal anonymous email address for employees to disclose fraud and corruption anonymously. Reported fraud cases are registered and an investigator is assigned to investigate the reported incident.

The Integrity Management unit monitors the submission of financial disclosures. Stats SA's Senior Management Service duly complied by submitting 100% financial disclosures by 30 April 2021 for onward submission to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2021. Middle Management Service (Level 12) similarly complied with a 100% submission of their financial disclosures by 31 July 2021. Only one employee in the SCM and Finance category did not submit and disciplinary action is being instituted.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a hybrid working arrangement with employees working from home and critical 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. A fraud awareness campaign was conducted during the annual international fraud awareness week from 14 to 20 November 2021. Current risk assessments have not resulted in the need for lifestyle audits during the current financial year.

PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS AND INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT



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 in addition 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 in addition 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 health and safety of all employees are of high importance and continuous measures are being put in place, considering physical and operational risk assessments.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committees assist in ensuring compliance with occupational health and safety issues. Relevant recommendations in mitigation of identified risks were presented to Exco for consideration and adoption. The Department of Labour conducted an 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.

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 RN Komane	Mr Inkosi RN Cebekhulu	Mr CHM Sibisi
Ms MT Kibi	Dr M Gondwe			
Ms VP Malomane	Mr JJ McGluwa			
Ms MM Ntuli				
Ms RT Siweya				
Ms T Magweba				

7.2 Dates of meetings

The Portfolio Committee recommends that Statistics South Africa, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, give attention to the following activities:

- 13 May 2021: Briefing on the 2021/22 annual Work Programme
- 11 November 2021: Briefing on the 2020/21 Annual Report

7.3 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Work Programme

Based on the deliberations of the annual 2021/22 Work Programme with Stats SA on 13 May 2022, the Portfolio Committee recommended to Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, the following:

- Stats SA should expeditiously finalise and table the amendment 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;
- Stats SA should 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;
- Stats SA should move with speed in its processes of skilling and reskilling of employees on numerous aspects such as digitisation for the purpose of preparing itself for electronic data collection for the census and other surveys in future
- Stats SA should provide the Committee with the plan for the Census pilot in order to conduct oversight visits to assess its readiness to conduct Census by February 2022, pending any regulations that might be imposed concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. Stats SA should also ensure adherence to COVID-19 health and safety protocols;

- e) Stats SA should, during census, ensure the process of data collection is as inclusive as possible, particularly with regard to the connectivity in the remote rural areas. ICT should not be a hindrance for collecting data since web-based surveys (CAWI) or even telephonic interviews (CATI) will be used throughout the census;
- f) 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;
- g) Stats SA should commence with census adverts as early as possible to create awareness for citizens about the upcoming census, especially with this transition happening around digitisation of data collection;
- h) Stats SA should save on running cost, as data collection during Census 2021 will be collected through Computer-Assisted Personal Interview process, which might reduce cost of data capturing, as it used to happen through manual data collection; and
- i) Stats SA should continue engaging the National Treasury about budget shortfall experienced in the department whilst the Committee will seek to secure a joint meeting with the Appropriation Committee to address the matter.

Conclusion

In conclusion, statistics are a vital source of evidence as it provides objective and numerical data on important aspects of the country, including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of population, social living conditions, health, education and crime, etc. Therefore, 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 the 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 in 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. Stats SA should not be put at risk due to budget constraints. A well-resourced Statistics South Africa will serve the needs of the country well.

7.4 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Annual Report

Based on the deliberations of the 2020/21 Annual Report with Stats SA on 11 November 2021, the Portfolio Committee recorded the following recommendations:

The Portfolio Committee recommended that:

- a) Stats SA should develop and implement effective action plans to address audit findings which should not be limited to the findings that affected the audit report;
- b) Stats SA should therefore consider in totality which type of audit findings were raised during the audit process;
- c) The AGSA classified its audits findings as matters affecting the audit report, other important matters, and administrative matters. It would be important for the department and its entities to consider those findings to ensure no regression going forward, should one of those findings not be attended to and escalates going forward; and
- d) The Committee should request the Accounting Officer (AO) and the Executive Authority to provide quarterly feedback on the implementation and progress of action plans to ensure improvement in the audit outcomes of Stats SA.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no resolutions from SCOPA for the department during the 2021/22 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 2021/22, 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.

II. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

II.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 financial year under review, Internal Audit fulfilled the audit activities in terms of the internal audit coverage plan approved by the Audit Committee, supplemented by a panel of service providers that rendered Census 2022 co-sourced audit services. 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 Committee, Bid Adjudication Committee, ITC Procurement Committee, Census 2022 Management Committee;
- Providing an overall opinion regarding the adequacy and 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 administrative support and reporting on the organisation's control environment deficiencies as 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 effectively and efficiently, 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 four 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	4
Mr RA Tshimole	BCom	12/10/2012	Term extended from 05/12/2021	4
Mr TTC Dlamini	MA – Development Economics	14/03/2019	Term extended from 05/12/2021	4
Mr SP Simelane	CA (SA)	27/09/2020		4

During the financial year the Audit Committee met four 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 2022;
- 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 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 2022

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

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;
- Consulting services and adequacy and effectiveness audits related specifically to Census 2022;
- 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 are areas that require ongoing management attention and that we have continued to monitor during the year:

- ICT governance and the IT environment – As IT plays a critical role within the core and support business areas of Stats SA, especially in light of the increased risks around Census 2022. It is encouraging to see that management has continued to implement measures to ensure a secure and stable IT environment. Management is encouraged to continue ensuring the IT infrastructure's stability, capacity, and security;
- Reported internal control weaknesses – Both Internal Audit and the AGSA reported certain control weaknesses that were raised with Stats SA management. We encourage management to strengthen controls where necessary in the areas identified, and to ensure that the recommended improvements in controls are actioned;
- 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; and

- Census 2022 – We monitored the risks, progress in preparation and roll-out of the Census 2022 project, as well as the management of expenditure against the available budget for this project. We will continue monitoring the progress of this project until it is completed.

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.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting as 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

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 2022 be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

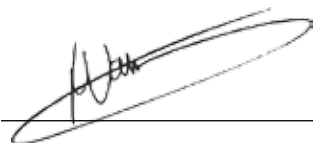
Conclusion

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

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact on how Stats SA would normally function, during the year under review. The impacts and disruptions of the various levels of lockdowns in the country were felt particularly in the planning and roll-out of the Census 2022 project. 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.

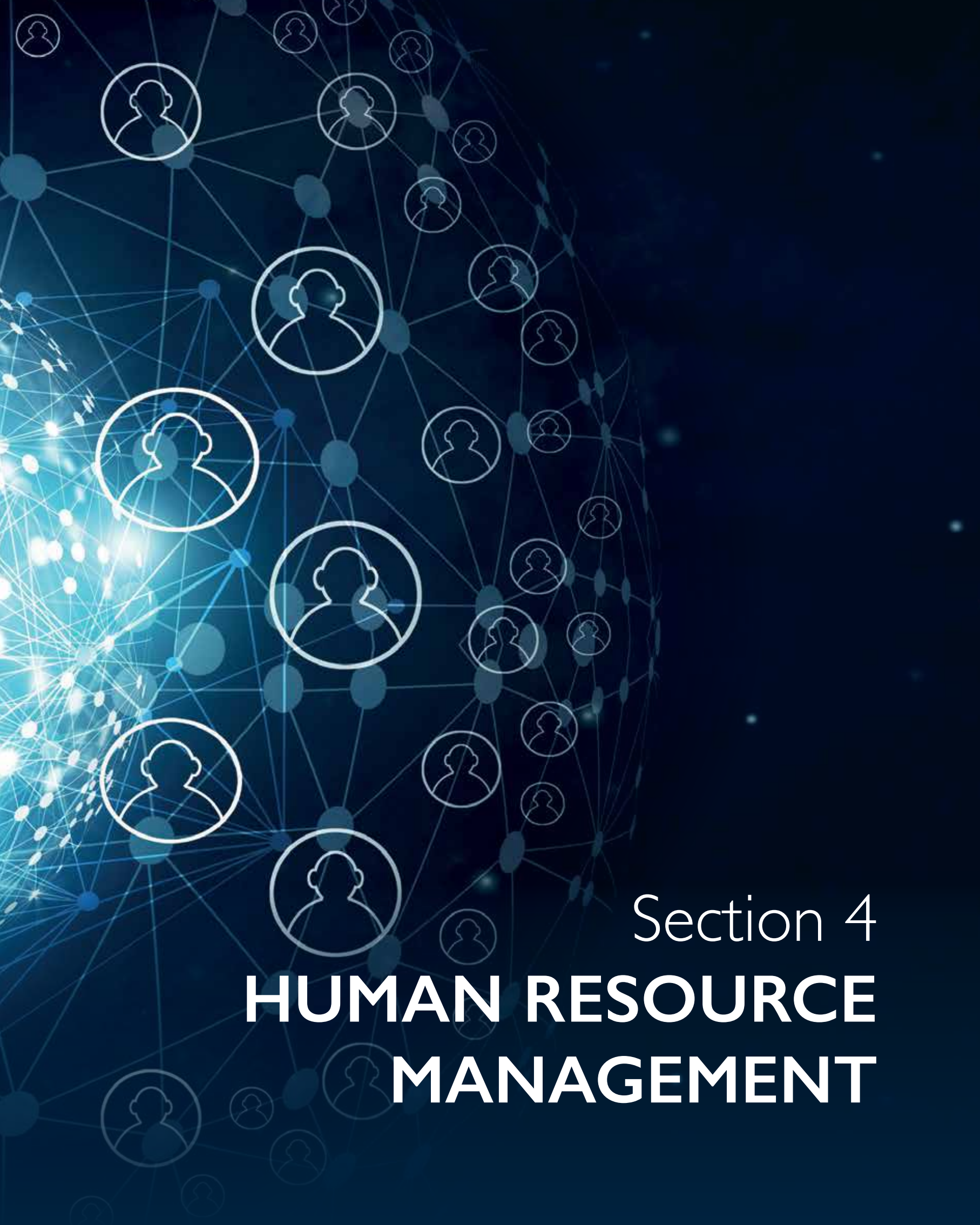
The Audit Committee congratulates Stats SA on the successful undertaking of the Census 2022 project under very trying conditions and awaits the outcome of the Census 2022 results. The Audit Committee also commends management on achieving an unqualified audit outcome despite the challenges experienced, especially related to Census 2022.



Ms R van Wyk
Chairperson of the Audit Committee for Stats SA
Date: 05 August 2022

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 2021/22 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% 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. The Census Project commenced and also impacted on the recruitment process affecting the improvements on this vacancy rate. However, the recruitment for contract positions for surveys, as and when required, continued.

The implementation of the new organisational structure for Stats SA, which was approved in March 2020, continued and was concluded with the placement of 482 affected non-SMS staff within the organisation by 31 March 2022. The establishment of Stats SA remained 3 313 with a vacancy rate of 19,3% (639 posts) as at 31 March 2022.

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 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the placement of non-SMS and the Census Project, a total of 19 SMS posts were filled either through internal promotions or new appointments by 31 March 2022. Stats SA has engaged National Treasury and an amount of R40 million has been allocated for critical posts for the 2022/23 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 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 have mitigated 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;
- Placed all affected non SMS staff members in the new structure;
- Provided HR support to the Census pilot and the Census 2022 Projects;
- Implemented an e-Leave system; and
- Provided effective EAP programmes.

Challenges faced by the department

- Late commencement with recruitment of critical vacancies due to the Census Project and COVID-19;
- 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.

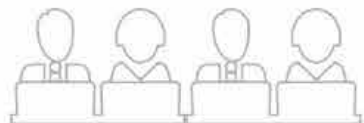
Future HR plans and goals

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 2022 project.

SUMMARY OF HUMAN RESOURCE INFORMATION 2021/22

Total number of employees in Stats SA:



2 674

Filled posts per gender:

Source: Stats SA, Labour Force Survey



Women: 54%



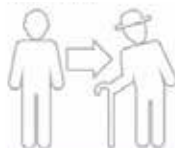
Men: 46%

Vacancy rate:

(639 out of
3 313 posts)

19,3%

Age profile:



20-35 years:	9%
36-49 years:	68%
50-59 years:	21%
60-65 years:	3%

Staff with disability:

(33 out of 2 674
filled posts)

1,2%

Number of training courses provided:



362

Personnel expenditure:



R1 670 billion

Filled posts per race group:



Black African:	87,6%
Coloured:	5,5%
White:	5,2%
Indian:	1,7%

Reasons why staff are leaving Stats SA



Death:	17,5%
Resignations:	15,6 %
Expiry of contract:	39,4%
Misconduct:	0,6%
Discharged (ill health):	3,1%
Retirement:	20,6%
Transfers:	3,1%

SMS posts filled:

Women in SMS:



71,5%



41,6%

Average sick days per employee:



6 days

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 Personnel-related expenditure

Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 R'000	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Programme 1: Administration	690 922	225 230	863	958	32,6	583
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	281 760	264 936	395	1 095	94,0	518
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	131 450	109 689	226	0	83,4	411
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	131 639	125 940	203	0	95,7	663
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	291 168	139 753	223	5	48,0	724
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 094 888	781 321	168	3 636	25,2	9
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	26 489	23 448	108	0	88,5	782
Total	4 648 315	1 670 317	2 186	5 694	35,9	18

Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	16 318	1	81	201
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (temporary staff)	149 958	9	87 719	2
Skilled (levels 3–5) (permanent staff)	47 907	3	176	272
Skilled (levels 3–5) (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (permanent staff)	558 106	33	1 430	390
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (temporary staff)	23 538	1	102	231
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (permanent staff)	636 907	38	875	728
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (temporary staff)	3 676	0,2	7	525
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (permanent staff)	230 093	14	200	1 150
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (temporary staff)	3 812	0,2	2	1 906
Total	1 670 317	100	90 592	18

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	152 737	67,8	1 355	0,6	6 249	2,8	11 211	5,0
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	180 150	68,0	-	0,0	8 948	3,4	15 288	5,8
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	74 555	68,0	-	0,0	2 479	2,3	4 005	3,7
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	86 331	68,5	-	0,0	3 320	2,6	5 415	4,3
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	94 497	67,6	802	0,6	2 768	2,0	4 387	3,1
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Provincial Coordination	535 657	68,6	91	0,0	22 179	2,8	38 337	4,9
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	15 470	66,0	-	0,0	513	2,2	477	2,0
Total	1 139 397	68,2	2 248	0,1	46 456	2,8	79 120	4,7

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	9 387	57,5	-	0,0	1 358	8,3	2 025	12,4
Lower skilled temporary staff (levels 1–2)	108 821	72,6	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	29 276	61,1	749	1,6	2 976	6,2	5 355	11,2
Skilled temporary staff (levels 3–5)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	377 560	67,7	732	0,1	23 969	4,3	47 512	8,5
Highly skilled production temporary staff (levels 6–8)	16 338	69,4	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	449 106	70,5	733	0,1	13 318	2,1	21 695	3,4
Highly skilled supervision temporary staff (levels 9–12)	2 482	67,5	35	1,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior and top management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	144 109	62,6	-	0,0	4 646	2,0	2 509	1,1
Senior and top management temporary staff (levels 13–16)	2 317	60,8	-	0,0	189	5,0	24	0,6
Total	1 139 397	68,2	2 248	0,1	46 456	2,8	79 120	4,7

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2022

Programme	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to establishment
Programme 1: Administration	515	369	28,3	0
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	575	503	12,5	0
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	213	162	23,9	0
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	234	186	20,5	0
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	240	192	20,0	0
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 488	1 233	17,1	0
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	48	29	39,6	0
Total	3 313	2 674	19,3	0

Note:

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 2022

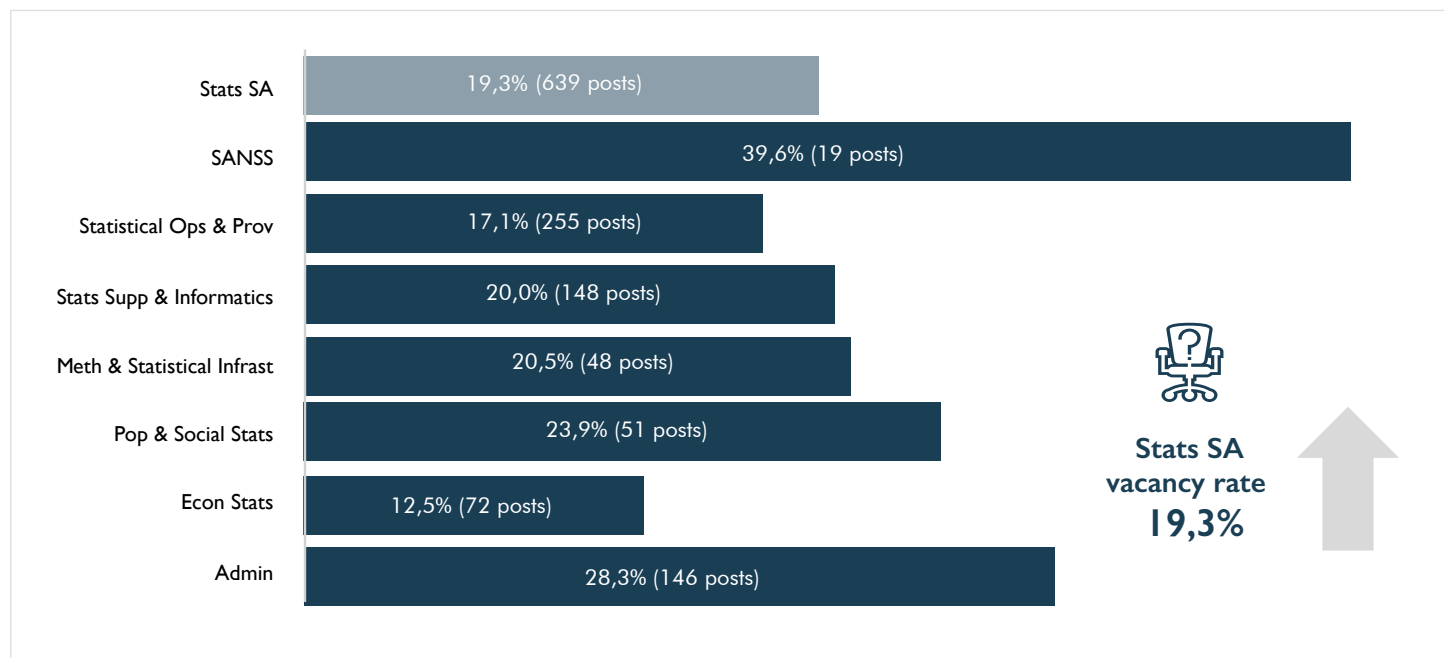


Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2022

Salary band	Permanent posts			Number of posts filled additional to establishment
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	
Lower skilled (1–2)	83	80	3,6	0
Skilled (3–5)	219	168	23,3	0
High skilled production (6–8)	1 685	1 408	16,4	0
High skilled supervision (9–12)	1 079	835	22,6	0
Senior management levels (13–16)	247	183	25,9	0
Total	3 313	2 674	19,3	0

Note:

- 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 183.

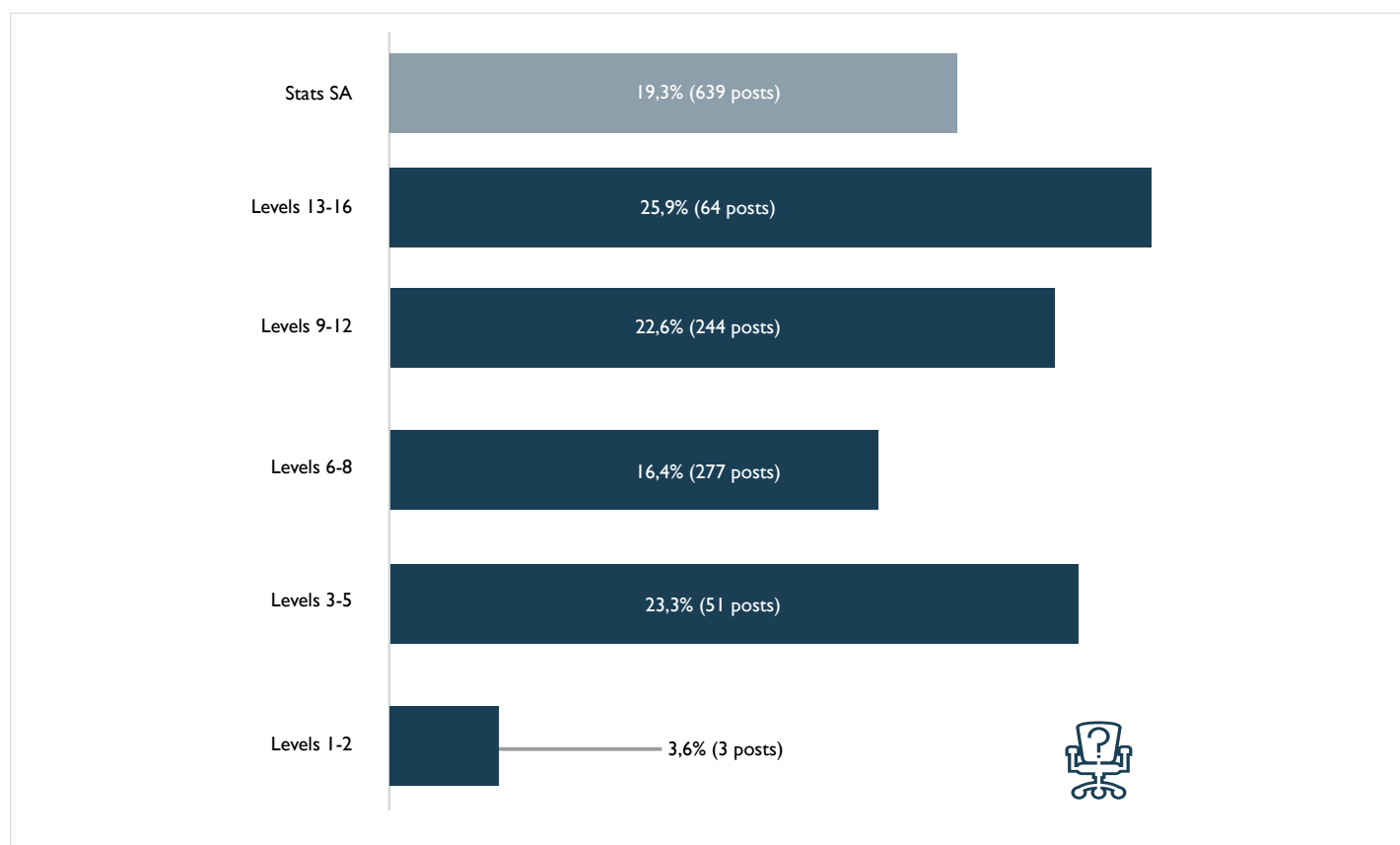
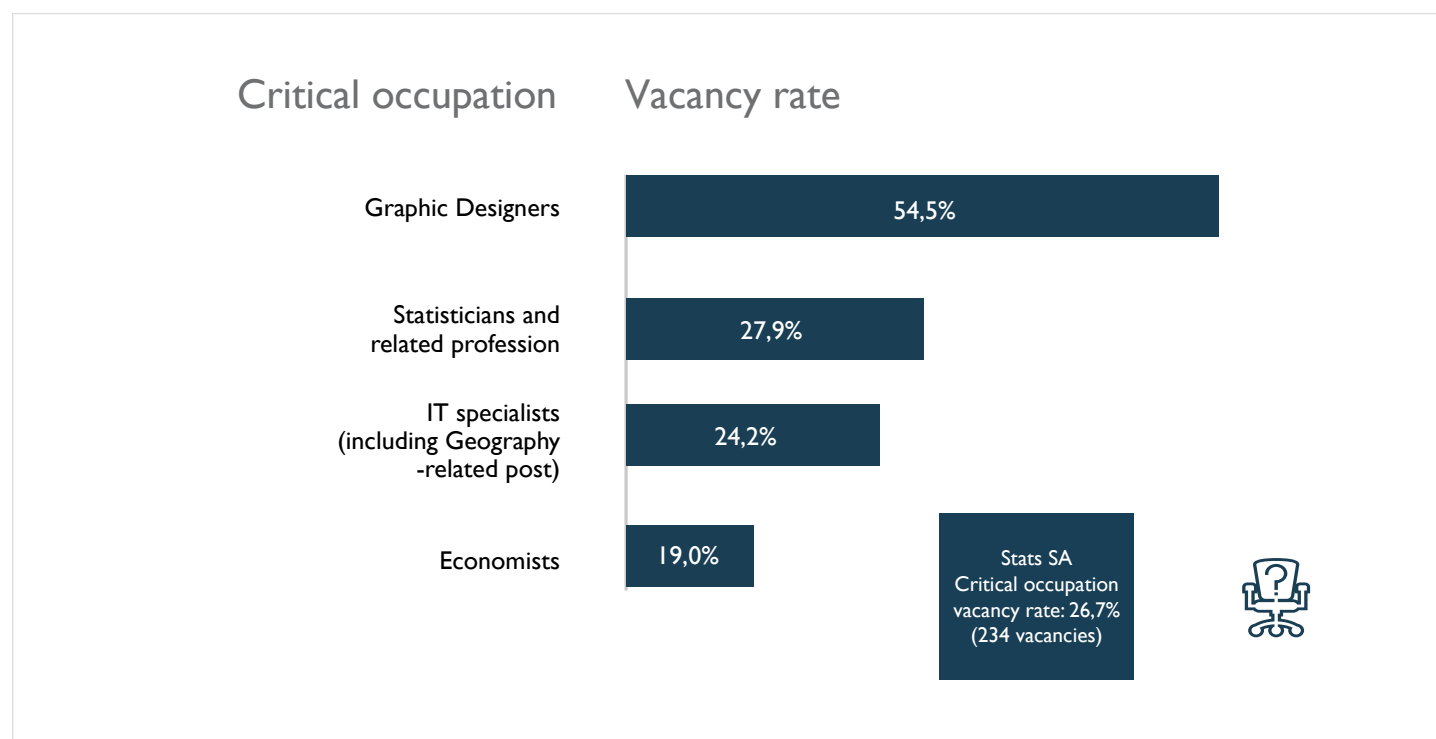
VACANCY RATE PER SALARY BAND: 31 MARCH 2022

Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2022

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)	211	160	24,2	0
Economists	58	47	19,0	0
Statisticians and related professions	596	430	27,9	0
Graphic Designers	11	5	54,5	0
Total	876	642	26,7	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. Although the new structure was effectively implemented on the PERSAL system in June 2020, it was done in phases. SMS posts and employees were placed in 2020/2021 within the new structure. Non-SMS posts and employees were placed in 2021/22.
- Critical posts:
 - » 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.

VACANCY RATE BY CRITICAL OCCUPATION: 31 MARCH 2022

3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2022

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	185	135	73,0	50	27,0
Total	246	183	74,4	63	25,6

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 (excluded under number of posts and filled posts). The total number of funded SMS posts is 247.
- 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):
 - » 1 Statistician-General; and
 - » 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.3.2 – SMS post information as on 30 September 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	43	81,1	10	18,9
Salary level 13	185	129	69,7	56	30,3
Total	246	176	71,5	70	28,5

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 (excluded under number of posts and filled posts). The total number of funded SMS posts is 247.
- Two staff members appointed against posts on salary level 14 are remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).

3.3 Filling of SMS posts (Continued)

- The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - » I Statistician-General; and
 - » I Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.3.3 – Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	0	0	0
Salary level 14	0	0	0
Salary level 13	0	0	0
Total	0	0	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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
Due to financial constraints, Stats SA has put on hold the filling of vacant positions since 2016 and only critical posts have been advertised in 2021.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months
Due to financial constraints, Stats SA has put on hold the filling of vacant positions since 2016 and only critical posts have been advertised in 2021.

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
Due to financial constraints, Stats SA has put on hold the filling of vacant positions since 2016 and only critical posts have been advertised in 2021.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
Due to financial constraints, Stats SA has put on hold the filling of vacant positions since 2016 and only critical posts have been advertised in 2021.

3.4 Job evaluation

Table 3.4.1 – Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	219	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 685	50	3,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	1 080	19	1,8	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band A	186	5	2,7	0	0,0	0	0,0
Senior Management Band B	51	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	74	2,2	0	0,0	0	0,0

Note:

- Inclusive of filled and vacant posts.
- Job evaluation information based on personal/post levels.

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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.

3.4 Job evaluation (Continued)

Table 3.4.3 – Employees with salary level higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

Note:

- No downgrades were done.

Table 3.4.4 – Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Number of employees per band as at 1 April 2021	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate as at 31 March 2022
Permanent staff				
Levels 1–2	78	0	0	0,0
Levels 3–5	174	0	4	2,3
Levels 6–8	1 423	0	111	7,8
Levels 9–12	860	1	31	3,6
SMS Band A	133	2	8	5,9
SMS Band B	45	0	6	13,3
SMS Band C	3	0	0	0,0
SMS Band D	1	0	0	0,0
Contracts	57	111 898	110 139	98,4
Total	2 717	111 901	110 299	98,6

Note:

- The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
 - » 1 Statistician-General; and
 - » 1 Chief Director: Publication Services.

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2021	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT Specialists	166	1	2	1,2
Economists related	46	0	1	2,2
Statisticians and related professions	451	0	22	4,9
Graphic Designers	5	0	0	0,0
Total	668	1	25	3,7

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 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Termination type	Number of terminations	% of total resignations
Death	28	17,5
Resignations	25	15,6
Expiry of contract	63	39,4
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	1	0,6
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	5	3,1
Retirement	33	20,6
Transfer to other Public Service Departments	5	3,1
Other	0	0,0
Total	160	100,0
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment		5,9

Note:

- The total includes permanent staff and staff appointed on contract against permanent posts.

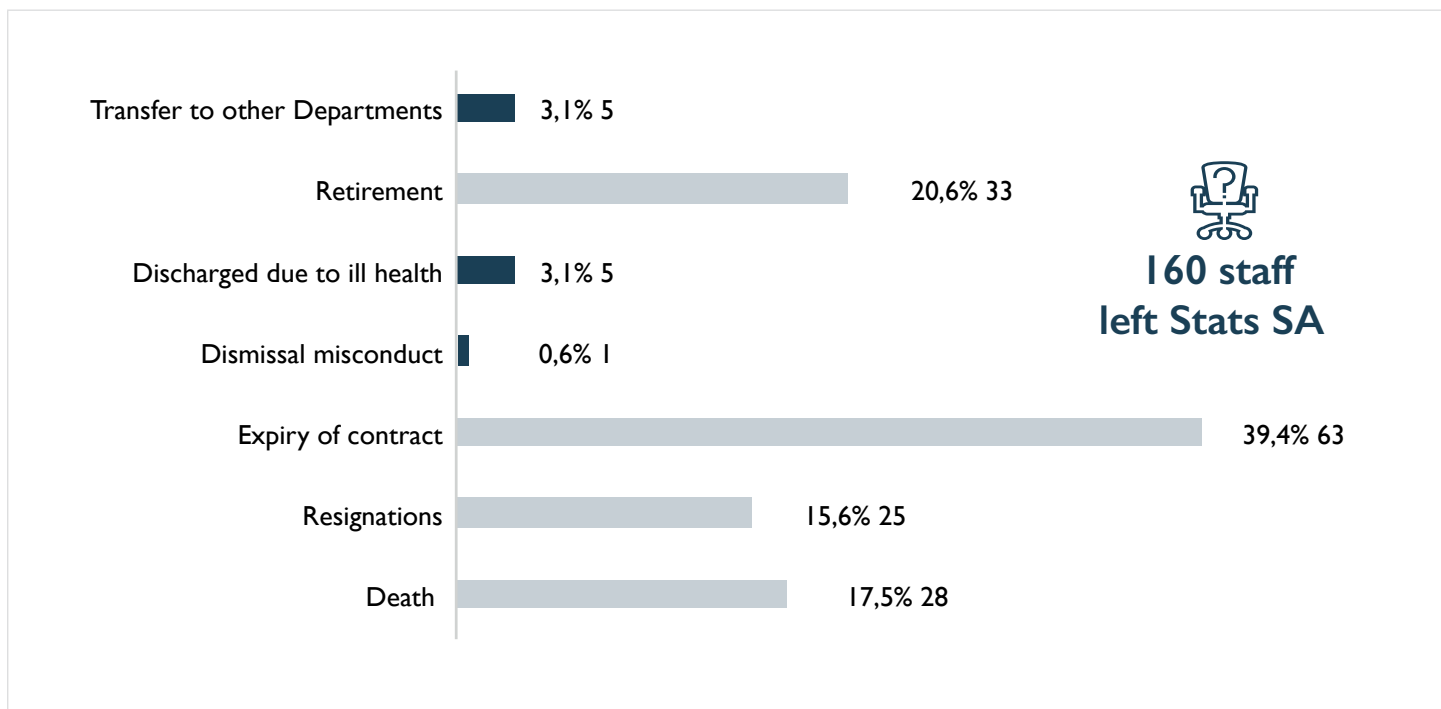
REASONS WHY STAFF ARE LEAVING: 1 APRIL 2021 TO 31 MARCH 2022

Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2021	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	166	2	1,2	0	0,0
Economists	46	5	10,9	0	0,0
Statisticians and related professions	451	32	7,1	0	0,0
Graphic Designers	5	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	668	39	5,8	0	0,0

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2020/21.
- 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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2021	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)	78	0	0,0	0	0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	174	0	0,0	0	0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 423	3	0,2	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	860	29	3,4	0	0
Senior Management (levels 13–16)	182	17	9,3	0	0
Total	2 717	49	1,8	0	0

Note:

- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2020/21.

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 2022

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	75	11	8	17	56	3	4	9	183
Professionals	536	23	16	28	503	14	9	46	1 175
Technicians and associate professionals	23	3	0	2	19	2	0	4	53
Clerks	374	33	3	5	603	50	4	18	1 090
Service workers	23	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	31
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16
Elementary occupations	13	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	22
Unskilled	5	1	0	0	60	5	0	0	71
Total	1 064	71	27	52	1 256	75	18	78	2 641
Employees with disabilities	12	2	0	2	9	0	0	8	33

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2022

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	7	12	19	57	3	5	10	180
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	229	15	8	22	167	9	7	25	482
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	690	47	7	10	877	51	5	42	1 729
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	71	0	0	0	86	7	1	1	166
Unskilled and defined decision-making	6	1	0	0	68	5	0	0	80
Total	1 064	71	27	52	1 256	75	18	78	2 641
Employees with disabilities	12	2	0	2	9	0	0	8	33

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	6	0	1	1	8	1	0	0	17
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	19
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	12
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
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	19	0	1	2	26	1	0	0	49
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	5	1	1	0	4	1	0	1	13
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	16	0	0	1	7	2	1	3	30
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	37	7	0	1	47	10	0	8	110
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62	8	1	2	58	13	1	12	157
Employees with a disability	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	22	2	3	3	6	0	0	2	48
Professionals	86	3	5	4	82	2	1	3	84
Technicians and associate professions	8	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	13
Clerks	37	0	1	0	72	0	0	0	110
Service and sales workers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Total	159	5	9	7	173	3	1	5	362
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 May 2021

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level as at 31 October 2021	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	0	0,0
Salary level 16	0	0	0	0,0
Salary level 15	8	3	0	0,0
Salary level 14	57	46	35	76,1
Salary level 13	180	129	118	91,5
Total	246	179	153	85,5

Note:

- One salary level 99 (personal notch) staff member is appointed against salary level 13 posts (not included under filled). The total number of funded SMS posts is 247.

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2021

Reasons	Number of employees
Deceased (Salary level 14)	1
Termination of contracts (Salary level 13)	3
Termination of contracts (Salary level 14)	2
Dispute lodged (Salary level 13)	1
Non-submissions	19
Total	26

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2021

None

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021¹

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	308	1 025	30,0	1 674	5,4
African, female	402	1 230	32,7	1 908	4,7
Asian, male	9	16	56,3	71	7,9
Asian, female	8	14	57,1	46	5,7
Coloured, male	15	61	24,6	85	5,7
Coloured, female	11	71	15,5	82	7,5
White, male	17	36	47,2	135	7,9
White, female	38	82	46,3	249	6,6
Total	808	2 535	31,9	4 251	5,3
Employees with a disability	8	34	23,5	37	4,6
Grand total	816	2 569	31,8	4 288	5,3

Note:

- R60 831 was paid to 4 employees from the previous performance cycle 2019/2020 and to 1 employee for the period 2016/2017.

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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)	19	78	24,4	23	1,21	53,1
Skilled (levels 3–5)	57	172	33,1	114	2,00	75,7
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	361	1 433	25,2	1 209	3,35	62,5
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	369	863	43,9	2 942	7,76	127,1
Total	816	2 546	32,1	4 288	5,26	96,5

Note:

- R60 831 was paid to 4 employees from the previous performance cycle 2019/2020 and 1 employee for the period 2016/2017 included.
- Performance awards budget is centralised for levels 1–12.

¹ Performance rewards are linked to the 2020/21 performance cycle.

Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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	83	166	50,0	257	3
Economists	33	46	71,7	36	1
Statisticians and related professions	186	451	41,2	623	3
Graphic Designers	4	5	80,0	1 299	325
Total	306	668	45,8	2 214	7

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 2020 to 31 March 2021

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	96	155	61,9	2 137	22,3	108,6
Band B	22	46	47,8	552	25,1	73,7
Band C	2	3	66,7	46	23,2	46,2
Band D	0	1	0,0	0	0,0	0,0
Total	120	205	58,5	2 735	22,8	96,3

Note:

- Performance rewards for SMS were paid for the 2018/19 cycle.
- 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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		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)	1	20,0	5	55,6	4	80,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	2	40,0	2	22,2	0	0,0
SMS permanent staff (levels 13–16)	2	40,0	2	22,2	0	0,0
Total	5	100,0	9	100,0	4	44,4

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Major occupation	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	1	20,0	5	55,6	4	80,0
Information technology personnel	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Professionals and managers	4	80,0	4	44,4	0	0,0
Total	5	100,0	9	100,0	4	44,4

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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)	257	16,0	49	4,8	5	144
Skilled (levels 3–5)	391	13,8	69	6,8	6	352
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	2 878	11,5	501	49,2	6	4 151
Highly skilled supervisor (levels 9–12)	1 846	12,5	329	32,3	6	5 228
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	335	14,6	71	7,0	5	1 612
Total	5 707	12,4	1 019	100,0	6	11 488

AVERAGE SICK LEAVE DAYS PER EMPLOYEE

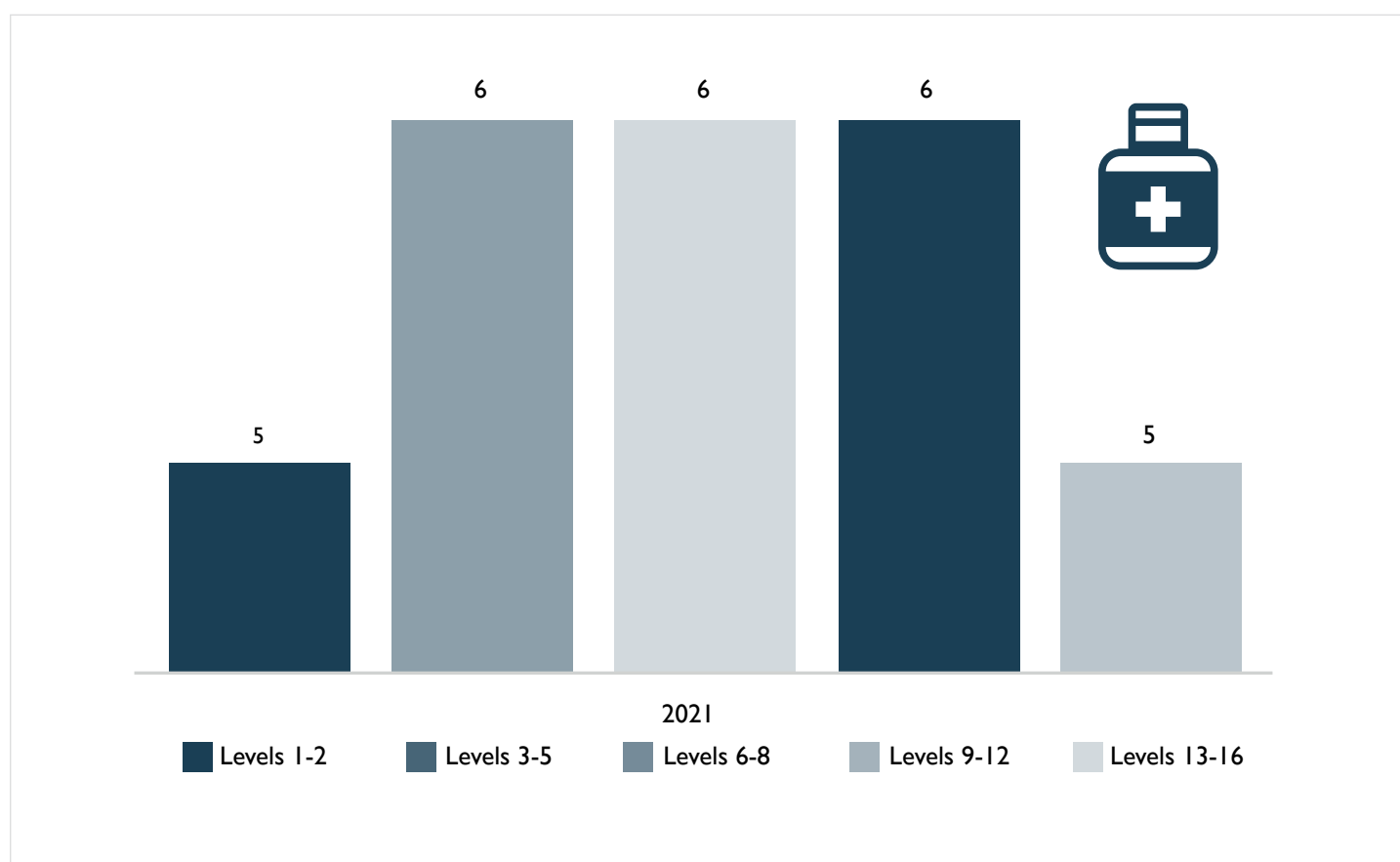


Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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)	84	3,8	2	3,0	42	49
Skilled (levels 3–5)	174	7,8	7	10,6	25	156
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1 282	57,6	36	54,6	36	1 984
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	590	26,6	16	24,2	37	1 896
Top and Senior management (SMS levels 13–16)	91	4,1	4	6,1	23	429
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)	3	0,1	1	1,5	3	3
Contract (9–12)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (13–16)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Total	2 224	100,0	66	100,0	166	4 517

Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average number of days per employee
Lower skilled permanent staff (levels 1–2)	1 235	73	17
Lower skilled contract staff (levels 1–2)	34	19	2
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	3 044	162	19
Skilled contract staff (levels 3–5)	0	0	0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	26 320	1 324	20
Highly skilled production contract staff (levels 6–8)	368	41	9
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	17 692	817	22
Highly skilled supervision contract staff (levels 9–12)	57	8	7
Top and senior management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	4 130	176	23
Top and senior management contract staff (levels 13–16)	41	2	21
Total	52 921	2 622	20

Note:

- Two SMS members are on a fixed-term contract.

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 2021
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)	8	1	0	0
Total	8	1	0	0

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee R'000
Leave payouts for 2021/22 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	0	0	0
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2021/22	2,601	22	118
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2021/22	6,693	2 172	3
Total	9 294	2 194	4

3.1.1 HIV/AIDS and health promotion programmes

Table 3.1.1.1 – 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

3.1.1.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

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, the ICAS Group, provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R6 114 000
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 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 Bereavement Committee is comprised of the following members: Lulama Jansen, Cynthia Mabuza, Patricia Mashiane, Gloria Makgato, Alex Motloba and Moufhe Phaswana
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 was last reviewed in November 2019 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	GEMS provides voluntary counselling and testing at the workplace, however, no counselling and testing (HCT) sessions were conducted due to Covid-19
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: Employees used the health promotion service by attending the virtual awareness programs on HIV-related topics. 11 000 condoms were distributed to staff members. No employees voluntarily tested for HIV due to Covid-19

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0,0
Dismissal	0	0,0
Final written warning	0	0,0
Suspended without pay	0	0,0
Cases withdrawn	0	0,0
Written warning	0	0,0
Total	0	0,0
Pending cases	0	0,0
Grand total	0	0,0

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	1	16,7
Number of grievances not resolved	5	83,3
Total number of grievances lodged	6	100,0

Note:

- One grievance case was withdrawn and not included in the above table.
- Cases were not resolved due to requests for postponement by parties.

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disputes lodged	Number	% of total
Disputes in favour of employee	2	11,8
Disputes in favour of the employer	3	17,6
Disputes dismissed	0	0,0
Cases withdrawn	0	0,0
Settlement	0	0,0
Cases pending	12	70,6
Total	17	100,0

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Strike actions	Total
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.
- Number of employees involved in strike: none.
- Total number of person days lost: none.
- Total number of hours lost: none.

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	0
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 0

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational category	Gender	Training needs identified at start of reporting period				Total
		Number of employees as at 1 April 2021	Learnerships (Pilot)	Skill programme and other short courses	Other forms of training	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	61	-	2	-	2
	Male	106	-	3	-	3
Professionals	Female	618	-	20	-	20
	Male	636	-	25	-	25
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	28	-	25	-	25
	Male	30	-	30	-	30
Clerks	Female	677	-	40	-	40
	Male	419	-	20	-	20
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	-	45	-	45
	Male	16	-	20	-	20
Service and sales workers	Female	7	-	30	-	30
	Male	24	-	10	-	10
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	Female	1	-	-	-	-
	Male	2	-	-	-	-
Labourers and Related workers	Female	73	-	10	-	10
	Male	17	-	2	-	2
Gender subtotals	Female	1 467	-	172	-	172
	Male	1 250	-	109	-	109
Total		2 717	-	282	-	282

Note:

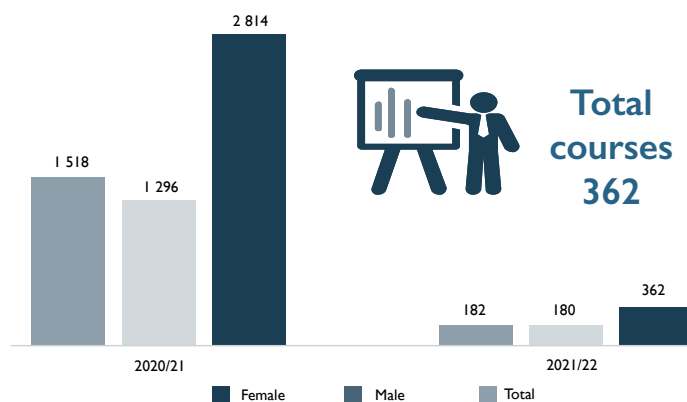
- The table excludes contract workers.
- The table is informed by the three year training plan.

Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational level	Gender	Skills programmes and other short courses				Total
		Number of employees as at 1 April 2021	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	61	-	8	-	8
	Male	106	-	30	-	30
Professionals	Female	618	-	88	-	88
	Male	636	-	98	-	98
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	28	-	5	-	5
	Male	30	-	8	-	8
Clerks	Female	677	-	72	-	72
	Male	419	-	38	-	38
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	2	-	1	-	1
	Male	16	-	5	-	5
Service and sales workers	Female	7	-	-	-	-
	Male	24	-	-	-	-
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	Female	1	-	-	-	-
	Male	2	-	-	-	-
Labourers and Related workers	Female	73	-	1	-	1
	Male	17	-	8	-	8
Gender subtotals	Female	1 467	-	175	-	175
	Male	1 250	-	187	-	187
Total		2 717	-	362	-	362

Note:

- The table excludes contract workers.

NUMBER OF COURSES PROVIDED

3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Nature of injury on duty	Number		% of total
	Permanent staff	Contract staff	
Required basic medical attention only	1	8	90,0
Temporary total disablement	0	0	0,0
Permanent disablement	0	0	0,0
Fatal	0	1	10,0
Total	1	9	100,0

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	47	10 461 700	1 095 100
Services of a panel of attorneys to provide legal services to Stats SA on an ad hoc basis	4	Ad hoc	N/A	3 690 581
Appointment of a panel of service providers to Stats SA to provide Census 2021 related Internal Audit Services	3	Ad hoc	N/A	1 536 337
Total				6 322 018

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value (R)
3	9	47	6 322 018

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

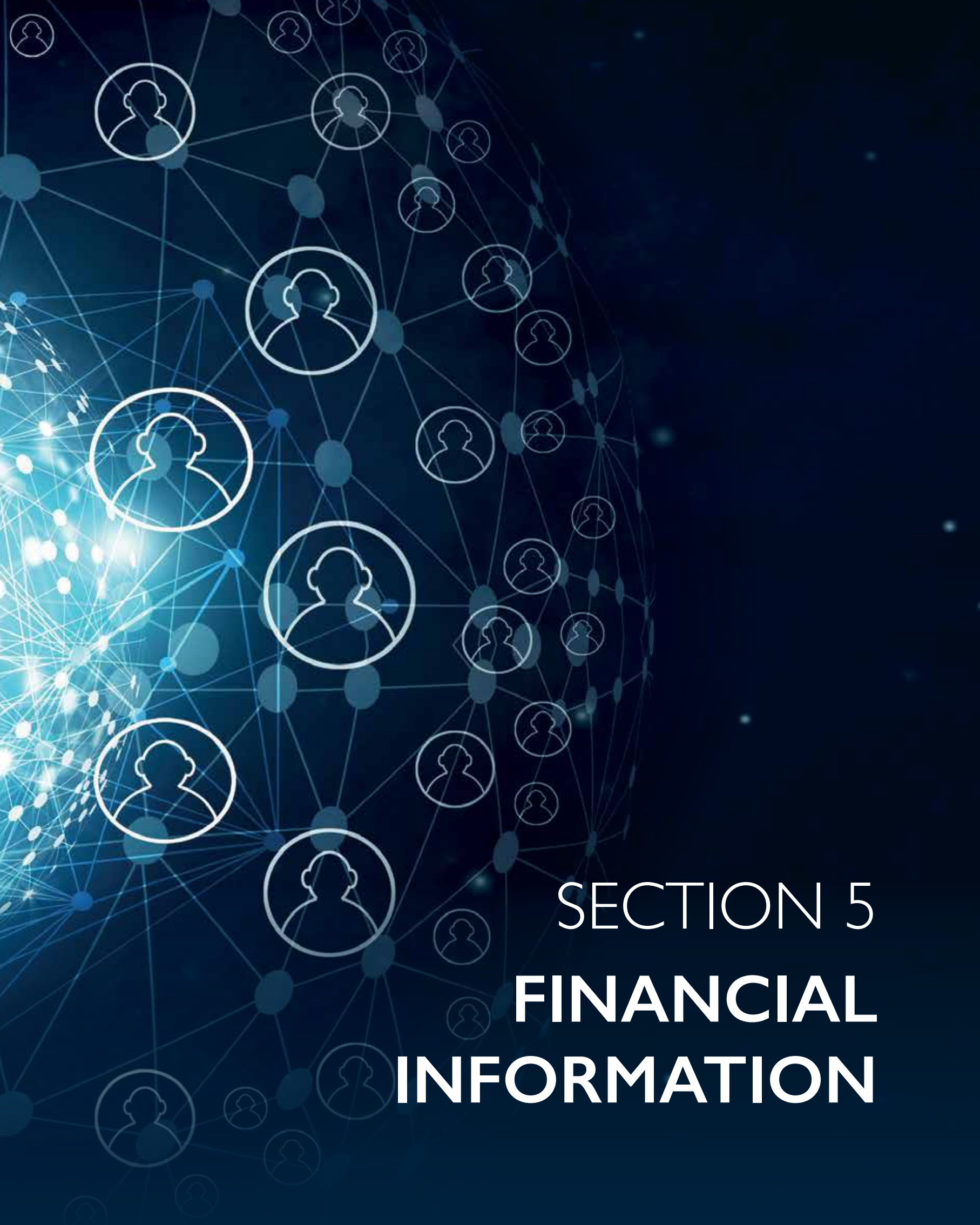
Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 (Stats SA) set out on pages 152 to 222, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, 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 Stats SA as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury (NT) 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.

Underspending of the vote

7. As disclosed in the appropriation statement, the department materially underspent the budget by R283 million on all programmes combined.

Irregular expenditure

8. As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the department incurred irregular expenditure of R235,534 million in the current year, mainly emanating from non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts.

Other matter

9. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited supplementary schedules

10. The supplementary information set out in sections 1, 3 and 4 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

11. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS 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.
12. 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

13. 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.
14. 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

15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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 6 of 1999.
18. 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 programmes presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Programmes	Pages in the annual performance report (Book 2)
Programme 3 – Population and social statistics	45 – 56
Programme 6 – Statistical operations and provincial coordination	74 – 80

19. 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.
20. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for these programmes:
 - Programme 3 – Population and social statistics
 - Programme 6 – Statistical operations and provincial coordination

Other matter

21. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

22. Refer to Book 2 of the annual performance report on pages 11-88 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the under-achievement of targets.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Introduction and scope

23. 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.

24. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Annual financial statements, performance reports and annual reports

25. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework, as required by section 40(1) (b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements of disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified opinion.

Procurement and contract management

26. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R500 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were approved by the accounting officer but it was practical to invite competitive bids, as required by Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A6.1, paragraph 3.4.1 of Practice Note 8 of 2007/2008 and TR 16A6.4.

27. Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders based on preference points that were not allocated in accordance with the requirements of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000 (PPFA) and the Preferential Procurement Regulation.

Other information

28. 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 on, in this auditor's report.

29. 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.
30. 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.
31. 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.
32. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

33. 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.
34. The oversight by the accounting officer regarding the financial statements process was ineffective as material misstatements were identified. The oversight process must be enhanced to ensure credible financial statements are submitted for audit.
35. Compliance monitoring by senior management mainly relating to supply chain management prescripts were not effective due to a lack of adequate oversight resulting in non-compliance. The accounting officer needs to develop and implement an action plan in order to ensure that the deficiencies identified in the current year are addressed.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2022



**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 Stats SA 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
 - 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 2022

Appropriation per programme

Programme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	704 633	-	23 549	728 182	690 922	37 260	94,9%	714 607	708 534
2. Economic Statistics	265 737	-	19 554	285 291	281 760	3 531	98,8%	264 656	263 580
3. Population and Social Statistics	138 770	-	14 706	153 476	131 450	22 026	85,6%	112 139	111 648
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	141 236	-	-	141 236	131 639	9 597	93,2%	132 218	130 554
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	309 855	-	2 871	312 726	291 168	21 558	93,1%	301 297	285 928
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 333 467	-	(60 680)	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	94,6%	1 577 914	1 163 688
7. South African National Statistics System	37 942	-	-	37 942	26 489	11 453	69,8%	28 742	27 382
Total	4 931 640	-	-	4 931 640	4 648 315	283 325	94,3%	3 131 573	2 691 314

Reconciliation with statement of financial performance

Departmental receipts	9 384	2 359
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	4 941 024	3 133 932
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)	4 648 315	2 691 314

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Programme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	4 386 768	(3 985)	(39 523)	4 343 260	4 108 318	234 942	94,6%	2 604 572	2 368 202
Compensation of employees	1 774 670	-	-	1 774 670	1 670 317	104 353	94,1%	1 511 038	1 486 029
Salaries and wages	1 577 753	-	(22 059)	1 555 694	1 458 538	97 156	93,8%	1 297 230	1 276 338
Social contributions	196 917	-	22 059	218 976	211 779	7 197	96,7%	213 808	209 691
Goods and services	2 612 098	(3 985)	(39 527)	2 568 586	2 437 997	130 589	94,9%	1 093 523	882 162
Administrative fees	450	-	111	561	560	1	99,8%	276	276
Advertising	105 254	65	2 942	108 261	108 261	-	100,0%	54 758	43 817
Minor assets	525 481	142	(335 413)	190 210	190 013	197	99,9%	516 100	317 725
Audit costs: External	8 349	332	(298)	8 383	8 383	-	100,0%	6 520	6 520
Bursaries: Employees	2 322	-	(1 513)	809	56	753	6,9%	566	566
Catering: Departmental activities	7 711	(777)	(5 656)	1 278	1 277	1	99,9%	597	597
Communication (G&S)	73 154	889	3 894	77 937	68 433	9 504	87,8%	43 553	42 592
Computer services	177 142	(3 601)	269 336	442 877	431 307	11 570	97,4%	126 182	125 098
Consultants: Business and advisory services	25 364	(706)	(10 193)	14 465	5 694	8 771	39,4%	4 282	4 282
Infrastructure and planning services	63 860	(200)	13 881	77 541	77 541	-	100,0%	34 879	34 879
Legal services	6 496	1 500	(2 165)	5 831	4 481	1 350	76,8%	4 535	4 535
Contractors	7 599	(104)	(4 567)	2 928	2 922	6	99,8%	7 674	7 674
Agency and support/outsourced services	1 139 835	(2 419)	(110 771)	1 026 645	953 411	73 234	92,9%	8 338	8 338
Entertainment	91	-	(87)	4	4	-	100,0%	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	47 045	(254)	(32 223)	14 568	14 568	-	100,0%	6 750	6 750
Consumable supplies	11 194	600	15 401	27 195	19 639	7 556	72,2%	8 620	8 620
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	9 739	139	(4 257)	5 621	4 977	644	88,5%	2 489	2 489
Operating leases	158 947	(1 477)	29 525	186 995	186 995	-	100,0%	174 088	174 088
Property payments	49 153	10	591	49 754	49 754	-	100,0%	43 916	43 916
Travel and subsistence	126 362	(1 051)	115 576	240 887	234 932	5 955	97,5%	26 109	26 109
Training and development	13 681	(16)	(1 496)	12 169	2 186	9 983	18,0%	928	928
Operating payments	35 200	359	26 321	61 880	61 880	-	100,0%	20 202	20 202
Venues and facilities	9 319	2 584	(232)	11 671	10 607	1 064	90,9%	2 140	2 140
Rental and hiring	8 350	-	(8 234)	116	116	-	100,0%	18	18
Interest and rent on land	-	-	4	4	4	-	100,0%	11	11
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	4	4	4	-	100,0%	11	11
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	28 911	-	2 724	31 635	7 542	24 093	23,8%	9 707	9 372
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	2	3	2	1	66,7%	1	4
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	2	3	2	1	66,7%	1	4
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Non-profit institutions	137	-	-	137	-	137	-	137	-
Households	28 773	-	2 722	31 495	7 540	23 955	23,9%	9 495	9 294
Social benefits	28 355	-	2 204	30 559	6 604	23 955	21,6%	9 495	9 294
Other transfers to households	418	-	518	936	936	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	515 961	3 985	34 593	554 539	530 250	24 289	95,6%	512 105	308 551
Buildings and other fixed structures	284 320	-	-	284 320	274 788	9 532	96,6%	264 484	262 432
Buildings	284 320	-	-	284 320	274 788	9 532	96,6%	264 484	262 432
Machinery and equipment	219 785	185	41 775	261 745	255 462	6 283	97,6%	243 970	42 802
Other machinery and equipment	219 785	185	41 775	261 745	255 462	6 283	97,6%	243 970	42 802
Software and other intangible assets	11 856	3 800	(7 182)	8 474	-	8 474	-	3 651	3 317
Payment for financial assets	-	-	2 206	2 206	2 206	-	100,0%	5 189	5 189
Payment for financial assets	-	-	2 206	2 206	2 206	-	100,0%	5 189	5 189
Total	4 931 640	-	-	4 931 640	4 648 315	283 325	94,3%	3 131 573	2 691 314

PROGRAMME I – ADMINISTRATION

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	54 566	-	9 494	64 060	58 861	5 199	91,9%	57 905	57 737
2. Corporate Services	126 898	1 500	2 382	130 780	112 816	17 964	86,3%	121 944	119 473
3. Financial Administration	85 108	-	1 435	86 543	81 978	4 565	94,7%	77 656	76 436
4. Internal Audit	11 351	-	5 671	17 022	17 022	-	100,0%	15 203	15 041
5. Office Accommodation	426 710	(1 500)	4 567	429 777	420 245	9 532	97,8%	441 899	439 847
Total	704 633	-	23 549	728 182	690 922	37 260	94,9%	714 607	708 534

PROGRAMME I - ADMINISTRATION

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	419 063	(95)	23 354	442 322	415 492	26 830	93,9%	448 008	444 819
Compensation of employees	200 567	-	24 663	225 230	225 230	-	100,0%	224 521	221 332
Salaries and wages	181 106	-	12 964	194 070	194 070	-	100,0%	192 841	190 186
Social contributions	19 461	-	11 699	31 160	31 160	-	100,0%	31 680	31 146
Goods and services	218 496	(95)	(1 309)	217 092	190 262	26 830	87,6%	223 476	223 476
Administrative fees	290	-	217	507	507	-	100,0%	270	270
Advertising	469	285	(314)	440	440	-	100,0%	411	411
Minor assets	404	(10)	154	548	548	-	100,0%	27	27
Audit costs: External	8 168	-	(371)	7 797	7 797	-	100,0%	6 105	6 105
Bursaries: Employees	1 137	-	(382)	755	3	752	0,4%	357	357
Catering: Departmental activities	1 458	10	(1 347)	121	121	-	100,0%	317	317
Communication (G&S)	4 088	56	(638)	3 506	3 506	-	100,0%	3 144	3 144
Computer services	2 335	(22)	(64)	2 249	2 249	-	100,0%	2 591	2 591
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8 278	(170)	(550)	7 558	958	6 600	12,7%	412	412
Legal services	4 111	1 500	220	5 831	4 481	1 350	76,8%	4 427	4 427
Contractors	1 872	(162)	(507)	1 203	1 198	5	99,6%	1 274	1 274
Agency and support/ outsourced services	7 000	-	-	7 000	-	7 000	-	5 500	5 500
Entertainment	54	-	(53)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 367	30	(1 071)	3 326	3 326	-	100,0%	2 343	2 343
Consumable supplies	3 121	148	(642)	2 627	2 319	308	88,3%	4 857	4 857
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 677	20	(1 252)	445	445	-	100,0%	216	216
Operating leases	99 101	(1 477)	5 673	103 297	103 297	-	100,0%	140 033	140 033
Property payments	48 133	-	742	48 875	48 875	-	100,0%	43 189	43 189
Travel and subsistence	7 019	(118)	(1 245)	5 656	2 798	2 858	49,5%	1 607	1 607
Training and development	6 656	-	2 164	8 820	863	7 957	9,8%	345	345
Operating payments	8 016	(285)	(1 312)	6 419	6 419	-	100,0%	6 045	6 045
Venues and facilities	253	100	(353)	-	-	-	-	6	6
Rental and hiring	489	-	(378)	111	111	-	100,0%	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	317	-	195	512	385	127	75,2%	1 094	967
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	127	-	-	127	-	127	-	127	-
Households	190	-	195	385	385	-	100,0%	967	967
Social benefits	-	-	385	385	385	-	100,0%	967	967
Other transfers to households	190	-	(190)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	285 253	95	-	285 348	275 045	10 303	96,4%	265 505	262 748
Buildings and other fixed structures	284 320	-	-	284 320	274 788	9 532	96,6%	264 484	262 432
Buildings	284 320	-	-	284 320	274 788	9 532	96,6%	264 484	262 432
Machinery and equipment	933	95	-	1 028	257	771	25,0%	958	316
Other machinery and equipment	933	95	-	1 028	257	771	25,0%	958	316
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-
Total	704 633	-	23 549	728 182	690 922	37 260	94,9%	714 607	708 534

PROGRAMME 2 – ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	5 609	-	(27)	5 582	4 297	1 285	77,0%	4 501	4 501
2. Business Cycle Indicators	37 935	-	66	38 001	38 001	-	100,0%	39 590	39 590
3. Structural Industry Statistics	46 886	-	5 235	52 121	52 121	-	100,0%	46 208	45 283
4. Price Statistics	86 167	-	5 575	91 742	91 740	2	100,0%	88 851	88 851
5. Private Sector Financial Statistics	37 567	-	6 944	44 511	44 511	-	100,0%	38 465	38 465
6. Government Financial Statistics	20 811	-	4 265	25 076	25 076	-	100,0%	19 569	19 569
7. National Accounts	30 762	-	(2 504)	28 258	26 014	2 244	92,1%	27 472	27 321
Total	265 737	-	19 554	285 291	281 760	3 531	98,8%	264 656	263 580

PROGRAMME 2 - ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	265 262	-	18 862	284 124	280 663	3 461	98,8%	262 452	262 452
Compensation of employees	245 258	-	19 678	264 936	264 936	-	100,0%	246 909	246 909
Salaries and wages	213 699	-	12 749	226 448	226 449	(1)	100,0%	211 538	211 538
Social contributions	31 559	-	6 929	38 488	38 487	1	100,0%	35 371	35 371
Goods and services	20 004	-	(816)	19 188	15 727	3 461	82,0%	15 543	15 543
Administrative fees	63	-	(10)	53	52	1	98,1%	6	6
Advertising	51	(20)	(31)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	16	117	(129)	4	1	3	25,0%	62	62
Bursaries: Employees	56	-	(47)	9	9	-	100,0%	20	20
Catering: Departmental activities	139	(21)	(95)	23	22	1	95,7%	3	3
Communication (G&S)	5 474	(43)	(1 943)	3 488	3 488	-	100,0%	2 355	2 355
Computer services	37	-	199	236	236	-	100,0%	73	73
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 428	-	838	3 266	1 095	2 171	33,5%	3 635	3 635
Contractors	5	2	(4)	3	3	-	100,0%	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	146	81	(86)	141	141	-	100,0%	134	134
Entertainment	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Consumable supplies	291	(25)	(175)	91	91	-	100,0%	112	112
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	470	(6)	(247)	217	217	-	100,0%	259	259
Operating leases	-	-	115	115	115	-	100,0%	20	20
Travel and subsistence	5 490	(40)	1 160	6 610	6 610	-	100,0%	4 035	4 035
Training and development	1 709	(16)	(13)	1 680	395	1 285	23,5%	273	273
Operating payments	3 583	(13)	(322)	3 248	3 248	-	100,0%	4 555	4 555
Venues and facilities	36	(16)	(16)	4	4	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	354	-	692	1 046	1 046	-	100,0%	250	250
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	354	-	692	1 046	1 046	-	100,0%	250	250
Social benefits	354	-	692	1 046	1 046	-	100,0%	250	250
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	121	-	-	121	51	70	42,1%	1 954	878
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	121	-	-	121	51	70	42,1%	1 954	878
Other machinery and equipment	121	-	-	121	51	70	42,1%	1 954	878
Total	265 737	-	19 554	285 291	281 760	3 531	98,8%	264 656	263 580

PROGRAMME 3 – POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	2 501	-	(911)	1 590	1 572	18	98,9%	1 693	1 693
2. Demographic and Population Statistics	23 432	-	(3 953)	19 479	19 349	130	99,3%	21 307	21 171
3. Health and Vital Statistics	11 731	-	3 041	14 772	14 665	107	99,3%	11 512	11 462
4. Social Statistics	15 982	-	5 090	21 072	20 351	721	96,6%	8 552	8 333
5. Labour Statistics	36 021	-	13 349	49 370	49 278	92	99,8%	50 943	50 878
6. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	49 103	-	(1 910)	47 193	26 235	20 958	55,6%	18 132	18 111
Total	138 770	-	14 706	153 476	131 450	22 026	85,6%	112 139	111 648

PROGRAMME 3 – POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	137 655	(90)	12 294	149 859	128 937	20 922	86,0%	107 549	107 549
Compensation of employees	94 983	-	14 706	109 689	109 689	-	100,0%	94 340	94 340
Salaries and wages	82 394	-	13 698	96 092	96 092	-	100,0%	82 528	82 528
Social contributions	12 589	-	1 008	13 597	13 597	-	100,0%	11 812	11 812
Goods and services	42 672	(90)	(2 412)	40 170	19 248	20 922	47,9%	13 209	13 209
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	200	(200)	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Minor assets	48	12	(58)	2	2	-	100,0%	2	2
Bursaries: Employees	69	-	(69)	-	-	-	-	30	30
Catering: Departmental activities	175	(2)	(173)	-	-	-	-	22	22
Communication (G&S)	3 942	90	(65)	3 967	3 967	-	100,0%	4 908	4 908
Computer services	1 367	-	8 926	10 293	10 293	-	100,0%	2 521	2 521
Consultants: Business and advisory services	216	-	(216)	-	-	-	-	170	170
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108
Contractors	-	7	(6)	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	23 794	-	(2 872)	20 922	-	20 922	-	-	-
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 420	-	(1 282)	138	138	-	100,0%	-	-
Consumable supplies	233	-	(201)	32	32	-	100,0%	47	47
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	847	10	(809)	48	48	-	100,0%	45	45
Operating leases	-	-	1 397	1 397	1 397	-	100,0%	262	262
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	6 318	95	(4 016)	2 397	2 397	-	100,0%	2 895	2 895
Training and development	1 662	-	(1 435)	227	227	-	100,0%	58	58
Operating payments	2 355	(102)	(1 507)	746	746	-	100,0%	1 941	1 941
Venues and facilities	24	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	166	166
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18
Transfers and subsidies	10	-	206	216	206	10	95,4%	4 061	4 051
Non-profit institutions	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
Households	-	-	206	206	206	-	100,0%	4 051	4 051
Social benefits	-	-	206	206	206	-	100,0%	4 051	4 051
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	1 105	90	-	1 195	101	1 094	8,5%	529	48
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 045	90	-	1 135	101	1 034	8,9%	529	48
Other machinery and equipment	1 045	90	-	1 135	101	1 034	8,9%	529	48
Software and other intangible assets	60	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	2 206	2 206	2 206	-	100,0%	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	2 206	2 206	2 206	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	138 770	-	14 706	153 476	131 450	22 026	85,6%	112 139	111 648

PROGRAMME 4 – METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	3 346	2 500	(2 167)	3 679	2 616	1 063	71,1%	2 723	2 467
2. Statistical Methods	18 722	-	5 843	24 565	24 403	162	99,3%	23 854	23 854
3. Statistical Standards	9 750	-	(661)	9 089	8 948	141	98,4%	9 354	8 943
4. Business Register	39 734	(2 500)	(1 617)	35 617	35 617	-	100,0%	34 184	33 870
5. Geography Frameworks and Services	48 957	-	4 655	53 612	45 454	8 158	84,8%	44 267	43 730
6. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	18 779	-	(4 555)	14 224	14 151	73	99,5%	17 276	17 276
7. Innovation and Research	1 948	-	(1 498)	450	450	-	100,0%	560	414
Total	141 236	-	-	141 236	131 639	9 597	93,2%	132 218	130 554

PROGRAMME 4 - METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	131 960	-	(112)	131 848	130 784	1 064	99,2%	131 434	130 113
Compensation of employees	123 906	-	2 034	125 940	125 940	-	100,0%	126 101	124 780
Salaries and wages	105 320	-	3 927	109 247	109 247	-	100,0%	108 862	108 450
Social contributions	18 586	-	(1 893)	16 693	16 693	-	100,0%	17 239	16 330
Goods and services	8 054	-	(2 146)	5 908	4 844	1 064	82,0%	5 333	5 333
Administrative fees	32	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Minor assets	287	-	(287)	-	-	-	-	9	9
Bursaries: Employees	128	-	(128)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Catering: Departmental activities	28	-	(27)	1	1	-	100,0%	3	3
Communication (G&S)	2 127	-	(512)	1 615	1 615	-	100,0%	1 703	1 703
Computer services	25	-	2 262	2 287	2 287	-	100,0%	2 323	2 323
Contractors	3	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	2 512	(2 500)	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	4	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	227	-	(194)	33	33	-	100,0%	46	46
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	287	-	(263)	24	24	-	100,0%	30	30
Travel and subsistence	1 044	-	(961)	83	83	-	100,0%	218	218
Training and development	297	-	(94)	203	203	-	100,0%	31	31
Operating payments	1 040	-	(442)	598	598	-	100,0%	947	947
Venues and facilities	13	2 500	(1 449)	1 064	-	1 064	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	604	-	112	716	716	-	100,0%	193	193
Households	604	-	112	716	716	-	100,0%	193	193
Social benefits	604	-	112	716	716	-	100,0%	193	193
Payments for capital assets	8 672	-	-	8 672	139	8 533	1,6%	591	248
Machinery and equipment	515	-	-	515	139	376	27,0%	320	248
Other machinery and equipment	515	-	-	515	139	376	27,0%	320	248
Software and other intangible assets	8 157	-	-	8 157	-	8 157	-	271	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	141 236	-	-	141 236	131 639	9 597	93,2%	132 218	130 554

PROGRAMME 5 – STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	13 134	-	(4 147)	8 987	8 987	-	100,0%	10 960	9 286
2. Communication and Marketing	35 709	-	4 077	39 786	39 759	27	99,9%	37 292	37 044
3. Business Modernisation	55 627	(2 548)	(790)	52 289	49 741	2 548	95,1%	48 888	47 718
4. Publication Services	34 472	-	(6 037)	28 435	28 435	-	100,0%	23 466	22 874
5. Information and Communication Technology	170 913	2 548	9 768	183 229	164 246	18 983	89,6%	180 691	169 006
Total	309 855	-	2 871	312 726	291 168	21 558	93,1%	301 297	285 928

PROGRAMME 5 - STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	294 376	(3 800)	(10 171)	280 405	259 302	21 103	92,5%	252 308	247 694
Compensation of employees	135 868	-	3 885	139 753	139 753	-	100,0%	139 625	135 011
Salaries and wages	118 733	-	4 396	123 129	123 128	1	100,0%	122 117	118 855
Social contributions	17 135	-	(511)	16 624	16 625	(1)	100,0%	17 508	16 156
Goods and services	158 508	(3 800)	(14 060)	140 648	119 545	21 103	85,0%	112 683	112 683
Administrative fees	60	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	544	-	(431)	113	113	-	100,0%	120	120
Minor assets	2 271	5	(633)	1 643	1 616	27	98,4%	6	6
Bursaries: Employees	15	-	8	23	23	-	100,0%	19	19
Catering: Departmental activities	37	-	(20)	17	17	-	100,0%	19	19
Communication (G&S)	19 080	36	(6 517)	12 599	3 095	9 504	24,6%	4 285	4 285
Computer services	123 262	(4 575)	(2 311)	116 376	104 804	11 572	90,1%	96 576	96 576
Consultants: Business and advisory services	5	-	-	5	5	-	100,0%	-	-
Contractors	4 830	38	(4 249)	619	619	-	100,0%	6 248	6 248
Agency and support/outsourced services	971	-	485	1 456	1 456	-	100,0%	1 061	1 061
Entertainment	7	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	1 139	(5)	(63)	1 071	1 071	-	100,0%	2 267	2 267
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	421	(54)	(130)	237	237	-	100,0%	27	27
Operating leases	-	-	1 026	1 026	1 026	-	100,0%	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	790	150	(432)	508	508	-	100,0%	210	210
Training and development	613	-	(390)	223	223	-	100,0%	19	19
Operating payments	4 426	605	(301)	4 730	4 730	-	100,0%	1 826	1 826
Venues and facilities	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	36	-	(34)	2	2	-	100,0%	-	-
Interest on land	-	-	4	4	4	-	100,0%	-	-
Interest (Inc. interest on unitary payments (PPP	-	-	4	4	4	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	92	-	2	94	94	-	100,0%	106	109
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	-	3
Departmental accounts	-	-	2	2	2	-	100,0%	-	3
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	92	-	-	92	92	-	100,0%	106	106
Social benefits	92	-	-	92	92	-	100,0%	106	106
Payments for capital assets	15 387	3 800	13 040	32 227	31 772	455	98,6%	48 266	37 508
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	13 748	-	18 222	31 970	31 772	198	99,4%	44 949	34 191
Other machinery and equipment	13 748	-	18 222	31 970	31 772	198	99,4%	44 949	34 191
Software and other intangible assets	1 639	3 800	(5 182)	257	-	257	-	3 317	3 317
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	617
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	617	617
Total	309 855	-	2 871	312 726	291 168	21 558	93,1%	301 297	285 928

PROGRAMME 6 – STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	5 511	-	(599)	4 912	4 893	19	99,6%	3 906	3 906
2. Provincial and District Offices	651 982	-	1 025	653 007	649 142	3 865	99,4%	578 144	578 144
3. Data Operations	92 508	-	(37 575)	54 933	54 933	-	100,0%	86 188	86 188
4. Household Surveys and Censuses	2 583 466	-	(23 531)	2 559 935	2 385 920	174 015	93,2%	909 676	495 450
Total	3 333 467	-	(60 680)	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	94,6%	1 577 914	1 163 688

PROGRAMME 6 - STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	3 101 269	-	(83 743)	3 017 526	2 867 396	150 130	95,0%	1 378 822	1 152 765
Compensation of employees	943 058	-	(64 966)	878 092	781 321	96 771	89,0%	657 525	642 829
Salaries and wages	848 263	-	(69 571)	778 692	688 603	90 089	88,4%	559 887	546 073
Social contributions	94 795	-	4 605	99 400	92 718	6 682	93,3%	97 638	96 756
Goods and services	2 158 211	-	(18 777)	2 139 434	2 086 075	53 359	97,5%	721 297	509 936
Administrative fees	5	-	(4)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Advertising	103 990	-	3 718	107 708	107 708	-	100,0%	54 190	43 249
Minor assets	522 353	-	(334 353)	188 000	187 846	154	99,9%	515 994	317 619
Audit cost: External	181	332	73	586	586	-	100,0%	415	415
Bursaries: Employees	390	-	(368)	22	21	1	95,5%	127	127
Catering: Departmental activities	5 783	(764)	(3 909)	1 110	1 110	-	100,0%	232	232
Communication (G&S)	37 971	779	13 706	52 456	52 456	-	100,0%	26 760	25 799
Computer services	49 623	-	260 513	310 136	310 138	(2)	100,0%	20 854	19 770
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14 402	(536)	(10 230)	3 636	3 636	-	100,0%	55	55
Infrastructure and planning services	63 860	(200)	13 881	77 541	77 541	-	100,0%	34 879	34 879
Legal services	2 385	-	(2 385)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	889	11	202	1 102	1 101	1	99,9%	152	152
Agency and support/ outsourced services	1 105 412	-	(108 286)	997 126	951 814	45 312	95,5%	1 643	1 643
Entertainment	10	-	(7)	3	3	-	100,0%	2	2
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	41 258	(284)	(29 870)	11 104	11 104	-	100,0%	4 407	4 407
Consumable supplies	6 013	523	16 797	23 333	16 085	7 248	68,9%	1 280	1 280
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5 528	316	(1 209)	4 635	3 991	644	86,1%	1 905	1 905
Operating leases	59 846	-	21 314	81 160	81 160	-	100,0%	33 773	33 773
Property payments	1 020	10	(151)	879	879	-	100,0%	727	727
Travel and subsistence	103 291	(336)	119 186	222 141	222 140	1	100,0%	17 103	17 103
Training and development	1 812	-	(1 645)	167	167	-	100,0%	162	162
Operating payments	15 372	149	30 461	45 982	45 982	-	100,0%	4 669	4 669
Venues and facilities	8 992	-	1 611	10 603	10 603	-	100,0%	1 968	1 968
Rental and hiring	7 825	-	(7 822)	3	3	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	26 956	-	1 517	28 473	4 518	23 955	15,9%	4 003	3 802
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
Subsidies on products and production(pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52
Households	26 955	-	1 517	28 472	4 518	23 954	15,9%	3 928	3 727
Social benefits	26 727	-	809	27 536	3 582	23 954	13,0%	3 928	3 727
Other transfers to households	228	-	708	936	936	-	100,0%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	205 242	-	21 546	226 788	222 974	3 814	98,3%	195 089	7 121
Machinery and equipment	203 342	-	23 546	226 788	222 974	3 814	98,3%	195 089	7 121
Other machinery and equipment	203 342	-	23 546	226 788	222 974	3 814	98,3%	195 089	7 121
Software and other intangible assets	2 000	-	(2 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3 333 467	-	(60 680)	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	94,6%	1 577 914	1 163 688

PROGRAMME 7 – SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Subprogramme	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	8 619	-	(143)	8 476	3 685	4 791	43,5%	3 493	3 164
2. Economic Subsystem	5 151	(436)	220	4 935	4 935	-	100,0%	3 166	3 047
3. Social Subsystem	6 190	(351)	1 393	7 232	5 297	1 935	73,2%	10 157	9 796
4. Independent Quality Assessment	5 312	-	(666)	4 646	4 187	459	90,1%	3 410	3 410
5. Statistical Reporting	6 409	-	(602)	5 807	4 067	1 740	70,0%	2 843	2 809
6. Data and Information Management	6 261	787	(202)	6 846	4 318	2 528	63,1%	5 673	5 156
Total	37 942	-	-	37 942	26 489	11 453	69,8%	28 742	27 382

PROGRAMME 7 - SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Economic classification	2021/22							2020/21	
	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	37 183	-	(7)	37 176	25 744	11 432	69,2%	23 999	22 810
Compensation of employees	31 030	-	-	31 030	23 448	7 582	75,6%	22 017	20 828
Salaries and wages	28 238	-	(222)	28 016	20 949	7 067	74,8%	19 457	18 708
Social contributions	2 792	-	222	3 014	2 499	515	82,9%	2 560	2 120
Goods and services	6 153	-	(7)	6 146	2 296	3 850	37,4%	1 982	1 982
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	102	18	(107)	13	-	13	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	527	-	(527)	-	-	-	-	11	11
Catering: Departmental activities	91	-	(85)	6	6	-	100,0%	1	1
Communication (G&S)	472	(29)	(137)	306	306	-	100,0%	398	398
Computer services	493	996	(189)	1 300	1 300	-	100,0%	1 244	1 244
Consultants: Business and advisory services	35	-	(35)	-	-	-	-	10	10
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	4	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	170	(41)	(121)	8	8	-	100,0%	11	11
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	509	(147)	(347)	15	15	-	100,0%	7	7
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 410	(802)	1 884	3 492	396	3 096	11,3%	41	41
Training and development	932	-	(83)	849	108	741	12,7%	40	40
Operating payments	408	5	(256)	157	157	-	100,0%	219	219
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	578	-	-	578	577	1	99,8%	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	578	-	-	578	577	1	99,8%	-	-
Social benefits	578	-	-	578	577	1	99,8%	-	-
Payments for capital assets	181	-	7	188	168	20	89,4%	171	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	181	-	7	188	168	20	89,4%	171	-
Other machinery and equipment	181	-	7	188	168	20	89,4%	171	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 572	4 572
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 572	4 572
Total	37 942	-	-	37 942	26 489	11 453	69,8%	28 742	27 382

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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 I (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 I (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 goods and services due to COVID-19 travelling restrictions and payments to higher education institutions that were not effected as a need to renegotiate relationships was identified.	728 182	690 922	37 260	5,1%
Economic Statistics	Underspending is in the main on account of goods and services due to COVID-19 travelling restrictions.	285 291	281 760	3 531	1,2%
Population and Social Statistics	Underspending is in the main attributed to goods and services due to the postponement of the Income and Expenditure Survey test to the 2022/23 financial year.	153 476	131 450	22 026	14,4%
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	Underspending is in the main attributed to payments for capital assets due to delays in the conclusion of the Census project frame update.	141 236	131 639	9 597	6,8%
Statistical Support and Informatics	Underspending is in the main attributed to payments for capital assets due to delays in the procurement process.	317 726	291 168	21 558	6,9%
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	Underspending is mainly attributed to CoE and goods and services due to challenges the department encountered with the recruitment and payment of Census contract staff.	3 272 787	3 094 888	177 899	5,4%
South African National Statistics System	Underspending is in the main on account of goods and services due to COVID-19 travelling restrictions.	37 942	26 489	11 453	30,2%

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	1 774 670	1 670 317	104 353	5,9%
Goods and services	2 568 593	2 437 997	130 596	5,1%
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	3	2	1	33,3%
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	137	-	137	100,0%
Households	31 495	7 540	23 955	76,1%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	284 320	274 788	9 532	3,4%
Machinery and equipment	261 745	255 462	6 283	2,4%
Software and other intangible assets	8 474	-	8 474	0,0%
Payments for financial assets				
Payments for financial assets	2 206	2 206	-	0,0%

Underspending on CoE is due to challenges the department encountered with the recruitment of Census contract staff.

Underspending on goods and services is mainly due to challenges encountered with the recruitment and payment of Census contract staff, payments to higher education institutions that were not effected as a need to renegotiate relationships was identified and COVID-19 travelling restrictions.

Underspending on households is attributable to delayed payment of leave discounting to Census contract staff due to the extension of the data collection period.

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 due to unitary fees paid being slightly less than the projected amount and Census-related activities.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	4 931 640	3 131 573
Departmental revenue	2	9 384	2 359
Total revenue		4 941 024	3 133 932
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		4 108 317	2 368 202
Compensation of employees	3	1 670 316	1 486 029
Goods and services	4	2 437 997	882 162
Interest and rent on land	5	4	11
Transfers and subsidies		7 542	9 372
Transfers and subsidies	7	7 542	9 372
Expenditure for capital assets		530 250	308 551
Tangible assets	8	530 250	305 234
Intangible assets	8	-	3 317
Payments for financial assets	6	2 206	5 189
Total expenditure		4 648 315	2 691 314
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		292 709	442 618

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Reconciliation of net deficit for the year			
Voted funds		283 325	440 259
Annual appropriation	13	283 325	440 259
Departmental revenue	14	9 384	2 359
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		292 709	442 618

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		348 065	477 843
Unauthorised expenditure	9	172 153	172 153
Cash and cash equivalents	10	147 660	280 941
Prepayments and advances	11	23	103
Receivables	12	28 229	24 646
Non-current assets		257	263
Receivables	12	257	263
Total assets		348 322	478 106
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		341 689	471 826
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	283 325	440 259
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	13	301
Payables	15	58 351	31 266
Total liabilities		341 689	471 826
Net assets		6 633	6 280
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		6 633	6 280
Total		6 633	6 280

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		6 280	6 235
Transfers		353	45
Debts revised		515	559
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(195)	(608)
Debts raised		33	94
Closing balance		6 633	6 280

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts		4 941 024	3 133 931
Annual appropriated funds received	1	4 931 640	3 131 573
Departmental revenue received	2	9 272	2 056
Interest received	2.2	112	302
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		23 582	(9 264)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(449 931)	(14 111)
Current payments		(4 108 313)	(2 368 191)
Interest paid	5	(4)	(11)
Payments for financial assets		(2 206)	(5 189)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(7 542)	(9 372)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	396 610	727 793
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for capital assets	8	(530 250)	(308 511)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	-	1
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		6	16
Net cash flows from investing activities		(530 244)	(308 534)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in net assets		353	45
Net cash flows from financing activities		353	45
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(133 281)	419 304
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		280 941	(138 363)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	147 660	280 941

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 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 R.I.

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 R.I.

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 R.I.

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

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 2022

I. ANNUAL APPROPRIATION

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

Programmes	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	728 182	704 633	23 549	714 607	700 068	14 539
Economic Statistics	285 291	265 737	19 554	264 656	264 932	(276)
Population and Social Statistics	153 476	138 770	14 706	112 139	117 288	(5 149)
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	141 236	141 236	-	132 218	136 348	(4 130)
Statistical Support and Informatics	312 726	309 855	2 871	301 297	299 222	2 075
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 272 787	3 333 467	(60 680)	1 577 914	1 584 554	(6 640)
South African National Statistics System	37 942	37 942	-	28 742	29 161	(419)
Total	4 931 640	4 931 640	-	3 131 573	3 131 573	-

The department requested all appropriated funds as per its cashflow projections.

2. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	827	827
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	112	302
Sales of capital assets	2.3	-	1
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	8 445	1 229
Total departmental revenue collected		9 384	2 359

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

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		826	827
Sales by market establishment		35	37
Other sales		791	790
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		1	-
Total		827	827

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

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Interest	112	302
Total	112	302

There was a decrease in interest earned on debtors.

2.3 Sales of capital assets

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Tangible assets		
Machinery and equipment	-	1
Total	-	1

No revenue was collected relating to the sale of capital assets during the reporting period.

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Receivables	8 356	947
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	89	282
Total	8 445	1 229

The increase is mainly on account of the recovery of debts.

Other receipts including recoverable revenue relate to the recovery of previous years' expenditure 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

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Basic salary	1 139 397	1 042 232
Performance award	6 801	10 589
Service-based	1 712	2 108
Compensative/circumstantial	6 623	5 152
Periodic payments	752	274
Other non-pensionable allowances	303 252	215 983
Total	1 458 537	1 276 338

The increase on CoE expenditure is due to the additional contract staff recruited for the Census project.

3.2 Social contributions

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	132 077	132 974
Medical	79 120	76 402
Bargaining councils	485	296
Insurance	97	19
Total	211 779	209 691
Total compensation of employees	1 670 317	1 486 029

Average number of employees	3 972	2 826
-----------------------------	-------	-------

The average number of employees includes 1 302 contract and 2 670 permanent employees on the department's payroll.

Average number of employees increased in the fourth quarter of the 2021/22 financial year due to fieldworker appointments for the Census project, thus resulting in an increase from the previous financial year.

4. GOODS AND SERVICES

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Administrative fees		560	276
Advertising		108 261	43 817
Minor assets	4.1	190 013	317 725
Bursaries (employees)		56	566
Catering		1 277	597
Communication		68 433	42 592
Computer services	4.2	431 307	125 098
Consultants: Business and advisory services		5 694	4 282
Infrastructure and planning services		77 541	34 879
Legal services		4 481	4 535
Contractors		2 922	7 674
Agency and support/outsourced services		953 411	8 338
Entertainment		4	3
Audit cost – external	4.3	8 383	6 520
Fleet services		14 568	6 750
Consumables	4.4	24 616	11 109
Operating leases		186 995	174 088
Property payments	4.5	49 754	43 916
Rental and hiring		116	18
Travel and subsistence	4.6	234 932	26 109
Venues and facilities		10 607	2 140
Training and development		2 186	928
Other operating expenditure	4.7	61 880	20 202
Total goods and services		2 437 997	882 162

Increase in goods and services is mainly due to expenditure related to the Census project.

The significant variance in agency and support/outsourced services emanates from payments made in respect of Census fieldworkers.

4.1 Minor assets

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Tangible assets	188 293	317 723
Machinery and equipment	188 293	317 723
Intangible assets	1 720	2
Software	1 720	2
Total	190 013	317 725

The significant variance in minor assets emanates from the procurement of digital tablets for fieldworkers to utilise during the Census project.

4.2 Computer services

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
SITA computer services	22 922	21 727
External computer service providers	408 385	103 371
Total	431 307	125 098

The significant increase is mainly on account of the procurement of operating and utility software for Census-related activities.

4.3 Audit cost – external

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Regularity audits	6 483	5 480
Investigations	181	415
Computer audits	1 719	625
Total	8 383	6 520

The increase is in the main due to annual inflation and an increase in computer audit fees.

4.4 Consumables

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Consumable supplies	19 637	8 620
Uniform and clothing	9 226	1 104
Household supplies	7 448	2 197
IT consumables	518	277
Other consumables	2 445	5 042
Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 979	2 489
Total	24 616	11 109

The increase is mainly on account of the procurement of Census consumables, protective clothing and other COVID-19 consumables.

4.5 Property payments

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Municipal services	14 631	11 842
Property management fees	5	-
Property maintenance and repairs	35 118	32 074
Total	49 754	43 916

4.6 Travel and subsistence

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Local	234 618	25 704
Foreign	314	405
Total	234 932	26 109

Increase emanates from travelling costs related to data collection for the Census project.

4.7 Other operating expenditure

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	-	24
Resettlement costs	996	94
Other	60 884	20 084
Total	61 880	20 202

Included in the category "other" are payments made in respect of expenditure such as printing and publication, courier and delivery, storage and laundry services.

Increase in expenditure is mainly due to storage fees.

5. INTEREST AND RENT ON LAND

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Interest paid		4	11
Total		4	11

The decrease in interest paid relates to the reduction in TV license penalties paid compared to the previous financial year.

6. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Other material losses written off	6.1	2 085	4 574
Debts written off	6.2	121	615
Total payments for financial assets		2 206	5 189

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.

6.1 Other material losses written off

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Damages and losses	2 085	4 574
Total	2 085	4 574

Other material losses written off relate to damages and losses to leased and hired vehicles written off.

6.2 Debts written off

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Uneconomical/irrecoverable/prescribed debts	121	615
Total	121	615

Other debts written off in the main relate to staff debts.

7. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	2	4
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure B	-	74
Households	Annexure D	7 540	9 294
Total		7 542	9 372

The decrease is mainly attributed to less payments made in respect of leave gratuity compared to the previous financial year.

8. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Tangible assets	530 250	305 234
Buildings and other fixed structures	274 788	262 432
Machinery and equipment	255 462	42 802
Intangible assets	-	3 317
Software	-	3 317
Total expenditure for capital assets	530 250	308 551

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).

The increase in expenditure is mainly attributed to payments for data collection tablets for the Census project.

In terms of the PPP contract for Stats SA's building (ISibalo House), unitary fee payments increased from 1 April based on the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI), thus the increase in the 2021/22 financial year.

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	530 250	-	530 250
Buildings and other fixed structures	274 788	-	274 788
Machinery and equipment	255 462	-	255 462
Intangible assets	-	-	-
Software	-	-	-
Total	530 250	-	530 250

No aid assistance was received by the department. As a result, voted funds were solely utilised for expenditure incurred in respect of capital assets.

8.2 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

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Tangible assets	279 138	265 621
Buildings and other fixed structures	274 788	262 432
Machinery and equipment	4 350	3 189
Total	279 138	265 621

Finance lease expenditure include unitary fee payments and lease payments in relation to photocopy machines.

9. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

9.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		172 153	172 153
Closing balance		172 153	172 153

Analysis of closing balance

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 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 R48,865 million on CoE, R5,528 million on goods and services due to operating leases and fleet services which were insufficiently funded, 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 and 2021/22 financial years.

9.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Current	172 153	172 153
Total	172 153	172 153

9.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 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	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		146 677	280 337
Cash on hand		304	304
Investment (domestic)		679	300
Total cash and cash equivalents		147 660	280 941

The decrease is attributed to Census-related payments made at year end.

Investment (domestic) relates to cash float amounts in provincial bank accounts.

11. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Travel and subsistence		23	103
Total prepayments and advances		23	103

The decrease is attributable to less outstanding advances at the end of the financial year compared to 2020/21.

11.1 Prepayments (expensed)

	Balance as at 1 April 2021 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 2022 R'000
Goods and services	29 788	(29 788)	-	109 295	109 295
Total	29 788	(29 788)	-	109 295	109 295

Prepayments (expensed) are comprised of R25,378 million for software licence fees and R83,917 million for licence extension.

The department had budgeted for these items in the 2021/22 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.

	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

12. RECEIVABLES

	Note	2021/22			2020/21		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	12.1	3 790	-	3 790	3 807	-	3 807
Recoverable expenditure	12.2	22 285	-	22 285	18 432	-	18 432
Staff debt	12.3	2 154	257	2 411	2 407	263	2 670
Total receivables		28 229	257	28 486	24 646	263	24 909

Increase in receivables is mainly on account of debts emanating from service providers.

12.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
National departments	Annexure 3	3 790	3 761
Provincial departments	Annexure 3	-	46
Total		3 790	3 807

Decrease is mainly on account of claims recovered from provincial departments.

12.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses		9 189	7 439
Disallowance: Miscellaneous		1 955	290
Debts emanating from service providers		11 141	10 703
Total		22 285	18 432

The increase is in the main due to debts emanating from service providers and damages and losses.

12.3 Staff debt

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Salary tax debt account		78	10
Debt account		2 333	2 553
Salary reversal control account		-	107
Total		2 411	2 670

12.4 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		1 452	1 831
Total		1 452	1 831

Impairment of receivables comprise R1,351 million relating to damages and losses and R101 thousand for staff debts.

13. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		440 259	11 846
Transfer from statement of financial performance		283 325	440 259
Paid during the year		(440 259)	(11 846)
Closing balance		283 325	440 259

The department underspent on the vote by R283,325 million.

The decrease is in the main attributed to a lesser amount underspent in the current financial year.

R440,259 million 2020/21 unspent funds were surrendered to the Revenue Fund during the financial year.

14. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		301	207
Transfer from statement of financial performance		9 384	2 359
Paid during the year		(9 672)	(2 265)
Closing balance		13	301

15. PAYABLES – CURRENT

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Advances received	15.1	40 847	28 430
Clearing accounts	15.2	17 504	2 836
Total		58 351	31 266

15.1 Advances received

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
National departments	Annexure 5	40 792	28 371
Provincial departments	Annexure 5	55	59
Total		40 847	28 430

15.2 Clearing accounts

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account		16 466	2 488
Salary bargaining council account		5	-
Salary reversal control account		578	-
Salary government employee housing account		453	27
Salary pension deductions account		2	321
Total		17 504	2 836

The increase is largely due to Census fieldworker payments which overlapped over two tax years.

16. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Net deficit as per statement of financial performance	292 709	442 618
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	103 901	285 175
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current	(3 583)	1 393
Decrease in prepayments and advances	80	76
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	27 085	(10 733)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	(1)
Expenditure on capital assets	530 250	308 551
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(449 931)	(14 111)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	396 610	727 793

17. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES

Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account	146 677	208 337
Cash on hand	304	304
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	679	300
Total	147 660	280 941

18. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Liable to	Nature	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Claims against the department		Annexure 2A	73 211	87 344
Other		Annexure 2A	2 676	2 574
Total contingent liabilities			75 887	89 918

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.

	R'000
Low level of uncertainty	9 670
Medium level of uncertainty	65 485
High level of uncertainty	732

The decrease in contingent liabilities is mainly attributed to the withdrawal of a claim from Dipalopalo Consortium.

19. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Machinery and equipment		22	228 409
Total capital commitments		22	228 409

The significant decrease is in the main attributed to an order raised for the procurement of assets in preparation for the Census project. These were delivered during the course of the financial year.

20. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED

20.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2021/22 Total R'000	2020/21 Total R'000
Goods and services	320 449	132 660	453 109	11 849
Total accruals	320 449	132 660	453 109	11 849

Listed by programme level	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Administration	27 785	8 303
Economic Statistics	194	1 143
Population and Social Statistics	-	62
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	13	73
Statistical Support and Informatics	1 583	467
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	423 534	1 795
South African National Statistics System	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	-	6
Total	453 109	11 849

The significant increase in 2021/22 under Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination is due to the delivery of goods and services procured relating to the Census project.

20.2 Payables not recognised

	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2021/22 Total R'000	2020/21 Total R'000
Goods and services	626	-	626	1
Total accruals	626	-	626	1

Listed by programme level	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Administration	63	-
Economic Statistics	158	1
Population and Social Statistics	1	-
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	95	-
Statistical Support and Informatics	16	-
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	293	-
South African National Statistics System	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	-	-
Total	626	1

The increase in 2021/22 is mainly on account of invoices received relating to the Census project and other operational activities.

21. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Leave entitlement		134 150	168 921
Service bonus		40 300	40 274
Performance awards		-	1 327
Capped leave commitments		14 460	16 900
Other		1 391	1 063
Total		190 301	228 485

The category "other" includes R1,293 million for long service awards and R98 thousand relates to accruals.

22. LEASE COMMITMENTS

22.1 Operating leases

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2021/22			
Not later than one year	62 445	31 287	93 732
Later than one year and not later than five years	96 749	-	96 749
Later than five years	11 999	-	11 999
Total lease commitments	171 193	31 287	202 480
2020/21			
Not later than one year	67 492	44 288	111 780
Later than one year and not later than five years	84 734	-	84 734
Later than five years	21 651	-	21 651
Total lease commitments	173 877	44 288	218 165

Buildings are leased for periods ranging from 12 to 120 months. Annual rental escalations range from 5 to 9%. The building lease agreements entered into with landlords have clauses that prohibit the department from subletting leased properties. Ten (10) buildings are on a month-to-month lease agreement.

The leases for machinery and equipment are for vehicles from various service providers. The vehicles are on a 36-month lease period.

The decrease in lease commitments for buildings is mainly attributed to the cycle of some lease terms ending.

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2021/22			
Not later than one year	-	4 542	4 542
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1 816	1 816
Total lease commitments	-	6 358	6 358
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

Finance lease expenditure for machinery and equipment is in respect of leased photocopy machines in provincial 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 27.

23. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

23.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance	215 084	125 319
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	235 534	89 765
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	(14)	-
Less: Current year amounts condoned	(103)	-
Closing balance	450 501	215 084

Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification		
Current year	235 534	89 765
Prior years	214 967	125 319
Total	450 501	215 084

The significant increase is mainly attributed to non-compliance with SCM prescripts still under investigation.

23.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
Non-compliance to HRM prescripts	Under investigation	67
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	Under investigation	235 467
Total		235 534

23.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2021/22 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	Chief Financial Officer	14
Total		14

23.4 Details of irregular expenditure removed – (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (relevant authority)	2021/22 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts		103
Total		103

23.5 Details of irregular expenditure under assessment (not included in the main note)

Incident	2021/22 R'000
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	212
Non-compliance to Property Management Trading Entity requirements	856
Total	1 068

23.6 Prior period error

Nature of period error	2020/21 R'000
Relating to 2020/21 (affecting the opening balance)	88 730
Irregular expenditure	88 730
Total	88 730

Potential irregular expenditure relating to contracts entered into.

24. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

24.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Opening balance		12 541	12 515
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	24.2	1 194	26
Closing balance		13 735	12 541

Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification	Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Current		13 735	12 541
Total		13 735	12 541

24.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
Procurement	Under investigation	1 189
Late cancellations	Under investigation	4
TV licence penalties	Under investigation	4
Credit notes		(3)
Total		1 194

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In-kind goods and services provided/received	Note	2021/22 R'000
None		-
Total		-

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)
- The Presidency

26. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	No. of individuals	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16	8	12 546	13 944
Level 14	56	67 232	61 555
Level 13	152	164 109	164 730
Family members of key management personnel	27	9 327	10 489
Total		253 214	250 718

The Chief Financial Officer is included under level 14.

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 2021/22 financial year, plus officials acting in these vacant posts.

The increase is mainly on account of appointments made during the course of the financial year.

27. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Unitary fee paid		
Fixed component	274 788	262 432
Indexed component	31 985	18 187
Total	306 773	280 619
Analysis of indexed component		
Goods and Services	31 985	18 187
Total	31 985	18 187

Stats SA entered into a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Dipalopalo 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 Dipalopalo 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 R31,985 million consisting of pass through costs of R969 thousand and additional costs of R31,016 million.

28. PROVISIONS

Note	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Claims under investigation	7 824	5 571
Total	7 824	5 571

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 99,83%.

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
90,0%	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.

28.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2021/22

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	5 571	5 571
Increase in provisions	2 253	2 253
Closing balance	7 824	7 824

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

29. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	383 832	-	251 049	(3 761)	631 120
Computer equipment	316 145	-	250 615	(2 308)	564 452
Furniture and office equipment	49 761	-	100	(824)	49 037
Other machinery and equipment	17 926	-	334	(629)	17 631
Total movable tangible capital assets	383 832	-	251 049	(3 761)	631 120

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	1 434	22 141

These assets are under investigation because they were not found during asset verification.

Appropriate actions based on the outcome of the investigation are implemented.

29.1 Movement for 2020/21

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error 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	344 551	-	39 613	(332)	383 832

29.2 Minor assets

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	59	361 284	361 343
Additions	-	195 024	195 024
Disposals	-	(1 293)	(1 293)
Total minor assets	59	555 015	555 074

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of RI minor assets	26	2 241	2 267
Number of minor assets at cost	29	159 289	159 318
Total number of minor assets	55	161 530	161 585

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	751	1 367

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 2021

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	57	43 106	43 163
Prior period error	-	-	-
Additions	2	318 206	318 208
Disposals	-	(28)	(28)
Total minor assets	59	361 284	361 343

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of RI 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

29.2.1 Prior period error

	2020/21 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2020/21 (affecting the opening balance)	-
Increase in machinery and equipment	-
Total	-

29.3 Movable assets written off

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	339	339
Total movable assets written off	-	339	339

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

30. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	54 941	-	-	-	54 941
Total intangible capital assets	54 941	-	-	-	54 941

30.1 Movement for 2020/21

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error 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. IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Movement in immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2022

31.1 Capital work-in-progress

	Opening balance 1 April 2021 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 2022 R'000
Intangible assets	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

31.2 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

32. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

32.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	Amount before error correction R'000	2020/21 Prior period error R'000	Restated amount R'000
Other: (e.g. Irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)				
Irregular expenditure	23	327 059	88 730	415 789
Lease commitments	22	172 103	(11)	172 092
Net effect		499 162	88 719	587 881

Potential irregular expenditure relating to contracts entered into.

The decrease of R11 thousand in operating leases for buildings and other fixed structures resulted from errors identified in the calculation of month-to-month leases of two offices.

33. 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.

34. COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

	2021/22 R'000	2020/21 R'000
Goods and services	2 987	6 481
Closing balance	2 987	6 481

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers to departmental agencies and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022

Department/agency/ account	2021/22 Transfer allocation				Transfer		2020/21	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
South African Broadcasting Corporation	1	-	2	3	2	67%	1	4
Total	1	-	2	3	2	67%	1	4

Transfer to departmental agencies and accounts has decreased compared to the 2020/21 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 2022

Name of public corporation/private enterprise	2021/22 Transfer allocation					Transfer		2020/21	
	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	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Private enterprises									
Claims against the state-private entity	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	74	74
Total	218	-	-	-	-	0	0	74	74

Annexure 1C: Statement of transfers to non-profit institutions for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22 Transfer allocation				Transfer		2020/21	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Non-profit institutions								
Transfers								
Sponsorship to South African Statistical Association (SASA) for annual conference	127	-	-	127	-	0%	127	-
Sponsorship to Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) for annual conference	10	-	-	10	-	0%	10	-
Total	137	-	-	137	-	0%	137	-

Transfers to SASA and PASA were not effected in the 2021/22 financial year as a need to renegotiate the relationship was identified.

Annexure 1D: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22 Transfer allocation				Transfer		2020/21	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Households								
Transfers								
Leave gratuity	28 155	200	2 205	30 560	6 604	22%	9 494	9 294
Bursaries to non-employees	190	-	(190)	-	-	-	-	-
Claims against the state	905	-	-	905	906	100%	-	-
Act of grace	31	-	-	31	30	97%	-	-
H/H: Donations and gifts	228	-	(228)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29 509	200	1 787	31 496	7 540	-	9 494	9 294

The decrease is mainly attributed to less payments made in respect of leave gratuity compared to the previous financial year.

Annexure 2A: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2022

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2021 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 2022 R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	-	-	1 494
Claims relating to labour relations	8 163	508	-	-	8 671
Claim against the Department of Public Works	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
Dipalopalo Consortium	74 641	-	74 641	-	-
DPWI	-	60 000	-	-	60 000
Subtotal	87 344	60 508	74 641	-	73 211
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	2 574	193	91	-	2 676
Amounts withheld from Dipalopalo (under dispute)					
Subtotal	2 574	193	91	-	2 676
Total	89 918	60 701	74 732	-	75 887

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Opening balance 01 April 2021	Details of liability and recoverability	Movement during the year	Closing balance 31 March 2022
Claims against the department	87 344		(14 133)	73 211
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents and personal claim	2 574		102	2 676
Total	89 918		1 4031	75 887

ANNEXURE 3: CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year-end 2021/22	
	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Amount R'000
Department								
Government Communication and Information System	3 761	3 761	-	-	3 761	3 761	-	-
Government Pension Administration Agency	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Subtotal	3 790	3 761	-	-	3 790	3 761	-	-
Total	3 790	3 761	-	-	3 790	3 761	-	-

ANNEXURE 4: MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2022

	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	71	-	-	71
Computer software	71	-	-	71
Subtotal	71	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	71

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2021

	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	71	-	-	-	71
Total	71	-	-	-	71

ANNEXURE 5: INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED

Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000	31/03/2022 R'000	31/03/2021 R'000
National departments						
Current						
Department of Transport	-	-	26 021	25 974	26 021	25 974
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	14 052	-	14 052	-
Department of Agriculture	-	-	719	2 397	719	2 397
Subtotal	-	-	40 792	28 371	40 792	28 371
Provincial departments						
Current						
Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	55	59	55	59
Total	-	-	40 847	28 430	40 847	28 430

ANNEXURE 6: COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure per economic classification	2021/22					2020/21
	Q1 R'000	Q2 R'000	Q3 R'000	Q4 R'000	Total R'000	Total R'000
Goods and services	460	976	421	1 130	2 987	6 481
Contractors	5	7	4	5	21	116
Fleet services	-	-	-	2	2	24
Consumable supplies	406	586	298	561	1 851	4 184
Property payments	40	157	106	77	380	1 594
Catering: Departmental activities	3	-	-	1	4	227
Communication	6	6	13	5	30	32
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	29
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	53
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	19
Training and development	-	62	-	-	62	202
Operating payments	-	156	-	131	287	1
Minor assets	-	2	-	348	350	-
Total	460	976	421	1 130	2 987	6 481



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
CDC	Coega Development Corporation
CDC	Continuous Data Collection
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Cogta	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoCA	Census of Commercial Agriculture
CoE	Compensation of Employees
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
DEDT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DGDP	Departmental Growth and Development Plan
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey

EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EC	Eastern Cape
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
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
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 and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Electoral Commission
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT	Information Technology
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LBOS	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

LP	Limpopo
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
NC	Northern Cape
NCA&VES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
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
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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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
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

