

# Work Programme

2012/13



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# Work Programme

2012/13

Statistics South Africa, 2012

Pali Lehohla, Statistician-General

**Work Programme 2012/13 / Statistics South Africa**

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## Official sign-off

It is hereby certified that this Work Programme for 2012/2013:

- Was developed by the management of Statistics South Africa under the guidance of the Minister in the Presidency responsible for the National Planning Commission, Mr Trevor Manuel;
- Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of Statistics South Africa; and
- Accurately reflects the performance targets which Statistics South Africa will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2012/13.



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**the South Africa I know, the home I understand**



## Foreword

Mr Trevor A Manuel  
Minister in the Presidency responsible for the  
National Planning Commission



If you cannot measure it, you cannot manage it. If you cannot diagnose the magnitude of the challenges and understand what goes wrong and what needs to be done to fix it, it is impossible to know what progress you are making towards resolving the problem, and it is impossible to distinguish departure from arrival, failure from success, and progression from regression. South Africa's challenges are known; their magnitude is adequately quantified. South Africa suffers the triple challenge of unemployment, inequality and poverty. Central to these unacceptable conditions of life for the majority of our population is a result in large part of the immense and lingering effects of apartheid. Seventeen years into democratic rule the scourge of low life chances for a better life for Thandi and her peers persists. Thandi is a female and one of the 1,2 million infants born 18 years ago. She is one of the 1,4 million 6, 7 and 8-year-olds who started school in January 1999, but today face a bleak future to fulfil her dreams.

As an elected public official, it is in Thandi's life that I invite each one of us to make a difference. This difference depends on a plan that is robust; a plan asking the right questions, raising the right issues, creating the appropriate policies and taking the critical actions to make a difference in Thandi's life to escape the triple challenge of unemployment, inequality and poverty. For such a plan to succeed, we all depend on evidence so that the political choices we make and policies we implement are evidence-based, sterile and devoid of whim and caprice.



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Two years ago Statistics South Africa presented a strategic plan for 2010/11–2014/15 to me, the Council, and Parliament. This strategy represents the most coherent set of actions that places South Africa on the right path for political management and governance. The strategy holds the promise that enables me to measure and therefore manage the national plan. The strategy holds such promise for everyone. The first deliverable of the strategy has been running fieldwork for Census 2011, the results of which we expect by November this year. Through the build-up to executing Census 2011, Stats SA developed durable capacity and a survey footprint to deliver the evidence necessary for issue identification, programme development and plan implementation. In short, the necessary tools for the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) that will transform the life of Thandi. The statistical evidence is poised to improve both quantity and quality in the 5-year span of the strategy. Major focus is on expanding economic statistics and enabling South Africa to engage in knowledge-based trade arrangements. Furthermore, the strategy stresses the implementation of the South African National Statistical System, and through coordination, the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) can be implemented in full to better inform South Africa on imperative development. Hence, we can know better and clearer what we need to do and to correct. I am aware that the strategy is not adequately funded and to go forward we will need to do everything in our power to ensure that this bloodline, central to our national plan, is adequately resourced. Our goal is to know through evidence that we have made a difference in Thandi's life, and statistics are central to this evidence.

I want to thank and express my sincere appreciation, especially to the Chairperson of the Statistics Council, Mr Howard Gabriels, for dispensing the statutory oversight responsibility regarding the quality of products from Stats SA and the statistics system; and thus we have the desirable comfort levels in using the statistics in our planning endeavours. I want to thank the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, Ms René van Wyk, for providing adequate oversight on management. Finally, I thank the Statistician-General, Mr Pali Lehohla, and his staff for leading this organisation for the past decade and shaping it into the effective institution it is today.



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## Foreword

Mr Howard Gabriels  
Chairperson of the Statistics Council

In 2010 the Council recommended approval of the 5-year Strategic Plan 2010/11–2014/15. This Strategic Plan identified four strategic shifts:

- The expansion of the domain of statistical production and thereby increasing the supply of official statistics;
- Addressing the statistical information gap through an integrated system of production, which requires increased coordination by the Statistician-General as envisaged in section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999);
- Addressing the quality gap mainly through the implementation of SASQAF as a framework for certification of quality standards in all statistical series in both Stats SA and other organs of state; and
- Development of statistical skills and statistical capacity, not only in Stats SA, but also amongst all organs of state that have a responsibility to produce statistics.

Council considered the Work Programme for 2012/13 in terms of section 5(1)(a) of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which states that: 'The minister must, on recommendation of the Statistician-General, prioritise the work programme of Statistics South Africa in accordance with the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3 and both having been advised by the council.'

In recommending approval of the Work Programme to the Minister and the Statistician-General, Council raised a number of concerns. The main concern is that, given the budget allocation provided for Stats SA in terms of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Stats SA will not be able to implement its programme to achieve the objectives of the 5-year strategic plan. In this work programme, the following activities and plans that support the objective to expand statistical production are not funded:

- The implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) and the associated activities of the implementation of the International Standard for Industrial Classification (ISIC4). The impact of this is that our economic data will not be consistent with those of our major trading partners;
- Expanding the capacity of Stats SA to compile GDP estimates from all three approaches of production, income and expenditure;
- The Living Conditions Survey, which is the key survey to provide insights into the status of poverty and inequality in South Africa, and should be conducted in 2013/14. The most significant impact will be that Stats SA will not be able to adjust the basket of goods and services used to measure CPI earlier as was anticipated, and this will now only be adjusted based on the Income and Expenditure Survey to be conducted in 2015/16;
- Developing and implementing a strategy for independent estimates of agriculture that informs economic growth and rural development, food security and land reform;
- Compilation of the environmental economic accounts, which measures sustainable resource management; and
- Building a national footprint for statistical collections through an integrated fieldwork infrastructure that supports national, provincial and local surveys.



In addition, there is also no funding provided for several activities related to strengthening and implementing the National Statistics System as contemplated in the Act, which includes:

- Coordination and governance of statistical planning and reporting to avoid duplication of statistical series and the identification of gaps in the production system to satisfy user needs;
- Development of the capacity to audit statistical quality and certification of the quality of official statistics produced by other organs of state and Stats SA through the use of SASQA; and
- Development of statistical skills and capacity to address the skills gap.

Council's recommendation for approval of the Work Programme for 2012/13 is based on the undertaking that the Statistician-General will enter into discussions with National Treasury to roll over savings that could be made within the current budget and protect the basic gains and tenets of the strategy for six to twelve months, whilst the necessary baseline funding for the next two years of the MTEF is discussed and secured.

This year, discussions in Council have been extremely difficult and we want to thank the Statistician-General and the senior management team for their openness and willingness to consider the proposals made by Council.

On behalf of Council I also wish to thank Minister Manuel for his guidance and leadership in these difficult times.

**the South Africa I know, the home I understand**



## Introduction

Mr Pali Lehohla  
Statistician-General



Modern states require systems of evidence to bring about progressive change to the lives of their citizens. It is through a plan that modern states perform and demonstrate change. South Africa has resolved that, like all modern states, it requires a plan to identify issues, develop plans, implement interventions, and measure impact. A National Planning Commission has been created and the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation has also been established. The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) anticipated such an eventuality and in its content prescribes coordination of the production of evidence for planning and evaluation.

The 2010/11–2014/15 Strategic Plan of Statistics South Africa that was approved by both Minister Manuel (minister responsible for Statistics South Africa) and the Parliament of South Africa, identifies the triple challenge of an inadequate quantity of statistics, inadequate quality of statistics and the lack of skills to produce the statistics as a challenge that undermines South Africa's development path. The strategy outlines a set of clear programmes that will be implemented to address this deficiency in the 5-year span of the strategy. The strategy also acknowledges that Stats SA has come of age in the improvement of quality and trust it has garnered from the public who accords confidence in the statistics it produces. In this regard, the strategy positions Statistics South Africa in a leadership position as prescribed by section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999).

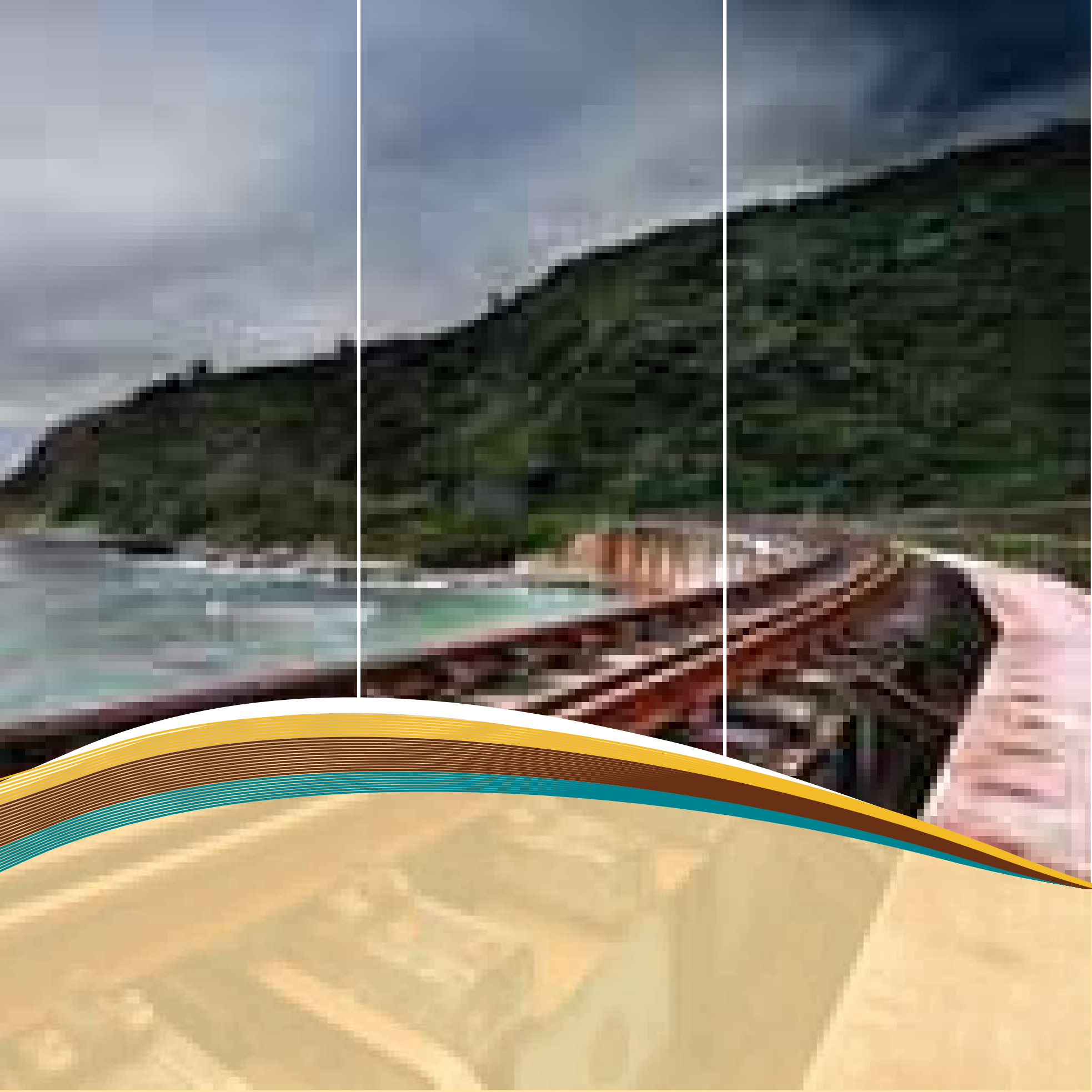
Statistics constitute a system of scientific evidence befitting the management of a modern state. The strategy articulates how the plan will be executed. Firstly, it recognises the crucial role of Census 2011 as the building block, especially the preparation and execution of the field operations of the census, as this invariably creates the necessary footprint for durable production of statistics relevant particularly to Integrated Development Plans, (IDPs). This footprint has now been created. Secondly, the strategy focuses on economic statistics, and identifies the implementation of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC4) as an important hook for the full delivery of the 2008 System of National Accounts. A modern state cannot survive without a modern classification system and a modern compilation of national accounts. In line with this development, the strategy proposes the mastery of all sides of the national account and this will include the expenditure side. Thirdly, the strategy aims at implementing section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which is about increasing the quantity and improving the quality through coordination. Fourthly, the strategy focuses on succession planning in order to guarantee durable leadership and dependable machinery for future generations. Fifthly, the strategy addresses training and talks to the establishment of the ISlballo Institute and recognises the initiatives that are already in place such as the Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration. Finally, the strategy aims to deliver in partnership with the continent on Africa's Integration Agenda and identifies statistics necessary for integration.

This is what we are ready to deliver. Whilst the strategy is not funded for the MTEF period, we have secured the basic elements for the next six to twelve months in the belief that the strategy will be fully funded soon, as failure to do so will create conditions of which the results will be too ghastly to contemplate. This is why we have secured the basic tenets of the strategy.

I owe my sincere gratitude to Minister Trevor Manuel, who consistently provided the necessary leadership, the Chairperson of the Statistics Council, Mr Howard Gabriels with whom I spent an inordinate amount of time engaging statistical development in South Africa and Africa, the Audit Committee Chairperson, Ms René van Wyk, who has provided strategic input and direction in the governance of the work we do, the staff members of Statistics South Africa, the users of statistics, and indeed the public of the Republic who oblige year in and year out to provide this important information.







## Chapter 1 **Strategic overview**



# 1. Strategic overview

## 1.1 A new strategic direction

The central objective and mission of government's development agenda outlined in the MTSF, the development outcomes, the diagnostic report and the national plan, are to set the country on a higher and sustainable trajectory of economic growth, which is to be accompanied by an expanded and more diversified economic base with unemployment, poverty and income inequality reduced, and universal access to electricity, water and sanitation in decent community settlements achieved.

At the centre of government, Ministries in the Presidency have established systems of planning, monitoring and evaluation which must be supported and informed by a system of evidence that is transparent, accountable, results-based and transformational. The biggest component of systems of evidence are the statistics systems and in the main, the official statistics system.

In this context, Stats SA adopted a new strategic direction in 2010 to better respond to the information needs of the state to inform planning, monitoring, policy development and decision-making.

*The overarching strategic goal of the new direction can be defined as expanding the statistical information base and increasing the supply of official statistics to inform evidence-based decisions.*

Currently, Stats SA's products measure some outcomes and outputs on a national and provincial level and represents approximately 10% of the total supply of statistical information in the country. The production of statistical information is shared among organs of state and therefore becomes a national effort to inform planning, implementation, monitoring and decision-making which take place at all levels of the country's administrative geography (national, provincial and municipal). In order to meet the requirements of users, the domain of statistical production needs to be expanded to cover statistical production at macro-, meso- and micro levels, as well as specific sectors. The Statistician-General is mandated through section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) to coordinate statistical production among organs of state.

*The transformation strategy is to address the critical gaps in the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) in relation to the statistical information gap, the quality gap and the capacity gap.*

- *Addressing the statistical information gap:* The strategic direction implies moving away from the current practice of producing statistical series as a unique and isolated event to an approach of a production system focusing on integration and analysis that cuts across series and products. This approach will assist in defining the statistical landscape of the country and therefore the statistical information gaps, as well as possible overlaps and duplication in statistical production. The Statistician-General is mandated through sections 7 and 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) to coordinate statistical programmes of other organs of state.
- *Addressing the quality gap:* The strategic direction implies moving from setting standards for Stats SA's own statistical products to setting standards for statistical products of all organs of state within a coordinated statistical system in terms of section 7(2)(e) and (f). The Statistician-General is mandated through sections 7 and 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) to provide statistical advice to improve the quality of statistics, as well as to designate statistics as official which declares the statistics 'fit for use'.
- *Addressing the skills gap:* The strategic direction involves a move from developing statistical capacity (skills and infrastructure) within Stats SA to developing capacity for all organs of state that produce statistics within a systems framework.

The key deliverables of the strategy are:

- Broadening the role and reach of official statistics;
- Growth through coordination;
- Enhanced quality;
- Sustained capacity; and
- Doing more with the same.

## 1.2 Strategic outcomes

The outcomes and results of the new strategic direction aim to achieve the following:

### Trust and public confidence in statistical information

Increased usage of official statistics, transparency in methods, independence in production, and evidence-based decision-making are key indicators for measuring trust.

### Informed developmental state that strengthens democracy and accountability

A statistical system that enables increased usage of official statistics in planning, monitoring and evaluation, policy development and decision-making is a key indicator for informed development.

### Sustained statistical capacity

A continuous supply of mathematical and statistical skills will increase the ability of the system to produce quality statistics and are key indicators for sustained statistical capacity.

### Partnerships in the development and sharing of best practices in statistics

The usage of international best practice and standards will increase the supply of official statistics produced in the statistical system and will be a key indicator for quality and transparency in the statistical process.

## 1.3 Strategy in brief

The changing information requirements for statistics demand that quality and relevance should guide the transformation of statistics in the public domain, regardless of whether they are produced as official statistics by other organs of state, or by private entities. This transformation involves collaboration and partnerships between producers of statistics and is aimed at making statistics ‘fit for use’ for decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation. This is reflected in our vision statement: ‘Your leading partner in quality statistics’.

Stats SA’s central contribution towards this vision is to lead and partner in statistical production systems for evidence-based decisions.

Through our efforts in implementing a new direction, the overall outcome we aim to achieve is a status among all South Africans of: *‘the South Africa I know, the home I understand’*.

Stats SA has developed six strategic objectives that will drive strategic change and address the information, quality and skills gaps in the statistical system, namely to:

- 1.3.1 Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread;
- 1.3.2 Enhance public confidence and trust in statistics;
- 1.3.3 Improve productivity and service delivery;
- 1.3.4 Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS;
- 1.3.5 Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation; and
- 1.3.6 Promote international cooperation and participation in statistics.

Stats SA has translated the measurement of priority outcomes, together with international frameworks for statistical reporting, as well as the needs of users into the following 10 statistical themes that constitute the universe of statistical production in South Africa:

- Economic growth and transformation
- Prices
- Employment, job creation and decent work
- Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty
- Population dynamics
- Safety and security
- Sustainable resource management
- Health
- Education
- Rural development, food security and land reform

## 1.4 Role of Statistics South Africa within the SANSS

The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) makes provision for the appointment of a Statistician-General whose role in statistical production in the country can be summarised as:

**Firstly**, the National Statistical Authority to inform stakeholders on the economy and society by:

- Collecting, compiling and disseminating a wide range of economic, social and population statistics;
- Developing and maintaining databases for national statistics on businesses and enumeration areas;
- Promoting a culture of measurement in the public service, and
- Liaising with other countries and statistical agencies, and representing Stats SA internationally.

**Secondly**, the National Statistical Coordinator to promote coordination among producers of official and other statistics, to advance quality, comparability and optimum use of official statistics and to avoid duplication by:

- Formulating quality criteria and establishing standards, classifications and procedures;
- Providing statistical advice; and
- Designating statistics as official.

Stats SA will therefore continue to be a producer of official statistics, but in the new strategic direction, take on the role of coordinator of statistical production within the SANSS.

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## 1.5 Situation analysis

Stats SA is in its third year of implementing the new strategic plan that was adopted by Parliament in 2010. The organisation has undertaken a critical review of how far we have come in implementing the new strategic direction. Below is a synopsis of the current situation within Stats SA:

### 1.5.1 Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread

This strategic objective aims to address the statistical information gap to respond adequately to the information requirements in the statistical system within the 10 statistical themes as outlined above. Except for the population census, Stats SA's contribution to the statistical information base relates mainly to conducting business and household surveys and, to a lesser extent, making use of administrative records to inform on the outcomes on a national and provincial level. Hence, Stats SA plays both the role of producer and coordinator to expand the statistical information base.



### 1.5.1.1 Economic growth and transformation

Official statistics are arranged and structured according to international frameworks and standards. It is important to adhere to international frameworks as it promotes quality statistics. This quality is manifested in terms of data comparability, coherence and international best practices. These frameworks are supported by international organisations such as the OECD, UNSD and IMF, which are critical role players in the global economy. Our interaction with other countries, as manifested in international trade, investment and economic growth, is reliant on accurate and comparable statistics. This forms the basis for robust decision-making on economic growth.

Stats SA produces macro economic indicators to inform economic and social development by publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic industry and trade statistics on nine sectors of the economy, financial statistics on eight sectors of the economy and annual financial government statistics. These economic series and others feed into the compilation of quarterly and annual GDP within the framework of the system of national accounts.

In the 2010/11–2014/15 strategic plan Stats SA sets out to implement the new system of national accounts. The system of national accounts (SNA) is the framework that guides all activities for measuring economic growth in the country as produced by various organs of state in the statistics system. At present, South Africa follows the 1993 SNA. The 2008 SNA has, however, recently been approved by the United Nations and countries have embarked on the implementation of the new framework.

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As a consequence of 2008 SNA, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC4) system was updated, which provides an alternate classification to activities in the economy. Stats SA is currently using a locally developed version of ISIC3.1. A prerequisite for implementing the 2008 SNA is the implementation of ISIC4.

The introduction of a new classification system is a lengthy process involving four distinct phases. The first is the local adaptation of ISIC4, which Stats SA has successfully completed. The second relates to the modification of existing and the development of new IT systems related to the Business Register, the basis of all economic statistics. The third phase is to conduct a *Census of all businesses*. The purpose of the census is to periodically benchmark the quality of the register against the administrative taxation data that is typically used to update the register. It aims to provide each business entity with a dual industry classification that will form the basis for the fourth phase. A *Census of businesses* also provides an opportunity to geo-reference businesses, which is a key requirement for producing subnational economic statistics. In order to report on economic activity according to the new classification, new surveys will be introduced and current surveys will be revised. Parallel surveys will run over an 18-month period to ensure a smooth transition to the new classification, as well as to preserve time-series.

A capacity-building project has been established to ensure that human capacity is developed that can enhance the current skills-base and provide a broader understanding and production of national accounts statistics. A project plan for the implementation of ISIC4 and subsequent implementation of 2008 SNA has been developed and costed.

*Risks:* Additional funding has been requested through the MTEF process for the implementation of ISIC4 and 2008 SNA. The final allocation in the ENE indicated that no additional funding has been received. The impact of not implementing ISIC4 and 2008 SNA implies that the economic classifications and subsequent macro economic indicators will become obsolete, which in turn, will impact on the measurability of economic growth and comparability of South Africa's economy for international trade and investment.

The lack of funding prohibits the organisation to expand the statistical information base in depth, breadth and geographic spread in relation to economic growth and transformation, price stability and employment and job creation, as the classification system affects the economic and social statistics programmes. The annual performance plan as outlined in Chapter 2 only reflects the current statistical series in the economic statistics programme to be maintained with the risk of becoming inaccurate and irrelevant over the medium term.

### 1.5.1.2 Prices

In its strategic plan, the organisation has set out to re-engineer the PPI. Resources have been reprioritised to fund this activity. The revamped PPI will be launched in 2012/13. Further improvements include industry based PPIs, which will require additional funding over the medium term.

The organisation conducts a five-yearly Income and Expenditure Survey (IES). The expenditure module of the IES is used to determine the weights of the CPI basket. The 5-year strategic plan outlines the strategic intent to introduce a rolling sample collection methodology, which will lead to biennial updating of weights of the CPI. During 2010/11, an amount of R35 million was cut from the baseline of Stats SA. This cut had a serious implication on the sustainability of the survey programme, as Stats SA is currently funding the cut from ad hoc savings.

*Risks:* Additional funding has been requested through the MTEF process to fund the survey operations of the IES. The final allocation as outlined in the ENE indicates that no additional funding has been received to fund the current IES/LCS field operations or the future strategic intent of implementing a rolling sample survey. The impact is that the basket of goods for the CPI will become obsolete over time.

### 1.5.1.3 Employment, job creation and decent work

The organisation conducts the quarterly labour force survey and the quarterly employment survey to provide information on the labour market dynamics in the country. The labour force survey has introduced a new survey methodology and is currently stabilised to produce up-to-date and accurate labour market information. The quarterly employment survey that measures formal employment levels in the non-agriculture sector is dependent on samples drawn from the Business Register.

*Risks:* The information published by the QLFS and the QES feeds into the quarterly and annual estimates of the GDP. The implementation of ISIC4 and 2008 SNA therefore has an impact on the future revision of the survey that could lead to the introduction of new surveys such as the 'Average Monthly Earnings Survey' as captured in the strategic plan.

In addition, the organisation has set out to harmonise labour market indicators in the SANSS. Due to capacity and resource constraints within the organisation, this target will not be achieved.

### 1.5.1.4 Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty

The organisation conducts a Living Conditions Survey (LCS) every five years. It is a multi-topic poverty survey that contributes to understanding the poverty profile in South Africa from a multi-dimensional perspective, and especially, to monitor levels of poverty over time. As outlined in the strategic plan, the organisation intends to introduce a continuous household survey that collects detailed expenditure information for both the IES and LCS. As already mentioned in paragraph 1.5.1.2, an amount of R35 million was cut from the baseline of Stats SA, which implies that the current survey programme cannot be sustained. Stats SA is currently funding the cut from ad hoc savings, which is not affordable over the medium term.

The organisation will continue to conduct the annual general household survey to collect outcome statistical information on various social matters. Statistical information is disseminated on a national and provincial level to inform monitoring of progress. In order to broaden the domain of statistical production to inform socio-economic planning and monitoring, the strategic plan outlines the introduction of an integrated household survey programme. Information published from this survey cannot be used by municipalities for planning, monitoring and decision-making purposes.

However, the main producer of statistics at a lower level is municipalities themselves. Output information to inform service delivery is based on administrative records kept by municipalities. The strategic intent in the new strategic direction is to partner with municipalities to provide technical support to improve data flow, analysis and use of statistics as evidence in planning, monitoring, reporting and decision-making. Due to a lack of funding, this initiative cannot be implemented as envisaged.

*Risks:* Gaps in the statistical information base, quality and the skills base on a subnational level will continue to hamper evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for improved life circumstances, service delivery and poverty.

1.5.1.5 Population dynamics

Stats SA has conducted a successful population census in 2011. Census information forms the baseline information for any statistical system. The population count and demographic profile of the country is used as a denominator in any statistical environment to measure development and progress. It provides information at a micro level that informs planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making at any level of geography.

The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) provides for a population census to be conducted every five years, which therefore becomes the most important instrument - a system of evidence to inform systems of planning and monitoring and evaluation in the country to measure progress and the developmental state of the country.

The census is such an enormous project and requires a statistical infrastructure and resources that infiltrates the whole organisation at every level and in every area. The organisation has the intellectual capability to design, analyse and produce any data series. It has shown through its delivery that it has the distinct competence and administrative and logistical capability to collect data on any scale. The strategic plan outlines the organisation’s intent to deploy a national footprint for data collection that not only serves Stats SA, but also serves partners in the SANSS in survey undertaking.

The census has received adequate funding over the past few years to execute its mandate and has become the instrument through which statistical infrastructure was established. The census in 2001, the community survey in 2007 and the census in 2011 have built an organisation that now consists of 9 provincial offices, 56 district offices and 60 satellite offices. The census has, in many ways, provided the necessary funding for growing the organisation. Earmarked funding for the census is however coming to an end after the dissemination of census results in 2012/13.

*Risks:* The state will not sustain its planning, monitoring and evaluation capabilities without a regular population census that forms the basis of a sound statistical system.

The risk over the medium term will be if funding for a census or large scale survey is not approved, which implies that the statistical infrastructure that has been established cannot be sustained and will have to dismantle. With the next census or large scale survey, the organisation will have to restart its efforts towards building a statistical infrastructure.

*Civil registration and vital statistics* has been adopted by the African Symposia on Statistical Development as the key focus area over the next five years. Stats SA has been instrumental in driving the 2010 Round of Housing and Population Censuses on the continent. South Africa has accepted the leadership role through the Minister of Home Affairs in partnership with Stats SA in driving the improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems on the continent.

*Risks:* Stats SA is not adequately resourced to lead and partner in the civil registration and vital statistics subsystem. It requires the organisation to establish the necessary governance structure between the various stakeholders, provide technical support and statistical advice to ensure that the administrative records become sustainable sources of official statistics, and most importantly, designate statistics as official through its independent quality assessment process. The lack of progress in improving the civil registration and vital statistics subsystem will have a negative impact on the leadership role of the continent.

#### 1.5.1.6 Health

Stats SA produces annual statistical information on causes of death, which is a key indicator of the health profile of the country. This series is based on source data received from the Department of Home Affairs.

The main producer of health statistics is the Department of Health through the District Health Information System, as well as the Demographic and Health Survey.

*Risks:* The Department of Health has deprioritised the undertaking of the Demographic and Health Survey. Stats SA is of the view that this survey is an important instrument to provide national outcome data on the health profile of the country, and therefore proposes to take over the function and funding of undertaking this survey in the future. The proposed national footprint for data collection provides the necessary statistical infrastructure to undertake the survey with the supporting funding from the Department of Health.

In respect of the District Health Information System as a potential source of official statistics, the organisation does not have adequate resources to provide technical support and statistical advice to improve the health statistics subsystem.

#### 1.5.1.7 Education

Stats SA produces annual statistical information on education through the General Household Survey. The population census is also a rich source of information on the education levels of the population.

The main producer of education statistics is the Department of Basic Education through the Education Management Information System and annual surveys.

Stats SA has been in a longstanding partnership with the Department of Basic Education. Statistical education standards have been developed by the Department in partnership with Stats SA, and are currently leading discussions on the continent in this regard. Stats SA has provided technical support and statistical advice on improving the education statistical subsystem. The Department of Basic Education has now requested Stats SA to support it in the self-assessment phase of its registers against SASQAF in order to identify quality gaps, and in future, certify the education statistics as official. Stats SA has prioritised the necessary support to this area in the annual performance plan.

### 1.5.1.8 Safety and security

In 2011, Stats SA introduced an annual Victims of Crime Survey which is an important part of the crime statistics subsystem.

The main producer of crime statistics is the South African Police Service (SAPS). The production of crime statistics is based on administrative records as recorded at local police stations, as well as through administrative records of the court. SAPS has approached Stats SA to assist in improving the quality of crime statistics. Stats SA has developed a 5-phase approach to provide technical support and statistical advice. The organisation has allocated full-time resources to provide the necessary technical support. Key milestones include training partners in the application of SASQAF; developing the crime statistics subsystem value chain; developing standards for the crime statistics subsystem; identifying quality and skills gaps; providing technical support for self-assessment; implementing improvement initiatives to ensure administrative records become sustainable sources of official statistics; and conducting independent assessments to certify crime statistics as official. This project is a long-term project and will only achieve the necessary results over the medium term.

The SAPS project is a pilot project for Stats SA for the actual implementation of statistical coordination in the SANSS. It provides an opportunity to test statistical coordination in line with the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) before it is rolled out to other organs of state.

*Risks:* The huge demand for training of SAPS officials at police stations may pose a risk to the successful implementation of improvement initiatives.

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### 1.5.1.9 Sustainable resource management and use

Statistics related to the objective of sustainable resource management is governed through the system of environmental economic accounts (SEEA). Stats SA has followed the 1993 SEEA in its current activities in the form of publications on water, minerals and energy. In 2012, the UNSD is expected to adopt a revised SEEA for international application. The international standard needs to be implemented to answer questions relating to sustainable resource management and use.

The role of Stats SA in implementing SEEA is largely a coordinating role, as the required basic statistics fall outside the typical scope of national statistical offices. These data sets are extremely technical in nature and are therefore collected by the relevant line ministries, e.g. statistics on water, energy, bio-diversity, forestry and minerals. The full development of the components of SEEA requires increased capacity in Stats SA to interact and advise other role players in the statistics system. The actual compilation of the accounts will be undertaken by Stats SA.

*Risks:* South Africa has never had a good understanding of the impact of the environment on economic growth and ensuring sustainable resources and use. The SEEA provides an integrated framework to measure the impact which will inform policy development and planning. Additional funding has been requested through the MTEF process to play the coordinating role, as well as to compile the accounts as outlined in the strategic plan. No additional funding has been received.

#### 1.5.1.10 Rural development, food security and land reform

The status of agricultural statistics in the country is a picture of a highly fragmented effort in terms of coordination among data producers. The same applies to the collection and dissemination processes. There is a variety of data producers, each producing data in a specific area of interest. Most discerning though, is the lack of information concerning the size of the country's total agricultural land, the number of livestock and human population deriving a livelihood from subsistence/ small-scale farming. On many occasions conflicting data is disseminated, creating uncertainty in the sector. In summary, important characteristics of the sector that need to be measured, are not being addressed at the moment.

Stats SA conducted an Agriculture Census in 2007. Supporting funding was received from the Department of Agriculture. All farms registered for tax were covered. In order to retain the time series on agriculture, the next census should have been conducted in 2012.

*Risks:* The Agriculture industry plays an important role in ensuring food security and sustainable land use, creating employment, eradicating extreme poverty and promoting social cohesion, especially in rural areas. The risk is that Stats SA has not received any additional funding for conducting a census. The fact that the Department of Agriculture has deprioritised collection of agriculture statistics may also lead to a lack of comprehensive information on agriculture which can result in food shortages and escalating food prices. It will also impact on accurate measurement of the agriculture sector to the economy as reported in the GDP estimates.

#### 1.5.2 Enhance public confidence and trust

This strategic objective aims to address the quality gap in the statistical system. The strategic plan addresses, inter alia, three focus areas for improving the quality of statistical information: A quality management system; the Business Register and the Dwelling Frame.

*Quality management system:* Quality is a central concern for the production of official statistics. Stats SA has developed numerous quality tools and practices for statistical production within the organisation. The strategic shift in the strategic plan, however, outlines a quality management system to be established within the SANSS.

The Statistician-General is mandated in the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) to designate statistics as official. As a first step towards driving better quality in the SANSS and as part of the quality management system, Stats SA adopted the South African Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) in 2009, which is a tool to assess the quality of statistical information within the SANSS. The strategic plan further outlines that the organisation intends to establish an independent quality assessment unit that will conduct assessments against SASQAF and provide evidence and an opinion on the quality of statistical information to inform designating statistics as official or not. The organisation has tested and piloted SASQAF and the tool is ready for use.

*Risks:* There are more than 400 statistical series that are potential sources of official statistics that need to be assessed over the medium term. Stats SA has requested additional funding in the MTEF to establish the independent quality assessment unit within Stats SA. No additional funding has been received. This implies that Stats SA is only able to assess three series during 2012/13 within the current financial constraints. The consequence is that state planning, monitoring and decision-making will continue to be based on statistical information of unknown quality.

*Statistical processes and support:* Frames are the basic building block for conducting any survey or census. The organisation currently maintains two frames, namely the Business Sampling Frame and the Dwelling Frame.

*Business Register:* The Business Register forms the pillar of the business sampling frame which is used to draw samples for most economic statistics series produced by Stats SA. The Business Register is derived from the various tax registers of SARS and maintained on a monthly basis based on source data from the value added tax register. The Business Register covers all sizes of businesses including small, medium, large and complex businesses registered at SARS. As already mentioned, in order to implement 2008 SNA, a census of businesses must be conducted to cover all entities that are economically active in South Africa, and not only those that are registered at SARS. A census of businesses will ensure that a comprehensive picture of the economy can be projected and sampled. If information is incorrectly classified, inaccurate and/or incomplete, it will impact negatively on the quality of economic statistics.

In an attempt to ensure better measurement of the economy, an inter-departmental Business Registration Reform Project (BRRP) was established between Stats SA, the dti, SARS and National Treasury, and full-time project resources were assigned to the project. Serious challenges have hindered progress, and as a result, the target to have a single business registration point by 2013 will not be achieved.

*Dwelling Frame:* The aim of the Dwelling Frame Project is to collect spatial information on every dwelling structure in the country. To date, Stats SA has collected 10,6 million geo-referenced points containing features such as street name number, place name, unit count and feature use. The information is collected through fieldwork using digital devices and paper maps, as well as administrative sources from various stakeholders such as municipalities. Part of the initiative is the allocation of addresses. To date, 850 000 addresses have been allocated. The major challenges revolve around the lack of capacity that exists within municipalities to make this collaboration possible.

### 1.5.3 Lead the development and coordination of statistical production in the SANSS

In response to emergent challenges to measure and monitor the performance of development outcomes, the South African government has identified a set of key development indicators that provide evidence-based pointers to the changes in the economy and society. The platform of a planning and monitoring environment is anticipated in the Statistics Act, (Act No. 6 of 1999). Sections 7 and 14, in particular, elaborate on the coordinated production of statistics and define the roles of the Minister, the Statistics Council and the Statistician-General.

Production of official and other statistics as a public good in South Africa is legally governed by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). The Act provides for a decentralised statistical system constituted by Stats SA, together with other organs of state in accordance with their mandates. Stats SA is the statutory organ of state responsible for the coordination of official and other statistics in the country.

In the Strategic Plan for the period 2010–2014, Stats SA has committed to a major shift in the way it discharges its mandate. In the main, it will focus on expanding its statistical coverage through coordination, and as a consequence, move towards exploiting administrative records as a source of statistical data consistent with section 7(2)b of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). This will be done in addition to the survey-based collation of statistics. The strategic shift was necessary to ensure that the evidence required for decisions in the country in the context of a planning, policy development, monitoring, and evaluation environment is adequately and rapidly met.

The changing requirements for statistics demand that quality and relevance should guide the transformation of statistics in the public domain. This transformation involves partnerships between producers of statistics and is aimed at an informed developmental state that strengthens democracy and accountability. Stats SA needs to invest in building adequate capacity to guide and govern statistical production in the country. Statistical coordination areas include:

- Statistical planning and reporting: aims to coordinate statistical plans across organs of state to enable the Minister to approve/disapprove the inception, variance or discontinuance of statistical series that inform planning, monitoring and evaluation, and policy development;



- Statistical production system: aims to govern statistical information systems in organs of state to produce official or good quality statistics, and provide technical support and advice at national, provincial and local levels;
- Governance mechanisms: aims to coordinate partnerships across users and producers of statistics to ensure no duplication of effort and standardisation of statistical practice across sectors. The Statistics Council has an oversight responsibility and is required to advise the Minister and the Statistician-General on statistical matters, including statistical coordination across organs of state; and
- Auditing statistical quality: aims to certify statistics as official which provides assurance for the quality of statistics that informs evidence-based decisions.

These initiatives were costed and a request for additional funding has been submitted through the MTEF process. No additional funding was received to fund statistical coordination within the SANSS.

*Risks:* The strategy for implementing statistical coordination in the SANSS is not funded. There are more than 400 statistical series that are potential sources of official statistics that needs to be improved and assessed for quality over the medium term. If statistical coordination is not implemented as a matter of urgency, the status quo of the current supply will remain, and state planning, monitoring and decision-making will continue to be based on statistical information of unknown quality.

#### 1.5.4 Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation

Stats SA's corporate governance has steadily improved over the past few years. The organisation has received its fifth consecutive unqualified audit for the 2010/11 financial year. An audit monitoring process and system have been implemented to continuously monitor the implementation of internal and external audit recommendations which has contributed to improved governance.

Stats SA adopted a programme and project management approach a few years ago. The fruit of this approach is seen in the way operations and projects are being implemented, monitored and reported on. All managers and supervisors down to district level have been trained in project management to enable sound and effective management and roll-out of Census 2011. Radikopantsha, an integrated management information system, was launched and publishes a monthly dashboard that reports on the performance of a cluster, division and component.

In terms of human resource management practices, the vacancy rate reduced to 14,6% as at the end of 2011. Succession planning and retention remains a challenge and needs to be addressed urgently. Stats SA has numerous capacity-building initiatives in place to address the skills gap internally, including an internship programme, a foreign study programme, and partnerships with local universities. The up-scaling of methodological, analytical and content expertise capability and resources, and the skills gap in the NSS remain a challenge. The proposal to establish a Statistics Training Institute (ISibalo Institute) has not yet been implemented. Stats SA is still in the process of developing various scenarios and models. A proposal will be put forward in the 2012/13 financial year.



### 1.5.5 International environment

South Africa is recognised as a critical role player in the statistical development in Africa. South Africa has chaired the African Symposia on Statistical Development (ASSD) since its inception in 2006 to date, the Statistics Commission for Africa and PARIS21 for a number of years.

The organisation has put enormous effort into enlisting the commitment of all African countries to run their censuses in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses (RPHC) through the ASSD, particularly focusing on post conflict countries. Out of 54 African countries, a number of them have already undertaken the censuses, while the rest have made a commitment together with their governments that they would run their censuses within the 2010 RPHC period. The ASSD has changed its focus for the next five years to improving civil registration and vital statistics on the continent. Stats SA has adopted this new focus as a priority in its work programme.

The organisation has also actively participated in building statistical capacity on the continent. The ISlballo Capacity Building Programme was initiated by Stats SA and hosted two ISlballo Young African Statisticians Conferences.

The organisation has assisted the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa to compile standards and guidelines for the implementation of the Charter and to develop an action plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Harmonisation for Statistics in Africa. South Africa has been nominated as the leading country for the African Group on Harmonisation of Statistics, as well as for the African Group on National Accounts.

## 1.6 Key priorities for 2012/13

The strategy has outlined what we want to achieve over the next five years. The organisation will focus on the following key priorities during the 2012/13 financial year:

- Publish the Census 2011 results;
- Publish results of the re-engineered PPI;
- Publish reweighted and rebased CPI;
- Create an enabling regulatory environment for statistical production and coordination;
- Coordinate the production of education, crime, and vital and health statistics within SANSS;
- Build spatial information frame;
- Business registration reform;
- Integrate communication, marketing and stakeholder management;
- Integrate survey operations;
- Participate in statistical development in Africa; and
- Build statistical capacity:
  - o Establish the ISlballo Institute;
  - o Develop national accounts capability; and
  - o Strengthen analytical and methodological capability.

## 1.7 MTEF allocations contributing to the realisation of the strategic objectives

A prerequisite for implementing the new strategy of Stats SA was progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years.

The baseline allocation in 2009/10 was R1,39 billion, excluding earmarked funds for census. The baseline allocation in the Estimates of National Expenditure is R1,64 billion for 2012/13; R1,73 billion for 2013/14; and R1,98 billion for 2014/15. The spike in 2014/15 represents an allocation for the new building. The increase from 2009/10 to 2012/13 represents an average nominal growth of 5,8% per annum. In real terms we have remained the same.

The lack of funding over the MTEF period implies that the economic statistics programme risks becoming irrelevant to inform economic growth and price stability; that the organisation will have to dramatically scale down its statistical infrastructure and resources for household survey operations, especially on provincial and local level, including dismantling the infrastructure that was established for census; and a delay in the implementation of statistical coordination as outlined in section 14 of the Act.

The work programme therefore reflects targets and outputs that are affordable within the ENE allocation, but at variance with the strategic plan 2010/11–2014/15.

## 1.8 Revisions to legislative and other mandates

Stats SA is in the process of developing a policy framework to guide the coordination of statistical production in South Africa. If adopted by Cabinet, the policy framework will have implications on statistical legislation.

An amendment to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) will be proposed to the legislature to ensure that there is administrative and legislative consistency in accountability, as Stats SA was gazetted to be accountable to the Minister in the Presidency responsible for the National Planning Commission.

## 1.9 Overview of 2012/13 budget and MTEF estimates

### 1.9.1 Programme purposes

#### Programme 1: Administration

**Purpose:** Manage the department and provide centralised support services.

#### Programme 2: Economic Statistics

**Purpose:** Produce economic statistics to meet user requirements.

#### Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

**Purpose:** Produce population, demographic, labour market and social statistics to meet user requirements in line with internationally recognised practices.

#### Programme 4: Methodology and Standards

**Purpose:** Provide expertise on quality and methodology for official statistics, standards for conducting surveys and a business sampling frame.

#### Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

**Purpose:** Enable service delivery programmes through the use of technology in the production and use of official statistics. Promote and provide better access to official statistics.

#### Programme 6: Corporate Relations

**Purpose:** Provide statistical information to support policy makers. Manage stakeholders and interact with international statistical agencies. Provide effective communication services.

#### Programme 7: Survey Operations

**Purpose:** Provide collection and processing support to produce official statistics.

## 1.9.2 Selected performance indicators

Indicator	Programme	Past			Current	Projections		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of sectors reported on quarterly and annual GDP estimates per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	34	34	–	–	–	–	–
Number of quarterly and annual GDP estimates released per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	5	5	5	5	5
Number of economic sectors reported on industry and trade statistics	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	9	9	–	–	–	–	–
Number of releases on industry and trade statistics per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	142	142	150	150	150
Number of economic sector reports on financial statistics	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	17	17	17	17	17
Number of commodity price movements collected per year on consumer price index	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	1 100	400	–	–	–	–	–
Number of consumer price indices released per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	12	12	12	12	12
Number of commodity price movements collected per year on producer price index	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	1 645	1 645	–	–	–	–	–
Number of producer price indices releases per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	12	12	12	12	12
Number of industries reported on labour market trends	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
Number of releases on employment and earnings per year	Economic Statistics <sup>1</sup>	–	–	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics	2	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	18	18	18	17	17	17	17
Total number of municipalities demarcated	Statistical Support and Informatics	–	117	164	–	–	–	–
Number of operational offices in the districts/regions per year	Corporate Relations	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Number of census questionnaires collected during the pilot in 2009/10 and in 2011/12	Survey Operations	–	120 000	–	14 000 000	–	–	–

<sup>1</sup> Performance indicators for all Economic Statistics series are changed for the medium term and are thus reflected separately from those of the preceding years

### 1.9.3 Expenditure estimates

Programme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Medium-term expenditure estimate		
	R million	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Administration	251.3	335.2	356.6	413.4	445.8	444.5	476.5	649.6
Economic Statistics	138.8	165.4	170.3	194.1	191.8	213.9	226.6	238.2
Population and Social Statistics	128.8	90.8	119.4	102.6	79.4	122.0	125.3	130.4
Methodology and Standards	44.8	53.5	55.4	72.3	62.7	80.2	85.6	91.9
Statistical Support and Informatics	267.0	250.8	195.4	192.6	177.2	200.3	214.2	225.5
Corporate Relations	327.1	380.1	371.0	445.2	463.3	454.6	480.3	509.9
Survey Operations	165.4	280.1	426.7	2 309.9	2 254.1	206.0	124.5	130.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 323.1</b>	<b>1 555.8</b>	<b>1 694.9</b>	<b>3 730.1</b>	<b>3 674.3</b>	<b>1 721.6</b>	<b>1 733.0</b>	<b>1 975.6</b>
Change to 2011 Budget estimate				489.2	433.4	23.3	15.3	–

Economic classification								
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1 267.4</b>	<b>1 471.2</b>	<b>1 625.0</b>	<b>3 596.6</b>	<b>3 556.5</b>	<b>1 677.5</b>	<b>1 690.6</b>	<b>1 940.0</b>
Compensation of employees	700.7	879.2	976.3	1 361.6	1 250.4	1 201.2	1 257.1	1 281.4
Goods and services	566.2	591.6	648.0	2 234.0	2 305.1	475.9	433.2	658.4
<i>of which:</i>								
<i>Computer services</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>91.2</i>
<i>Lease payments</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>210.2</i>
<i>Property payments</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>104.6</i>	<i>181.5</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>54.2</i>
<i>Travel and subsistence</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>225.9</i>	<i>176.6</i>	<i>412.9</i>	<i>370.5</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>112.3</i>
Interest and rent on land	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Non-profit institutions	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
Households	1.9	6.9	9.9	10.1	10.4	5.2	5.7	5.7
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Machinery and equipment	53.6	45.0	54.9	116.1	102.5	28.8	25.8	20.4
Software and other intangible assets	0.2	1.9	1.7	6.7	4.4	8.1	9.8	8.3
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 323.1</b>	<b>1 555.8</b>	<b>1 694.9</b>	<b>3 730.1</b>	<b>3 674.3</b>	<b>1 721.6</b>	<b>1 733.0</b>	<b>1 975.6</b>

### 1.9.4 Expenditure trends

The spending focus over the medium term will be on:

- processing data and disseminating the results of Census 2011 from November 2012;
- maintaining the production of macro-economic statistics on a monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic basis;
- improving the production of social and population statistics;
- transforming the national statistics system as a strategic priority;
- researching and implementing improved data collection methodologies and standards for statistical surveys;
- improving the coverage of frames;
- improving the accessibility of data;
- enhancing the department's information systems and IT infrastructure; and
- building capacity in programmes to address the shortage of specialised skills in the department.

Due to the labour intensive nature of survey activities, the department's main cost driver is spending on compensation of employees. The travel and subsistence budget to support these activities across the country is also a significant cost driver of the department's operations.

Expenditure increased significantly from R1,3 billion in 2008/09 to R3,7 billion in 2011/12, at an average annual rate of 41,3%, mainly due to the population census project that took place in October 2011. Baseline allocations in 2011/12 allowed the department to conduct the planned surveys with the aim of achieving a low undercount. The results, which the department will release in 2012, will determine whether this target was achieved. Transfers to households grew from R2 million in 2008/09 to R10,7 million in 2011/12, at an average annual rate of 73,4%, mainly in bursaries to non-employees as a result of a large intake of students.

Expenditure is expected to decrease from R3,7 billion in 2011/12 to R2 billion in 2014/15, at an average annual rate of 19,1%. The decrease was mostly in the *Population Census* subprogramme, which decreases by 94,8% in 2012/13 as Census 2011 activities wind down. Expenditure on transfers is expected to decrease from R11 million to R6,8 million over the medium term, at an average annual rate of 14,1%, as a result of the reduction in the intake of foreign students.

The department receives additional allocations of R75,9 million over the medium term for improved conditions of service and R139 million for office accommodation in 2014/15. The department has identified savings of R21,5 million over the medium term from spending on compensation of employees. Between 2012/13 and 2014/15, R44 million, R50 million and R52 million are allocated to consultants to provide technical expertise and support in the analysis and evaluation of census results, including building internal capacity.



## Chapter 2 **Annual Performance Plan**





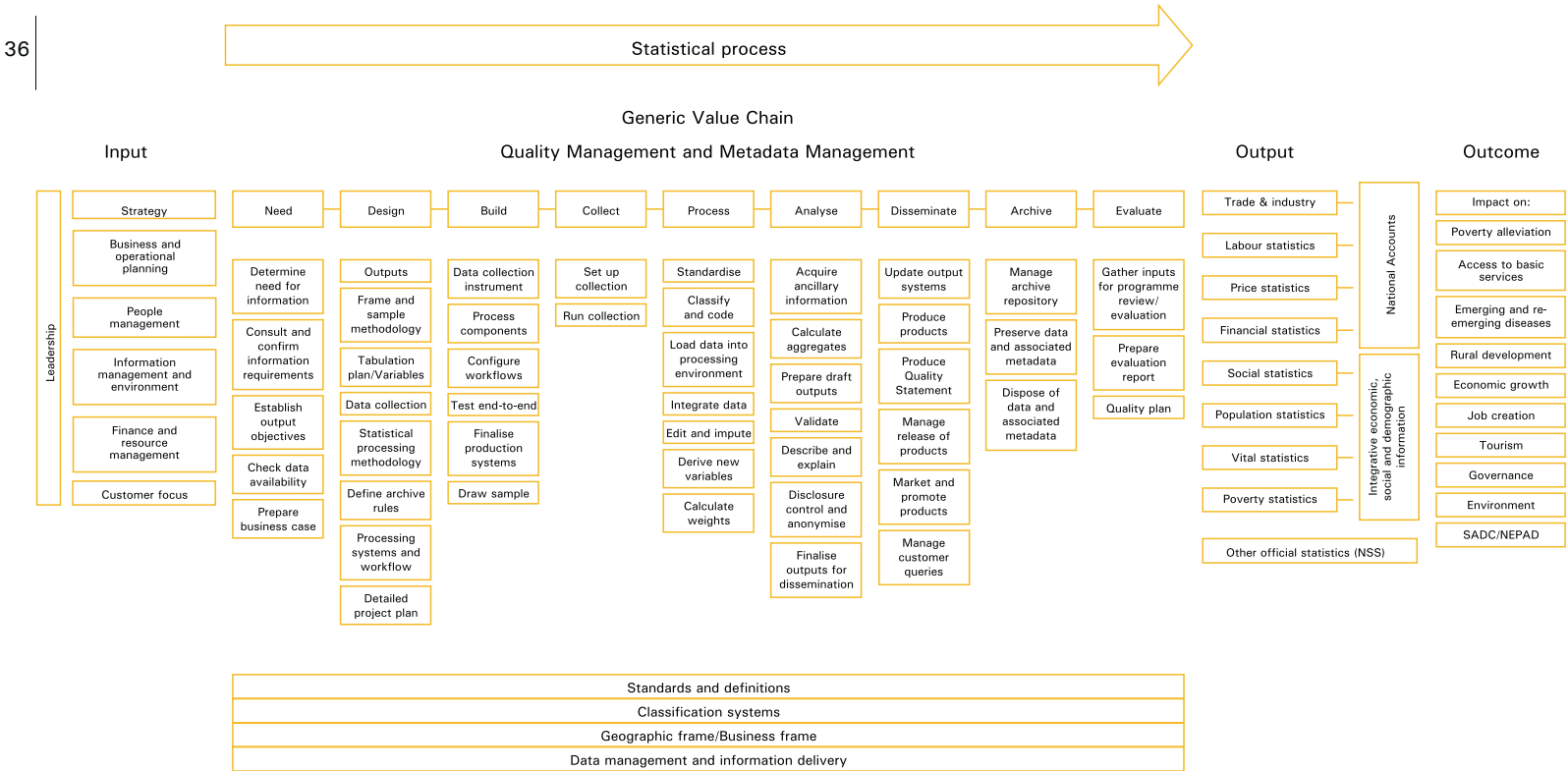
2. Implementing the Annual Performance Plan

The preceding chapter has focused on the strategic review, situation analysis and expenditure estimates.

This chapter outlines what Stats SA plans to do in the upcoming financial year and during the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to implement the Strategic Plan. The Annual Performance Plan sets out performance indicators, outputs and targets identified for the organisation to achieve its goals. All the activities of the department are aligned to the strategic objectives to ensure effective implementation.

Stats SA produces statistical products under two broad programmes, namely Economic Statistics, and Population and Social Statistics. Both these programmes compile statistics based on data collected through censuses, surveys and administrative data sources. While the economic, population and social surveys are run separately, they are characterised by common statistical principles and practices.

The statistical process involves a range of statistical operations, which are enabled by various support functions. In executing its work programme, Stats SA has developed a statistical value chain that illustrates the functioning of the organisation.



## 2.1 Expanding the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread

Stats SA’s strategy is informed by emerging priorities as set out in the Medium Term Strategic Framework, taking into consideration strategic and policy changes announced by the President in his State of the Nation Address. In summary, the framework seeks to measure the social, cultural and economic welfare of all South Africans. The core of Stats SA’s strategy is to lead and coordinate the provision of relevant, reliable and quality statistical information that enables users to understand the dynamics of the economy and society.

Stats SA will focus on improving the measurement of and expanding the statistical information base in the following statistical themes:

- Economic growth and transformation
- Prices
- Employment, job creation and decent work
- Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty
- Population dynamics
- Safety and security
- Health
- Education
- Sustainable resource management
- Rural development, food security and land reform

### 2.1.1 Economic growth and transformation

*Policy context:* Slowing world economic growth, an unresolved financial crisis in the Euro area and a sluggish recovery in the United States all point to extended difficulties in the global outlook. Inflationary pressures have emerged in several countries, including China. Rising income inequality and high unemployment have fuelled widespread public indignation. Although South Africa has seen positive growth since the 2009 recession, job creation has been weak. The volatility of the rand has harmed economic activity. Revenue has slowed down and the budget deficit has increased. (Medium Term Budget Policy Statement: 2011)

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Inform economic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely economic statistical information through the application of internationally recognised practices by providing information on 10 sectors of the economy
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of statistical releases on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis: 142
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring the economy by providing information about the level of economic activity in relation to the primary, secondary, tertiary and transport sectors of the economy; financial information on private sector businesses and government; and information on sustainable resource management and use
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring ‘Decent employment through inclusive economic growth’

*Initiatives and developments to improve the measurement of economic growth and transformation:*

The measurement of economic growth and transformation will continue to adhere to international best practice, methodologies and recommendations, including the requirements of the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standards. The principal focus remains on the accurate measurement of the economy in terms of trends, levels and industry dynamics. This will be achieved through continuous review of internal processes to ensure quality of the outputs.

The key strategic targets can be grouped into four themes:

- Business cycle indicators: The suite of monthly indicators covers the following industries: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction; trade; and transport. Research on the feasibility of expanding the coverage of these, and the feasibility of introducing monthly series for other industries such as business and personal services, will commence as and when additional resources are made available.
- Structural industry statistics: The quarterly and annual financial surveys underpin the estimates of gross domestic product through the development of supply and use tables. The periodic large sample surveys, including agriculture statistics, cover the various industries in the economy in a 4-year rotation cycle. Their primary aim is to provide more detailed industry information, as well as detailed information on the sales and the production structure of industry. The alignment between these surveys is being reconsidered.
- Government statistics: The income and expenditure information of government is provided through a series of publications focusing on all levels of government. It details financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities, as well as financial statistics of provincial governments, universities and universities of technology, national government, and extra-budgetary accounts and funds. The financial statistics are combined in an annual publication called *Financial statistics of the consolidated general government*.
- National accounts estimates: The dynamics of the economy are reported through annual and quarterly estimates of national accounts, based on a series of supply and use tables. These macro-economic statistics are supplemented by social accounting matrices, as well as satellite accounts. Satellite accounts are developed to focus on economic issues that are not directly catered for in the industrial classification that is used for national accounts. These include satellite accounts for tourism and the environment. In the case of the latter, environmental economic accounts have been developed, focusing on natural resources such as water, minerals and energy. These accounts, as well as other topics of interest, are continuously researched to ensure that economic statistics remain relevant to the needs of Stats SA’s users. Research has commenced on the feasibility of compiling GDP by expenditure as a complement to the compilation of GDP by production. A capacity-building project has been established to ensure that human capacity is developed that can enhance the current skills-base and provide a broader understanding and production of national accounts statistics.



Table 1: Strategic plan targets: Economic growth and transformation

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Gross domestic product									
1.	Provide information about the level of economic activity	GDP estimates	Published quarterly and regional GDP on 10 sectors, and annual GDP on 34 sectors of the economy as scheduled	Published quarterly and regional GDP on 10 sectors, and annual GDP on 34 sectors of the economy as scheduled	Published quarterly and regional GDP on 10 sectors, and annual GDP on 34 sectors of the economy as scheduled	Publish quarterly and annual GDP	Publish quarterly and annual GDP	Publish quarterly and annual GDP	Publish quarterly and annual GDP
						Introduce incremental changes to the quality of the GDP including the introduction of the System of National Accounts for 2008	Monitor progress on the implemented new changes from the survey areas	Review impact of changes on quarterly and annual GDP	Rewighted and rebased GDP
			Published 2 sets of supply and use tables as scheduled	Published 6 sets of supply and use tables as scheduled	Published supply and use tables as scheduled	Publish supply and use tables	Publish supply and use tables	Publish supply and use tables	Publish supply and use tables
Industrial statistics: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communication; Real estate and business services; Community, social and personal services									
2.	Provide statistical information on the primary, secondary, tertiary and transport sectors of the economy	Statistical information on turnover and volumes	Published monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors as scheduled	Published monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors as scheduled	Published monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors as scheduled	Publish monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors	Publish monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors	Publish monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors	Publish monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases on 8 economic sectors
						Introduce quality improvements: • Seasonal adjustments • Deflators	Enhance surveys on: •Transport • Construction • Communica- tion	Enhance surveys on: • Forestry and fishing • Business services	Enhance surveys on: • Real estate • Community, social and personal services

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets: Economic growth and transformation (continued)**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Industrial indicators: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants; Tourism; Transport, storage and communication; Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services; Community, social and personal services									
	Provide statistical information on the primary, secondary, tertiary and transport sectors of the economy	Statistical information on turnover and volumes	LSS reports were not published as scheduled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manufacturing</li><li>• Electricity, gas and water supply</li><li>• Food and Beverages</li><li>• Accommodation</li><li>• Post and telecommunications</li><li>• Transport</li><li>• Business services</li></ul>	LSS reports were not published as scheduled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manufacturing</li><li>• Food and Beverages</li><li>• Accommodation</li><li>• Community, social and personal services</li></ul>	Expand the depth of Large Sample Surveys (LSS) to improve the understanding of the structure of the economy	Research incremental process of introducing a series of new surveys to address the information gap	Introduce collection of financial and product details in the AFS on 4-digit level	Maintain and improve LSS programme	Maintain and improve LSS programme
Financial statistics: Forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; Construction; Trade; Transport; Business services; Personal and related services; Government									
3.	Provide information on private sector businesses and government	Financial statistics of private sector enterprises	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of private sector enterprises	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of private sector enterprises	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of private sector enterprises	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of private sector enterprises
						Review Annual Financial Statistics (AFS) and Large Sample Survey (LSS) programme	Introduce collection of all sectors in the AFS on 4-digit level	Introduce annual release of business demographics	

Table 1: Strategic plan targets: Economic growth and transformation (continued)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Financial statistics: Forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; Construction; Trade; Transport; Business services; Personal and related services; Government									
	Provide information on private sector businesses and government	Financial statistics of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National government</li><li>• Extra budgetary accounts and funds</li><li>• Provincial government</li><li>• Higher education institutions</li><li>• Consolidated general government</li><li>• Capital expenditure of public sector</li><li>• Municipalities</li></ul>	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Published quarterly and annual statistical releases as scheduled	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of government	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of government	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of government	Publish quarterly and annual statistics of government
						Research expansion of existing datasets particularly for the national accounts	Define the public sector for South Africa for measurement of government spending in collaboration with SARB and National Treasury	Research sources for public financial corporations and public non-financial corporations	Introduce quarterly estimate of general government expenditure
								Research the separate inclusion of trading services of municipalities	
Social Accounting Matrix; Satellite Accounts; Environmental Economic Accounts									
4.	Provide information on sustainable resource management and use and about the level of economic activity	Research reports on economic activity	Environmental Economic Accounts discussion document for minerals was published as scheduled	Energy Accounts discussion document released early	Discussion documents on the availability of water and minerals were published as scheduled	Further research on environmental accounts	Produce series of outputs as identified	Produce more detailed accounts	Integrated Economic Accounts position paper

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets: Economic growth and transformation (continued)**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Social Accounting Matrix; Satellite Accounts; Environmental Economic Accounts									
	Provide information on sustainable resource management and use and about the level of economic activity	Research reports on economic activity	Water Accounts discussion document was published as scheduled		Discussion document on energy was not published as scheduled				
		Research reports on economic activity	SAM for 2005 not published as scheduled	SAM for 2005 not published as scheduled	SAM for 2005 was released		SAM report	Overview of SAM report	
		Research reports on economic activity	TSA for SA not completed as scheduled	Draft TSA for SA, 2005 launched	TSA for SA, provisional for 2009 was released as scheduled	Conduct research on : • Information Communication Technology • Non-profit organisations • Research and development	Compile discussion documents on: • Information Communication Technology • Non-profit organisations • Research and development	Compile position papers on: • Information Communication Technology • Non-profit organisations • Research and development	Compile reports on: • Information Communication Technology • Non-profit organisations • Research and development
					ICT discussion document released as scheduled				
National Accounts and Research; Socio-economic integration									
5.	Conduct research on factors affecting the economy	GDP estimates from expenditure approach			Finalise strategy on mastering the full national accounts	Build National Accounts capability and data sources	Build National Accounts capability and data sources	Build National Accounts capability and data sources	Shadow expenditure approach estimates annually
					Research paper on independent calculation of all GDP estimates completed as scheduled	Conduct feasibility and scoping exercises on GDP estimates from income and expenditure sides	Compile proposals on GDP estimates from income and expenditure sides	Develop methodology and plans to compile independent expenditure approach annually	Develop methodology and plans to compile independent expenditure approach quarterly



Table 1: Strategic plan targets: Economic growth and transformation (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
National Accounts and research; Socio-economic integration									
	Conduct research on factors affecting the economy	Research reports on economic activity		Integrative research reports on regional economic statistics, labour statistics and productivity, flash GDP, and Business Register indicators	Integrative research reports on regional economic statistics, quality-adjusted labour productivity, flash GDP, monthly sectoral indicators from Business Register, export unit value indices, and survey data audit for capital stock estimates	Compile a compendium of available regional data sources including the Business Register	Introduce an annual report on regional statistics based on VAT data	Expand reports based on availability and quality of data sources	Develop strategy for expanding the regional statistics information base based on enterprises in the business sampling frame
						Assess quality of data sources			

Proposed changes to the strategic plan targets:

Target 3: The review of the Annual Financial Statistics Survey (AFS) and Large Sample Survey (LSS) programme has commenced in 2011/12, but will only be finalised in 2012/13.

Target 4: The SAM report scheduled for 2012/13 will be replaced by a research document on input-output tables due to the release of the Census 2011 data in 2012/13. The report on the SAM for the reference year 2011 will be published during 2013/14.

Target 4: The scheduled targets on ‘Research and development’ are replaced by Tourism Satellite Accounts for 2011/12 to 2014/15.

Target 5: The ‘Annual report on Regional statistics based on VAT data’ scheduled for 2012/13 will be dependent on the quality of the information in the Business Register.

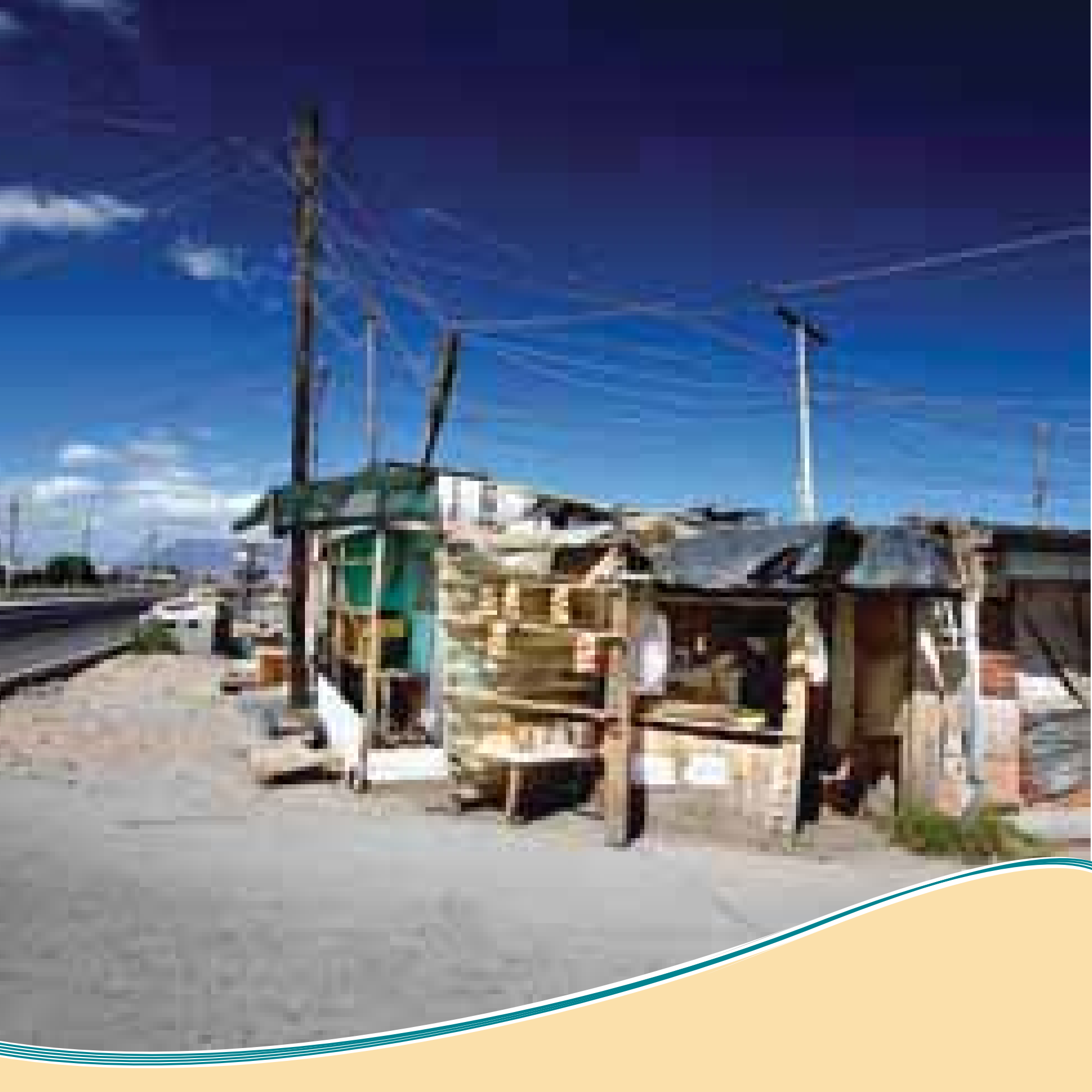


Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: National Accounts (Programme 2)								
Gross domestic product								
1.1	Number of quarterly releases on GDP estimates on 10 sectors of the economy	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1.2	Number of independent annual GDP estimates on 34 sectors of the economy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1.3	Number of annual GDPR estimates on 10 sectors of the economy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1.4	Biannual supply and use tables	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing								
2.1	Number of reports and/or releases on agriculture (annual survey)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mining and quarrying								
2.2	Number of monthly releases on mining: production and sales, 6 weeks after the reference month based on administrative sources	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.3	Number of reports and releases on mining and quarrying (LSS)			1			1	
Manufacturing								
2.4	Number of monthly releases on manufacturing: production and sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 6 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)								
Manufacturing								
2.5	Number of quarterly releases on manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 10 weeks after the reference month	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2.6	Number of reports and releases on manufacturing (LSS)		1	1		2	1	
Electricity, gas and water supply								
2.7	Number of monthly releases on generation and consumption of electricity with a collection rate of at least 95%, 5 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.8	Number of reports and releases on electricity, gas and water (LSS)	1			1	1		
Construction								
2.9	Number of monthly releases on building plans passed and completed with a collection rate of at least 80%, 7 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.10	Number of annual releases on selected building plans passed and completed, including municipal information, with a collection rate of at least 90%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.11	Number of annual reports on buildings completed, with a response rate of at least 95%, 20 months after year end	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.12	Number of reports and releases on construction (LSS)	1	1			1	1	

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)								
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants								
2.13	Number of monthly releases on retail trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.14	Number of reports and releases on retail trade (LSS)		1	1	1		1	1
2.15	Number of monthly releases on motor trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.16	Number of reports and releases on motor trade sales (LSS)		1	1	1		1	1
2.17	Number of monthly releases on wholesale trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.18	Number of reports and releases on wholesale trade sales (LSS)			1	1		1	1
2.19	Number of monthly releases on food and beverages with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 8 weeks after the reference month	4	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.20	Number of reports and releases on food and beverages (LSS)	1	1		1		1	1
2.21	Number of monthly releases on tourist accommodation with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 8 weeks after the reference month	4	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.22	Number of reports and releases on tourist accommodation (LSS)	1	1		1		1	1
Subprogramme: Social Statistics (Programme 3)								
2.23	Number of annual releases on domestic tourism			1	1	1	1	1

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)								
Transport, storage and communication								
2.24	Number of monthly releases on land transport with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 8 weeks after the reference month <sup>1</sup>		4	12	12	12	12	12
2.25	Number of reports and releases on transport and storage (LSS)	1			1	1		
2.26	Number of reports and releases on post and telecommunications (LSS)	1			1	1		
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services								
2.27	Number of monthly releases on liquidations and insolvencies, 8 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.28	Number of monthly releases on civil cases for debt with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2.29	Number of reports on real estate and business services (LSS)	1			1	1		
Community, social and personal services								
2.30	Number of reports on community, social and personal services (LSS)		1	1			1	1
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)								
Forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; Construction; Trade; Transport; Business services; Personal and related services								
3.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises with an overall response rate of 80% (of sample)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)								
Financial statistics: Forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; Construction; Trade; Transport; Business services; Personal and related services								
3.2	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.3	Number of quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises published with a quarterly lag	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Government services								
3.4	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of national government with audited data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.5	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds with audited data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.6	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of provincial government with audited data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.7	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of higher education institutions with audited data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.8	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of consolidated general government with audited data	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.9	Number of annual releases on capital expenditure of the public sector with a response rate of 95%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.10	Number of annual releases on the financial census of municipalities with a response rate of 95%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.11	Number of quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities published with a response rate of at least 80% with a quarterly lag	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: National Accounts (Programme 2)								
Environmental Economic Accounts								
4.1	Number of research reports on the availability of water data			1	1	1	1	1
4.2	Number of research reports on fisheries				1	1	1	1
4.3	Number of research reports on minerals			1	1	1	1	1
4.4	Number of research reports on energy			1	1	1	1	1
Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)/input-output tables								
4.5	Number of reports on SAM/ input-output tables			1	1	1	2	1
Satellite Accounts								
4.6	Number of research reports on information and communication technology			1	1	1	1	1
4.7	Number of research reports on non-profit institutions			1	1	1	1	1
4.8	Number of reports on Tourism Satellite Accounts for SA		1	1	1	1	1	1
Subprogramme: Economic Analysis and Research (Programme 2)								
National Accounts research								
5.1	Number of research reports on sectoral information of the economy			4	3	4	3	2
National Accounts research								
5.2	Number of integrative research reports on factors affecting economic activities		4	6	5	5	5	5
5.3	Number of quarterly flash estimates on GDP			4	4	4	4	4





**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets**

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: National Accounts (Programme 2)							
Gross domestic product							
1.1.1	Number of quarterly releases on GDP estimates on 10 sectors of the economy	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
1.2.1	Number of Independent annual GDP estimates on 34 sectors of the economy	Annually	1			Independent annual GDP estimates on 34 sectors of the economy by November 2012	
1.3.1	Number of annual GDPR estimates on 10 sectors of the economy	Annually	1			Annual GDPR estimates on 10 sectors of the economy by November 2012	
1.4.1	Biannual supply and use tables	Biannual	2			Supply and use tables on 10 sectors of the economy by November 2012	Supply and use tables on 62 sectors of the economy by February 2013
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)							
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing							
2.1.1	Number of releases on agriculture (Annual survey)	Annually	1			1 release on 2011 Annual survey on agriculture by November 2012	
Mining and quarrying							
2.2.1	Number of monthly releases on mining: production and sales, 6 weeks after the reference month based on administrative sources	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.3.1	Number of reports on mining and quarrying (LSS)	Annually	1		2012 LSS on mining and quarrying commences in September 2012		

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)							
Manufacturing							
2.4.1	Number of monthly releases on manufacturing: production and sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 6 weeks after the reference month sales	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.5.1	Number of quarterly releases on manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 10 weeks after the reference month	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
2.6.1	Number of releases/reports on manufacturing (LSS)	Periodic	2			Release on 2011 LSS on manufacturing by November 2012	
2.6.2						Report on 2011 LSS on manufacturing by November 2012	
Electricity, gas and water supply							
2.7.1	Number of monthly releases on generation and consumption of electricity with a collection rate of at least 95%, 5 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.8.1	Number of reports on electricity, gas and water (LSS)	Periodic	1	Report on 2010 LSS on electricity, gas and water supply by June 2012			

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)**

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)							
Construction							
2.9.1	Number of monthly releases on building plans passed and completed with a collection rate of at least 80%, 7 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.10.1	Number of annual releases on selected building plans passed and completed, including municipal information, with a collection rate of at least 90%, 6 months after year end	Annually	1	Annual release on selected building plans passed and completed (2011) by June 2012			
2.11.1	Number of annual reports on buildings completed, with a collection rate of at least 95%, 20 months after year end	Annually	1		Annual report on buildings completed (2010) by August 2012		
2.12.1	Number of releases on construction (LSS)	Annually	1			Release on the 2011 LSS on construction by November 2012	
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants							
2.13.1	Number of monthly releases on retail trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.14.1	Number of monthly releases on motor trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.15.1	Number of monthly releases on wholesale trade sales with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 7 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.16.1	Number of monthly releases on food and beverages with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 8 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.17.1	Number of monthly releases on tourist accommodation with a collection rate of at least 80% (75% in special months), 8 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Social Statistics (Programme 3)							
2.18.1	Number of annual releases on domestic tourism	Annually	1				Annual release on domestic tourism by January 2013
Subprogramme: Short-term indicators and Large Sample Surveys (Programme 2)							
Transport, storage and communication							
2.19.1	Number of monthly releases on land transport with a response rate of at least 60%, 8 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.20.1	Number of reports on transport and storage (LSS)	Periodic	1		Report on the 2010 LSS on transport and storage by September 2012		
2.21.1	Number of reports on post and telecommunications (LSS)	Periodic	1		Report on the 2010 LSS on post and telecommunications by September 2012		
Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services							
2.22.1	Number of monthly releases on liquidations and insolvencies, 8 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.23.1	Number of monthly releases on civil cases for debt with a response rate of at least 60%, 7 weeks after the reference month	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
2.24.1	Number of reports on real estate and business services (LSS)	Periodic	1			Report on the 2010 LSS on real estate and business services by December 2012	

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)**

		Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)							
Forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity; Construction; Trade; Transport; Business services; Personal and related services							
3.1.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises	Annually	1			Annual release on financial statistics of private sector enterprises for by October 2012	
3.2.1	Number of quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises published with a quarterly lag	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Government services							
3.3.1	Number of annual releases on the financial statistics of national government with audited data	Annually	1	Annual release on financial statistics of national government for 2010/11 by June 2012			
3.4.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds with audited data	Annually	1		Annual release on financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds 2010/11 by August 2012		
3.5.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of provincial government for with audited data	Annually	1		Annual release on financial statistics of provincial government for 2010/11 by September 2012		
3.6.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of higher education institutions for 2011 with audited data	Annually	1			Annual release on the financial statistics of higher education institutions for 2011 by October 2012	

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)							
Government services							
3.7.1	Number of annual releases on financial statistics of consolidated general government for 2010/11 with audited data	Annually	1			Annual release on the financial statistics of consolidated general government for 2010/11 by November 2012	
3.8.1	Number of annual releases on capital expenditure of the public sector for 2010/11 with a response rate of 95%	Annually	1		Annual release on capital expenditure of the public sector for 2010/11 by July 2012		
3.9.1	Number of annual releases on the financial census of municipalities for 2010/11 with a response rate of 95%	Annually	1		Annual release on the financial census of municipalities for 2010/11 by September 2012		
3.10.1	Number of quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities published with a response rate of at least 80% with a quarterly lag	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Subprogramme: National Accounts (Programme 2)							
Environmental Economic Accounts							
4.1.1	Number of research reports on the availability of water data	Annually	1				Discussion document on availability of water from the Water Boards by March 2013
4.2.1	Number of research reports on fisheries	Annually	1				Discussion document on fisheries by March 2013
4.3.1	Number of research reports on minerals	Annually	1				Discussion document on minerals by March 2013

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: National Accounts (Programme 2)							
Environmental Economic Accounts							
4.4.1	Number of research reports on energy	Annually	1				Discussion document on energy by March 2013
Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)/input-output tables							
4.5.1	Number of reports on SAM/input-output tables	Annually	1				Research document on input/output tables by March 2013
Satellite Accounts							
4.6.1	Number of research reports on information and communication technology (ICT)	Annually	1				Discussion document on ICT by March 2013
4.7.1	Number of research reports on non-profit institutions	Annually	1				Discussion document on non-profit institutions by March 2013
4.8.1	Number of reports on TSA for SA	Annually	1				Report on updated TSA for SA by March 2013



Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Economic Analysis and Research (Programme 2)							
National Accounts research							
5.1.1	Number of research reports on national accounts statistics	Annually	4				Document on independent calculation of all GDP estimates by March 2013
							Document on calculation of GDP estimates through the income approach by March 2013
							Research paper on the calculation of annual GDP estimates through expenditure approach by March 2013
							Report on the implementation of 2008 SNA by March 2013
Socio-economic integration							
5.2.1	Number of integrative research reports on factors affecting economic activities	Annually	5		2 research reports by September 2012		3 research reports by March 2013
5.3.1	Number of quarterly flash estimates on GDP	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1



2.1.2 Price stability

*Policy context:* Monetary policy plays an important role in supporting sustainable growth and employment, and in protecting real incomes. Policy targets a low and stable rate of inflation to reduce the long-term cost of borrowing and provide confidence about the future. This in turn, stimulates investment, employment and competitiveness – particularly among exporters and import-competing industries. Low inflation is especially important to protect the living standards of workers and the poor.

Timely and accurate information on price changes is an important prerequisite for determining monetary policy. It would be impossible to determine appropriate interest rates in the absence of a comprehensive consumer price index. Similarly, the compilation of producer prices plays an important role in determining where price pressures in the production side of the economy are coming from. Policy instruments rely on evidence from these price changes.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Provide information for inflation targeting and on the changing cost of living by improving the measurement of price changes in the economy
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of CPI and PPI releases annually: 24
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring price stability by providing statistical information on consumer price changes, producer price changes and household consumption expenditure patterns
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring ‘decent employment through inclusive economic growth’

*Initiatives to improve the measurement of price stability:*

The consumer price index (CPI) and producer price index (PPI) are the key economic indicators informing price stability.

**Consumer price index:** Measures the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services purchased by South African households each month. The CPI is used to analyse consumer inflation pressures in the economy and to adjust the prices of various long-term contracts. Over the medium term, emphasis will be placed on researching and implementing an electronic data collection methodology, alternative sources for domestic worker wages, and preparing for the next re-weighting.

**Producer price index:** Measures the change in the prices of a basket of commodities at producer level each month. The PPI also measures monthly changes in the prices of imported and exported commodities. The PPI is used as a deflator in the national accounts, and is also used extensively by producers to make price adjustments in long-term contracts.

**Income and Expenditure Survey (IES):** The purpose of the IES is to provide appropriate and statistically reliable information on households’ acquisition and consumption expenditure patterns from all types of settlements. This information is used to update the CPI basket of goods and services. The data collection phase was finalised in September 2011. The results of the survey will be released in September 2012.

Over the medium term, research projects will be undertaken to expand the statistical information base, as well as to improve processes and methodologies. These research projects include:

- Conceptualising a continuous survey with a core of detailed expenditure information that will provide the necessary data for measuring living conditions and updating the CPI basket of goods and services; and
- Shorten the turnaround time between data collection and release of the results.

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Consumer price index									
6.	Expand statistical information on price changes	Statistical information on consumer price changes	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled	Publish monthly CPI  Research: Measurement of Health Sector  Measurement of domestic worker wages  Process improvement: Collection methodology	Publish monthly CPI  Preparation for rebasing based on IES results	Publish monthly CPI  CPI rebased	Publish monthly CPI  Biennial updating of weights
Producer price index									
7.	Expand statistical information on price changes	Statistical information on producer price changes	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled with an average response rate of 79%	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled with an average response rate of 88,6%	Published 12 statistical releases as scheduled with an average response rate of 88,6%	Publish monthly PPI  Re-engineer PPI	Publish monthly PPI  Launch revamped PPI	Publish monthly PPI  Develop a larger set of industry-based PPI • Export and imports • Machinery and equipment	Publish monthly PPI  Develop a large set of industry-based PPI • Construction • Selected services
Income and Expenditure Survey									
8.	Expand statistical information on household consumption expenditure patterns	Statistical information on income and expenditure trends				Conduct Income and Expenditure Survey  Finalise collection phase  Process and analyse data collected from households	Publish and disseminate results	Introduce a rolling sample collection methodology	

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Consumer price index (Programme 2)								
Consumer price index								
6.1	Number of CPI releases published on the second last Wednesday of every month with an imputation rate of less than 2%	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Subprogramme: Producer price index (Programme 2)								
Producer price index								
7.1	Number of PPI releases published on the last Thursday of every month	12	12	12	12	11	12	12
7.2.	Re-engineer PPI					1		
Subprogramme: Poverty and Inequality Statistics (Programme 3)								
Income and Expenditure Survey								
8.1	Number of periodic statistical information on household consumption expenditure patterns, 12 months after the reference period					1		

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Consumer price index (Programme 2)							
Consumer price index							
6.1.1	Number of CPI releases published on the second last Wednesday of every month with an imputation rate of less than 2%	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
Subprogramme: Producer price index (Programme 2)							
Producer price index							
7.1.1	Number of PPI releases published on the last Thursday of every month	Quarterly	11	3	3	3	2
7.2.1	Re-engineer PPI	Periodic	Publish revamped PPI				Revamped PPI published by February 2013
Subprogramme: Poverty and Inequality Statistics (Programme 3)							
Income and Expenditure Survey							
8.1.1	Number of IES releases and reports	Periodic	1		IES statistical release published by September 2012		

### 2.1.3 Employment, job creation and decent work

*Policy context:* South Africa needs much faster growth, sustained over a decade or more, to reduce poverty and unemployment in line with the objectives set out in the New Growth Path. Growth must not only be rapid – it also needs to be inclusive, leading to broadening economic participation and a decline in inequality. Unemployment has grown since the 2009 recession and job creation is a core focus over the medium term. Government will continue to promote an environment conducive to private-sector growth and investment to generate employment. (Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, 2011)

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Inform social and economic planning, monitoring and decision-making by improving the measurement of the labour market
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of statistical releases on the labour market: 8
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measure employment, job creation and decent work by providing statistical information on labour market trends and employment and earnings
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute in measuring ‘decent employment through inclusive economic growth’

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*Initiatives to improve the measurement of employment, job creation and decent work include:*

Stats SA measures the dynamics of the South African labour market by conducting two surveys, namely the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) and the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES).

**Quarterly Labour Force Survey:** The QLFS, which is a household survey, is used as the primary instrument to collect labour market information in South Africa. It collects data on the labour market activities of individuals aged 15 years and older. The labour market information relates to three categories, namely employment, unemployment and inactivity. On employment, the QLFS measures levels of employment and descriptors to employment such as sector (formal or informal), industry, occupation, hours of work and decent work indicators. On unemployment (apart from levels of unemployment and duration of unemployment), the survey covers the unemployment rate by province, population group and age. A profile is also provided in relation to whether the unemployed are job losers, job leavers, new entrants or re-entrants into the labour market. The ‘not economically active’ group is made up mostly of students, discouraged work seekers, the ill and disabled, homemakers and pensioners.

Initiatives to expand the labour market statistical information base over the medium term include providing panel data for longitudinal analysis and implementing supplementary modules on activities of young people and time use. A module on migrant work, as well as an improvement of the core questionnaire to be more gender responsive, will be implemented during 2012.

**Quarterly Employment Survey:** The QES is a survey of businesses and organisations that collects statistical information on employment and earnings in the formal, non-agricultural sector. The need to improve employment data at the detailed industry level remains a priority. Initiatives to expand the statistical information base over the medium term include research into industry and occupation details at a lower level for selected industries, and conducting research to collect new indicators on turnover rate, job flow and hours of work.

Stats SA is also in the process of reviewing the QES to assess whether the series can be enhanced with additional labour market information, as well as timeliness to meet the growing demand from both the private sector and government for more information, specifically in the area of labour productivity and more industry detail. The refreshment of a quarterly sample for the QES will be piloted in 2012/13.

A key challenge is the harmonisation of labour market indicators in Stats SA. Ongoing processes compare results of the two employment series to understand similarities and differences where they arise.

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Employment and earnings									
9.	Expand statistical information on labour market trends	Statistical information on employment and earning, and average monthly earnings	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 89%	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 88,5%	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 86,5%	Publish quarterly statistical releases on employment and earning, and average monthly earnings	Publish quarterly statistical releases on employment and earning, and average monthly earnings	Publish quarterly statistical releases on employment and earning, and average monthly earnings	Publish quarterly statistical releases on employment and earning, and average monthly earnings
						Publish at a more detailed level (3-digit SIC level)	Research independent survey for average monthly earnings (AME)	Introduce new AME Survey	Improve quality and coherence
						Improve timeliness of QES to feed into GDP	Improve integration of labour market statistics with production statistics	Improve industry detail in QES	
Quarterly Labour Force Survey									
10.	Expand statistical information on labour market trends	Statistical information on the labour market	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 93,3%	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 91,3%	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 91,8%	Publish quarterly statistical releases on the labour market	Publish quarterly statistical releases on the labour market	Publish quarterly statistical releases on the labour market	Publish quarterly statistical releases on the labour market
						Develop decent work indicators	Longitudinal analysis of QLFS data	Introduce seasonal adjustment of QLFS estimates	



Table 1: Strategic plan targets(concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Quarterly Labour Force Survey									
	Expand statistical information on labour market trends	Statistical information on the labour market	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 93,3%	Published 4 statistical releases, as scheduled on a quarterly basis with a response rate of 91,3%	Supplementary modules in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Child labour</li><li>• Volunteer work</li><li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li><li>• Employers and self-employed</li><li>• Time Use Survey</li></ul> Harmonise labour market indicators in Stats SA	Supplementary modules in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li><li>• Child labour</li><li>• Time Use Survey</li></ul> Harmonise labour market indicators in SANSS	Supplementary modules in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li><li>• Employers and self-employed</li></ul>	Supplementary modules in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li><li>• Time Use Survey</li><li>• Decent work</li></ul>	Supplementary modules in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expanded Public Works Programme</li><li>• Employers and self-employed</li><li>• Decent work</li></ul>

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: PPI and Employment Statistics (Programme 2)								
Employment and earnings								
9.1	Number of quarterly releases on employment and earnings and average monthly earnings with a response rate of at least 80%, 12 weeks after the reference month	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Subprogramme: Labour Statistics (Programme 3)								
Quarterly Labour Force Survey								
10.1	Number of quarterly releases on labour market information 4 weeks after the end of the quarter (last publication will be released 8 weeks after the end of the quarter)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
10.2	Number of annual reports on labour market dynamics in South Africa		1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: PPI and Employment Statistics (Programme 2)							
Employment and earnings							
9.1.1	Number of quarterly releases on employment and earnings and average monthly earnings with a response rate of at least 80%, 12 weeks after the reference month	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Subprogramme: Labour Statistics (Programme 3)							
Quarterly Labour Force Survey							
10.1.1	Number of quarterly releases on labour market information 4 weeks after the end of the quarter (last publication will be released 8 weeks after the end of the quarter)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
10.2.1	Number of annual reports on labour market dynamics in South Africa	Annual	1		Annual report on Labour market dynamics in South Africa, 2010 published by September 2012		



2.1.4 Living circumstances, service delivery and poverty

*Policy context:* Over the past decade, government has made substantial inroads in the provision of general public services. Expanded access to services has improved living conditions in poor communities across the country. Yet, the broadening of access has not always been accompanied by commensurate improvements in quality, and a focus over the medium term is to improve the quality and pace of service delivery. (Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, 2011)

Statistical information as the basis for evidence-based policymaking, is required to measure progress or lack of it.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Inform social and economic development planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely statistical information on living conditions and poverty levels
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of statistical releases on an annual basis: 2
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring life circumstances, service delivery and poverty in South Africa. These variables are also extensively used to measure the MDGs within the country
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring ‘sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life’ and ‘an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network’

*Initiatives and developments to improve the measurement of living circumstances, service delivery and poverty:*

**General Household Survey (GHS):** The GHS is an annual household survey measuring multiple facets of the life circumstances of South African households, as well as the quality of service delivery in a number of service sectors. The GHS covers six broad areas, namely education, health, activities related to social grants and social development, housing, and household access to services and facilities.

Stats SA introduced process improvements during 2010 and turnaround times have been reduced to publishing the results six months after the reference month. In response to growing user demands and ensuring high-quality timely products, Stats SA embarked on a process of reviewing the content of the questionnaire and the survey methodology.

As part of the design of a continuous population survey for household surveys, the sampling methodology for the selected indicators measured by the GHS will be reviewed so that annual reporting can be done at district council and/or municipal level.

Other initiatives include:

- Introducing a new report on the social profile of South Africa. The report will include information on vulnerable groups, children, youth, the elderly, women and disabled people;
- Assisting and providing technical support to government departments in using GHS data in planning, monitoring and decision-making;
- Compiling reports that measure indicators as per Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frames of different stakeholders; and
- Researching service delivery in depth for a selected topic.

**Living Conditions Survey (LCS):** The absence of official statistics on the poverty profile of the country has created a serious data gap that prevents proper measurement of poverty levels and trends, as well as the ability to monitor the impact of government’s programmes and policies aimed at addressing issues around poverty reduction.

In addition, South Africa participates in international comparisons related to the country’s development profile, for instance, reporting on the MDGs, economic investment decisions, development assistance, and peer-review processes such as the African Peer-review Mechanism. Multi-dimensional poverty statistics are an essential component of the country’s profile.

International and local definitions of poverty are increasingly expressed in multi-dimensional terms. A multi-topic poverty survey was developed by Stats SA to capture such multidimensionality.

The first Living Conditions Survey (LCS) was conducted from September 2008 to August 2009. Results were released during 2011/12. Stats SA will conduct research, consult with stakeholders and develop and test survey methodologies for the next LCS scheduled for April 2013. The LCS 2013/14 will form the first round of the continuous survey with the core module that collects detail expenditure information. The continuous survey will replace the LCS and the IES. The results of the 2013/14 LCS will be released in November 2014.

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
General Household Survey									
11.	Expand statistical information on living conditions	Statistical information on the life circumstances of South Africans	Published annual report on GHS	Published annual report on GHS	Published annual report on GHS	Introduce enhanced collection methodology for GHS as part of integrated fieldwork approach  Improve processing and analysis turnaround times of GHS	Introduce thematic reports focusing on more in-depth analysis of GHS data	Conduct feasibility study for including the GHS in the integrated household survey programme	Test GHS as part of the integrated household survey programme
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)									
12.	Expand statistical information on living conditions	Statistical information on the poverty levels in SA	Conducted stakeholders workshops and completed all activities for the planning phase	Completed LCS data collection, data processing delayed and commenced with data editing and analysis	Completed LCS report and commenced with dissemination plan	Publish results of LCS			

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)									
	Expand statistical information on living conditions	Statistical information on the poverty levels in SA	Conducted stakeholders workshops and completed all activities for the planning phase	Completed LCS data collection, data processing delayed and commenced with data editing and analysis	Completed LCS report and commenced with dissemination plan	Conduct research to introduce a continuous survey with a core module that collects detailed expenditure information that provides information to both the LCS and IES	Develop, test and pilot methodologies and modules for a continuous survey	Conduct LCS as part of a continuous household survey programme to collect information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Detailed consumption expenditure data at metro and other urban areas by province</li><li>Living conditions indicators at national, provincial and municipal level</li></ul>	Process and analyse data collected in the field
Non-financial census of municipalities									
13.	Expand statistical information on living conditions	Statistical information on service delivery of municipalities	Published municipal survey on non-financial statistics as scheduled	Published municipal survey on non-financial statistics as scheduled	Published municipal survey on non-financial statistics as scheduled	Publish municipal survey on non-financial statistics	Publish municipal survey on non-financial statistics	Publish municipal survey on non-financial statistics	Publish municipal survey on non-financial statistics

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No.	Performance indicator							
Subprogramme: Social Statistics (Programme 3)								
General Household Survey								
11.1	Number of reports on the life circumstances of South Africans with a response rate of at least 90%	1	1	1	3	4	4	4
Subprogramme: Poverty and Inequality (Programme 3)								
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)								
12.1	Number of LCS releases published					3		
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)								
Non-financial census of municipalities								
13.1	Number of annual releases on the non-financial census of municipalities with a response rate of at least 95%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Social Statistics (Programme 3)							
General Household Survey							
11.1.1	Number of reports on the life circumstances of South Africans with a response rate of at least 90%	Annually	4				Annual report on the life circumstances of South Africa by March 2013
11.1.2					GHS Series Volume IV: Food and security and agriculture by August 2012		
11.1.3						Report on the social profile of South Africa by December 2012	
11.1.4							Selected development indicators by March 2013
Subprogramme: Poverty and Inequality (Programme 3)							
Living Conditions Survey (LCS)							
12.1.1	Number of LCS releases published	Annually	3				Poverty profile report by March 2013
12.1.2							Subjective poverty report by March 2013
12.1.3							Men, women and children report by March 2013
Subprogramme: Financial Statistics (Programme 2)							
Non-financial census of municipalities							
13.1.1	Number of annual releases on the non-financial census of municipalities with a response rate of at least 95%	Annually	1			Number of annual releases on the non-financial census of municipalities by October 2012	

## 2.1.5 Population dynamics

*Policy context:* National, provincial and local governments are working together to improve the quality of service delivery. The main beneficiaries of those initiatives will include orphans and vulnerable children, older persons, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. Notable outputs benefiting the poorest members of society include increased enrolment ratios for both primary and secondary schooling, and greater access to health care.

The demographic profile and population dynamics of a country are used for a variety of purposes across national priorities and programmes, including resource allocation; to monitor social and demographic changes; to underpin policy development and monitoring; to support the statistical infrastructure of the country; and to aid investment decisions. The changing patterns of migration, mortality and fertility are key datasets where policy responses would seek understanding for informed and appropriate interventions.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	To expand the statistical information base through increasing the depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	To inform social and economic development planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely statistical information on population dynamics, demographic trends and vital registrations
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of statistical releases on a quarterly and annual basis: 17
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring changes in the population profile by providing comprehensive information on demographic trends, health and vital events of the South African population
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring the development, progress and outcomes achieved in relation to poverty alleviation and inequality

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*Initiatives and developments to expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread:*

**Population Census:** The numerical profile and social dynamics of a country are essential for any democracy to measure the effect of its programmes and policies. It is part of an integrated national statistics system and forms the benchmark for the population count at national and local levels.

Census information becomes the demographic, population and economic baseline information that is collected periodically to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation across government. Census information is also essential for monitoring internationally adopted MDGs.

The population census is the most logistically complex and massive exercise a national statistical office undertakes. It requires mapping the entire country, mobilising and training a considerable number of enumerators, conducting a comprehensive publicity campaign, canvassing all households to participate, collecting individual information, processing the vast amounts of data from completed questionnaires, and analysing and disseminating the data to the lowest level. For many people, the census may be the only time that the state reaches them and asks a question. The results of these censuses have been extensively used in evaluating the impact of government policies and programmes. Census 2011 will also provide valuable insights into the progress South Africa has made in achieving the MDGs.

During 2012/13, Stats SA will be processing and editing more than 14 million questionnaires to determine the population count.



**Health and vital statistics:** Vital events are occurrences that bring about changes in the size and composition of a population. Some of these events, such as births, deaths and migration, alter the population size, while others such as marriages, separations, adoptions and divorces only affect the population composition. The main source of vital statistics is administrative records of vital events from civil registration, which involves the continuous gathering of information on all relevant vital events occurring within the boundaries of a country. Vital statistics are essential for human development. Vital statistics derived from civil registration are the only nationally representative source of information that links mortality to its causes. This information is necessary for planning, monitoring and evaluating the health status of a population, and for the planning of adequate health interventions.

Stats SA currently produces information on live births, deaths, marriages, divorces, international migration and tourism. In line with international best practice, the strategy for vital statistics puts greater emphasis on content improvement of releases in order to ensure relevance and timeliness of releases.

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Population Census 2011									
14.	Provide comprehensive demographic information on the population dynamics at all levels of society	Statistical information on the size, nature and geographic location of the SA population	Preparations for Census 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finalised tactical plans, schedule of activities, resource management, ICT plans,</li><li>Finalised methodological documents (quality assurance, questionnaire and manuals)</li></ul>	Preparations for Census 2011 pilot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finalised tabulation and resource management plans</li><li>Approved questionnaire</li><li>Developed and tested data processing systems</li></ul>	Preparations for Census 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Commenced with advocacy programme</li><li>Demarcated country in enumerator areas</li></ul>	Census 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Appoint 120 000 fieldworkers</li><li>Finalise logistical arrangements</li></ul>			
				Conducted Census 2011 pilot	Conducted Census 2011 mini test	Conduct Population Census 2011	Process and analyse data collected from households	Publish and disseminate information on the population profile of South Africa at national, provincial and local level	Train users on statistical analysis and use of Census data for evidence-based decisions

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Population Census 2011									
	Provide comprehensive demographic information on the population dynamics at all levels of society	Statistical information on the size, nature and geographic location of the SA population	Preparations for Census 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finalised tactical plans, schedule of activities, resource management, ICT plans,</li><li>Finalised methodological documents (quality assurance, questionnaire and manuals)</li></ul>	Conducted Census 2011 pilot	Proposal on cycle of the population census not compiled	Compile proposal to Statistics Council and Minister relating to the cycle of the population census			
Population Census research, demographic profile, population projections and estimates									
15.	Provide comprehensive demographic information on the population dynamics at all levels of society	Statistical information on the size, nature and geographic location of the SA population	Compiled annual report on projected population estimates  Published a thematic report on <i>Standards of living in South Africa 1998–2006</i>	Compiled annual report on projected population estimates  Completed Perspective theme report 2009: A profile of trends in deprivation at community level	Compiled annual report on projected population estimates  Completed a discussion paper on projected population estimates at District Council level	Compile mid-year population estimates	Compile mid-year population estimates	Compile mid-year population estimates	Compile mid-year population estimates

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Health and Vital Statistics									
16.	Provide statistical information that reflect changes in the profile of the South African population in relation to health and vital events	Statistical information on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration	Published statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration as scheduled	Published statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration as scheduled	Published statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration as scheduled	Publish statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration	Publish statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration	Publish statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration	Publish statistical releases on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, marriages and divorces, tourism and migration
							Increase variables of Mortality and causes of death series	Publish Mortality and causes of death information of subprovincial level	Provide demographic research/ consulting services
						Introduce process improvements in relation to automated coding for demographic variable and timeliness of statistical releases	Enhance analytical work to expand statistical information base		

*Initiatives to improve the measurement of population dynamics*

The date of publication for Census results has been brought forward to November 2012. This target is indicated in Tables 2 and 3 below. However, detailed releases will continue in 2013.

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Population Census (Programme 7) & Population Statistics (Programme 3)								
Population Census								
14.1	Number of planning documents developed and reviewed (pilot and census)	8	2	2	11	1	11	11
14.2	Number of fieldworkers/processors appointed (pilot and census)		480	800	137 000	700		1 000
14.3	Number of questionnaires collected/processed (pilot and census)		66 210		14 000 000	14 000 000		
14.4	Number of statistical reports and releases on population census					10		
Population Census research, demographic profile, population projections and estimates								
15.1	Number of research and thematic reports on emerging issues from censuses and other household surveys	1	1	1	2	1	5	1
15.2	Number of thematic reports on the demographic profile	1	1		1	1	1	1
15.3	Number of annual reports on projected population estimates (national and subprovincial level)	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Health and Vital Statistics (Programme 3)								
Health and Vital Statistics								
16.1	Number of annual releases on mortality and causes of death	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.2	Number of annual releases on recorded live births	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.3	Number of annual releases on marriages and divorces, including customary marriages and civil unions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.4	Number of monthly releases on tourism and migration 3 months after the reference period	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
16.5	Number of annual reports on tourism			1	1	1	1	1
16.6	Number of annual reports on documented immigrants			1	1	1	1	1



Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Population Census (Programme 7)							
Population Census 2011							
14.1.1	Number of planning documents developed and reviewed (Large Sample Survey/Census)	Annual	1				Strategic framework compiled by March 2013
14.2.1	Number of fieldworkers/processors appointed (pilot and census)	Annual	700			Decommission 700 contract staff appointed for processing of census data	
14.3.1	Number of questionnaires collected/processed (pilot and census)	Annual	14 000 000			14 000 000 census questionnaires processed by November 2012	
14.4.1	Number of statistical reports and releases on population census (pilot and census)	Annual	10			10 reports on census results by November 2012	
Subprogramme: Population Census (Programme 3)							
Population Census research, demographic profile, population projections and estimates							
15.1.1	Number of research and thematic reports on emerging issues from censuses and other household surveys	Annually	1				Design and test subprovincial population estimates by March 2013
15.2.1	Number of thematic reports on the demographic profile	Annually	1			Book on African Demography by December 2012	
15.3.1	Number of annual reports on projected population estimates (national and subprovincial level)	Annually	1		Annual report on projected population estimates by July 2012		

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Health and Vital Statistics (Programme 3)							
Health and Vital Statistics							
16.1.1	Number of annual releases on mortality and causes of death	Annually	1			Annual release on 2010 mortality and causes of death by November 2012	
16.2.1	Number of annual releases on recorded live births	Annually	1		Annual release on recorded live births by August 2012		
16.3.1	Number of annual releases on marriages and divorces including customary marriages and civil unions	Annually	1			Annual release on 2011 marriages and divorces, including customary marriages and civil unions by December 2012	
16.4.1	Number of monthly releases on tourism and migration 3 months after the reference period	Monthly	12	3	3	3	3
16.5.1	Number of annual reports on tourism	Annually	1	Annual report on tourism by April 2012			
16.6.1	Number of annual reports on documented immigrants	Annually	1				Annual report on documented immigrants and self declared emigrants by March 2013

2.1.6 Safety and security

*Policy context:* A safe and secure environment is a necessary condition for the well-being of citizens. The policy focus for policing and justice over the medium term is to reduce the high level of serious crimes, improve investigative capacity and increase access to justice services in underserved areas. (Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, 2011)

The rule of law is the foundation of a fair and just society. The National Crime Prevention Strategy advocates a dual approach to safety and security: effective and efficient law enforcement, and the provision of crime prevention programmes to reduce the occurrence of crime.

Crime statistics are indispensable tools of knowledge for any society that aims to reduce its crime rate and improve its administration of the justice system. There are a number of organs of state that produce statistical information on ‘safety and security’. These are primarily based on administrative records and include institutions such as the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, and the Department of Correctional Services.

During 2011, conceptualisation work started on the development of an integrated statistical information system that includes survey data and administrative records from various role players in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of crime in the country.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Inform social and economic development planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely statistical information on safety and security
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of statistical releases on an annual basis: 1
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to measuring ‘safety and security’ by providing statistical information on victims of crime
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute in measuring ‘all people in South Africa are and feel safe’

*Initiatives and developments to expand and improve the measurement of crime statistics:*

**Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS):** The Victims of Crime Survey is recognised as a tool to assist government and the public to understand the dynamics of crime. The VOCS is a national household-based survey that examines crime from the victim’s point of view. It was first conducted in 1998 by Stats SA. The survey was repeated in 2003 and 2007 by the Institute of Security Studies. One of the limitations of all three studies was the relatively small sample size (less than 5 000 households). While the VOCS is not intended to replace police statistics, it can provide vital information that can assist in crime prevention. The VOCS can also examine the extent of reporting or underreporting of crime, complement crime statistics provided by administrative sources, explore the perceptions about the police and police service, and act as a benchmark against which future surveys of the same nature can be compared.

Stats SA will conduct the second annual Victims of Crime Survey in close collaboration with other role players in the Safety and Security cluster in 2012. The survey will be conducted with a sample of approximately 30 000 households in all nine provinces. The data will primarily be used for the development of policies and strategies, crime prevention and public education programmes and to complement administrative records.

During 2012/2013, Stats SA and the SAPS will continue to investigate the possibilities of a joint publication. This work will form an integral part of the development of a national crime statistics system.

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

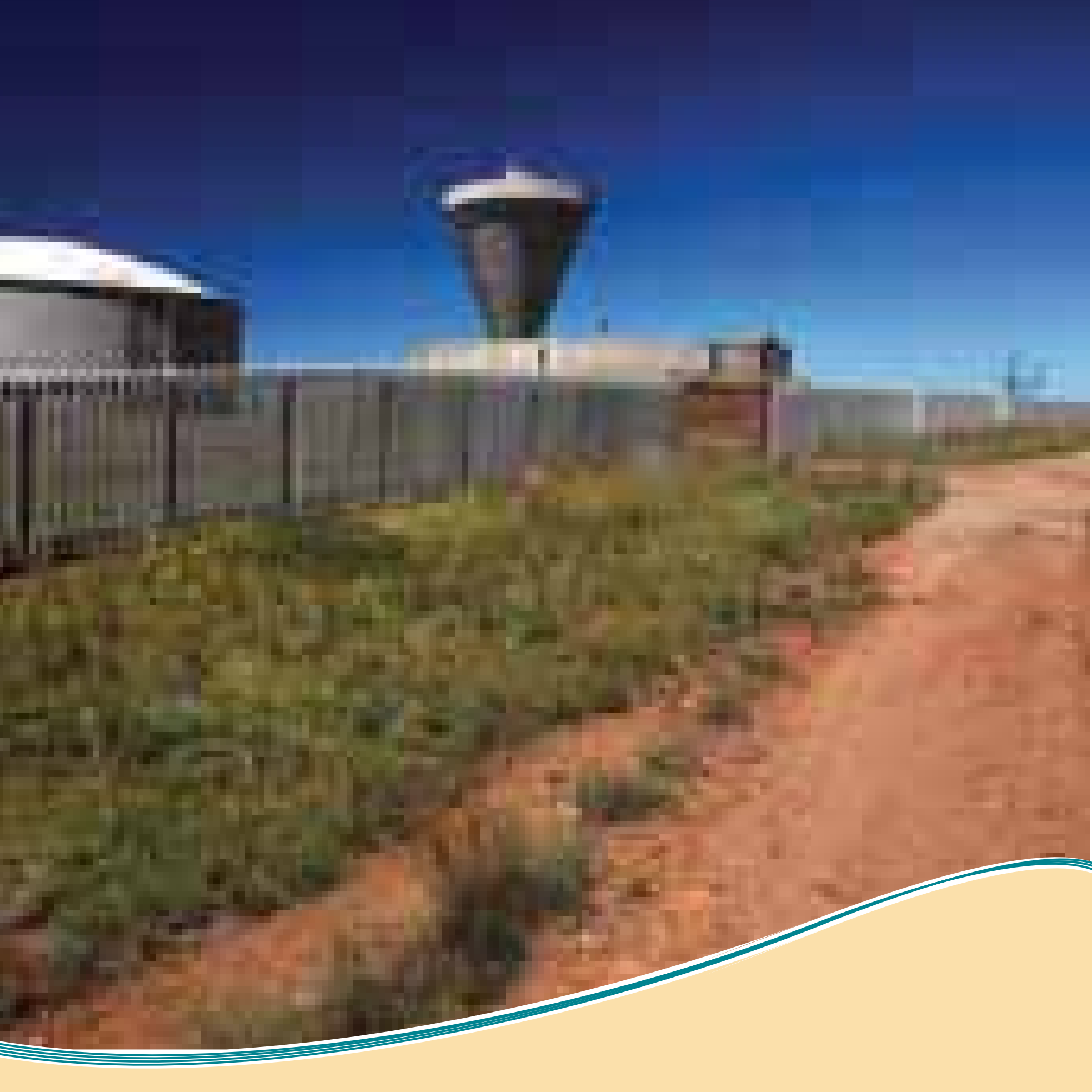
No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Victims of Crime Survey									
17.	Provide statistical information on safety and security	Statistical information on the crime situation in South Africa			Formalised indicators that measure the safety and security sector	Introduce a Victims of Crime Survey	Publish and disseminate results on Victims of Crime Survey		
					Established partnerships with key stakeholders in the safety and security sector	Recommend data improvements	SAPS conducts self-assessment and compile quality improvement plan	Implement recommendations to improve administrative records to become sustainable sources of statistics	Improve administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics
					Compiled a status report on crime statistics	Provide technical support and advice			

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

No.	Performance indicator	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Victims of Crime Survey								
17.1	Number of annual reports on the crime situation in South Africa with a response rate of at least 90%, 6 months after the reference month				1	1	1	1
17.2	Number of reports on the development of a national crime statistics system and administrative crime statistics				1	2	2	2

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Social statistics (Programme 3)							
Victims of Crime Survey							
17.1.1	Number of annual reports on the crime situation in South Africa with a response rate of at least 90%, 6 months after the reference month	Annually	1		Annual report on crime situation in South Africa by September 2012		
17.2.1	Number of reports on development of national crime statistics system and administrative crime statistics	Annually	2				Report on the continued development of the national crime statistics system by March 2013
17.2.2							Integrated report on administrative crime statistics and VOCS published by March 2013



## 2.2 Enhancing public confidence and trust in official statistics

The credibility of official statistics rests on the ability to produce quality statistics that can withstand public scrutiny and are widely used to inform debate, research and decision-making. To meet this objective, statistics must be reliable, relevant and easily accessible. In line with the fundamental principles of official statistics, Stats SA engenders trust by making statistics available on an impartial basis to all stakeholders at the same time.

Stats SA has adopted eight quality principles to guide the production of statistical information in the national statistics system. The first steps towards improving the quality and relevance of statistical information include the following:

- Developing standards, protocols and policies for the statistical system;
- Certifying statistics as official by establishing an Independent Quality Assessment Unit that will use SASQAF to assess the quality of statistics produced;
- Improving the accuracy and completeness of frames as the building blocks for economic and social surveys;
- Creating innovative ways of communicating information; and
- Ensuring timely and equitable access to the latest statistics.

Below are outputs and targets to implement initiatives that will enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics:

### 2.2.1 Quality management system

Stats SA has developed and gazetted the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) as part of a quality management system. An independent quality assessment programme has been initiated to ensure compliance of statistical series, both inside and outside Stats SA. This unit makes recommendations to the Statistician-General on declaring statistics as official.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Improve comparability and accuracy of statistical information by reviewing and evaluating methodological compliance of statistical operations; applying appropriate quality criteria standards, classifications and procedures; and declaring statistics as official
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of series currently declared official: 2
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to the credibility of official statistics by providing methodological and systems support services, developing standards, researching current and international best practice and implementing survey monitoring and evaluation
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Quality management system									
18.	Establish a quality management system in Stats SA	Quality management system implemented				Compile a quality management policy and strategy	Develop quality management system and training material	Roll out phase 1 of quality management system – train staff and training material	Roll out phase 2 of quality management system – introduce quality improvement cycle
Methodological support and systems solutions									
19.	Provide methodological and systems support to producers of statistics	Methodological and standards support provided within Stats SA	Provided methodological support, standards development and systems solutions to Economic and Social Statistics	Provided methodological support, standards development and systems solutions to Economic and Social Statistics	Provided methodological support, standards development and systems solutions to Economic and Social Statistics	Provide systems solution support, methodological support and standards development support	Provide and sustain systems solution support, methodological support and standards development support	Provide and sustain systems solution support, methodological support and standards development support	Provide and sustain systems solution support, methodological support and standards development support
						Expand methodological support to the SANSS	Sustain methodological support to the SANSS	Sustain methodological support to the SANSS	Sustain methodological support to the SANSS
20.	Provide surveys monitoring and evaluation support to household surveys	PES reports		Conducted PES (pilot) for Census 2011	Compiled PES (pilot) report	Process and analyse results of PES	Publish results of PES		
		Monitoring and evaluation reports on household surveys		Developed Surveys monitoring and evaluation framework	Compiled 9 quality assurance reports for household surveys	Implement a monitoring and evaluation framework for statistical quality assurance of survey operations	Publish quality assurance reports on survey operations	Publish quality assurance reports on survey operations	Publish quality assurance reports on survey operations
Standard Setting									
21.	Coordinate the development of statistical standards	Standards developed within Stats SA	Developed 85% of priority standards	Developed 2 statistical standards	Developed 2 standards for economic and household surveys	Develop a strategy, framework and policy on standards development	Set up standards development infrastructure	Develop standards according to user needs	Develop standards according to user needs



**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Standard Setting									
	Coordinate the development of statistical standards	Standards developed within Stats SA	Reviewed concepts and definitions manual (V2)	Completed Standardisation of classifications	Published concepts and definitions (V3)				
Subprogramme: National Statistics System (Programme 1)									
	Coordinate the development of statistical standards	Standards developed for SANSS	Developed SASQAF	Gazetted SASQAF	Reviewed SASQAF	Build standards development capability	Build standards development capability	Build standards development capability	Build standards development capability
			Conducted SASQAF training in 18 organs of state	Conducted SASQAF training in 16 organs of state	Conducted SASQAF training in 2 organs of state	Train partners in health sector in SASQAF	Train partners in safety and security sector in SASQAF	Annual review of SASQAF	Annual review of SASQAF
					Reviewed sector-specific standards for basic education	Provide support to health sector in standards development	Provide support to safety and security sector in standards development	Provide support to other sectors in standards development	Provide support to other sectors in standards development
Declaring statistics as official									
22.	Promote statistical quality in the SANSS	Statistics declared official in the SANSS				Build assessment capability	Build assessment capability	Build assessment capability	
				Completed independent quality assessment on the research and development survey from DST	Commenced CPI independent quality assessment	Assess 4 statistical series against SASQAF and designate as official	Assess 6 statistical series against SASQAF and designate as official	Assess 8 statistical series against SASQAF and designate as official	Assess 8 statistical series against SASQAF and designate as official

**Targets as set out in the strategic plan that will not be achieved:**

Target 18: Stats SA has initially set out to implement a comprehensive quality management system by 2014/15. Research into international best practice has, however, shown that other national statistical offices first focused on establishing a quality management approach for the statistics value chain. Targets as set out in the Strategic Plan will not be achieved. Stats SA intends to establish a project team to conceptualise and develop a quality management framework and system over the medium term.

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Survey Standards (Programme 4)								
Quality management system								
18.1	Number of documents on implementing a quality management system				3	1	1	1
Methodological support systems solutions and standard development								
19.1	Percentage methodological support provided on time	95%	90%	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%
19.2	Percentage technical solutions developed on time	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	90%	90%
19.3	Number and timeliness of technical and/or research reports to improve methodological practice and systems				5	9	6	6
19.4	Number of reports compiled on evaluations						2	2
Survey monitoring and evaluation								
20.1	Number and timeliness of PES reports			1		1		
Subprogramme: Survey Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme 3)								
20.2	Number and timeliness of survey M&E reports			9	6	8	8	8
Subprogramme: Survey Standards (Programme 4)								
Setting standards for the statistical system								
21.1	Number and timeliness of standards developed/reviewed within Stats SA		3	6	9	10	11	11

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

					Estimated performance			
		Audited/actual performance				Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: National Statistics System (Programme 1)								
21.2	Percentage sector standards developed and reviewed within the SANSS				100%	50%	60%	70%
21.3	Percentage SASQAF training requests completed	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	60%	70%
Declaring statistics as official								
22.1	Number of SASQAF quality statements produced		1		2	3	4	4

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Standards (Programme 4)							
Quality management system							
18.1.1	Number of documents on implementing a quality management system	Annually	1				Concept document on a quality management system by March 2013
Methodological support, systems solutions and standards development							
19.1.1	Percentage methodological support provided on time	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
19.2.1	Percentage technical solutions developed on time within Stats SA	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
19.3.1	Number and timeliness of technical and/or research reports to improve methodological practice and systems	Annually	1		Report on the use of SARS data for the estimation of smaller size groups enterprises by September 2012		
19.3.2		Annually	1				Report on snapshot for piloting quarterly refreshment of samples by March 2013
19.3.3		Annually	1				Sample rotation implemented by March 2013
19.3.4		Annually	1				Preliminary paper related to small area statistics for household based surveys published by March 2013
19.3.5		Annually	1				Report on methodology for master sample compiled by March 2013

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Standards (Programme 4)							
Quality management system: Methodological support, systems solutions and standards development							
19.3.6	Number and timeliness of technical and/or research reports to improve methodological practice and systems	Annually	1				Report on automation of the generation of snapshots by March 2013
19.3.7		Annually	1				Modules 2&3 for Integrated business sampling frame developed by March 2013
19.3.8		Annually	1				Report on roll-out of standardisation of systems by March 2013
19.3.9		Annually	1				Research on mobile technology (collection and reporting) by March 2013
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Standards (Programme 4)							
Survey monitoring and evaluation							
20.1.1	Number and timeliness of PES reports	Annually	1			PES report by November 2012	
Subprogramme: Survey Monitoring and Evaluation (Programme 3)							
20.2.1	Number and timeliness of survey M&E reports (GHS, DTS, VOCS & LCS pilot)	Annually	4	Report on monitoring and evaluation of LCS pilot by June 2012	Report on monitoring and evaluation of GHS by September 2012	Report on monitoring and evaluation of VOCS by December 2012	Report on monitoring and evaluation of DTS by March 2012
20.3.1	Number and timeliness of survey M&E reports (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Standards (Programme 4)							
Standard Setting							
21.1.1	Number of standards developed and reviewed within Stats SA	Annually	1				Standard economic statistics questions database by March 2013
21.1.2		Annually	1				Updated household statistics classifications database by March 2013
21.1.3		Annually	1				Updated concepts and definitions database by March 2013
21.1.4		Annually	1				Data editing standard by March 2013
21.1.5		Annually	1				Standard variables database by March 2013
21.1.6		Annually	1				Standard sampling methodology by March 2013
21.1.7		Annually	1				Economic statistics sample maintenance standard by March 2013
21.1.8		Annually	1				Standard based on NQAF by March 2013 (response burden)

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Methodology and Evaluation; Standards (Programme 4)							
Standard Setting							
21.1.9	Number of standards developed and reviewed within Stats SA	Annually	1				SASCO concordance and occupation coder by March 2013
21.1.10		Annually	1				Preparation of definitional metadata for registration by March 2013
Subprogramme: National Statistics System (Programme 1)							
21.2.1	Percentage sector standards developed and reviewed within the SANSS	Annually	50%				50%
21.3.1	Percentage SASQAF training requests completed	Annually	50%				50%
Declaring statistics as official							
22.1.1	Number of SASQAF quality statements produced	Annually	3				3 SASQAF quality statements by March 2013

2.2.2 Business sampling frame development and maintenance

The Business Register forms the pillar of the business sampling frame which is used as the sampling frame for the various series of economic statistics produced by Stats SA. The defining characteristics of a reliable Business Register are that it is comprehensive in coverage, accurate in classification, and has updated contact information. Such a register must be maintained so that new businesses are included and dead units are removed. The different components in the division each play a pivotal role in the day-to-day maintenance of the Business Register.

The Business Register is derived from the various tax registers of SARS. The maintenance source is the value added tax register. A set of business rules are developed to capture the changes in businesses such as economic activity (classification) and life cycle status, e.g. active, inactive and closed. These have to be maintained with minimum time lags to ensure that reliable and accurate information is reported. Turnover of businesses is used in conjunction with employment indicators as a sizing measure. The accuracy of a business sampling frame, as a foundation of economic statistics, allows results of surveys to mirror economic reality on the ground as much as possible. It should be noted that the quality of the information received via tax systems has a direct impact on the quality of the business sampling frame.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Ensure accurate and reliable statistical information by drawing annual samples for all economic surveys based on a sound sampling frame
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number and timeliness of snapshots and common sampling frames: 6
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute in maintaining an updated sampling frame for the collection of economic statistics
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy

*Initiatives and developments to improve the coverage and quality of the Business Register:*

**Business Register:** A quality management framework has been introduced and quarterly reports are made available to internal users on agreed performance measures and indicators.

The Business Register covers all sizes of businesses including small, medium, large and complex businesses registered at SARS. Large and complex businesses typically have organisational and management structures that are quite different from smaller size businesses. Due to the economic dominance of such entities, statistical offices world-wide pay special attention to them through a process called profiling.

Geo-referencing of businesses has commenced in 2011/12 and will continue in the years to follow. Structural challenges of the statistical unit’s model on the system side of the business sampling frame have to be addressed over the medium term. A solution to this will be a step in the right direction to develop a proposal to compile register-based statistics.



The improved utilisation of the business sampling frame through the analysis of quarterly snapshots might pave the way to refresh the samples of economic statistics surveys over the medium term. Research and pilot studies will have to be undertaken in order to analyse the impact of such a change on the various resources. Through the analysis of quarterly snapshots, special attention was given to businesses which were unclassified (economic activity not known). Continuous efforts will be made to further utilise the quarterly snapshots to identify areas of the business sampling frame that can be improved.

Increased productivity has led to more businesses being updated. Higher targets will further this effort.

A new system for the business sampling frame will bring added functionality. Over the medium term, improvements will focus on re-engineering of the business sampling frame system which is required to implement the statistical units model and increase the utilisation of the business sampling frame through geo-referencing of businesses.

**Business registration reform:** The state has a constitutional obligation to create an environment conducive to investment and job creation. This task can be performed more efficiently if the government has the relevant factors such as business start-ups and closures in the various sectors of the economy, as well as labour absorption potentials at its disposal. An objective of the business reform process is to create such an environment. A second objective of the proposed reform is the creation of an integrated environment in which compliance with and the enforcement of relevant legislative prescripts can be administered more effectively by the respective organs of state.

In the pursuit of these objectives, the Department of Trade and Industry (dti), South African Revenue Service (SARS), Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), and National Treasury (NT) entered into a strategic partnership aimed at transforming the business registration landscape in South Africa.

The Business Registration Reform (BRR) project is aimed at transforming the legislative, regulatory and operational aspects of business registration through the development and implementation of a single business registration authority by 2013.

The BRR project will focus on:

- The establishment of a single registration authority for primary registration;
- Reviewing the legal definition of 'primary business registration' to include tax registration;
- Expansion of the type of business entities included in the legal definition of primary business registration;
- Compliance with all registration requirements through a single transaction;
- The introduction of a mandatory unique registration number for all legal and commercial transactions;
- Expanding the number and type of registration channels available for the purpose of primary business registration; and
- Increased data and information sharing among government entities.

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Business frame										
23.	Provide and maintain an updated sampling frame for the collection of economic statistics	Updated business sampling frame				Completed business requirements for system	Design and develop the integrated business sampling frame system (Module 1) (ADAPT)	Design and develop the integrated business sampling frame system (Module 2) (ADAPT)	Design and develop the integrated business sampling frame system (Module 3) (ADAPT)	Design and develop the integrated business sampling frame system (Module 4) (ADAPT)
			Completed and implemented performance and quality indicators for the Business Register complex	Completed 104% of large business surveys	Completed 121% of large business surveys	Complete 85% of large business surveys	Complete 90% of large business surveys	Complete 90% of large business surveys	Complete 90% of large business surveys	
				Completed final snapshot for Business Sampling Frame	Completed common sample frame	Complete final common sampling frame	Complete final common sampling frame	Complete final common sampling frame	Complete final common sampling frame	
				Completed preliminary common sampling frame	Completed preliminary common sampling frame	Complete preliminary common sampling frame	Complete preliminary common sampling frame	Complete preliminary common sampling frame	Complete preliminary common sampling frame	
							Automate generation of quarterly snapshot (ADAPT)			
					Improve the functionality of the business sampling frame of quarterly snapshots for research purposes		Production of quarterly snapshots to economic statistics	Improved functionality business sampling frame		

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Business frame									
	Provide and maintain an updated sampling frame for the collection of economic statistics	Updated business sampling frame				Improve utilisation of the business sampling frame by geo-referencing businesses in the business sampling frame	Further roll out geo-referencing of businesses in the business sampling frame	Develop proposal and plan to compile register-based statistics	Produce register-based statistics at lower level
Innovation management									
24.	Establish a single integrated business registration system	Implementation of a single business registration authority			Signed MoU by Stats SA, the dti and SARS	Development of single business registration system	Phase 1: Implementation of single business registration system	Phase 2: Implementation of single business registration system	Full operational business registration system

Target 24 for 2011/12, in terms of the implementation of a single business registration system Stats SA together with the related partners, cannot proceed unless Cabinet approval is received to proceed with consultation on the proposed legislative changes contemplated in the proposed Bill. Downstream implementation processes as indicated in the Strategic Plan are therefore on hold. The quantification of targets in the annual performance plan and quarterly plan of Stats SA cannot be defined, as some responsibility of achieving the targets lies with partner departments (SARS and the dti).

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

					Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		Audited/actual performance						
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Business Register (Programme 4)								
Business frame								
23.1	Percentage large business surveys completed		104	121	85	90%	90%	90%
23.2	Number of reports on performance and quality indicators for the Business Register complex		4	4	4	4	4	4
23.3	Number and timeliness of snapshots and common sampling frames	2	2	2	6	6	6	6

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Business Register (Programme 4)							
Business frame							
23.1.1	Percentage large business surveys completed	Quarterly	90%	20%	45%	70%	90%
23.2.1	Number of reports on performance and quality indicators for the Business Register complex	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
23.3.1	Number and timeliness of common sampling frames	Annually	2			Preliminary common sampling frame by November 2012	Final business sampling frame snapshot and common sampling frame by March 2013
23.3.2	Number and timeliness of snapshots	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

2.2.3 Dwelling frame development and maintenance

The dwelling frame is a database of geographically referenced dwellings with physical addresses. This will be provided through the *geographic infrastructure* and *geographic knowledge* across the statistical value chain (i.e. geographic systems, geographic frames, geographic methods and standards, geographic support, geographic analysis) in order to improve the quality of statistical data collections, processing, analysis and dissemination.

The dwelling frame will become the sampling frame for all household surveys and the population census.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	To enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics
<b>Objective statement:</b>	To ensure a reliable frame for household surveys and censuses by updating the spatial frame and database annually
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of current dwelling units collected: 10,6 million
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will provide a frame for accurate sampling for households surveys and a complete and up-to-date database of dwellings for planning and conducting of censuses
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

*Initiatives and developments to enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics:*

Over the medium term, the Geography unit will focus on achieving the following objectives:

- Improve the geographic information base by developing and maintaining a spatial information frame.
- Expand the statistical information base through the application of spatial analysis and modelling.
- Expand the use and implementation of GIS and appropriate technology.
- Promote international cooperation and participation in geo-statistics.
- Invest in the learning and growth to expand geography skills and knowledge.

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Dwelling frame development and maintenance									
25.	Provide and maintain an updated sample frame for the collection of social statistics, support Census and support to surveys and users	Geo-referenced dwelling frame with assigned addresses	Linked 100% of 2001 EA to 2011 proposed boundaries	Completed 54% place names were updated, 50% of EAs demarcation by March 2010	Completed 10,6 million points	10,7 million points	10,9 million points	11,4 million points	11,9 million points
						Develop maintenance of methodologies	Maintain a standard geographical frame	Maintain a standard geographical frame	Maintain a standard geographical frame
					Displayed 850 000 numbers	Assign geo-referenced addresses to dwellings (300 000 per annum - 900 000 cumulative)	Assign geo-referenced addresses to dwellings (300 000 per annum - 1 200 000 cumulative)	Assign geo-referenced addresses to dwellings (300 000 per annum - 1 500 000 cumulative)	Assign geo-referenced addresses to dwellings (300 000 per annum - 1 800 000 cumulative)
						Provide a functional digital data capture system	Create a dwelling frame product for distribution to stakeholders	Expand geographical services through improving the geographic information system	Develop a user-friendly data dictionary interface
				480 EAs were verified for Census 2011 pilot	Completed 100% place names and EA demarcation  103 000 EAs were validated  Only 33% of EAs were verified due to scope changes	Finalise map production and EA summary books	Improve geographic support to other household surveys		

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

					Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		Audited/actual performance						
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Geographic Services, Frames and Support (Programme 5)								
Geographic frame and support								
25.1	Number of points created	11 million	45 municipalities	10,6 million	10,7 million (cumulative)	10,9 million (cumulative)	11,4 million (cumulative)	11,9 million (cumulative)
25.2	Number of points maintained					500 000	500 000	500 000
25.3	Number of addresses assigned		248 000	600 000	900 000	1,2 million	1,5 million	1,8 million
	Number of value-added products for dwelling frame implemented				1	1	1	1
25.4	Percentage place names maintained		54%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
25.5	Percentage EA demarcation maintained		50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Geographic Services and Geographic Frames (Programme 5)							
Geographic frame							
25.1.1	Number of points created	Quarterly	500 000	100 000	100 000	200 000	100 000
25.2.1	Number of points maintained	Quarterly	500 000	50 000	100 000	150 000	200 000
25.3.1	Number of addresses assigned	Annually	300 000	50 000	50 000	100 000	100 000
	Number of value-added products for dwelling frame implemented	Annually	1			Dwelling frame product (CD) by October 2012	
25.4.1	Percentage place names maintained	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
25.5.1	Percentage EA demarcation maintained	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 2.2.4 Integrated communications, marketing and stakeholders relations

Stats SA's stakeholders (respondents to questionnaires, suppliers of administrative data and users of statistical information) are crucial to the organisation being perceived as 'Your leading partner in quality statistics' (*a credible partner in the production of quality statistics*). Partnerships and effective communication are pivotal to obtaining quality data inputs in terms of completeness, accuracy and timeliness of responses, as well as high response rates. At the end of the statistical value chain, the outputs of surveys should be communicated in a manner that is well understood by different data users to the point where they are encouraged to use this information to inform decision-making. Over the medium term, Stats SA will position SANSS in the public domain to keep the public informed about progress in the establishment of a national statistical system.

**Stakeholder relations management:** A two-way communication channel is vital for providing information to stakeholders. Feedback from stakeholders is used to tailor statistical outputs to better meet user needs. Stats SA has implemented a Stakeholder Relations Management (SRM) system which facilitates a proactive approach to disseminating information to users by understanding data preferences and personalising outputs for individual users. Reception and switchboard form an important part of this two-way communication by ensuring effective and efficient channelling of calls to relevant parties.

**Marketing:** Creating awareness of the organisation, its products and services. The Marketing component of Stats SA is tasked with the responsibility of ensuring that the reputation of the organisation is of an excellent standard and that it is acceptable to both internal and external stakeholders. This will be achieved by using a series of marketing principles, amongst them brand positioning, marketing, and an integrated approach to marketing and communication.

Corporate marketing is viewed as a dynamic instrument that can cultivate positive perceptions. In the context of the organisation's strategic direction, it plays an important role in marketing and publicising the organisation. The role of marketing is a central driving force that integrates customer focus with brand appeal and product management.

**Publication services:** Provide access to statistical and corporate publications to internal and external users. The publications are in hard copy and electronic formats. The look and feel of the publications is easy on the eye and they are printed in a language that is easy to understand.

**Communications:** The fundamental outcome of the organisation's communication activities is to create a receptive environment for the products and services offered by Stats SA and to impact positively on societal opinions, attitudes and behaviours.

An improved statistical appreciation within the society and the increased pressure on statistics to report more accurately on the status of development and/or service delivery by the state, places more pressure on Stats SA to improve its communication on statistical matters and products to the society more generally. It is for these reasons that there will always be media and public scrutiny of the organisation. Stats SA's communication approach is fundamentally about getting the right message to the right stakeholders at the right time. This will be achieved through regular interaction with the multiplicity of people and groups that either impact on or are beneficiaries of the work of the organisation.

The objectives for these various communication interventions include:

- To increase the general public awareness of official statistics;
- To increase usage and participation in the work of the organisation;
- To address negative attitudes among respondents and stakeholders; and
- To increasingly assert and demonstrate the organisation's relevance to the South African society.



**Strategic objective:** To enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics

**Objective statement:** To support the production of official statistics by increasing awareness and the use of official statistics by maintaining and improving stakeholder relations across the country, managing internal and external communications and by improving publication services

**Baseline:** User satisfaction: 75%

**Justification:** This objective will contribute in marketing, communicating and disseminating official statistics to all relevant stakeholders through effective stakeholder management; editing, publishing and distribution services; internal communications, and public and media relations

**Links:** This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Integrated communications, marketing and stakeholders relations										
26.	Improve integrated communications, marketing and stakeholder relations management	Stats SA, a well-known brand				Drafted branding strategy	Launch Stats SA’s new brand through the Census 2011 publicity campaign	Roll out new brand to Stats SA’s offices countrywide	Maintain brand of Stats SA	Maintain brand of Stats SA
	Improve accessibility to official statistics	Official statistics accessible by all stakeholders	A total number of 5 037 199 visits on StatsOnline	A total number of 5 749 186 visits on StatsOnline	A total number of 6 006 662 visits on StatsOnline	Increased use and accessibility of statistical information • Revamp StatsOnline to reflect new brand	Demystify statistics by educating users on the use of statistics in evidence-based decisions	Disseminate census products and tools and train users	Provide support to users in the use of statistics in evidence-based decisions	
27.			A total number of 583 653 publications were downloaded	A total number of 627 248 publications were downloaded	A total number of 356 094 publications were downloaded	200 000 downloads per annum	200 000 downloads per annum	200 000 downloads per annum	200 000 downloads per annum	
28.	Provide effective communication within and outside Stats SA	Official statistics trusted by all stakeholders				Developed concept plan to communication new strategic direction to all staff	Position Stats SA and the SANSS in the public domain: • Develop a communication and marketing campaign	Roll out communication and marketing campaign	Improve posture of Stats SA in the public domain	Maintain posture in the public domain

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Stakeholders relations and marketing (Programme 6)								
Stakeholder management and marketing								
26.1	Number of integrated strategies and plans approved and implemented				3	2	2	2
26.2	Number of visitor sessions to StatsOnline	5 037 199	5 749 186	6 006 662	2 750 000	3 000 000	3 200 000	3 300 000
26.3	Number of publications downloaded from StatsOnline	583 653	627 248	356 094	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
26.4	Percentage enquiries handled within 15 minutes		86%	77%	85%	90%	90%	90%
26.5	Percentage enquiries handled within 24 hours		86%	85%	85%	90%	90%	90%
26.6	Percentage enquiries handled within 5 days		80%	75%	75%	75%	80%	80%
26.7	Number of stakeholder satisfaction reports	1		1	1	1	1	1
Subprogramme: Publication Services (Programme 5)								
Compilation, editing, design, printing and electronic product development								
27.1	Number of publications published	250	250	225	225	225	225	225
27.2	Number of publications distributed	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000	450 000
27.3	Number of publications compiled, edited and designed				170	170	170	170

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

					Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		Audited/actual performance						
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Corporate Communications (Programme 6)								
Internal and external communications, public and media relations								
28.1	Number of newsletters and articles distributed	13	52	300	300	300	300	300
28.2	Number of communication, publicity and advocacy strategy and plans approved and implemented		3			1	1	1
28.3	Number of general staff meetings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28.4	Number of press conferences	8	8	8	8	12	12	12
28.5	Number of products developed					4	6	6

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Stakeholders relations and marketing (Programme 6)							
Stakeholder management							
26.1.1	Number of integrated strategies and plans approved and implemented	Annually	2	Integrated strategy and plan approved by June 2012			Integrated strategy piloted at both provincial and district levels by March 2013
26.2.1	Number of visitor sessions to StatsOnline	Quarterly	3 000 000	750 000	750 000	750 000	750 000
26.3.1	Number of publications downloaded from StatsOnline	Quarterly	200 000	50 000	50 000	50 000	50 000
26.4.1	Percentage enquiries handled within 15 minutes	Quarterly	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
26.5.1	Percentage enquiries handled within 24 hours	Quarterly	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
26.6.1	Percentage enquiries handled within 5 days	Quarterly	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
26.7.1	Number of stakeholder satisfaction reports	Annually	1	Stakeholder satisfaction report compiled by July 2012			User satisfaction survey conducted by March 2013
Subprogramme: Publication Services (Programme 5)							
Compilation, editing, design, printing and electronic product development							
27.1.1	Number of publications published	Quarterly	225	56	56	56	57
27.2.1	Number of publications distributed	Quarterly	225	56	56	56	57
27.3.1	Number of publications compiled, edited and designed	Annually	154				Design services provided
27.3.2		Annually	1			Annual SA Statistics by November 2013	
27.3.3		Annually	1			Stats in Brief by October 2013	
27.3.4		Quarterly	4	Quarterly bulletin of statistics	Quarterly bulletin of statistics	Quarterly bulletin of statistics	Quarterly bulletin of statistics
27.3.5		Quarterly	10	2 Mbalo Brief	3 Mbalo Brief	3 Mbalo Brief	2 Mbalo Brief

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Corporate Communications (Programme 6)							
Internal and external communications, public and media relations							
28.1.1	Number of newsletters and articles compiled and distributed	Quarterly	240	60 Stats Today	60 Stats Today	60 Stats Today	60 Stats Today
28.1.2			48	12 weekly Pulse	12 weekly Pulse	12 weekly Pulse	12 weekly Pulse
28.1.3			12	3 monthly external newsletters	3 monthly external newsletters	3 monthly external newsletters	3 monthly external newsletters
28.2.1	Number of communication, publicity and advocacy strategy and plans approved and implemented	Annually	1				Communication, publicity and advocacy strategy developed by March 2013
28.3.1	Number of general staff meetings	Biannually	2	General staff meeting by June 2012			
28.3.2						General staff meeting by December 2013	
28.4.1	Number of press conferences	Quarterly	12	GDP, CPI and QLFS press conferences	GDP, CPI and QLFS press conferences	GDP, CPI and QLFS press conferences	GDP, CPI and QLFS press conferences
28.5.1	Number of products developed	Annually	4	Corporate product by June 2012	Informative product by September 2012	Educational product by December 2012	Online product by March 2013

2.2.5 Policy research and analysis

In line with the Strategic Plan, Stats SA established a policy research and analysis unit during 2010/11. The purpose of the unit is to enhance public confidence and trust in statistics by providing an integrative technical support and advisory services for policy planners and development practitioners. This is evident by the information needs of the public, private and civil society sectors. This unit will also be required to participate in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes through partnerships with local, national, and international scientific groups.

The policy research and analysis unit is to provide well-researched, evidence-based inputs into policy processes on broad cross-cutting issues that have long-term implications for development.

This will be achieved through:

- Integrative economic research and analysis
- Integrative social and community development research
- Integrative spatial research and analysis

Strategic objective:	To enhance public confidence and trust in statistics
Objective statement:	To inform users on economic and socio-economic trends, and spatial dynamics in South Africa
Baseline:	Number of research reports: 12
Justification:	This objective will contribute in providing an integrative technical support and advisory service for policy planners and development practitioners through integrative economic, social and community development and spatial research and analysis
Links:	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Integrative research and analysis										
29.	Inform users on economic, socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics in South Africa	Integrative economic, socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics reports				Established an integrative research and analysis unit	Develop repository for integrated development-themed knowledge products	Develop integrated development-themed knowledge products	Participate in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes through partnerships with local, national and international scientific groups	Knowledge research and innovation on key development themes through partnerships with key stakeholders

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Integrative research and analysis									
	Inform users on economic, socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics in South Africa	Integrative economic, socio-economic trends and spatial dynamics reports				An integrative research and analysis agenda was not defined	Integrate and transform primary data outputs to generate integrative information on cross-cutting issues	Provide a range of technical support and advisory services within and outside government	Review operational model for integrative research and analysis
						Produce research reports and related visual products			

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance		Medium-term targets	
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No.	Performance indicator							
Subprogramme: Policy Research and Analysis (Programme 1)								
Economic, social and integrative spatial research and analysis								
29.1	Number of research reports				12	10	10	10

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Policy Research and Analysis (Programme 1)							
Economic, social and integrative spatial research and analysis							
29.1.1	Number of research papers	Annually	10				10 research papers by March 2013





## 2.3 Improving productivity and service delivery

The recent financial and economic crises that affected all countries, including South Africa, have resulted in government having to prune budgets and putting stringent governance and financial controls in place. The underlying theme for the next five years will be marked by ‘doing more with the same’. In order to address these internal challenges, but keep up the pace of delivering high-quality statistical information, the organisation adopted a number of strategies to ensure it becomes more effective and efficient in conducting its business.

Improving productivity and service delivery will be implemented through an integrated approach to survey operations, effective management support and systems, and a corporate service that serves the needs of the department.

### 2.3.1 Improving survey operations

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Improve productivity and service delivery
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations by coordinating and integrating household survey operations
<b>Baseline:</b>	Number of questionnaires processed: 224 000
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the quality of statistics through coordination and integration of data collection and processing activities
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

#### *Initiatives and developments to improve integration of survey operations*

**Integrated fieldwork approach:** Stats SA is rolling out an integrated fieldwork strategy that will ensure effective and efficient fieldwork operations. An integrated approach will deliver better value for money through:

- Sharing of resources across projects;
- Decentralising survey operations to provincial and district offices;
- Streamlining and optimising logistical, publicity and administrative processes; and
- Improving the management and coordination of fieldwork operations at provincial and district level.

**Corporate data processing facility:** In order to ensure improved productivity and service delivery to the core areas, the processing facility will focus on the following in the medium term:

- Developing a common data processing platform;
- Standardising and integrating data processing instruments, systems and methodologies; and
- Introducing integrated quality assurance systems and re-engineering processes.

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Integrated fieldwork									
30.	Coordinate and integrate collection activities across household surveys	Completed QLFS, GHS, DTS, IES, LCS, VOCS questionnaires			Conceptualised a framework and strategy for a national footprint for survey operations in the field	Strengthen internal capacity to manage a national survey operations programme	Establish a national footprint capability to serve the SANSS	Stabilise processes and systems of a national surveys programme	National surveys programme established
					Completed 113 985 questionnaires	Complete 256 000 questionnaires			
					Rolled out an integrated fieldwork strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Established an annual household survey programme</li></ul>	Roll out an integrated fieldwork strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish a periodic household survey programme</li></ul>	Roll out an integrated fieldwork strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Establish Economic survey programme</li></ul>	Stabilise integrated fieldwork force	Integrated fieldwork force as part of national footprint
Data processing									
31	Coordinate and integrate processing activities across household surveys and administrative data	Processed and edited data-sets: QLFS, GHS, DTS, IES, LCS, VOCS and COD			Developed a common data processing platform	Standardise data processing instruments, systems and methodologies	Integrate data processing instruments, systems and methodologies	Introduce integrated quality assurance systems and re-engineer processes	Integrated and standardised corporate data processing
					Processed and edited datasets for household based surveys and administrative data	Processed and edited datasets for household based surveys and administrative data	Processed and edited datasets for household based surveys and administrative data	Processed and edited datasets for household based surveys and administrative data	Processed and edited datasets for household based surveys and administrative data

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Household Survey Operations (Programme 7)								
Integrated fieldwork								
30.1	Number of completed questionnaires for QLFS, with a response rate of 85%			131 775	128 000	128 000	128 000	128 000
30.2	Number of completed questionnaires for GHS, with a response rate of 85%			33 367	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
30.3	Number of completed questionnaires for DTS, with a response rate of 85%			32 079	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
30.4	Number of completed questionnaires for VOCS, with a response rate of 85%				32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
30.5	Number of PSUs maintained and updated on the master sample			7 921	3 080	3 080	3 080	3 080
30.6	Number of completed questionnaires for LCS with a response rate of 85%	960				500		
Subprogramme: Corporate Data Processing (Programme 7)								
Data processing								
31.1	Number of questionnaires processed and edited for QLFS, the first week after the quarter			128 000	128 000	128 000	128 000	128 000
31.2	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for GHS			32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Corporate Data Processing (Programme 7)								
Data processing								
31.3	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for DTS			32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
31.4	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for VOCS			32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
31.5	Number of PSUs processed and edited for the master sample			3 080	3 080	3 080	3 080	3 080
31.6	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for LCS	960				500		
Mortality and causes of death								
31.6	Percentage death notification forms processed and edited for mortality and causes of death			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Household Survey Operations (Programme 7)							
Integrated fieldwork							
30.1.1	Number of completed questionnaires for QLFS, with a response rate of 85%	Quarterly	4	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
30.2.1	Number of completed questionnaires for GHS, with a response rate of 85%	Annually	1	Approximately 32 000 by June 2012			
30.3.1	Number of completed questionnaires for DTS, with a response rate of 85%	Annually	1		Approximately 32 000 by September 2012		
30.4.1	Number of completed questionnaires for VOCS, with a response rate of 85%	Annually	1				Approximately 32 000 by March 2013
30.5.1	Number of PSUs maintained and updated on the master sample	Quarterly	3 080	770	770	770	770
30.6.1	Number of completed questionnaires for LCS pilot	Periodically	500		500 by July 2012		
Subprogramme: Corporate Data Processing (Programme 7)							
Data processing							
31.1.1	Number of questionnaires processed and edited for QLFS, the first week after the quarter	Quarterly	128 000	32 000	32 000	32 000	32 000
31.2.1	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for GHS	Annually	32 000			Approximately 32 000 by December 2012	
31.3.1	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for DTS	Annually	32 000			Approximately 32 000 by October 2012	
31.4.1	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for VOCS	Annually	32 000		Approximately 32 000 by August 2012		
31.5.1	Number of PSUs processed and edited for the master sample	Quarterly	3 080	770	770	770	770
31.6.1	Number and timeliness of questionnaires processed and edited for LCS pilot	Periodically	500		500 by August 2012		
Mortality and causes of death							
31.6.1	Percentage death notification forms processed and edited for mortality and causes of death	Annually	100%	25%	25%	25%	25%

2.3.2 Management support

**Strategy and planning:** A new strategic direction for statistical production in the country was adopted by Stats SA during 2010 for the next five years. The organisation has embarked on a process to translate the ‘Vision into Action’. The implementation plan focuses on engaging people to ensure a common understanding of the vision, alignment of actions to the new direction and priorities as defined in the Strategic Plan. A policy framework and national strategy for statistical production in the country will be compiled in collaboration with key stakeholders.

**Integrated planning, reporting and monitoring:** The organisation has implemented an integrated planning, reporting and monitoring process. An integrated reporting system is in the process of being developed and will be rolled out over the medium term. The system will ensure the timely and efficient reporting of organisational performance on a monthly and quarterly basis.

**Project and operational management approach:** Project and operational management will assist the organisation in achieving effectiveness, efficiency and quality. This approach implies focusing on identifying stakeholder needs; setting goals and objectives; planning inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes; and tracking and monitoring implementation of plans to identify deviations from plans timeously and take the necessary corrective measures.

**Internal Audit:** Internal Audit will assist 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 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

An integrated audit approach placing emphasis on the identification of risks, the prioritising thereof and the testing of controls over key risk areas will be followed. Our findings and recommended areas for improvement will be included in all internal audit reports submitted to management and the Audit Committee.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	To improve productivity and service delivery
<b>Objective statement:</b>	To improve efficiency and effectiveness of good governance through integrated planning, reporting, monitoring and auditing
<b>Baseline:</b>	Strategic and operational plans Monthly, quarterly and annual reports
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to good governance and accountability by driving the strategic direction and monitoring organisational performance, building project management capability, developing and implementing a knowledge management system, facilitating operational planning and reporting, providing integrated management information and conducting internal audits
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to an efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and accountability									
32.	Drive the strategic direction and monitor organisational performance	5-year strategic plan, annual work programmes, divisional plans, quarterly performance and annual reports	Tabled in Parliament work programme	Tabled in Parliament work programme	Tabled in Parliament work programme and 5-year strategic plan	Improve management of organisational performance	Improve management of organisational performance	Improve management of organisational performance	Goals and milestones as set out in strategic plan and work programme achieved
			Tabled in Parliament annual report and submitted quarterly reports to the Minister, Treasury, the Statistics Council and the Audit Committee	Tabled in Parliament annual report and submitted quarterly reports to the Minister, Treasury, the Statistics Council and the Audit Committee	Tabled in Parliament annual report and submitted quarterly reports to the Minister, Treasury, the Statistics Council and the Audit Committee	Provide quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of new strategic direction	Provide quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of new strategic direction according to the balanced scorecard	Provide quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of new strategic direction	Provide quarterly and annual progress reports on implementation of new strategic direction
33.	Provide integrated management information to inform decision-making	Integrated management information	Compiled monthly status reports against integrated publications calendar of Stats SA, integrated operational schedule for large sample surveys, performance reports for key projects, integrated milestones reports, dashboard reports and real time management reports	Compiled monthly status reports against integrated publications calendar of Stats SA, integrated operational schedule for large sample surveys, performance reports for key projects, integrated milestones reports, dashboard reports and real time management reports	Compiled monthly status reports against integrated publications calendar of Stats SA, integrated operational schedule for large sample surveys, performance reports for key projects, integrated milestones reports, dashboard reports and real time management reports	Compile and provide monthly integrated programme and project management information	Provide monthly integrated programme and project management information	Enhance monthly integrated programme and project management information	Enhance monthly integrated programme and project management information

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and accountability									
	Build project and programme management capabilities and facilitate integrated operational planning and reporting	Staff trained	Trained 25 staff members in project management; Provided project management support to 12 projects; supported 6 clusters in operational planning, monitoring and reporting	Trained 20 staff members in project management; Provided project management support to 8 projects; supported 6 clusters in operational planning, monitoring and reporting	Trained 37 staff members in project management; empowered 10 projects in project management planning and reporting; supported 7 clusters in operational planning, monitoring and reporting	Build capacity and provide project management support to priority projects especially Census 2011	Build capacity and provide project management support to priority projects especially the new building project; facilitate operational planning and reporting	Build capacity and provide project management support to priority projects; facilitate operational planning and reporting	Build capacity and provide project management support to priority projects; facilitate operational planning and reporting
34.	Provide internal audit services to Stats SA	Report on audits conducted	Conducted the following audits: population and social statistics, financial management, DMT, governance relating to core business and ad hoc ones for the 57 <sup>th</sup> Session of the International Statistical Institute (ISI 2009)	Conducted the following audits: population and social statistics, provincial and district offices, economics statistics, corporate procedures financial management, DMT and governance relating to core business	Conducted the following audits: population and social statistics, provincial and district offices, financial management, DMT and governance relating to core business	Conduct internal audits in line with the risk management register	Conduct internal audits in line with the risk management register	Conduct internal audits in line with the risk management register	Conduct internal audits in line with the risk management register
35.	Develop and implement a knowledge management system	Functional knowledge management system				Define framework, policy and strategy for knowledge management	Roll out phase 1: Develop system and processes, train staff in knowledge management approach	Roll out phase 1: Implement knowledge management approach	Functional knowledge management system

Target 33: The target relating to project management support to the new building project is dependant on the progress made in the new building. The targets over the medium term should also include: facilitate operational planning, monitoring and reporting across seven clusters.

Target 35: Stats SA has developed different components of a knowledge management system. Over the medium term, the department intends to develop and implement an integrated knowledge management system.



Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

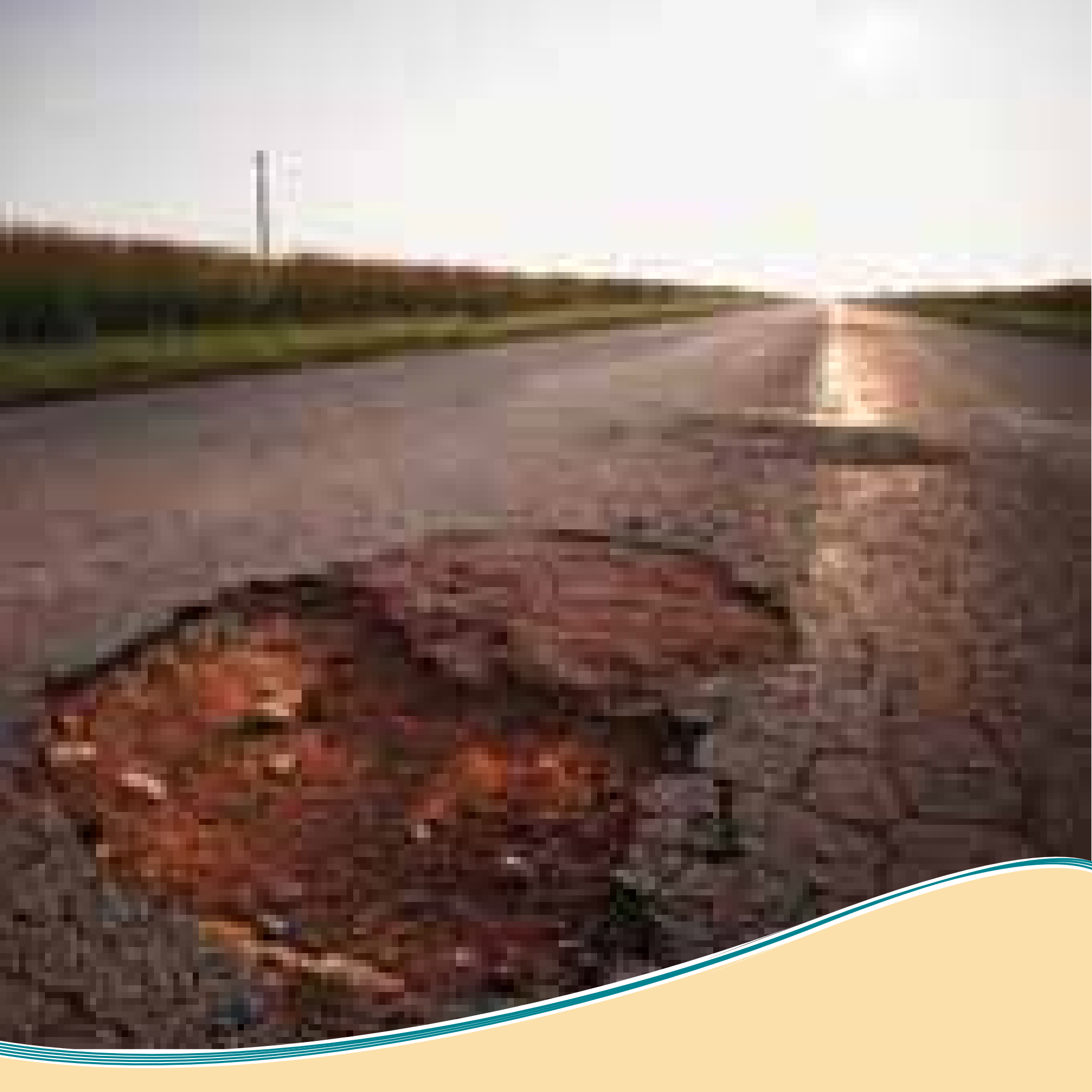
		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)								
Strategic planning and reporting								
32.1	Number and timeliness of planning documents tabled in Parliament	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
32.2	Number and timeliness of quarterly and annual reports compiled	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
32.3	Number of strategy documents compiled					1	1	1
Subprogramme: Programme Office (Programme 1)								
Programme and project management								
33.1	Number of staff members trained in project management	25	33	37	20	20	20	20
33.2	Number of projects empowered in accordance with Stats SA's project management framework	12	8	10	1	1	1	1
33.3	Number of clusters empowered in operational planning and reporting	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
33.4	Number of monthly integrated management information reports to Exco	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Subprogramme: Internal Audit (Programme 1)								
Internal audit								
34.1	Number and timeliness of internal audits conducted	27	36	32	51	20	30	30
Subprogramme: Office of the Statistician-General (Programme 1)								
Knowledge management								
35.1	Number of planning and implementation documents on a knowledge management system				1	1	1	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)							
Strategic planning and reporting							
32.1.1	Number and timeliness of planning documents tabled in Parliament	Annually	1				Work Programme (2013/14) tabled in Parliament by March 2013
32.2.1	Number and timeliness of annual report tabled in Parliament	Annually	1		Annual report tabled in Parliament by September 2012		
32.2.2	Number and timeliness of quarterly reports	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
32.3.1	Number of strategy documents compiled	Annually	1				Geography strategy compiled by June 2012
Subprogramme: Programme Office (Programme 1)							
Programme and project management							
33.1.1	Number of staff members trained in project management	Annually	20				20 staff members trained in project management by March 2013
33.2.1	Number of projects empowered in accordance with Stats SA’s project management framework	Annually	1				Stats SA priority project supported by March 2013
33.3.1	Number of clusters empowered in operational planning and reporting	Quarterly	7	7	7	7	7
33.4.1	Number of monthly integrated management information reports to Exco	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Internal Audit Service (Programme 1)							
Internal audit							
34.1.1	Number of internal audits conducted and approved by the Audit Committee	Annually	20				4 Population and Social Statistics audits by March 2013
34.1.2							6 provincial and district offices audits by March 2013
34.1.3							Financial Management, SCM and FMLS by March 2013
34.1.4							5 Financial Management, SCM and FMLS audits by March 2013
34.1.5							2 Human Resource Management and Human Capacity Development audits by March 2013
34.1.6							2 Data Management and Technology audits by March 2013
Subprogramme: Office of the Statistician-General (Programme 1)							
Knowledge management							
35.1.1	Number of planning and implementation documents on a knowledge management system	Annually	1				Concept note on knowledge management by March 2013



2.3.3 Governance and administration

Corporate Services, as a strategic partner, contributes to the implementation of the new strategic direction adopted in 2010 by delivering the right services, at the right time and the right place. This will be achieved by promoting good governance, improving the turnaround time of service delivery, in line with the respective capacity of offices, and enhancing the financial and human resource management processes and systems.

Strategic objective:	Improve productivity and service delivery
Objective statement:	Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of corporate support services by promoting good governance practices
Baseline:	Unqualified audit opinion
Justification:	This objective will contribute to good governance and accountability by coordinating internal policy reviews and development, facilitating organisational risk management, promoting fraud prevention, providing legal support, human resource services, reliable and cost-effective fleet and travel services and providing efficient financial, procurement, asset management and provincial financial support services
Links:	This objective will contribute to an efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and administration									
Human resource management									
36.	Enhance human resource management practices	Timely and effective human resource management services	Appointed 39 permanent and 1 518 contract staff for surveys and projects (Geography, LCS, QLFS, Census of Agriculture and Causes of Death)	Appointed 2 424 contract staff for surveys and projects (Geography, Census pilot, Census@School, DTS and GHS)	Appointed 750 contract staff for surveys and projects (IES)	Balance staff deployment between Census 2011 and survey operations	Optimise census and survey operations to realise efficiency gains	Deploy national footprint	Employer of choice

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and administration									
Human resource management									
	Enhance human resource management practices	Timely and effective human resource management services				Deployed professional staff internally to strengthen capacity	Deploy public services staff (e.g. teachers) to survey operations in line with Public Service Act, as part of the build-up towards the national footprint	Deploy professional staff internally to strengthen capacity	Deploy professional staff to SANSS to build statistical capacity
						Enhanced turnaround time for employment practices	Drive a change management programme to implement the new strategic direction	Drive a change management programme in preparation for relocation of Stats SA's Head Office	Maintain a motivated workforce
									Motivated workforce
Security, logistical and transport services									
37.	Provide a reliable and cost-effective fleet and travel service	Timely and efficient logistical, travel and fleet services	Approved a travel strategy, which was supposed to be implemented in the next financial year. Fleet management solution suspended due to unavailability of funds, but staff awareness workshops on fleet management policies and procedures were conducted	Established a departmental Transport Committee and commenced with the subsidised scheme	Provided cost-effective logistical, fleet and travel services <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Piloted travel solution</li><li>Approved 52 vehicle subsidies</li></ul>	Implement subsidised vehicle system as part of the integrated fieldwork strategy	Close down census operations in district and satellite offices	Increase efficiency gains of a cost-effective fleet and ravel service	Optimal logistical, fleet and travel services meeting user needs timeously

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and administration									
Security, logistical and transport services									
	Provide a reliable and cost-effective fleet and travel service	Timely and efficient logistical, travel and fleet services				Improve turnaround time of fleet and logistical services			
					Finalised procurement of warehouse for Census 2011. Lease agreements for 32 offices were also finalised	Fleet, security and logistical support to Census 2011			
Financial management and administration									
38.	Provide effective financial management in line with relevant legislation	Unqualified audit		Approved demand management strategy and plan. Implementation was done in the next financial year	Consolidated an integrated demand management plan	Improve financial processes, systems and controls in preparation for Census 2011	Optimise on efficiency gains to ‘do more with less’	Review financial systems to ensure effective and efficient service delivery	Unqualified audit based on sound financial management and administrative systems
					Reprioritised budget in line with new strategic direction	Improve turnaround times of procurement services	Monitor the impact of improved service delivery		
			Submitted MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly EWS reports and the Annual Financial Statements as scheduled	Submitted MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly EWS reports and the Annual Financial Statements as scheduled	Submitted MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly EWS reports and the Annual Financial Statements as scheduled	Submit MTEF, ENE, adjusted data base, monthly IYM reports and the Annual Financial Statements	Submit MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly IYM reports and the Annual Financial Statements	Submit MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly IYM reports and the Annual Financial Statements	Submit MTEF, ENE, AENE, monthly IYM reports and the Annual Financial Statements

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Governance and administration									
Corporate governance									
39.	Facilitate organisational risk management in line with PFMA requirements and best practice	Unqualified audit	Compiled annual consolidated organisational risk register.  Presented quarterly reports to the Risk Management Steering Committee and Audit Committee	Top organisational risks were not compiled as scheduled.  Presented quarterly reports to the Risk Management Steering Committee and Audit Committee.  Reviewed risk management framework, strategy/plan and policy	Rolled out risk management system (CURA).  Identified top organisational risks  Presented quarterly reports to the Risk Management Steering Committee and Audit Committee	Provide integrated risk management information and risk profile	Improve corporate governance processes and systems	Optimal governance processes and systems	Unqualified audit based on good governance
					Developed mitigating strategies and action plans to address strategic risks	Ensure mitigating strategies are addressing strategic risks	Monitor strategic risks		



*The organisation will focus on the following key priorities over the medium term to improve productivity and service delivery:*

**Governance and compliance:**

- Improve corporate governance, which includes the provision of a reliable reporting mechanism and the roll-out of the amended risk management framework;
- Enhance fraud awareness;
- Conduct critical task analysis;
- Conduct strategic risk assessments; and
- Ensure mitigating strategies to address strategic risks.

**Financial management and administration:**

- Improve the integrated demand management plan to enable strategic sourcing of commodities, which will improve on efficiencies and cost-effectiveness;
- Improve turnaround time of procurement services;
- Improve cash flow management; and
- Provide reliable and quality accounting information (document management).

**Human resource management:**

- Institutionalise performance management to become an integral part of people development and impact on career development and human resource retention;
- Review the job grading processes and streamline the approach to job grading;
- Conduct a skills audit to establish the skills which are required in the organisation;
- Implement a staff retention strategy to ensure the retention of scarce skills; and
- Implement a succession planning programme.

**Facilities management, logistics and security:**

- Develop and pilot a travel service through an in-house agency to enable reliable and cost-effective travel services;
- Improve turnaround time of fleet and logistical services; and
- Improve working environment.

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)								
Recruitment and retention; Support to surveys and projects; Human resource planning								
36.1	Percentage contract staff recruited and appointed within project timelines	7 058	2 887	3 850	150 000	100%	100%	100%
36.2	Percentage permanent staff appointed within 10 weeks of advertisement					60%	75%	90%
36.3	Vacancy rate	18%	18%	14%	14%	12%	11%	10%
36.4	Number and timeliness of human resource management reports, policies and documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HRM Strategic Plan</li><li>• Annual report</li><li>• EE report</li><li>• Succession plan</li></ul>	8	8	6	4	4	4	4
Organisational development and change management								
36.5	Percentage performance contracts signed	63%	85%	86%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.6	Percentage performance evaluations signed	78%	90%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.7	Percentage change management (CM) intervention requests supported			CM Framework submitted for approval	100%	100%	100%	100%
Labour relations and employee wellness								
36.8	Percentage grievance cases addressed within 30 days	52,6%	48,3%	54,3%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.9	Percentage disciplinary cases addressed within 60 days	51,7%	51,3%	48,2%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.10	Number of employee wellness programmes coordinated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scholars' programme x2</li><li>• Retirement programme</li><li>• Women's Day</li><li>• Disability Indaba</li><li>• World HIV/AIDS Day</li></ul>	9	5	5	6	6	6	6

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)								
Benefit administration								
36.11	Percentage leave records processed within 30 days				100%	100%	100%	100%
Subprogramme: Facilities Management, Logistics and Security (Programme 1)								
Logistics management, security and facilities								
37.1	Number of monthly reports on monitoring and evaluation of fleet management services (specifically for leased vehicles for projects/surveys)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
37.2	Percentage travel and accommodation services provided within 3 days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
37.3	Number and timeliness of monthly reports on reconciliation and monitoring of travel and accommodation expenditure against the BAS system	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
37.4	Percentage pre-screening submitted to State Security Agency, results received within 7 days					80%	80%	80%
37.5	Percentage employees screened					50%	70%	100%
37.6	Percentage internal investigation received and finalised					70%	90%	100%
37.7	Percentage third party claims received and finalised					80%	85%	90%
37.8	Number of security and compliance appraisals and/or audits conducted in Stats SA buildings			5	5	5	5	5

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (continued)**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
No.	Performance indicator							
Subprogramme: Financial administration (Programme 1)								
Financial management, financial accounting, financial advisory, supply chain management and asset management								
38.1	Number and timeliness of financial management reports, documents and statements	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
38.2	Number and timeliness of financial accounting reports, documents and statements	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
38.3	Percentage payments done within 30 days	58%	75%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%
38.4	Percentage payroll certificates signed within 10 days				100%	100%	100%	100%
38.5	Number of reports on provincial visits compiled	23	29	61	60	36	36	36
38.6	Number of compliance reports compiled (internal control)					4	4	4
38.7	Number and timeliness of quarterly reports on management of cash flows in the provinces					4	4	4
38.8	Number and timeliness of integrated demand management and asset acquisition plans compiled				1	1	1	1
38.9	Percentage goods and services procured from black owned institutions (promotion of BEE)	46%	77%	43%	70%	75%	80%	90%
38.10	Percentage contracts signed within 30 days of submission	100%	63%	78%	71%	80%	90%	100%
38.11	Percentage bids awarded within 8 weeks of advertisement	9%	11%	63%	22%	80%	100%	100%
38.12	Number and timeliness of reports on reconciliation, verification and disposal of assets	1	2	6	8	9	9	9

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

					Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		Audited/actual performance						
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Corporate Governance (Programme 1)								
Risk management, policies and legal services								
39.1	Number of policies reviewed and approved				3	4	4	4
39.2	Number and timeliness of organisational risk management and fraud prevention plans and reports	6	5	5	10	10	10	10
39.3	Percentage (number) legal cases reported and handled		147	229		100%	100%	100%

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)							
Recruitment and retention; Support to surveys and projects; Human resource planning; Change management							
36.1.1	Percentage contract staff recruited and appointed within project timelines	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.2.1	Percentage permanent staff appointed within 10 weeks of advertisement	Quarterly	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
36.3.1	Percentage vacancy rate (permanent)	Quarterly	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
36.4.1	Number and timeliness of human resource management reports, policies and documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HRM Strategic Plan</li><li>• Annual report</li><li>• EE report</li><li>• Succession plan</li></ul>	Annually	4	HRM annual report by May 2012	HRM Strategic Plan by August 2012		
					EE report by September 2012	Succession plan approved by November 2012	
Organisational Development and change management							
36.5.1	Percentage performance contracts signed	Annually	100%	100% performance contracts signed by June 2012			
36.6.1	Percentage performance evaluations signed	Annually	100%	100% performance evaluations signed by June 2012			
36.7.1	Percentage change management intervention requests supported	Annually	100%				100% change management interventions conducted by March 2013

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)							
Labour relations and employee wellness							
36.8.1	Percentage grievance cases addressed within 30 days	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.9.1	Percentage disciplinary cases addressed within 60 days	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
36.10.1	Number of employee wellness programmes coordinated	Quarterly	6	Scholars’ programme by June 2012	Retirement programme by July 2012	Disability Indaba in November 2012	Scholars’ programme by February 2013
					Women’s Day by August 2012	World HIV/ AIDS Day in December 2012	
Benefit administration							
36.11.1	Percentage leave records processed within 10 days	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Subprogramme: Facilities Management , Logistics and Security (Programme 1)							
Logistics management							
37.1.1	Number of monthly reports on monitoring and evaluation of fleet management services (specifically for leased vehicles for projects/surveys)	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
37.2.1	Percentage travel and accommodation services provided within 3 days	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
37.3.1	Number and timeliness of monthly reports on reconciliation and monitoring of travel and accommodation expenditure against the BAS system	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
Security							
37.4.1	Percentage pre-screening submitted to State Security Agency, results received within 7 days	Quarterly	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
37.5.1	Percentage employees screened	Quarterly	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
37.6.1	Percentage Internal investigation files received and finalised	Quarterly	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Facilities Management , Logistics and Security (Programme 1)							
Security							
37.7.1	Percentage third party claims received and finalised	Quarterly	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
37.8.1	Number of security and compliance appraisals and/or audits conducted in Stats SA buildings	Annually	1		Security and compliance appraisal conducted in all Stats SA buildings by July 2012		
37.8.2		Quarterly	4	Report on OHSA audit conducted	Report on OHSA audit conducted	Report on OHSA audit conducted	Report on OHSA audit conducted
Subprogramme: Financial Management and Supply Chain Management (Programme 1)							
Financial management							
38.1.1	Number and timeliness of financial management reports, documents and statements	Annually	1		MTEF reflecting the strategy and funding requirements of the department submitted by August 2012		
38.1.2		Annually	1			Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure submitted by October 2012	
38.1.3		Annually	1			Estimates of National Expenditure submitted by December 2012	
38.1.4		Monthly	12	Monthly In-Year-Monitoring reports by 15 <sup>th</sup> of the preceding month	Monthly In-Year-Monitoring reports by 15 <sup>th</sup> of the preceding month	Monthly In-Year-Monitoring reports by 15 <sup>th</sup> of the preceding month	Monthly In-Year-Monitoring reports by 15 <sup>th</sup> of the preceding month



**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Financial Management and Supply Chain Management (Programme 1)							
Financial accounting							
38.2.1	Number and timeliness of financial accounting reports, documents and statements	Quarterly	3		Quarterly reports on financial statements to National Treasury within 30 days after the end of each quarter	Quarterly reports on financial statements to National Treasury within 30 days after the end of each quarter	Quarterly reports on financial statements to National Treasury within 30 days after the end of each quarter
38.2.2		Annual	1	Submission of annual financial statements to Auditor-General and National Treasury by May 2012			
38.2.3		Biannually	2	Submission of biannual tax reconciliation to SARS by May 2012		Submission of biannual tax reconciliation to SARS by October 2012	
38.3.1	Percentage payments within 30 days	Monthly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
38.4.1	Percentage payroll certificates signed within 10 days	Monthly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Financial Advisory Support							
38.5.1	Number of reports on provincial visits compiled	Quarterly	36	9	9	9	9
38.6.1	Number of compliance reports compiled (internal controls)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
38.7.1	Number and timeliness of quarterly reports on management of cash flows in the provinces	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Supply Chain Management							
38.8.1	Number and timeliness of integrated demand management and asset acquisition plans compiled	Annually	1	Integrated demand management and asset acquisition plan compiled by April 2012			

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Financial Management and Supply Chain Management (Programme 1)							
Supply Chain Management							
38.9.1	Percentage goods and services procured from black owned institutions (promotion of BEE)	Quarterly	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%
38.10.1	Percentage contracts signed within 30 days of submission	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
38.11.1	Percentage bids awarded within 8 weeks of advertisement	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Asset Management							
38.12.1	Number and timeliness of quarterly reports on reconciliation of assets (LOGIS, BAS, BAUD)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
38.12.2	Number and timeliness of reports on asset verification conducted	Biannually	2		Report on biannual asset verification conducted by September 2012		Report on biannual asset verification conducted by March 2013
38.12.3	Number and timeliness of reports on asset disposal conducted	Biannually	2			Report on biannual asset disposal conducted by October 2012	Report on biannual asset disposal conducted by March 2013
38.12.4	Number and timeliness of reports on acquisition plans for the department	Annually	1				Asset acquisition plans reviewed by March 2013
Subprogramme: Corporate Governance (Programme 1)							
Policy coordination							
39.1.1	Number of policies reviewed and approved	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Corporate Governance (Programme 1)							
Risk management							
39.2.1	Timeliness of top organisational risks compiled	Annually	1			Top 10 organisational risks for 2013/14 by November 2012	
39.2.2	Timeliness of organisational risk register compiled	Annually	1			Organisational risk register for 2013/14 by November 2012	
39.2.3	Number and timeliness of quarterly risk management reports presented to Exco and Audit Committee	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
39.2.4	Number of quarterly reports on incidence of fraud to Exco and OPSC	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Legal support							
39.3.1	Number of reports on monitoring and implementation of the Act	Annually	1	Report on the implementation of the Act by June 2012			
39.3.2	Percentage legal cases reported and handled	Quarterly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



2.4 Leading the development and coordination of statistical production within the South African National Statistics System (SANSS)

South Africa has a system of national statistics with an array of role players. Key policy issues are wider than the remit of any single government department and must be tackled on a government-wide basis. These cross-cutting issues clearly indicate a need for a set of national statistics within a coordination framework where statistical units, data items, classifications and standards are harmonised across government.

The legal mandate for statistical coordination by the Statistician-General (and thus Stats SA) is derived from the Statistics Act, (Act No. 6 of 1999). A national strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS) is necessary in order to fully implement the Act, which is a prerequisite if the demand for statistics in the country is to be met. The NSDS will be compiled in collaboration with partners in the SANSS.

In terms of the Act, coordination of production involves:

- Aligning the production of statistics by other organs of state to user needs to ensure relevance, and to avoid duplication;
- Setting standards to ensure quality statistics are produced;
- Integrating statistics in policy formulation processes to support development outcomes;
- Providing technical support to organs of state that produce statistics; and
- Declaring statistics produced by Stats SA and other organs of state as official statistics.

The SANSS is the organising framework for implementing statistical coordination. The SANSS will play a major role in transforming a statistical system which is characterised by an information gap, a quality gap and a capacity gap, to a system of official statistics that adequately serves a developmental state.

The SANSS aims to satisfy user needs, which will be accomplished through the production of quality statistics. This involves:

- Engaging agencies across all three spheres of government to identify indicators necessary to measure delivery of government programmes within the framework of the Monitoring and Evaluation system; and
- Providing frameworks for assessing statistical capacity, developing skills in government agencies, and a one-stop shop for users to access development indicators.

Strategic objective:	Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the South African National Statistics System (SANSS)
Objective statement:	Increase the supply of official statistics to inform evidence-based decisions through the coordination of statistical production among organs of state
Baseline:	Number of organs of state receiving technical support and advice in statistical production: 10
Justification:	This objective will contribute to ensure relevance, alignment and avoid duplication of statistical information by providing strategic direction to statistical development, coordinating statistical production and statistical reporting
Links:	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
An enabling regulatory environment									
40.	Create a regulatory environment to enhance the supply and use of statistics in the country	Amended Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)			Identified key elements for the revision of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)	Feasibility study on introducing statistical regulation and policy	Develop statistical regulation and policy	Review Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)	Amendments to Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)
							Develop a bill to amend the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)		
Statistical planning across all organs of state									
41.	Provide strategic direction for statistical development in the country	NSS strategy			Conceptual design for the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) was not completed	Conceptual design for the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	Compile the NSDS  Establish Information collection approval	Develop reporting processes to monitor implementation of the NSDS and statistical programmes	
		Education sector statistical plan			Draft statistical programme for education sector was not completed	Approve statistical programme for education sector	Include statistical programme for education sector in performance plans of relevant Ministries	Publish statistical programme for education sector	Publish statistical programme for education sector
		Health sector statistical plan			Draft statistical programme for health sector was not completed	Approve statistical programme for health sector	Include statistical programme for health sector in performance plans of relevant Ministries	Publish statistical programme for crime statistics	
					Draft statistical programme for crime statistics was not completed	Draft statistical programme for crime statistics	Approve statistical programme for crime statistics	Include statistical programme for crime statistics in performance plans of relevant Ministries	Publish statistical programme for crime statistics

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Statistical planning across all organs of state										
	Provide strategic direction for statistical development in the country	Health sector statistical plan				Draft statistical programme for the Department of Science and Technology was not completed	Approve statistical programme for Department of Science and Technology	Include statistical programme for Department of Science and Technology in departmental performance plans	Publish statistical programme for science and technology surveys	Publish statistical programme for science and technology surveys
Coordination of statistical production										
42.	Coordinate statistical production in the country	National Statistics System				Conceptual framework for economic and social statistics subsystems was not designed	Define demand for economic and social statistical information	Establish protocols for data provision and data sharing amongst stakeholders		
							Identify data sources within each subsystem across the statistical themes			
							Establish governance structure for the subsystems	Establish user-producer and producer-producer forums	Establish statistics units in other government departments	Establish statistics units in other government departments

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets				
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
Statistical support and advice											
43.	Coordinate statistical production in the country	Social statistics subsystem			Compiled 9 provincial reports and imputation reports on annual school survey	Provide technical support to Basic Education in self-assessment against SASQAF	Conduct an independent quality assessment against SASQAF	Monitor implementation and provide support	Sustain statistical support advice		
					Education statistics subsystem was not mapped	Support the development of a quality improvement plan	Compile quality improvement plan to be implemented by partner				
					Improvement plans for education statistics was not done						
					Compiled district health information system report	Map health statistics subsystem	Provide technical support to health in self-assessment against SASQAF	Conduct an independent quality assessment against SASQAF	Publish results of the independent quality assessment		
						Recommend data improvement plans	Support the development of a quality improvement plan	Compile quality improvement plan to be implemented by partner			
					Status report on crime statistics was not done	Map crime statistics subsystem	Provide technical support to SAPS in self-assessment against SASQAF	Conduct an independent quality assessment against SASQAF	Publish results of the independent quality assessment		



Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Statistical support and advice									
	Coordinate statistical production in the country	Social statistics subsystem				Recommend data improvement plans	Support the development of a quality improvement plan	Compile quality improvement plan to be implemented by partner	
					MDG data are available on the NSS server	Establish protocols for accessibility of data holdings	Increase accessibility and use	Maintain and update MSSI	Maintain and update MSSI
						Create links on website with data-originating departments	Provide data management to partners		
					Established Business Registration Reform Project	Facilitate coordination of statistical frames <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strengthen relationship with SARS and the dti to improve integrated Business Register</li></ul>	Make master sample available to partners		
						Develop conceptual framework for coordinating statistical frames	Conduct a feasibility study to assess the transformation of the national population register into a statistical frame	Publish report on recommendations	Provide support to Home Affairs to implement recommendations

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Statistical reporting amongst organs of state										
44.	Coordinate statistical reporting in and by the country	International statistical reporting				Published MDG country report	Update MDG indicators and identify data gaps	Update MDG indicators and identify data gaps	Update MDG indicators and identify data gaps	Publish 3 <sup>rd</sup> MDG country report for 2014
								Develop MDG process	Coordinate MDG process for 2014	
		National statistical reporting				Reviewed development indicators for SA in collaboration with Ministry of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation	Compile an indicator database that meets South Africa's statistical reporting obligations	Maintain and update an indicator database that meets South Africa's statistical reporting obligations	Maintain and update an indicator database that meets South Africa's statistical reporting obligations	Maintain and update an indicator database that meets South Africa's statistical reporting obligations
Raise the profile and status of statistics										
45.	Promote the use of statistical information in decision-making	Policy framework on use of statistics				Drafted advocacy programme	Integrate statistics in policy formulation processes to support development outcomes	Integrate statistics in policy formation processes to support development outcomes	Integrate statistics in policy formation processes to support development outcomes	Integrate statistics in policy formation processes to support development outcomes

## Strategic plan targets that will not be achieved

### Statistical planning across organs of state

Targets related to drafting statistical plans for the departments of Education, Health, Science and Technology and the SAPS have not been achieved due to reprioritisation of resources towards, inter alia, the MDG and Census 2011 projects. The development of statistical plans for the departments of Education, Science and Technology and the SAPS will continue during 2012/13. Further collaboration is required between Stats SA and the Department of Health before statistical planning can proceed.

### Coordination of statistical production among organs of state

The finalisation of the NSDS has impacted on the development of the economic and social statistics conceptual frameworks. Targets related to developing conceptual frameworks for economic and social statistics subsystems will be moved to 2013/14 following the finalisation of the NSDS in 2012/13.

The draft policy framework outlines that statistical information systems be established within organs of state which replaces the target of establishing statistics units in other organs of state.

Statistical support and advice

The development of the conceptual framework on frames (business frame) is dependent on the finalisation of the business registration framework. The development of the conceptual framework on frames (dwelling frame) has commenced, but will only be finalised after the release of the Census 2011 results.

Raise the profile and status of statistics

The draft policy framework outlines the use of statistical information in planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and decision-making which replaces the target on ‘Integrating statistics in policy formulation processes to support development outcomes’. Stats SA has established close collaboration with the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation to ensure statistics inform development outcomes.

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)								
An enabling regulatory environment								
40.1	Number of legal documents developed			1	1	1	1	1
Subprogramme: National Statistics Systems (Programme 1)								
Statistical planning across all organs of state								
41.1	Number of statistical planning documents compiled				1	3	4	4
Coordination of statistical production								
42.1	Number of subsystems and governance structures established for the SANSS			1	1	3	2	2
Statistical support and advice								
43.1	Number of organs of state received technical support in statistical production				10	10	10	10
Statistical reporting amongst organs of state								
44.1	Number of national and international statistical reports compiled			1	3	4	3	4

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)							
An enabling regulatory environment							
40.1.1	Number of legal documents developed	Annually	1				Policy framework on statistical coordination by March 2013
Subprogramme: National Statistics Systems (Programme 1)							
Statistical planning across all organs of state							
41.1.1	Number of statistical planning documents compiled	Annually	1				Education statistical programme drafted by March 2013
41.1.2		Annually	1				Crime statistical programme approved by March 2013
41.1.3		Annually	1				Science and technology statistical programme approved by March 2013
Coordination of statistical production							
42.1.1	Number of subsystems and governance structures established for the SANSS	Annually	1				Economic Statistics subsystem strategy drafted by March 2013
42.1.2		Annually	1				Conceptual framework for the dwelling frame drafted by March 2013
42.1.3		Annually	1				7 Sectoral working groups and the NCC institutionalised by March 2013

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (continued)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: National Statistics Systems (Programme 1)							
Statistical support and advice							
43.1.1	Number of organs of state received technical support in statistical production	Annually	1				Technical support to basic education by December 2012
43.1.2		Annually	1				Technical support to health by March 2013
43.1.3		Annually	1				Technical support to SAPS in self assessment against SASQAF by March 2013
43.1.4		Annually	1				Technical support to Science and Technology by March 2013
43.1.5		Annually	1				Technical support to Environmental Affairs by March 2013
43.1.6		Annually	1				Technical support to Economic Development in Mpumalanga by March 2013
43.1.7		Annually	1				Technical support to Rustenburg Municipality by March 2013
43.1.8		Annually	1				Technical support to Civil Society by March 2013
43.1.9		Annually	1				Accessibility and use of data holdings increased by March 2013
43.1.10		Annually	1				Feasibility study on transformation of national population register into a statistical frame conducted by March 2013

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: National Statistics Systems (Programme 1)							
Statistical reporting amongst organs of state							
44.1.1	Number of national and international statistical reports compiled	Annually	1				Compendium of indicators reviewed and updated in collaboration with the Ministry of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation by March 2013
44.1.2		Annually	1				MDG updated report compiled by March 2013
44.1.3		Annually	1				Labour statistics for ILO Yearbook by March 2013
44.1.4		Annually	1				SA statistics for SADC Yearbook by March 2013

2.5 Investing in learning and growth

2.5.1 Investing in human capital

**Human capital:** South Africa is faced with a severe skills shortage, especially in the areas of mathematics and statistics. A skills development programme has been put in place to strengthen Stats SA’s capability and to support the department’s role in leading the national statistics system. The programme entails a schools outreach programme to create awareness among children and educators, collaboration initiatives with higher education institutions and an in-house programme to further develop individual and organisational capability. This work programme prioritises enhancing the capabilities of staff through a number of initiatives, including an internship programme, an in-house statistical training programme, a foreign study programme and a master’s programme at Stellenbosch University. A priority over the medium term is the establishment of a Statistics Training Institute (the ISibalo Institute) that will play an important role in developing statistical capacity in the country.

- Strategic objective:

Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation
- Objective statement:

Improve statistical skills base through a statistical literacy schools programme, partnership with tertiary institutions and establishing a Statistics Training Institute(the ISibalo Institute)
- Baseline:

Number of staff members trained: 1 320
- Justification:

This objective will contribute to improve statistical literacy at school and tertiary level, and building capacity within Stats SA and the SANSS
- Links:

This objective will contribute to improve the quality of basic education and a skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Human capital									
46.	Improve statistical literacy in schools	Training workshops	Developed and implemented Maths4Stats website. Launched Census@ School and conducted training in six provinces.	Conducted Maths4Stats workshops in 9 provinces as scheduled and maintained the website. Conducted Census@ School and presented report at the ISI conference in August 2009	Conducted Maths4Stats workshops in 6 provinces as scheduled. Four provinces were affected by the teachers’ strike; Training manuals for Census@ School were delayed and results were not disseminated	Schools programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maths4Stats</li><li>• Census@ School publicity programme for Census 2011</li></ul>	Schools programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maths4Stats</li></ul>	Schools programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maths4Stats</li></ul>	Schools programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maths4Stats</li></ul>

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Human capital									
47.	Establish partnerships with tertiary institutions to strengthen statistical capacity in the country	Training reports		Established urban and regional statistics partnership/ chair with University of Stellenbosch. MoU on Agricultural statistics partnerships/ chair was not finalised	Enrolled 13 staff members for the CRUISE course, while 18 employees attended short courses at Stellenbosch University. Agricultural statistics partnerships/ chair was not finalised due to scope changes	Tertiary programme • Enrol students for masters programme • Research report on space economy	Tertiary programme • Enrol students for masters programme • Research report on space economy	Tertiary programme • Enrol students for masters programme • Research report on space economy	Tertiary programme • Enrol students for masters programme • Research report on space economy
48.	Improve statistical training, competency and skills for Stats SA employees	Training plans	Submitted workplace skills plan to the Public Service Education and Training Association (PSETA). Developed and implemented a training plan for Stats SA Awarded 10 local study bursaries  Appointed 43 interns, 418 attended leaderships courses, 1 980 generic training, 503 IT training and 50 SADC Survey Methodology course  Awarded 10 foreign study bursaries	Submitted workplace skills plan and PSETA reports. Did not implement E-learning as scheduled and research was discontinued due to financial constraints Awarded 15 local study bursaries  Appointed 43 interns, 306 attended leadership courses, 1 156 statistical training, 1 286 generic training, 634 IT training and 36 SADC Survey Methodology course  Awarded 42 foreign study bursaries (20 EASTC and 22 ENSEA)	Submitted workplace skills plan, approved training plan, appointed 58 interns. 239 attended induction, 97 attended leadership training, 11 attended French lessons while 3 320 attended other courses  150 attended SADC Survey Methodology course 420 bursaries approved and 225 registered at institutions Awarded 9 local study bursaries  Awarded 2 local study bursaries (1 EASTC and 1 in ENSEA)	Inside Stats SA • 45 interns appointed • Improve training infrastructure • Research and expand on E-learning solution courses	Inside Stats SA • 55 interns appointed • Expand training programme • Expand on E-learning solution courses	Inside Stats SA • 65 interns appointed • Merge internal training programme with Statistics Training Institute	Inside Stats SA • 75 interns appointed
						Increase intake of students for foreign study programme	Mobilise trained staff into household survey programme		



Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Human capital									
	Improve statistical training, competency and skills for Stats SA employees	Training plans	Developed curriculum for the Official Statistics Programme and training material in line with SAQA. Registered National Certificate in Statistics at NQF level 5.	Obtained accreditation for certificate courses and approved training material	Piloted certificate course in official statistics	Set up Statistics Training Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration of Statistics Training Institute</li><li>• Development of unit standards for the Diploma in Official Statistics</li><li>• Training in 1-year Certificate in Official Statistics for 50 candidates</li><li>• SADC survey methodology courses</li></ul>	Expand scope of Statistics Training Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training in 1-year Certificate in Official Statistics for 100 candidates</li><li>• Develop additional content courses</li></ul>	Expand scope of Statistics Training Institute <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training in 1-year Certificate in Official Statistics for 100 candidates</li><li>• Offer training to partners in the SANSS</li></ul>	Statistics Training Institute established

**Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets**

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Human Capacity Development (Programme 1)								
Statistical literacy at schools level								
46.1	Number of training materials/ reports for statistical literacy programmes		1		1	2	1	1
Statistical capacity building at tertiary level								
47.1	Number of students enrolled for tertiary education				13	18	15	10
Building capacity inside Stats SA								
48.1	Number of training plans and documents approved and submitted (this includes training plans, workplace skills and reports submitted to PSETA)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
48.2	Number of interns appointed	43	43	58	30	30	30	30
48.3	Number of staff trained (internally and externally: inclusive of short courses)	2 264	3 041	2 163	2 060	2 040	2 110	2 115
48.4	Number of bursaries awarded to employees	438	382	411	404	430	450	450
48.5	Number of foreign study bursaries awarded to Stats SA employees	28	10	4	1	5	5	5
48.6	Number of study bursaries awarded to learners at local universities	12	12	10	20	20	20	20
48.7	Number of staff completed E-learning training courses				50	65	75	100
48.8	Number of accredited courses/ modules		1	1	2	2	2	
48.9	Number of students enrolled in the course <i>Official Statistics</i>			19	30	30	30	30
Subprogramme: Office of the Statistician-General (Programme 1)								
ISibalo Institute								
49.1	Number of documents developed, approved for the establishment of the ISibalo Institute					1	1	

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Human Capacity Development (Programme 1)							
Statistical literacy at schools level							
46.1.1	Number of training materials/reports for statistical literacy programmes	Annually	1				Training materials for Maths4Stats by March 2013
46.1.2		Annually	1	Study guide for learners on Census@School data (Gr. 10–12) developed by June 2012			
Statistical capacity building at tertiary level							
47.1.1	Number of students enrolled for tertiary education	Annually	10				10 students enrolled for the Masters programme in urban and regional statistics by March 2013
47.1.2		Annually	8		Summer and winter schools in statistics hosted for Stats SA and other organs of state by September 2012		8 students enrolled for the survey methodology programme at Michigan University by March 2013
Building capacity inside Stats SA							
48.1.1	Number of training plans and documents approved and submitted	Annually	1	Training plan for Stats SA approved and implemented by June 2012			
48.1.2		Annually	1	Workplace skills plan submitted by June 2012			
48.1.3		Quarterly	4	Quarterly report on training submitted to PSETA	Quarterly report on training submitted to PSETA	Quarterly report on training submitted to PSETA	Quarterly report on training submitted to PSETA

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets (concluded)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Human Capacity Development (Programme 1)							
Building capacity inside Stats SA							
48.2.1	Number of interns appointed	Annually	30				30 interns appointed by January 2013
48.3.1	Number of staff trained	Quarterly	2 040	510	710	310	510
48.4.1	Number of bursaries awarded to employees	Annually	430				430 bursaries awarded to employees by March 2013
48.5.1	Number of foreign study bursaries awarded to Stats SA employees	Annually	5				Number of foreign study bursaries awarded to Stats SA employees by March 2013
48.6.1	Number of study bursaries awarded to learners at local universities	Annually	20				Number of study bursaries at local universities awarded to learners by March 2013
48.7.1	Number of staff completed E-learning training courses	Quarterly	65	15	15	15	20
48.8.1	Number of accredited courses/modules	Annually	2				2 customised modules accredited by March 2013
48.9.1	Number of students enrolled in the course <i>Official Statistics</i>	Annually	30				30 students enrolled in 1-year certificate in <i>Official Statistics</i> by March 2013
Subprogramme: Office of the Statistician-General (Programme 1)							
ISibalo Institute							
49.1.1	Number of documents developed and approved for the establishment of the ISibalo Institute	Annually	1			Feasibility study on ISibalo Institute by November 2012	

2.5.2 Investing in information capital

**Information capital:** Stats SA has over time become a knowledge-based driven organisation. Its core business is about data and information within a highly technological environment. Technology is a strategic enabler in the statistical environment and plays a critical role in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of operations.

The ICT strategy aims to ensure that ICT becomes a strategic enabler in the production and management of statistical information. It addresses weaknesses in the current environment, but also provides for a stable, secure and reliable environment that keeps up with fast-changing technological developments.

Our business systems are generally not modern, integrated and consistent or flexible. The business modernisation strategy explicitly addresses our plans to modernise business systems, as well as the underlying enterprise-wide infrastructure required to execute such strategy.

- Strategic objective:

Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation
- Objective statement:

Provide technology infrastructure by creating an enabling ICT environment for the production, management of statistical information and modernising the way business is conducted
- Baseline:

Percentage ICT services delivered according to service delivery standards: 80%
- Justification:

This objective will contribute in providing a stable and functional network infrastructure, assist in daily business operations supported by IT systems, ensure effective IT governance, support SANSS and Business Modernisation
- Links:

This objective will contribute to an efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

Table 1: Strategic plan targets

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Information Capital									
50.	Provide a stable, reliable and functional server and network infrastructure	Optimal ICT infrastructure	SAN upgrade was not done, 25 % of systems upgraded, only 56% of VPN was implemented and NMS was not achieved due to resource constraints. Request for NMS implementation was published and evaluated by SITA.	Stabilised SAN, implemented 26 VPN sites out of 46, implemented 80% of NMS and did not achieve installation of OSS due to scope changes	Stabilised network and server environment	Implement ICT infrastructure in provinces and districts	Standardise network and server environment	Expand network and server environment	Optimise network and server environment

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Information Capital										
51.	Deliver user-focused ICT services	Security measures implemented				Four OLAs were developed and negotiated	Support to Census 2011, provinces and districts, and geography	Implement automated corporate services processes	Expand ICT services	Optimise ICT services
52.	Ensure effective governance of ICT operations	Approved policies, standards and procedures		Developed ICT Business Continuity Plan and concluded disaster recovery site service contract	Updated ICT and BCM moved to Corporate Services	Full implementation of electronic document management system	Functional ICT business continuity programme	Maintain effective and efficient ICT operations	Maintain effective and efficient ICT operations	
53.	Establish business modernisation in Stats SA	IT solution implemented according to business modernisation principles				Business modernisation structure established	Align Stats SA environment to best practice	Implement latest technological developments	Continuous research and testing of evolving technological developments	Continuous research and testing of evolving technological developments
						Drafted Business modernisation strategy. Developed 2 IT solutions	Implement standardised ICT platform and architecture	Standardise systems developments across the organisation	IT solution implemented according to business modernisation principles	IT solution implemented according to business modernisation principles

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Data Management and Technology (Programme 5)								
Network management								
50.1	Number of data protection systems implemented	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
50.2	Number of infrastructure initiatives implemented	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
ICT Service delivery								
51.1	Percentage ICT services delivered meeting service level standards				80%	85%	90%	90%
ICT Governance								
52.2	Number of policies, standards and procedures approved	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Subprogramme: Business Modernisation (Programme 5)								
Business Modernisation								
53.1	Number of research reports on new innovations or technological developments					2	2	2
53.2	Number of systems developed				2	2	2	2

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Data Management and Technology (Programme 5)							
Network management							
50.1.1	Number of data protection systems implemented	Annually	2				2 data protection systems implemented by March 2013
50.2.1	Number of infrastructure initiatives implemented	Annually	2				2 infrastructure initiatives implemented by March 2013
ICT Service delivery							
51.1.1	Number of services meeting service level standards	Quarterly	85 %	85 %	85 %	85 %	85 %
ICT Governance							
52.1.1	Number of policies, standards and procedures approved	Annually	2				Information security and Mobile devices policies approved by March 2013
Subprogramme: Business Modernisation (Programme 5)							
Business Modernisation							
53.1.1	Number of research reports on new innovations or technological developments	Annually	2				Research reports on WiFi and enterprise architecture by March 2013
53.2.1	Number of systems developed	Annually	2				Automated workflow systems for Finance and HCD by March 2013



### 2.5.3 Investing in organisational capital

**Organisational capital:** The alignment and integration of intangible assets is an important building block to implement the strategy. Leadership will mobilise and drive the strategic change required by ensuring awareness and internalisation of a shared vision, mission and values.

<b>Strategic objective:</b>	Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Create a conducive organisational environment to ensure a highly motivated workforce
<b>Baseline:</b>	Updated organisational structure: annually
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute in creating a conducive working environment, aligning organisational structure and values to the strategy towards building a sustainable institution
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to an efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Organisational capital										
54.	Align organisational structure to strategy	Approved organisational structure				Aligned organisational and management structure to new strategic direction	Expand organisational structure to implement the SANSS	Review organisational structure for effectiveness	Review organisational structure for effectiveness	Review organisational structure for effectiveness
55.	Align values to strategy	Report on implementation of the value system				Assessed organisational value system, the roll-out will be implemented over the medium term	Measure and monitor behaviour in value system	Conduct values assessment and compile values profile	Measure and monitor behaviour in values system	Conduct values assessment and compile values profile
56.	Relocate Stats SA to new premises	Quarterly report on new building	The signing of the financial proposal by the Public Investment Corporation and University of Pretoria was not concluded	The financial assessment was not approved as scheduled due to the revision of the costing schedule	Revised feasibility study in line with the new identified site	Finalise design of new building	Construction of new building continues	Construction of new building continues		

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Organisational capital									
	Relocate Stats SA to new premises	Quarterly report on new building				Construction of new building commences <sup>3</sup>		Move to new premises	

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)								
Organisational Structure								
54.1	Number of documents and reports on approved organisational structure and establishment	1			1	2	2	2
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)								
Institution Building								
55.1	Number of documents and reports on implementation of the value system and institution building programme			1	2	2	1	1
Subprogramme: Corporate Relocation (Programme 1)								
Create a conducive organisational environment								
56.1	Number of reports, contracts and leases and reports on the new building	1	1	1	4	3	2	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: Human Resource Management (Programme 1)							
Organisational structure							
54.1.1	Number of organisational and establishment structures approved	Annually	2	Establishment approved by April 2012	Organisational structure approved by July 2012		
Subprogramme: Strategy (Programme 1)							
Institution Building							
55.1.1	Number of documents and reports on implementation of the value system and institution building programme	Annually	2			Document on institution building by December 2012	Report on value system compiled by March 2013
Subprogramme: Corporate Relocation (Programme 1)							
Create a conducive organisational environment							
56.1.1	Number of reports, contracts and leases and reports on the new building	Quarterly	4	Evaluation of bids (RFP) by April 2012  Develop and issue RFQ Evaluation Report to National Treasury by June 2012 Develop PPP documentation (Schedules and Agreement) and obtain Treasury Approval (TA II A) by June 2012	Evaluation of bids (RFP) by September 2012	Appointment of preferred bidder by December 2012	Commence negotiations of PPP Schedules and Agreement with preferred bidder by March 2013



2.6 Promoting international cooperation and participation in statistics

The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) provides for the Statistician-General to participate in international statistical activities and build relations with international statistical role players. The Act further directs the Statistician-General to endeavour to fulfil the Republic’s international statistical reporting obligations and liaise with other countries and their statistical agencies, as well as to represent Stats SA internationally on statistical matters.

Africa has made many attempts to address socio-economic, political and cultural integration. There have been several initiatives, and policy decisions have been adopted by African political leaders to accelerate the integration of the continent in a bid to position Africa irreversibly on the path to development.

The African continent has witnessed great strides in the development of statistics. Several initiatives of significance have been implemented, enabling statistics authorities to advance their mission of meeting user demands for statistics. However, in spite of these remarkable efforts, producers of statistics at national, regional and continental level share the weakness of statistics not being sustainable. In order to address this challenge, the Heads of State and Government adopted the African Charter on Statistics in 2009, which serves not only as a legal instrument to regulate statistical activities on the continent, but also as a tool for advocacy and the development of statistics in Africa. Following the endorsement of the Charter, the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) was adopted in 2010. Its objective is to enable the African Statistics System (ASS) to generate and disseminate timely, reliable, and harmonised statistical data, covering all aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural integration for the continent. Together, these two initiatives will contribute to the attainment of the continental integration agenda, which is an overarching goal of African leaders.

Stats SA’s International Statistical Development Programme aims to achieve the following:

- Strategic objective:** Promote international cooperation and participation in statistics
- Objective statement:** Ensure alignment with international standards, best practice and statistical skills development by increasing participation, sharing and learning in international statistical initiatives on an ongoing basis
- Baseline:** Number of international papers/documents compiled: 3
- Justification:** This objective will contribute to promoting the harmonisation of statistics in Africa, strengthening statistical capacity on the continent, promoting international statistical best practices and building international partnerships
- Links:** This objective will contribute to creating a better Africa and a better world

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets			
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
International cooperation and participation in statistics										
Promote statistical development in Africa										
57.	Promote strategy for harmonisation of statistics in Africa	Annual report on the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)				Compiled annual report on SHaSA in relation to South Africa's contribution in developing an action plan to implement SHaSA	Drive SHaSA on the continent in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coordinating the production of quality statistics for Africa</li><li>Building sustainable institutional capacity in the African Statistical System</li><li>Inculcating a culture of quality decision-making</li></ul>	Intensify collaboration and partnerships in line with the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for Statistical Capacity Building in Africa	Intensify collaboration and partnerships with African statistical offices to implement the African Charter on Statistics	African statistics system established
	Strengthen statistical capacity on the continent		Established the ISlballo Capacity Building Programme and held the 1 <sup>st</sup> African Young Statistician Conference in preparation for the ISI 2009	Hosted ISI 2009	Lead the statistical development agenda on the continent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hosted 2<sup>nd</sup> African Young Statisticians Conference post the ISI.</li></ul>	Increase the number of Young Statisticians, Africans and female participation in the ISlballo programme	Strengthen the statistical capacity building programme on the continent	Improve capabilities and skills of African statisticians	Increased the number of African statisticians that participate in international debate and discourse on statistics	
Promote a culture of evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making										
58.	Promote international statistical best practice benchmarking and research	Annual report on implementation of statistical practices	Held 4 <sup>th</sup> ASSD in Angola	Held 5 <sup>th</sup> ASSD in Senegal	Held 6 <sup>th</sup> ASSD in Egypt	Ensure alignment of Census 2011 to the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses	Share knowledge and experience of Census 2011 on the African Continent	Promote use of census information in evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making	Increased usage of statistical information in evidence-based decisions	
						Developed benchmarking framework	Roll out benchmarking framework to African countries	Monitor the implementation of the framework among African countries	Report on the implementation of the framework among African countries	

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
International cooperation and participation in statistics									
Building international partnerships									
59.	Participate in international statistical activities	Technical reports for international programmes			Compiled international events calendar in line with the multi-year work programme of the United Nations Statistics Commission	Participate in the International Comparisons Programme (ICP)	Update international events calendar in line with the multi-year work programme of the United Nations Statistics Commission	Update international events calendar in line with the multi-year work programme of the United Nations Statistics Commission	Update international events calendar in line with the multi-year work programme of the United Nations Statistics Commission
			Contributed and participated in statistical development and international debates of the United Nations Statistics Commission Programme (UNSC)	Contributed and participated in statistical development and international debates of the United Nations Statistics Commission Programme (UNSC)	Contributed and participated in statistical development and international debates of the United Nations Statistics Commission Programme (UNSC) in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demographic and social statistics</li><li>• Economic statistics</li><li>• Natural resources and environmental statistics</li><li>• Activities not classified by field including coordination and integration of statistical programmes and systems</li></ul>	Contribute and participate in statistical development and international debates of the UNSC programme to build statistical capability	Contribute and participate in statistical development and international debates of the UNSC programme to build statistical capability	Contribute and participate in statistical development and international debates of the UNSC programme to build statistical capability	Statistical practice in Stats SA aligned to international best practice

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
International cooperation and participation in statistics									
Building international partnerships									
	Participate in international statistical activities	Technical reports for international programmes				Align Stats SA's work programme to the UNSC programme	Implement resolutions of the UNSC to align with international best practice	Implement resolutions of the UNSC to align with international best practice	
						Implement resolutions of the UNSC to align to international best practice			

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

No.	Performance indicator	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: International Relations (Programme 6)								
Promote statistical development in Africa								
57.1	Number of reports/documents on Stats SA's participation in the African Statistical System	1	1	1	1	4	1	1
Promote a culture of evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making								
58.1	Number of documents on international best practice	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Building international partnerships								
59.1	Number of technical reports/papers on international programmes (partnerships)	1	1	1	1	7	1	1



Table 3: Quarterly performance targets

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Subprogramme: International Relations (Programme 6)							
Promote statistical development in Africa							
57.1.1	Number of reports/documents on Stats SA's participation in the African Statistical System	Annually	1				Annual report on SHaSA activities by March 2013
57.1.2		Annually	1				Report on 8th ASSD by January 2013
57.1.3		Annually	1				Report on 3 <sup>rd</sup> IYASC by March 2013
57.1.4		Annually	1				Progress report on the implementation of the Statistics Charter by March 2013
Promote a culture of evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making							
58.1.1	Number of documents on international best practice	Annually	1				African Statistical Peer Support Framework reviewed by March 2013
Building international partnerships							
59.1.1	Number of technical reports/papers on international programmes	Annually	1				International events calendar compiled by March 2013
59.1.2		Annually	1				Annual report on International visits by March 2013
59.1.3		Annually	1				Annual reports on partnerships by March 2013
59.1.4		Quarterly	4	Quarterly ICP report on activities in Stats SA	Quarterly ICP report on activities in Stats SA	Quarterly ICP report on activities in Stats SA	Quarterly ICP report on activities in Stats SA





## Chapter 3 **Provincial offices**



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### 3. Provincial and District Offices

Stats SA is a diverse and multi-faceted organisation. In pursuing its vision and mission, it relies on various support functions. Provincial offices also have a role to play; within the organisation, as well as within the SANSS.

In terms of statistical production, provincial offices play a significant role in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of surveys and censuses. They collect data in the field from households and businesses and disseminate statistical information to key users.

In terms of statistical coordination, provincial offices will play a key role in coordinating statistical information on a provincial and local level, as well as providing technical support and training to partners in the SANSS. Upon completion of Census 2011, provinces, in collaboration with municipalities, will use the census data to develop, monitor and assess Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), which are in line with challenges identified by the National Planning Commission 2030 roadmap.

In terms of good governance and accountability, provincial offices are required to manage and implement effective and efficient human, financial, logistical and administrative processes to ensure smooth survey operations in the field.

Over the medium term, emphasis will be placed on:

- Implementing the integrated fieldwork strategy;
- Providing support to geographic operations;
- Producing the Census 2011 project closure report;
- Disseminating results for Census 2011 and other surveys;
- Establishing and maintaining relationships with SANSS partners;
- Rolling out SASQAF training; and
- Monitoring decentralised corporate services functions

<b>Strategic objectives:</b>	Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics; Improve productivity and service delivery; Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS; and Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation
<b>Objective statement:</b>	Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations by providing integrated data collection, disseminating services, as well as promoting the use and coordination of official statistics through technical support to provincial and local stakeholders
<b>Baseline:</b>	85% response rate for household surveys
<b>Justification:</b>	This objective will contribute to expanding the statistical information base by increasing its breadth, depth and geographic spread through integrated fieldwork, stakeholder management, increased collaboration and stronger partnerships within the SANSS and the promotion of good governance
<b>Links:</b>	This objective will contribute to improving the measurement of the economy and society

**Table 1: Strategic plan targets**

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Strategic objective: To enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics									
Roll-out of a quality management framework									
60.	Provide SASQAF training	Build capacity in SASQAF			Training was not provided as scheduled	Build provincial capacity in SASQAF	SASQAF training to SANSS partners	SASQAF training to SANSS partners	SASQAF training to SANSS partners
Frame development and maintenance									
61.	Develop and maintain geographic frame	Update master sample for all 9 provinces annually	Updated master sample for 1 096 192 dwellings	Updated master sample in 7 provinces as scheduled	Updated master sample only in 2 provinces (Western Cape and Northern Cape) as scheduled	Master sample updates	Master sample updates	Master sample updates	Master sample updates
Integrated communications, marketing and stakeholder relations									
62.	Improve communication and stakeholder relations	Stakeholder workshops conducted in all provinces	Conducted 9 Africa Statistics Day workshops in the provinces	Conducted 8 stakeholder workshops in the provinces	Conducted 22 stakeholder workshops in the provinces	Conduct 14 stakeholder workshops in the provinces	Conduct 9 stakeholder workshops in the provinces	Conduct 9 stakeholder workshops in the provinces	Conduct 9 stakeholder workshops in the provinces
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery									
Functionality of provincial and district office: Integrated fieldwork									
63.	Integrate survey operations	Response rate of 85% for household surveys	Developed an integrated fieldwork strategy	Commenced with implementation of the integrated fieldwork strategy	Commenced with the roll-out of the integrated fieldwork strategy	Roll out an integrated fieldwork strategy	Roll out an integrated fieldwork strategy	Roll out an integrated fieldwork strategy	Integrated fieldwork force as part of a national footprint
				Integration of non-human resources	Integration of human resources	Implement a periodic household survey programme and create efficiency savings	Implement an economic survey programme		

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (continued)

			Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Strategic objective	Target	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery									
Functionality of provincial and district office: Integrated fieldwork									
	Integrate survey operations	Response rate of 85% for household surveys	Developed an integrated fieldwork strategy	Improved functionality of 49 district offices	Census 2011: Improved functionality of 52 district offices	Census 2011: Preparation for field collections: establishment of satellite offices	Census 2011: Closing down of satellite offices	Census 2011: Dissemination and training on Census data	
				Commenced with training of decentralised functions of corporate support services	Commenced with decentralisation of corporate support services	Decentralise corporate support services (phase 3)	Decentralise corporate support services (phase 4)	Decentralise corporate support services	Decentralised corporate services to support field operations
			Conducted 5 household surveys with an average response rate of 93%	Conducted 6 household surveys with an average response rate of 86%	Conducted 4 household surveys with an average response rate of 91%	Conduct 5 household surveys with an average response rate of 85%	Conduct 4 household surveys with an average response rate of 85%	Conduct 5 household surveys with an average response rate of 85%	Conduct 5 household surveys with an average response rate of 85%
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS									
Raising the profile and status of statistics									
64.	Strengthen partnerships with SANSS partners	Collaborate with all government departments	Participated in provincial forums	Conducted stakeholder consultations	Provided statistical support to SANSS partners	Provide statistical support to SANSS partners	Provide statistical support to SANSS partners	Provide statistical support to SANSS partners	Provide statistical support to SANSS partners
		Provincial profiles compiled for all provinces	Profiles were not published	Profiles were not published	Compiled profiles for all provinces	Compile profiles for 6 provinces	Compile profiles for 6 provinces	Compile profiles for 7 provinces	Compile profiles for 9 provinces
Improving administrative records as a sustainable source of statistics									
65.	Improve administrative records as a sustainable source of official statistics	Assessment reports for organs of state compiled		Compiled 7 assessment reports	Compiled 8 assessment reports	Compile 3 assessment reports	Compile assessment reports	Compile assessment reports	Compile assessment reports

Table 1: Strategic plan targets (concluded)

No.	Strategic objective	Target	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation									
Develop human capacity									
66.	Conduct teacher training workshops	Maths4Stats workshops conducted in all provinces		Conducted 188 Maths4Stats workshops	Conducted 173 Maths4Stats workshops	Conduct 108 Maths4Stats workshops	Conduct 108 Maths4Stats workshops	Conduct 108 Maths4Stats workshops	Conduct 108 Maths4Stats workshops

**Note:**  
Due to the cross-cutting support functions rendered by the provinces, medium-term targets for implementing integrated fieldwork, managing stakeholder relations, strengthening collaboration and partnerships within the SANSS and promoting good governance have been provided at a more detailed level in Table 1 than published in the 2010/11–2014/15 Strategic Plan.

Strategic plan targets that will not be achieved

Target 63: Rolling out the integrated fieldwork strategy, including decentralisation of corporate services, will be dependent on additional funding received in the MTEF.





Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets

		Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
No.	Performance indicator	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Provincial Coordination (Programme 7)								
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics								
Roll-out of a quality management framework								
60.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted			2		20	12	18
Frame development and maintenance								
61.1	Number of PSUs updated	1 096 192 (dwellings)	2 586 (PSUs)	372 (PSUs)	3 080	3 080	3 080	3 080
Integrated communications, marketing and stakeholder relations								
62.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/consultations	9	8	22	14	14	14	14
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery								
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork								
63.1	Number of phases implemented in integrating fieldwork and decentralising corporate services			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 2
63.2	Number of questionnaires collected for Census/Community Survey				14 000 000			
63.3	Response rate of 85% for household surveys		85	85	85	85	85	85
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS								
Raising the profile and status of statistics								
64.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production					28	30	30
64.2	Number of provincial profiles compiled			9	6	6	7	9

Table 2: Annual Performance Plan targets (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Audited/actual performance			Estimated performance	Medium-term targets		
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Subprogramme: Provincial Coordination (Programme 7)								
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS								
Improving administrative records as a sustainable source of statistics								
65.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state		7	8	3	4	9	9
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation								
Develop human capacity								
66.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted		188	173	108	108	108	108

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Eastern Cape

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Eastern Cape							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions provided to Buffalo City Municipality and the Department of Health	Annually	2		1		1
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	364	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	2				2 stakeholder workshops by March 2013
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district office: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources -management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate of 95% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	95%	95%	95%	95%
63.3.2	Response rate of 95% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS & LCS pilot)	Annually	4	95%	95%	95%	95%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Eastern Cape (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Eastern Cape							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Biannually	2				4 reports on technical support provided by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1		Provincial profile compiled by September 2012		
64.3.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				1 assessment report for Buffalo City Municipality by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3



**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Free State**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Free State							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Annually	3				SASQAF training provided to 2 provincial departments and 1 municipality by March 2013
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	264	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	2		African Statistics Day Seminar by December 2012		1 stakeholder workshop by March 2013
62.2.1	Number of fact sheets	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.2.1	Number of reports for Census 2011	Annually	1	Provincial debriefing Census closure report by April 2012			
63.3.1	Response rate of 90% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	90%	90%	90%	90%
63.3.2	Response rate of 90% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS & LCS pilot)	Annually	4	90%	90%	90%	90%

**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Free State (concluded)**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Free State							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Quarterly	4	Report on technical support provided by June 2012	Report on technical support provided by September 2012	Report on technical support provided by December 2012	Report on technical support provided by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1				Provincial profile compiled by March 2013
64.3.1	Number of service level agreements signed with provincial departments/ municipalities	Annually	2				SLAs signed with provincial department and one local municipality by March 2013
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
65.1.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				Data inventory report updated by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3



Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Gauteng

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Gauteng							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Annual	2				Conduct 2 SASQAF training by March 2013
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	544	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	2				2 stakeholder workshops by March 2013
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of phases implemented in rolling out integrated fieldwork - Phase 2: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of phases implemented in rolling out decentralised corporate services - Phase 2: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate for quarterly household surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	90%	90%	90%	90%
63.3.2	Response rate for annual household surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS & LCS pilot)	Quarterly	4	90%	90%	90%	90%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Gauteng (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Gauteng							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Annually	2				2 reports on technical support provided by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1		Provincial profile compiled by September 2012		
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3

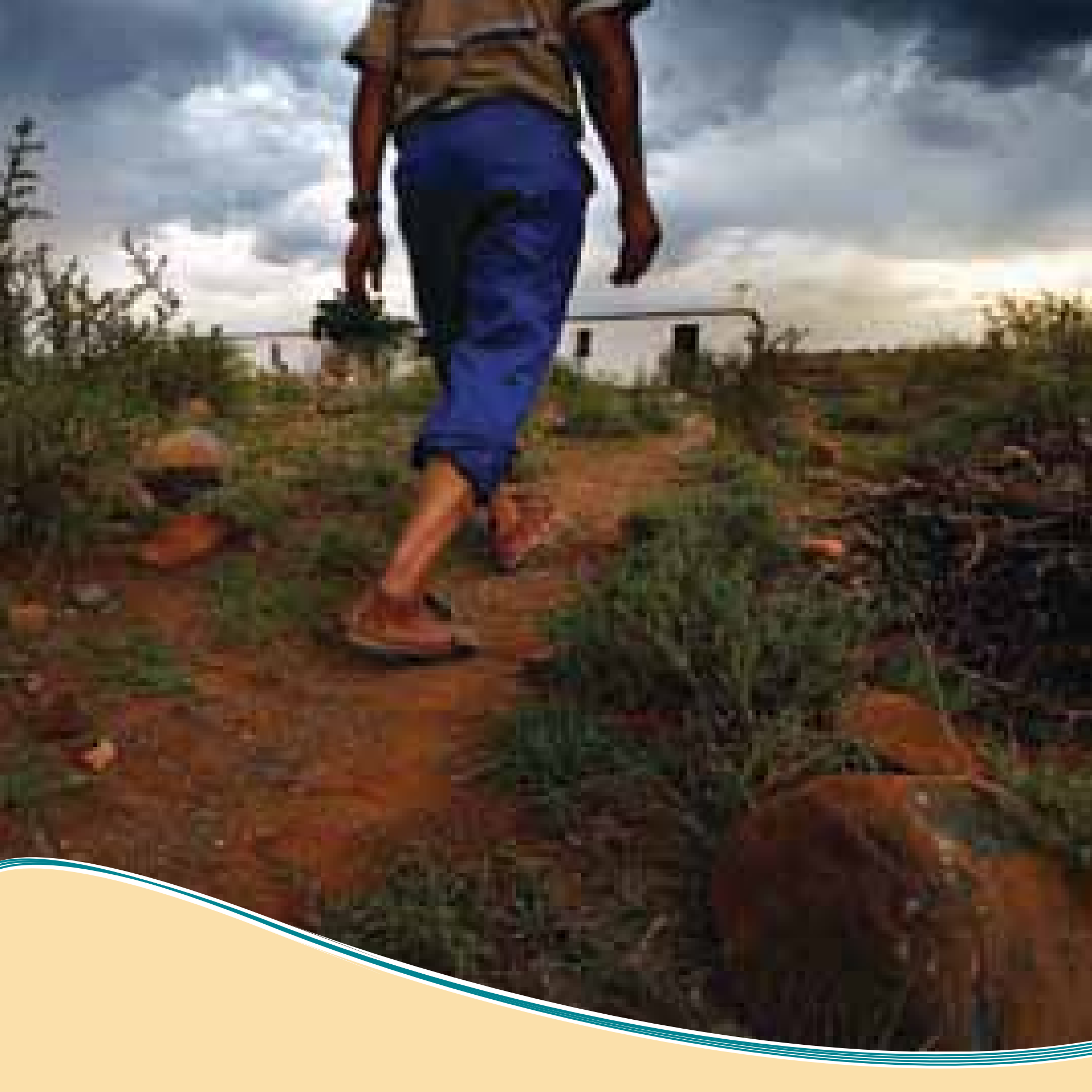


Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: KwaZulu-Natal

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
KwaZulu-Natal							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted (build provincial capacity in SASQAF)	Annually	2	1	1		
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	464	100%	100%	100%	100%
61.2.1	Number of dwelling units numbered for the dwelling frame	Quarterly	12 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
61.3.1	Number of EAs maintained (dwelling frame maintenance)	Quarterly	1 200	300	300	300	300
61.4.1	Number of spatial datasets (update provincial geo-database)	Quarterly	24	4	4	4	4
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
62.2.1	Number of provincial analytical reports produced (profiles, key indicators)	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
62.3.1	Number of user queries supported	Quarterly	600	150	150	150	150
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of phases implemented in integrating fieldwork: Phase 2 -Integrating human resources (management, field operations calendar, publicity including Gatekeeper Opinion Survey)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of phases implemented in decentralising corporate services: Phase 2 - Decentralisation of corporate service functions (finance, fleet, SCM, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: KwaZulu-Natal (concluded)

		Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator			Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
KwaZulu-Natal							
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.2.1	Number of plans/reports for Census 2011	Annually	2	Provincial debriefing Census closure report by April 2012		Census dissemination plan (internal and external workshops) by December 2012	
63.3.1	Response rate of 90% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	90%	90%	90%	90%
63.3.2	Response rate of 90% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS and LCS pilot)	Annually	4	90%	90%	90%	90%
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	6	3	3	

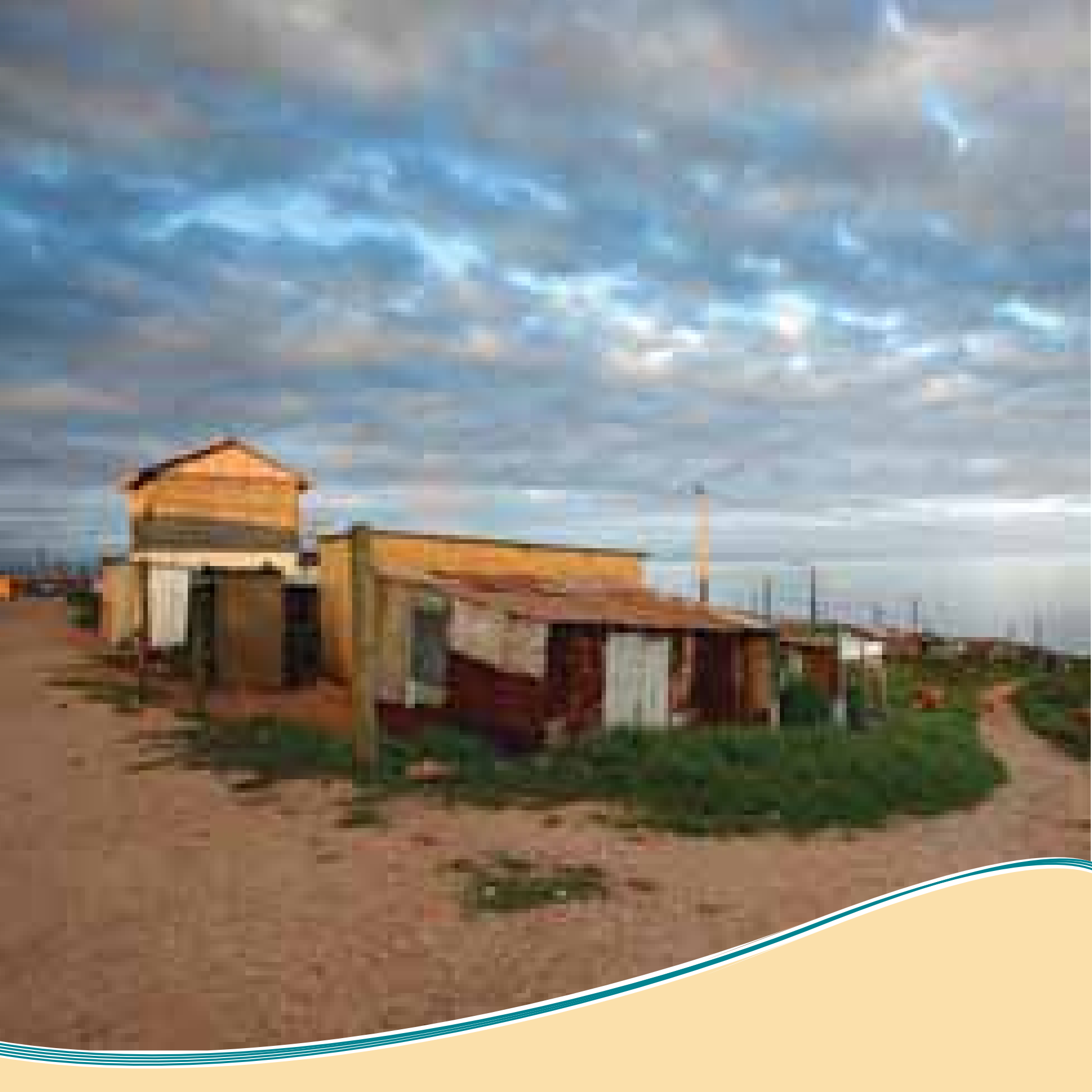


Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Northern Cape

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Northern Cape							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Annually	2				SASQAF training provided to the Departments of Health and Education by March 2013
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	180	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
62.1.2	Number of fact sheets	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate of 85% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	85%	85%	85%	85%
63.3.2	Response rate of 85% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS)	Annually	4	85%	85%	85%	85%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Northern Cape (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Northern Cape							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Annually	2				2 reports on technical support provided by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1		Needs assessment conducted by September 2012		
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
65.1.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				Data management report by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3



**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Mpumalanga**

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Mpumalanga							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Quarterly	2		SASQAF training provided to a municipality or department by September 2012		SASQAF training provided to a municipality or department by March 2013
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (5) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	318	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3
62.2.1	Number of fact sheets	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate of 85% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	85%	85%	85%	85%
63.3.2	Response rate of 85% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS)	Annually	4	85%	85%	85%	85%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Mpumalanga (concluded)

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Mpumalanga							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Annually	1				Report on technical support provided by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1				Provincial profile compiled by March 2013
64.3.1	Number of SLAs signed with provincial departments/municipalities	Annually	1				A department or municipality SLAs signed by March 2013
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
65.1.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				Assessment of SAPS conducted by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3



**Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Limpopo**

				Quarterly targets						
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4			
Limpopo										
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics										
Roll-out of a quality management framework										
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1			
Frame development and maintenance										
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	324	100%	100%	100%	100%			
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations										
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	1			Provincial launch of Census 2011 results and celebration of Africa Statistics Day by December 2012				
62.2.1	Number of fact sheets	Quarterly	4			1		1	1	1
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery										
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork										
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	Placement of PSCs in accordance with the IFWS resolutions by 30 June 2012	Develop action plan for implementation of IFWS at District level by September 2012	Consultations at district level on IFWS action plan by 31 December 2012	Placement of DSCs in accordance with the IFWS resolutions by 31 March 2013			
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1			
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1			
63.2.1	Number of reports for Census 2011	Annually	1	Provincial debriefing Census closure report by April 2012						

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Limpopo (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Limpopo							
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.3.1	Response rate of 95% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	95%	95%	95%	95%
63.3.2	Response rate of 95% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS)	Annually	4	95%	95%	95%	95%
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Quarterly	4	Report on partners supported by June 2012	Report on partners supported by September 2012	Report on partners supported by December 2012	Report on partners supported by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1				Provincial profile compiled by March 2013
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
64.3.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				Assessment of 1 municipality conducted by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: North West

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
North West							
Strategic objective: Enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted to Dr K Kaunda and Dr R Mompoti municipalities	Annually	2	1		1	
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	268	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	2	1		1	
62.2.1	Number of fact sheets	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate of 85% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	4	85%	85%	85%	85%
63.3.2	Response rate of 85% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS)	Annually	4	85%	85%	85%	85%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: North West (concluded)

No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarterly targets			
				Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
North West							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Annually	4				4 reports compiled on partners supported by March 2013 (2 provincial departments and 2 municipalities)
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
65.1.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1		Assessment of Bojanala Municipality conducted by March 2013		
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.1.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3





Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Western Cape

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Western Cape							
Strategic objective: To enhance public confidence and trust in official statistics							
Roll-out of a quality management framework							
60.1.1	Number of SASQAF training sessions conducted	Annually	1		SASQAF training provided to the Cape Winelands Municipality by September 2012		
Frame development and maintenance							
61.1.1	Number (%) of PSUs updated	Quarterly	384	100%	100%	100%	100%
Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations							
62.1.1	Number of stakeholder workshops/ consultations	Annually	2	Provincial Stakeholder Workshop by June 2012		Africa Stats Day Workshop by November 2012	
Strategic objective: Improve productivity and service delivery							
Functionality of provincial and district offices: Integrated fieldwork							
63.1.1	Number of reports on implementing the integrated fieldwork - Phase 2 roll-out: (Integrating human resources-management level)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.2	Number of reports on implementing the decentralised corporate services - Phase 2 roll-out: (finance, HRM)	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.1.3	Number of reports on functionality of district offices	Quarterly	4	1	1	1	1
63.3.1	Response rate of 85% for household quarterly surveys (QLFS)	Quarterly	1	85%	85%	85%	85%
63.3.2	Response rate of 85% for household annual surveys (GHS, DTS, VOCS & LCS pilot)	Annually	3	85%	85%	85%	85%

Table 3: Quarterly performance targets: Western Cape (concluded)

				Quarterly targets			
No.	Performance indicator	Reporting period	Annual target	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Western Cape							
Strategic objective: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS							
Raising the profile and status of statistics							
64.1.1	Number of SANSS partners supported in statistical production	Annually	1				1 report compiled on technical support provided to the Office of the Premier by March 2013
64.2.1	Number of provincial profiles compiled	Annually	1				Provincial profile compiled by March 2013
64.3.1	Number of partnerships established with provincial and local government	Annually	2				Partnership with the provincial Department of Social Development and West Coast District Municipality established by March 2013
Improving administrative records as sustainable sources of statistics							
65.1.1	Number of assessment reports compiled on the quality of statistics of other organs of state	Annually	1				Assessment of the Provincial Department of Health in partnership with the Office of the Premier conducted by March 2013
Strategic objective: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation							
Develop human capacity							
66.6.1	Number of Maths4Stats workshops conducted	Quarterly	12	3	3	3	3



## Chapter 4 Stakeholders and the environment



## 4. Introduction

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

### 4.1 Statistics Council

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

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

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

### 4.2 Stakeholders and their needs

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

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

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

### 4.3 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

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

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

- Defining response times with regard to requests for information;
- Formalising consultation arrangements with stakeholders;
- Communicating key statistical information through an emailed newsletter;
- Increasing transparency of statistical releases through the implementation of approved quality criteria as described in the South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF);
- Increasing Stats SA’s presence at university exhibitions and open days; and
- Conducting stakeholder workshops at provincial level for improved communication with stakeholders.

To this end, a complaints mechanism was developed and a compendium of services document was published that describes the service delivery standards in terms of response times. Queries and complaints can be lodged on Stats SA’s website and are responded to within the specified time frames. Key indicators are communicated weekly to approximately 35 000 subscribers through the StatsOnline newsletter, both nationally and internationally. A concerted effort has been made by Stats SA to ensure that all publications are published with comprehensive metadata to promote transparency, understanding and usage of data. Communication with stakeholders is encouraged through consultation and statistical literacy workshops, as well as exhibitions and presentations throughout the country.

#### 4.3.1 Providing statistical information

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

##### (a) Information Services

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

#### (b) Subscription service

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

#### (c) StatsOnline

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

#### (d) Personal visits

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

#### (e) Consultation

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

#### (f) Openness and transparency

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



### 4.3.2 Consultation arrangements

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

Stats SA has established a number of advisory committees comprising of key stakeholders that meet periodically to advise on statistical series. Stats SA also conducts periodic workshops in order to seek advice, comments and suggestions from broader stakeholder groups.

The National Statistics System division is in the process of establishing partnerships with organs of state aimed at ensuring coherence in statistical information produced by different producers of statistics, and promoting the use of statistics in evidence-based decision-making.

## 4.4 Resource plan

Stats SA's Head Office is located in Pretoria. There are also nine provincial offices. Sixty-three district offices were recently established and are in the process of being resourced. In addition to the current offices there are also fifty-three satellite offices which were used for Census 2011. Provincial and district offices play a key role in user liaison and data collection at provincial and municipal level.

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

### 4.4.1 Information Communication and Technology Strategy

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

The strategy aims to ensure that ICT becomes a strategic enabler in the production and management of statistical information. It addresses weaknesses in the current environment, but also provides for a stable, secure and reliable environment that keeps up with the fast changing technological developments.

Our business systems are generally not modern, integrated and consistent or flexible. The business modernisation strategy explicitly addresses our plans to modernise business systems, as well as the underlying enterprise wide infrastructure required.

ICT goals for 2011–2013:

- Goal 1: Provide a stable, reliable and functional server and network infrastructure
- Goal 2: Deliver the ICT services the organisation needs for its day-to-day operations and its future development
- Goal 3: Be cost effective
- Goal 4: Develop and maintain sufficient and competent technical staff
- Goal 5: Work closely with business areas, management and other divisions in order to:
- Goal 6: Ensure effective governance of ICT operations and management

- Goal 7: Innovation and process improvements
- Goal 8: Support for Census 2011, provinces, districts and the Geography division
- Goal 9: Support for the South African National Statistics System (SANSS)

In the medium term, Stats SA will focus on:

- Standardising the network, server and systems development environments across the organisation.
- Focus will be on increasing the value of ICT to the business by implementing an effective ICT governance framework.
- Additionally, an enterprise architecture framework will be implemented in order to optimise the implementation of processes and systems.

#### 4.4.2 Human Resource Management Strategy

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

HRM goals for 2012–2014:

- Goal 1: Recruit and retain scarce skills
- Goal 2: Align organisational structure to strategy
- Goal 3: Provide support to Census 2011 and ad hoc projects
- Goal 4: Decentralise human resource functions to provincial and district offices
- Goal 5: Remunerate staff timeously
- Goal 6: Develop change management programme to implement new strategic direction
- Goal 7: Improve labour relations capacity
- Goal 8: Build human capacity
- Goal 9: Strengthen employee wellness and assistance programmes
- Goal 10: Maintain remuneration equity: Accurate and timeous evaluation of jobs and implementation of resolutions between Labour and the Public Service

## 4.5 Long-term infrastructure plans

### 4.5.1 Background

A new building project was initiated in 2005 to acquire new office space for Head Office. This project was initially registered with the Rekgabisa Tshwane Project (RKTP) under the custodianship of the Department of Public Works (DPW). The project followed a technical and scientific process of determining the most suitable site to accommodate Stats SA’s needs. Various sites, options and models were investigated. In August 2010, the new building project was registered as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) project with National Treasury. The PPP process is regulated by Treasury Regulation 16 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999).

The following phases outline the PPP project cycle:

- Inception – Phase I
- Feasibility – Phase II (Treasury Approval I (TA I))
- Procurement – Phase III (Treasury Approval II A (TA IIA) & TA III)
- Development – Phase IV
- Delivery – Phase V
- Exit – Phase VI

### 4.5.2 Progress

The Salvokop site has been identified in conjunction with DPW to develop the new office accommodation facility for Stats SA. The site is reserved for exclusive use by Stats SA. Reservation of this site is provisional, pending certain site issues that need to be attended to satisfactorily before a site clearance certificate can be obtained. These issues are:

- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)
- Town Planning
- Relocation of 18 houses
- Relocation of two day-care facilities
- Relocation of the reservoir

Transaction advisors in the technical, legal and financial fields were appointed to conduct the feasibility study as required by the first phase of the PPP process. The study was concluded and submitted to National Treasury for approval. National Treasury subsequently approved approval I and IIA (TA I and TA IIA), which include approval for the inception and feasibility phases.

The project has progressed to the procurement phase. Requests to appoint procurement transaction advisors were approved in May 2011. Transaction advisors have been appointed and commenced as scheduled. Bid adverts inviting interested parties to submit bids for the design, construction, operation, maintenance and financing of suitable and sustainable office accommodation through the PPP process were published in June 2011.

### 4.5.3 Financial implications

The feasibility study indicated that the project is affordable, demonstrated value for money and risk transfer within the project. Funding for the unitary fee is projected in 2014/15.



# Annexures



# Annexure 1: Strategic importance of statistics

## 1.1 Introduction

Systems of governance based on statistics are improving for the better in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Transforming and stable states use and apply systems of evidence as leadership, decision-making and statecraft instruments. Knowledge is essential for good decision-making and understanding and managing the spatial and temporal dynamics of economic, demographic, social, environmental and political development in the country. Such knowledge and understanding is possible where accurate time series statistical data and information exist within a statistical system. The biggest component of systems of evidence are the statistics systems and in the main, the official statistics systems.

In June 2011, the National Planning Commission presented a Diagnostic Report that identified nine key areas over which South Africa should spare neither limb nor life to fight poverty and inequality towards achieving the goals and objectives espoused in the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996). The Diagnostics Report was followed by the release of the National Development Plan which set out the road map for achieving Vision 2030. Modern, democratic and developmental states set clear long-term visions and a path towards achieving such visions. To monitor progress and tackle emergent challenges, these states rely on an arsenal of planning and information tools. Key amongst these is statistical information. Any development plan, and in particular a long-term development plan, must be based on evidence, which is the only true instrument that guides analysis, generates knowledge, facilitates understanding and emboldens the business and political decisions that are undertaken.

Statistics are therefore essential for:

- Identifying emerging issues;
- Describing phenomena;
- Generating scientific knowledge;
- Creating understanding;
- Presenting evidence;
- Anchoring business and political space for decision-making; and
- Undergirding planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Official statistics are produced by application of the scientific method and acclaimed international best practice. The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) provides for professional autonomy in the production of statistics without fear or favour. Statistical production must therefore be free of political interference. The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) draws from the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics outlining autonomy of production, application of scientific methods, transparency and confidentiality of information. The Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) empowers the Statistician-General to declare statistics as official when they meet the necessary quality criteria.

The recent economic downturn in the South African economy, accompanied by high unemployment and poverty, global environmental concerns, accountability demands, especially for the health of vulnerable groups such as women and children, gender equality, the youth, peace and stability, and global governance constitute emergent issues that trigger deeper and new demands for statistical information.

In response to these emergent challenges, the successive governments of South Africa sought to identify a set of key development indicators that provide evidence-based pointers to the changes in the economy and society. The platform of a planning and monitoring environment is anticipated in the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). Sections 7 and 14 particularly elaborate on the coordination of statistical production and define the roles of the Minister, the Statistics Council and the Statistician-General.

In response to section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), as well as in anticipation of the demands emanating from the Planning Commission and the attendant monitoring and evaluation requirements, the Strategic Plan for the period 2010/11–2014/15, commits to a major shift in the way it discharges its mandate. In the main, it will focus on expanding statistical coverage through coordination and, as a consequence, move towards exploiting administrative records as a source of statistical data consistent with section 7(2)(b) of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). This will be done in addition to the survey-based collation of statistics. The strategic shift was necessary to ensure that the evidence required for decisions in the country in the context of planning, policy development, monitoring, and evaluation is adequately and rapidly met.

The Strategic Plan and Work Programme are the mechanisms for presiding over Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, Results and Transformation (START). Evidence is a sine qua non for a modern, democratic and developmental state.

## 1.2 Setting national priorities

The National Development Plan asserts that South Africa can eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan further sets out preconditions to meet such a noble goal. It emphasises the need for driving change, for hard work, focused leadership and unity. Through these steps, the plan concludes that the life chances of all South Africans, and particularly those young people who presently live in poverty, can be significantly improved and enhanced. The plan demands major changes in how South Africans live, work and play. In the past, South Africans expected government to do things for them and remained spectators in the development enterprise. Going forward, the plan declares that South Africa needs all of us to be active citizens and to work together – government, business, communities – so that people have what they need to live the lives they would like.

The Presidency has developed the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for the period 2009–2014, which is a statement of government intent. It identifies the development challenges facing South Africa and outlines the medium-term strategy for improving living conditions of South Africans. The MTSF is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all spheres of government.

The MTSF identifies the following five development objectives:

- Halve poverty and unemployment by 2014
- Ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality
- Improve the nation’s health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services
- Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia
- Improve the safety of citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption



To give effect to the development objectives outlined in the electoral mandate, ten priority areas have been identified in the MTSF:

1. *Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods:* The main objective of this priority is to respond appropriately, promptly and effectively so that growth in decent employment and improvement in income security are reinforced, and to ensure sustained investment to build up national economic capability and improve industrial competitiveness. This has to be conducted in an environment of a stable macro-economy which provides conditions for higher rates of investment and the creation of decent jobs.

2. *Economic and social infrastructure:* In the period ahead, government will continue with the infrastructure investment programme aimed at expanding and improving social and economic infrastructure to increase access, quality and reliability of public services and to support economic activities, while also considering environmental sustainability and pursuing maximum employment impact. The aim is to ensure sustained investment growth over the medium term to achieve the target of a fixed investment ratio above 25% of GDP by 2014. Such projects will be spatially referenced, planned and implemented in an integrated manner. In addition, we will continue with programmes to provide and maintain health, education, library, sport, recreation and other social infrastructure.

3. *Rural development, food security and land reform:* Between 10 and 15 million South Africans live in areas characterised by extreme poverty and underdevelopment. Recognising the diversity of our rural areas, the overall objective is to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy of rural development aimed at improving the quality of life of rural households, enhancing the country's food security through a broader base of agricultural production, and exploiting the varied economic potential that each region of the country enjoys.

4. *Access to quality education:* Education has enjoyed the largest share of the national budget throughout the past 17 years. This significant investment in building human capital and capabilities has gradually improved the country's human resource and skills base. However, progress has not been optimal and the achievements have not taken place at the required scale. Hence, our objective is to focus our skills and education system towards the delivery of quality outcomes. The focus will be on, among others, learner outcomes, early childhood development (ECD), improving schools management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, and supporting and developing a high-quality teaching profession.

5. *Improved health care:* In the current MTSF period we aim to transform the public health system to reduce inequalities in the health system, improve quality of care and public facilities, boost human resources and step up the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases, as well as lifestyle and other causes of ill-health and mortality. Elements of our strategy include the phasing in of a National Health Insurance System over the next five years and increasing institutional capacity to deliver health-system functions and initiate major structural reforms to improve the management of health services at all levels of healthcare delivery, particularly at hospitals.

6. *Fighting crime and corruption:* Government is determined to curb levels of crime and corruption. Contact crime, crime against women and children and organised crime, as well as combating corruption, remain key focus areas. The comprehensive revamp of the criminal justice system (CJS), including the strengthening of accountability systems and enhancement of citizen involvement and community mobilisation in the fight against crime, are essential for our success.

7. *Cohesive and sustainable communities:* Social cohesion is important if we are to achieve developmental success. However, inequalities of condition and opportunity, and weaknesses with regard to a sense of being part of a common enterprise, are placing severe stress and strain on social cohesion. In this MTSF period, we aim to meet our target of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014 and, in conjunction with other priorities, to strengthen human capabilities, promote shared values and social solidarity, and strive to reduce overall inequality.

8. *Creation of a better Africa and a better world:* Over the medium term, the main goal of this priority is to ensure that our foreign relations contribute to the creation of an environment conducive to economic growth and domestic development within Africa and in other developing countries. Implementing the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), promoting Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional integration, strengthening South-South relations and pursuing a developmental and investment-oriented approach to engagements with the North, are key aspects related to this priority.

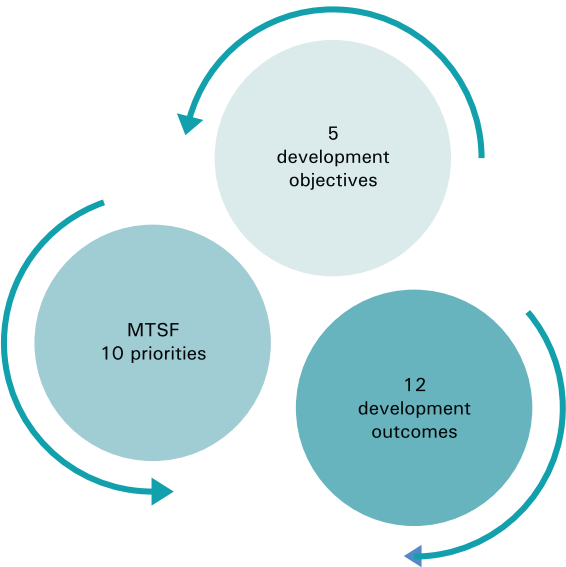
9. *Sustainable resource management and use:* Like the rest of the world, we are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and diminishing water resources. Interventions will include, among others, diversification of the energy mix in pursuit of renewable energy alternatives and the promotion of energy efficiency, enforcing a zero tolerance approach to illegal and unsustainable exploitation of resources, supporting local and sustainable food production, promoting sustainable water use, and preserving the quality of drinking water.

10. *A developmental state including improvement of public services:* In the previous mandate period, government committed itself to improving the capacity of the state for growth and development. This remains a priority. Whilst progress has been made, we continue to face significant challenges in transforming the system of governance. Challenges include capacity gaps in local government, poor quality of some of our public services, declining trust and confidence in public institutions such as the judiciary, legislatures and the executive branch of government, and weak planning capacity across the three spheres of government. As we strive to overcome these hurdles, our long-term goal is still to build an effective and accountable state, and to foster active citizenship.

The arsenal of statistics, the organisational capability, and the alignment required to achieve these goals are enormous, as evidence plays centre stage in decision-making. Statistical measurement has to adapt to these new challenges and provide a credible raft of indices, indicators and information that increases the knowledge platforms, creates possibilities for understanding, and tackles challenges of development over time and space, creating economic, environmental and social values. These phenomenal developments are possible when evidence systems – and in particular statistics – are transparent, provide an accurate account of phenomena, reflect results from anticipated outputs and continuously become a burning platform for transforming society. Statistics and a developmental state are coterminous concepts.

### 1.3 Measuring performance on national priorities

Government has adopted a new approach to delivery that focuses on outcomes. From the development focus of the MTSF, the government has derived twelve clear, measurable outcomes and together with enhanced planning, monitoring and evaluation capacity, aims to give greater impetus to development and service delivery improvements, and to make a meaningful impact on the lives of South Africans.



The twelve development outcomes that have been identified and agreed to by Cabinet are:

1. Improved quality of basic education;
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans;
3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe;
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;
6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network;
7. Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all;
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life;
9. A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system;
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced;
11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and world; and
12. An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

Stats SA plays a critical role in measuring the extent to which the quality of life of South Africans has improved. In particular, the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) provides direct support to Chapter 3 of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) on cooperative government. By leading the measurement environment, Stats SA provides a level playing field for dialogue and development discourse, a key feature of the national development plan. Stats SA implements measurement by leading and coordinating a national statistics system that:

- informs public policy, programme implementation and evaluation;
- provides authoritative official statistics that are scientifically produced and non-partisan; and
- provides information on the evolving nature of the economy and society.

## 1.4 Measuring performance on international priorities

Quality statistics are needed for evidence-based policymaking and planning, as well as to track progress made towards nationally and internationally agreed-upon development agendas. African countries have witnessed an increase in the demand for quality statistics during the last decade because of, inter alia, initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted the African Charter on Statistics in 2009 which serves not only as a legal instrument to regulate statistical activities on the continent, but also as a tool for advocacy and the development of statistics in Africa. Following the endorsement of the Charter, the Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) was adopted in 2010. Together, these two initiatives will contribute to the attainment of the continental integration agenda, which is an overarching goal of African leaders.

During 2010, South Africa became an official member of the BRICS (Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa) group. African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development have renewed their support for statistical development on the continent. The contribution of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (PARIS21), the African Symposia for Statistical Development and the annual sessions of the United Nations Statistics Commission have all spurred the advent of measurement on the continent.

# African Charter on Statistics

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

## Principle 1: Professional independence

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

## Principle 2: Quality

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

- **Specificities:** Statistical data production and analytical methods shall take into account African peculiarities;
- **Awareness-building:** State Parties shall sensitize the public, particularly statistical data providers, on the importance of statistics.

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

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

### Principle 4: Dissemination

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

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

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

**Principle 6: Coordination and cooperation**

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

**1.5 Stats SA’s mandate**

The role of Stats SA is to provide the state with information about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation, in order for society to understand the socio-economic phenomena across time. The interpretation of statistical information enables the user to make intelligent choices and decisions based on evidence.

Stats SA’s overriding strategic goal is to increase the supply of official statistics to inform development outcomes by transforming statistical information in the public domain to official statistics. This will be achieved by leading and coordinating the statistical production system in South Africa. The production and management of official statistics should be in line with the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and the Charter on Statistics by the African Union.

## The fundamental principles of official statistics

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

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





## Annexure 2: Strategic direction for statistical production in South Africa

### 2.1 Legislative mandate

Stats SA is a national government department accountable to the Minister of National Planning in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), which ensures independence from political interference in the production and dissemination of official statistics. According to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the purpose of official statistics is to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, decision-making, and monitoring or assessment of policies.

The Act makes provision for the appointment of a Statistician-General whose role in statistical production in the country can be summarised as follows:

Firstly, as the *National Statistical Authority* to inform stakeholders on the economy and society by:

- Collecting, compiling and disseminating a wide range of economic, social and population statistics;
- Developing and maintaining databases for national statistics on businesses and enumeration areas; and
- Liaising with other countries and statistical agencies and representing Stats SA internationally.

Secondly, as the *National Statistical Coordinator* to promote coordination among producers of official and other statistics to advance quality, comparability and optimum use of official statistics and to avoid duplication by:

- Formulating quality criteria and establishing standards, classifications and procedures;
- Providing statistical advice; and
- Promoting a public culture of measurement.

### 2.2 Strategic shift

The new direction adopted by Stats SA is underpinned by four major strategic shifts:

- Expansion of the domain of statistical production, and increasing the supply of official statistics;
- Addressing the statistical information gap;
- Addressing the statistical quality gap; and
- Addressing the statistical skills/capacity gap.

### 2.3 Vision and mission

To achieve the desired state of producing official statistics to inform decision-making, the current state of statistical production in the public domain needs to be transformed. Stats SA’s strategic direction is informed by its vision:

*‘Your leading partner in quality statistics.’*

Stats SA’s contribution towards the measurement of development goals and outcomes is captured in its mission statement:

*‘To lead and partner in statistical production systems for evidence-based decisions.’*

## 2.4 Shared values

Stats SA has reviewed its value system to ensure that driving change will be based on shared values that engender trust and link the organisation and people together. The core values below will form the basis of our decision-making and our interactions with others, and will influence the way in which we do our work:

- **Quality information:** We will take accountability for the quality of information delivered by striving to deliver products and services that are fit for use and aligned to internationally acknowledged best practice.
- **Empowering partnership:** We will create opportunities for organisational and individual growth. We will treat each other with mutual respect and harness diversity to advance organisational effectiveness. We will foster partnerships to achieve better coordination and collaboration.
- **Service excellence:** We will strive to deliver products and services to satisfy customer needs through operational excellence and value for money, and by continuously increasing our productivity.

## 2.5 Strategic outcomes

Stats SA has defined the outcomes and results to be achieved throughout the journey. The following strategic outcomes will drive the strategic focus of the organisation:

### 2.5.1 Trust and public confidence in statistical information

Increased usage of official statistics, transparency in methods, independence in production and evidence-based decision-making are key indicators for measuring trust.

### 2.5.2 Informed developmental state that strengthens democracy and accountability

A statistical system that enables increased usage of official statistics in planning, monitoring and evaluation, policy development and decision-making is a key indicator for informed development.

### 2.5.3 Sustained statistical capacity

A continuous supply of mathematical and statistical skills will increase the ability of the system to produce quality statistics and are key indicators for sustained statistical capacity.

### 2.5.4 Partnerships in the development and sharing of best practices in statistics

The usage of international best practice and standards will increase the supply of official statistics produced in the statistical system and will be a key indicator for quality and transparency in the statistical process.

## 2.6 Core competencies

Being a knowledge-based organisation, Stats SA will strive to excel in the following five capabilities:

- Intellectual capability: the knowledge and skills required in the fields of statistics, mathematics, economics, sociology and geography to produce official statistics.
- Technological capability: the people, information technology (IT), information systems (IS) and geography are central to the production of statistical information.
- Logistical capability: the ability of organisational processes and systems to collect statistical information on a large scale from various sources in the field.
- Political astuteness: the ability to understand and respond to the political environment and related pressures.
- Administrative capability: the ability to manage in a statistical environment, including planning, communication and public relations, as well as governance.

## 2.7 Strategic objectives

In order to implement the new strategic direction, the following six strategic objectives will drive strategic change in the statistical system over the next five years:

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### 2.7.1 Strategic objective 1: Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread

The government has identified twelve development outcomes and the MTSF. As part of a standardised system of production of statistics, Stats SA translated the measurement of these priority outcomes, together with international frameworks for statistical reporting and the needs of users, into ten statistical themes that constitute the universe of statistical production.

The key strategic thrust over the next five years will be to expand and improve the measurement of statistical information in the following ten areas:

- Economic growth and transformation
- Prices
- Employment, job creation and decent work
- Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty
- Population dynamics
- Safety and security
- Sustainable resource management
- Health
- Education
- Rural development, food security and land reform

Except for the population census, Stats SA’s contribution to the statistical information base relates mainly to conducting business and household surveys and, to a lesser extent, making use of administrative records to inform on the outcomes on national and provincial levels.

This work programme mainly outlines the statistical products produced by Stats SA in the first six statistical themes. The other role players in the statistical system stretch from national and provincial departments to local authorities and other producers. A more detailed statistical programme with statistical offerings produced by partners for the remaining statistical themes will be compiled in collaboration and consultation with key partners.

2.7.2 Strategic objective 2: Enhance public confidence and trust in statistics

Trust in official statistics is essential in any healthy democratic society. Statistics encourage debate, inform decision-making and enable citizens and other stakeholders to assess whether government is delivering on its promises. For official statistics to play that role, the public needs to have confidence in the figures themselves. There are a number of factors that contribute to low confidence levels, but mainly, it revolves around a perceived lack of accuracy of statistics, as well as relevance and responsiveness of information produced.

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Addressing the quality gap: Stats SA is implementing a set of measures in the statistical system to manage, improve and address the quality gap. These measures include data items, standards and classifications. The formulation, adoption and implementation of a quality assurance framework is an important step towards quality improvement in the statistical system. Stats SA, as the leading agency on statistical quality, has developed the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) and will audit the quality of statistical information produced by the organisation, as well as other organs of state against SASQAF. Statistics will be declared as official if they are sustainable, meet the quality requirements and are relevant beyond the needs of the organ or agency that collected them.

Promoting the quality and coverage of frames: According to the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), the Statistician-General is required to develop and maintain registers or lists for producing statistics. The coverage and quality of these frames impact on the accuracy of statistical information produced, as frames form the cornerstone on which samples for surveys are designed. The Statistician-General currently maintains two frames, namely the geographic frame (for social surveys) and the business sampling frame (for economic surveys). The Dwelling Frame, Business Register and Population Register form the pillars of quality statistics.

Improving our corporate image: Stats SA’s credibility rests on its ability to produce quality statistics that can stand up to public scrutiny. Stats SA aims to position the organisation as a credible, responsive and reliable partner in quality statistics through an integrated approach to communication, marketing and stakeholder relations. The outcome we want to achieve is to create a receptive environment for statistical information to inform evidence-based decision-making.

Addressing the information gap: Public policy users have increasingly demonstrated that Stats SA needs to raise its profile in terms of developing a statistical infrastructure that will contribute to the body of knowledge required for ‘well researched, evidence-based inputs’. A strategy has been developed that will produce integrated, tertiary-level information for development planning through research, data integration and analysis. In short, it will deal with information on outcome and impact analysis but will, however, not pronounce on policy.

Over the next five years the organisation will focus on the following key building blocks and strategic initiatives to ensure that statistics produced in the statistics system are fit for purpose:

- Rolling out a quality management system;
- Declaring statistics as official;
- Developing and maintaining the Dwelling Frame;
- Developing and maintaining the Business Register for the business sampling frame;
- Implementing integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations; and
- Implementing policy research and analysis.

### 2.7.3 Strategic objective 3: Improve productivity and service delivery

The aftermath of the financial and economic crises that affected all countries, including South Africa, requires government to put stringent governance and financial controls in place. The overriding theme for the next five years will be marked by 'doing more with less'. In order to address internal challenges and still deliver high-quality statistical information, the organisation adopted a number of strategies to ensure it becomes more effective and efficient in conducting its business.

The following strategic initiatives are intended to improve the productivity and service delivery of Stats SA over the next five years:

- Integrating survey operations;
- Ensuring effective management support and systems; and
- Improving governance and accountability.

**Streamlining field collections:** The process of collecting data in the field is fragmented and ineffective, as resources are duplicated across surveys. An integrated fieldwork strategy is being implemented to streamline data collection in the field, deliver better value for money and increase the quality of statistical output. This will lead to the creation of a unified and permanent fieldwork force resulting in better quality questionnaires feeding into processing, and ultimately, the production of quality outputs.

**Optimising data processing:** Data processing involves the conversion of statistical information from different collection tools such as questionnaires into electronic data that are clean, accurate, consistent and reliable. The success of data processing in the future is dependent on the design and development of a common generic platform consisting of various systems and resources that would then form the vital cog of data processing for any survey moving forward. The most vital characteristic of the future strategy is around the development of open standards and standard content and processing methods.

**Improving governance and accountability:** Transparency and accountability are the dominant themes in governance. Efficient and accountable management of public funds is an important element of good governance. Good governance will be achieved through compliance to legislative and policy environments, and ensuring effective service delivery of the right things, at the right time, and the right place. The main challenge, however, is to ensure a balance between compliance and efficient service delivery. In order to achieve this, the organisation has designed a range of interventions to enhance, integrate and streamline its administrative, management and logistical processes and support services.

#### 2.7.4 Strategic objective 4: Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the South African National Statistics System (SANSS)

Statistical development in the country has mainly focused on Stats SA as the official statistics agency in the country. The rationale for a strategic shift is to ensure that comprehensive statistics can be delivered to users meeting national, subnational, sectoral and international needs. The intended outcome is a coordinated national statistics system (NSS) with shared goals and cross-cutting strategies capable of efficiently and effectively monitoring development indicators.

The NSS is the organising framework or mechanism for implementing statistical coordination. A major role of the NSS is to transform the ineffective current state characterised by the three gaps (information, quality and capacity gaps) to a system of official and potentially official statistics that adequately serve a developmental state by meeting user needs, producing statistics of good quality, and by building statistical capacity (skills and infrastructure) to sustain production.

The key strategic initiatives over the next five years to lead statistical coordination in South Africa include:

- Creating an enabling regulatory environment;
- Coordinating statistical planning across organs of state;
- Coordinating statistical production among organs of state; and
- Coordinating statistical reporting among organs of state.

#### 2.7.5 Strategic objective 5: Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation

In the global market environment, intangible assets are raising the basis of competitive advantages and growth opportunities of the organisation.

People, data and knowledge are important to the success and sustainability of the organisation. There is a need to invest in these intangible assets to drive a new strategic direction for statistical development in the country. Three categories of capital that create organisational value are human capital, organisational capital and information capital.

**Human capital:** Comprises all the skills, expertise and competences required to respond to the needs of stakeholders, including leadership and management capability. People are our most important asset. Stats SA is competing with a dynamic market, both in the business and government sectors, for professional skills in mathematics and statistics. Stats SA's human capacity building framework and strategy is geared towards optimising employee learning and knowledge. It addresses statistical capacity building holistically, as the skills gap is not only applicable to Stats SA, but also to partners in the SANSS. The framework includes capacity building at school level, tertiary level, within Stats SA, the SANSS and SADC.

**Information capital:** Comprises all the information technology, systems, data and information required within a statistical environment. One of the key strategies that the organisation has adopted to improve its productivity and service delivery is to modernise the way systems, data and information are developed and managed across the organisation, which is supported by technology.

**Organisational capital:** Comprises the capability of the organisation, its organisational structure, culture and organisational management processes to drive change and delivery. The organisational capital creates the necessary environment in which the organisation should perform. Driving change will be based on shared values that engender trust and link the organisation and people together.

The organisation will invest in the following learning and growth initiatives over the next five years to build a high-performing organisation:

- Developing human capacity;
- Investing in information capital; and
- Creating a conducive organisational environment.

### 2.7.6 Strategic objective 6: Promote international cooperation and participation in statistics

The past decade has witnessed a trend towards the ‘globalisation of the demand for official statistics’. The global economy, as well as social and environmental development challenges such as climate change and the economic and financial crises that do not recognise borders, has increased our ‘information interdependence’. Governments, the private sector, researchers and the public at large demand comparable and reliable data, not only for their own country, but also for other countries and for regional and global aggregates.

At an African level, Stats SA will participate, share and learn from other countries in upholding international standards and best practice.

Stats SA will invest in the following initiatives over the next five years to promote international participation in statistics:

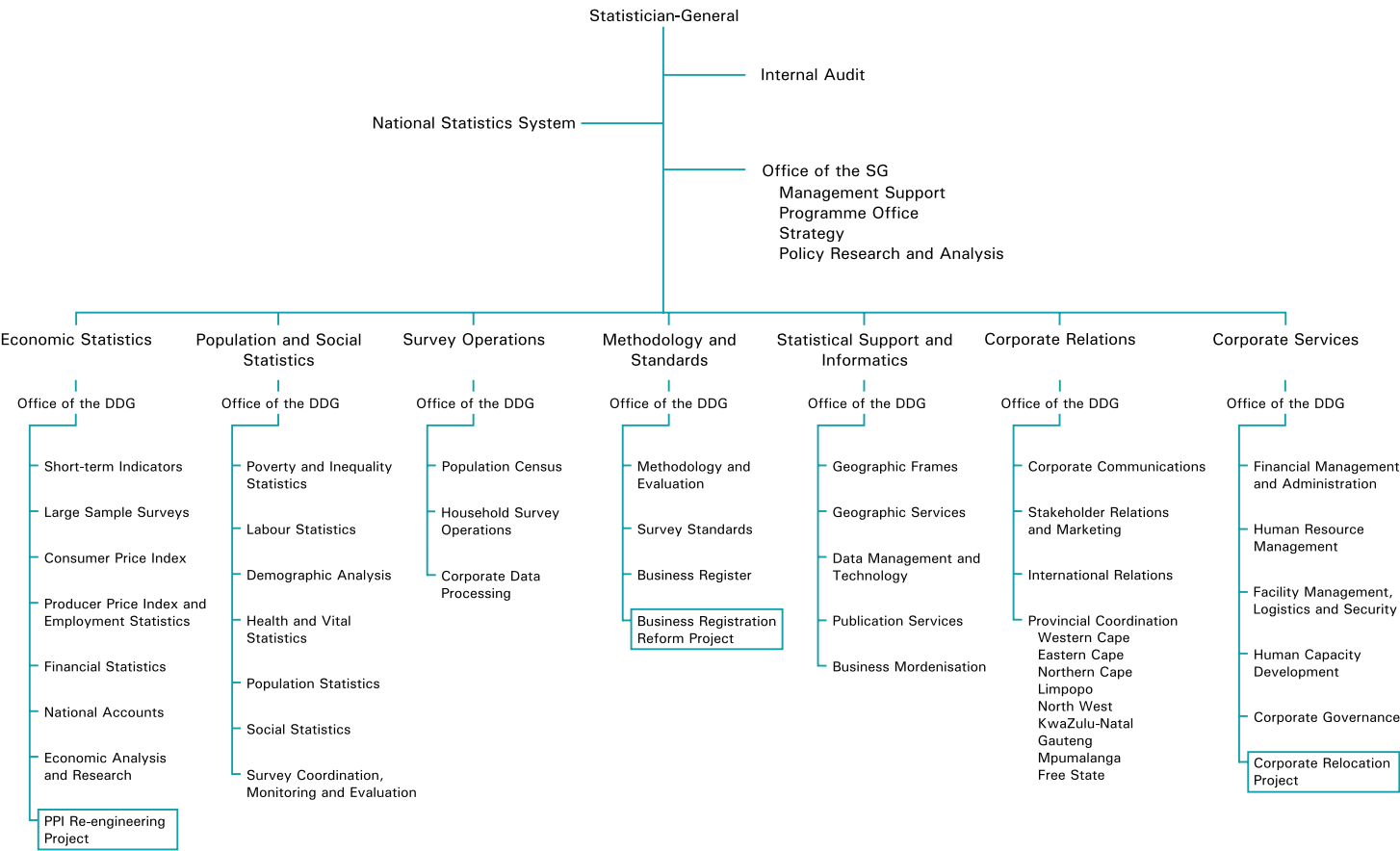
- Driving the agenda for statistical development in Africa;
- Driving a culture of evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making; and
- Building international partnerships.



2.8 Implementing the plan

2.8.1 Aligning the organisational structure to the strategy

Stats SA reviews its organisational structure regularly to ensure alignment to the vision, mission and strategic objectives. The structure below reflects the approved structure for 2012/13. Stats SA will be implementing further structural changes over the medium term.





From left to right:  
Dr J Arrow (Deputy Director-General: Methodology & Standards)  
Ms K Masiteng (Deputy Director-General: Population and Social Statistics)  
Mr A Jenneker (Deputy Director-General: Statistical Support and Informatics)  
Mr R Maluleke (Deputy Director-General: Corporate Relations)  
Mr J de Beer (Deputy Director-General: Economic Statistics)

## 2.9 Planning, monitoring and reporting

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

### 2.9.1 Planning

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

The outputs of these planning sessions are as follows:

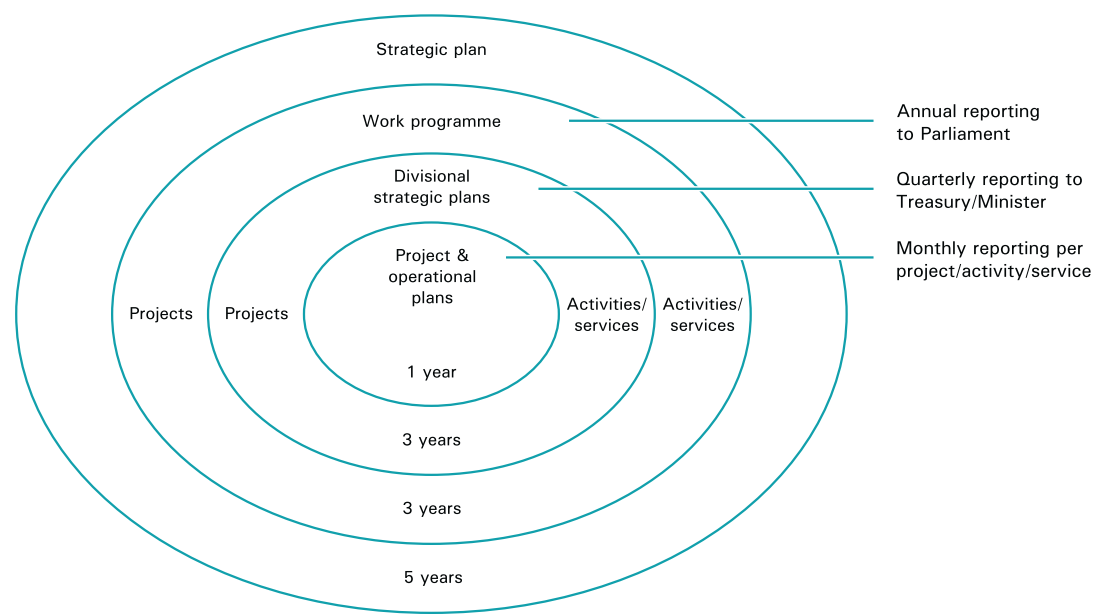
- a. Strategic planning: A strategic plan and annual work programme that are approved by the Minister in the Presidency responsible for the National Planning Commission and tabled in Parliament.
- b. Business planning: Divisional strategic plans that outline annual outputs and targets to be achieved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

### 2.9.2 Monitoring and reporting

In order for Stats SA to achieve its vision of being 'Your leading partner in quality statistics' and to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation, the organisation has put measures in place to monitor and report on its progress and overall performance.

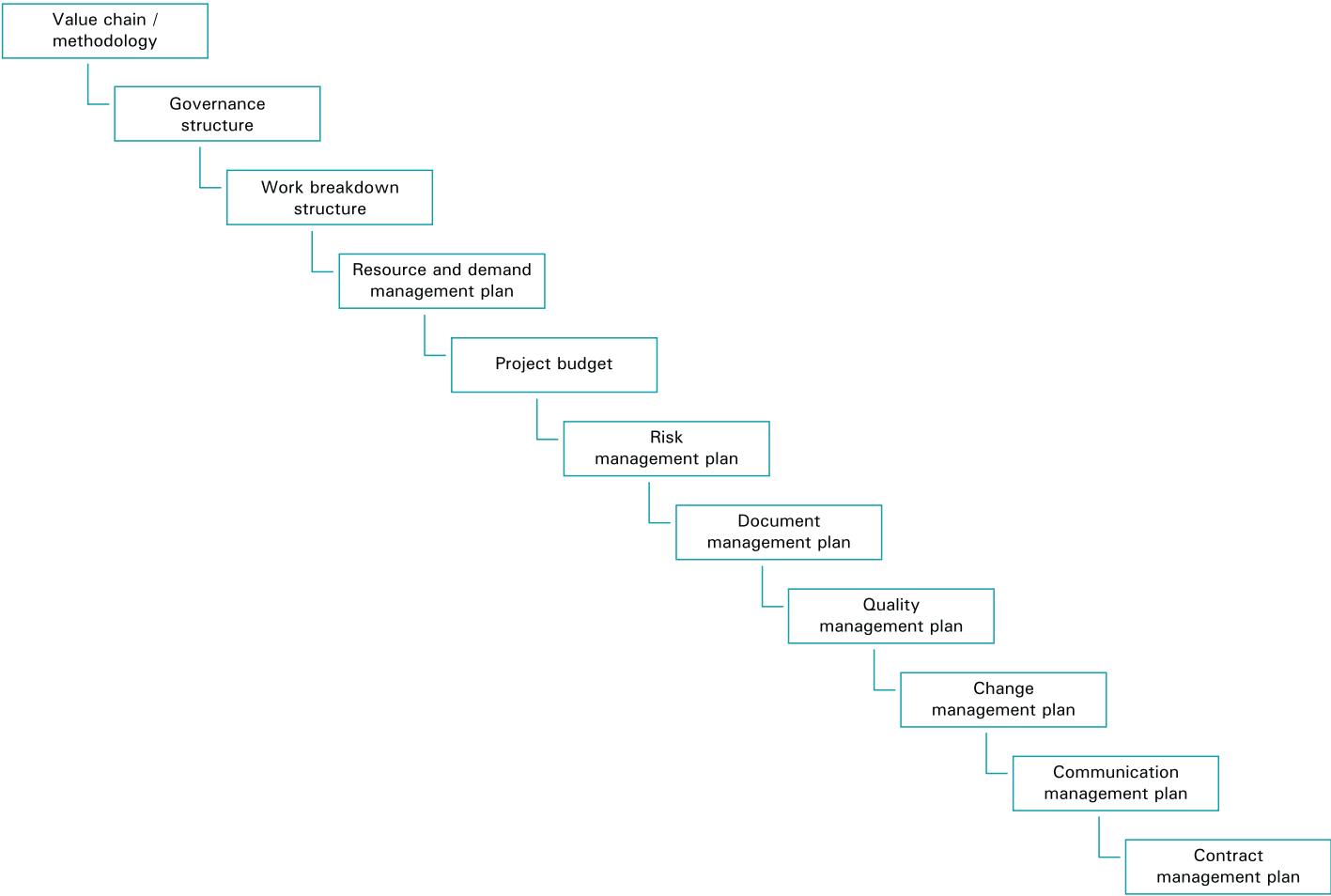
- a. Annual reporting: An annual report on the overall performance of the organisation in terms of the annual targets outlined in the strategic plan and/or work programme is compiled and tabled in Parliament.
- b. Quarterly reporting: Quarterly reports outlining progress made against targets as stated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

The following diagram displays the planning and reporting process in Stats SA:



### 2.9.3 Project Management in Stats SA

Stats SA has adopted a project management approach to ensure effective and efficient delivery of products and services. The diagram below displays the planning documents required as inputs for the project according to the Project Management Framework of Stats SA:



## 2.9.4 Strategy in brief

Strategic objective	Strategic focus	Outputs
Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread	Economic growth and transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross domestic product (GDP)</li> <li>Industry and Trade Statistics</li> <li>Financial Statistics</li> <li>National Accounts</li> <li>Economic Analysis and Research</li> <li>Domestic Tourism Statistics</li> </ul>
	Prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer price index (CPI)</li> <li>Producer price index (PPI)</li> <li>Income and Expenditure Survey</li> </ul>
	Employment, job creation and decent work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly Employment Statistics</li> <li>Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS)</li> </ul>
	Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Household Survey (GHS)</li> <li>Living Conditions Survey (LCS)</li> <li>Municipal survey on non-financial statistics</li> </ul>
	Population dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population Census 2011</li> <li>Mid-year population estimates</li> <li>Health and Vital Statistics</li> </ul>
	Safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS)</li> <li>Statistical support: Safety and security statistics subsystem</li> </ul>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistical support: Health statistics subsystem</li> </ul>
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statistical support: Education statistics subsystem</li> <li>General Household Survey (GHS)</li> </ul>
	Sustainable resource management and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental economic accounts</li> <li>Discussion papers on water, minerals and energy</li> </ul>
	Rural development, food security and land reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategy for independent estimates of agriculture</li> </ul>

Strategy in brief (continued)

Strategic objective	Strategic focus	Outputs
Enhance public confidence and trust in statistics	Methodological support, systems solutions and standards development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Statistical standards</li><li>• Methodological and systems support to survey areas</li></ul>
	Declaring statistics as official	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Certification of statistics as official</li></ul>
	Dwelling Frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sampling frame for household surveys</li><li>• Standard Geographical Frame</li><li>• Geographical services</li></ul>
	Business Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sampling frame for business surveys</li><li>• New business sampling frame system</li><li>• Quarterly snapshot</li></ul>
	Innovation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business Registration Reform</li></ul>
	Integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• StatsOnline</li><li>• Internal communication programme</li><li>• Communication and marketing campaign</li></ul>
	Policy research and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integrated economic analysis and research</li><li>• Integrated social and community development research</li><li>• Integrated spatial research and analysis</li></ul>

## Strategy in brief (continued)

Strategic objective	Strategic focus	Outputs
Improve productivity and service delivery	Integrated survey operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated field operations</li> <li>• Integrated data processing</li> </ul>
	Management support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy development</li> <li>• Integrated planning, reporting and monitoring</li> <li>• Project management</li> <li>• Internal audit</li> </ul>
	Governance and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resource Management</li> <li>• Facilities management, security and logistics</li> <li>• Financial administration and management</li> <li>• Risk management</li> <li>• Policy coordination</li> <li>• Legal services</li> </ul>
	Functionality of provincial and district offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination and information services</li> <li>• Field operations</li> <li>• Provincial statistical system</li> <li>• Decentralised corporate support</li> </ul>
Lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the South African National Statistics System	Statistical planning across organs of state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSS strategy</li> <li>• Statistical programmes Health, Education, Safety and Security, and Science and Technology</li> </ul>
	Statistical production among organs of state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and Social Statistics subsystems defined</li> <li>• Governance structures</li> <li>• Standards for statistical system</li> <li>• Methodological, technical and systems support and advice to partners</li> <li>• Data provision and data sharing among stakeholders</li> <li>• Statistical capacity development initiatives for partners</li> <li>• Management system for statistical information (MSSI)</li> </ul>
	Statistical reporting among organs of state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDGs country report coordinated</li> <li>• Development indicators for South Africa</li> </ul>

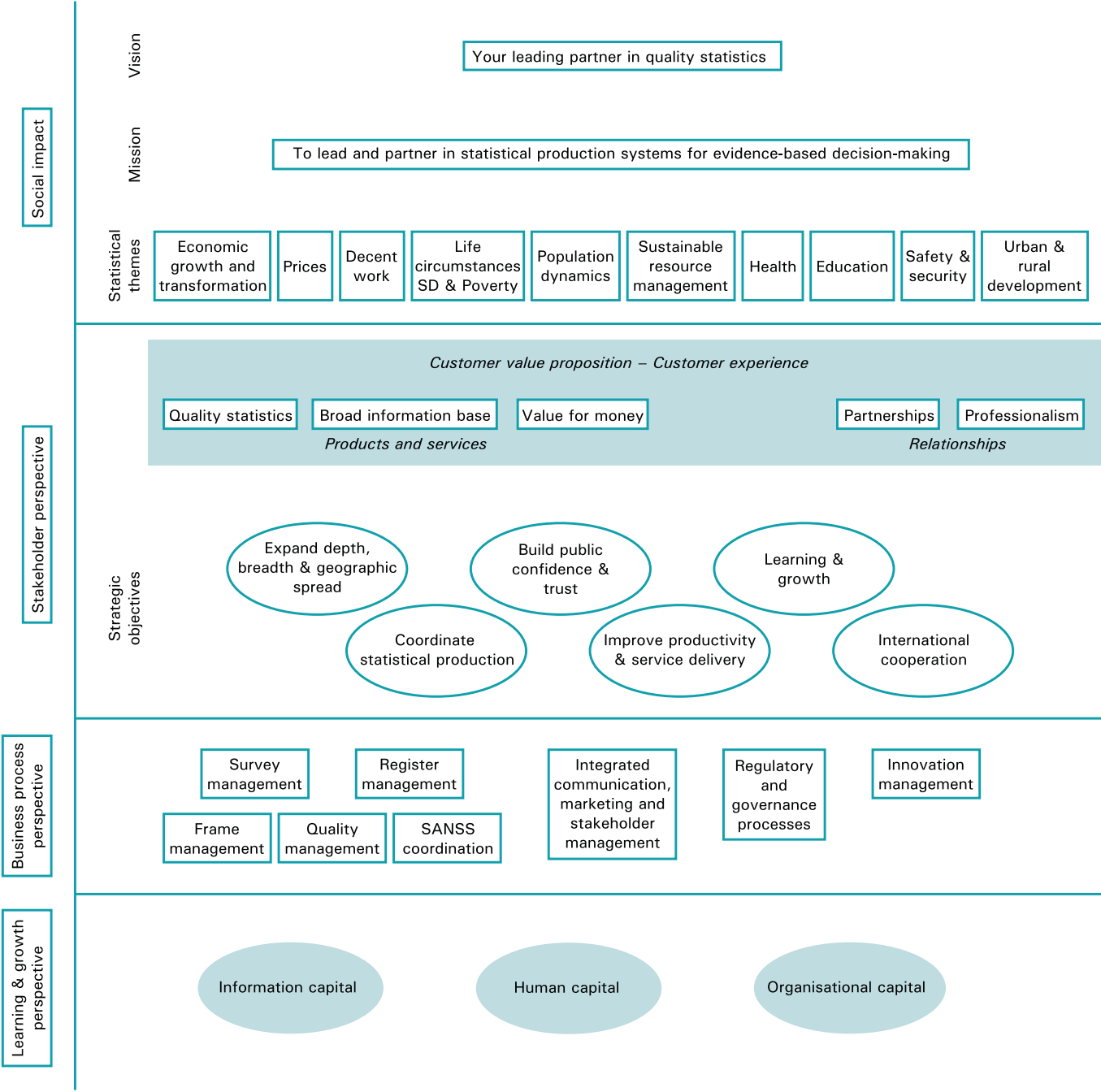


Strategy in brief (concluded)

Strategic objective	Strategic focus	Outputs
Invest in the learning and growth of the organisation	Human capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Schools programme:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Maths4Stats</li></ul></li><li>• Tertiary programme:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Training and research partnerships/chair</li></ul></li><li>• Within Stats SA<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Internship</li><li>◦ Internal training programme</li><li>◦ E-learning</li></ul></li><li>• The ISibalo Institute</li></ul>
	Information capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functional server and network infrastructure</li><li>• ICT user-focused services</li><li>• Innovation ICT</li><li>• Business modernisation</li></ul>
	Organisational capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New premises for Stats SA’s Head Office</li><li>• Organisational and management structure</li><li>• Organisational values</li></ul>
Promote international cooperation and participation in statistics	Statistical development in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategy on the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA)</li><li>• Charter on Statistics for Africa</li><li>• Africa Symposium on Statistical Development (ASSD)</li></ul>
	Culture of evidence-based policy formulation and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses</li><li>• Civil Registration and Vital Statistics</li></ul>
	International partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• International Comparison Project (ICP)</li></ul>

2.9.5 Strategy map

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





### Annexure 3: Key responsibilities of the Statistician-General

Key responsibility	Activities/outputs	Supported by:
Setting the overall strategic direction for statistical production in SA and the organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive the implementation of the Statistics Act, Act 6 of 1999</li> <li>• Define the national strategy for development of statistics</li> <li>• Establish the vision, mission, organisational goals and targets</li> <li>• Define the work programme and priorities of the organisation</li> <li>• Determine the internal organisation of Stats SA and re-allocate resources according to the strategic plan</li> <li>• Oversee the overall operation, management and integration of the organisation</li> <li>• Monitor, report on and evaluate the performance of the organisation</li> <li>• Communicate regularly to staff on strategic initiatives such as the organisation's strategy, goals, priorities, and management decisions</li> <li>• Lead change management initiatives</li> </ul>	Exco Strategy Office Programme Office CFO
Directing, guiding and driving the effective and accurate production of economic, social and population statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure timely release of high-quality economic statistics</li> <li>• Ensure timely release of high-quality social statistics</li> <li>• Ensure timely release of high-quality population statistics</li> <li>• Produce quality national accounts statistics</li> <li>• Produce quality integrative statistics</li> <li>• Ensure that effective quality controls and measures are in place across the statistical production value chain to manage process quality</li> </ul>	DDGs for: Economic Statistics, Population and Social Statistics, Methodology and Standards, Statistical Support and Informatics, and Survey Operations
Ensuring that official statistics meet internationally acclaimed standards and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure methodological soundness of all statistical series</li> <li>• Ensure adherence to recognised national and international standards</li> <li>• Ensure coherence of information through standards, classifications and published metadata</li> <li>• Promote usage of modern methods and technologies</li> <li>• Provide quality frames for usage of survey areas</li> <li>• A statistical data management and compliance frame</li> </ul>	DDGs for: Methodology and Standards, Statistical Support and Informatics
Managing relations with key stakeholders and international role players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public and media relations</li> <li>• Management of relations with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Government departments</li> <li>o Users, producers and suppliers of statistics</li> <li>o International statistics community</li> <li>o FOSAD Clusters</li> <li>o Statistics Council</li> <li>o Audit Committee</li> <li>o Minister in the Presidency responsible for National Planning</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	SG's office DDG: Corporate Relations

Key responsibility	Activities/outputs	Supported by:
Leading the development and coordination of statistical production in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordinate statistical planning across organs of state</li><li>• Provide statistical support and advice to other producers of statistics</li><li>• Set statistical standards for the national statistics system</li><li>• Provide a governance framework and support to statistical subsystems in South Africa</li><li>• Coordinate statistical reporting in the country</li><li>• Declare statistics as official</li></ul>	NSS office Strategy Office
Improving governance processes to achieve operational excellence in relation to employee satisfaction, managing costs and compliance to legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Determine the post establishment, including the creation, grading and abolition of posts</li><li>• Ensure the recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer, discharge and other career incidents of staff</li><li>• Manage and encourage people, optimise their outputs and manage relationships effectively in order to achieve organisational goals</li><li>• Ensure transfer of skills to previously disadvantaged individuals</li><li>• Create training and development opportunities for all staff</li><li>• Create work opportunities for people to release their full potential</li></ul>	DDG: Corporate Services CFO All other DDGs

**Annexure 4: Stats SA’s publications**

**Monthly**

Consumer price index (headline)  
Consumer price index (rural areas and total country)  
Mining: Production and sales  
Manufacturing: Production and sales  
Generation and consumption of electricity  
Tourism and migration  
Wholesale trade sales  
Retail trade sales  
Motor trade sales  
Liquidation and insolvencies  
Building plans passed and completed  
Civil cases for debt  
Production price index

**Quarterly**

Gross domestic product  
Employment and earnings and average monthly earnings  
Financial statistics of private sector enterprises  
Manufacturing: Utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises  
Financial statistics of municipalities  
Tourist accommodation  
Food and beverages  
Labour Force Survey  
Bulletin of statistics

**Annual**

Gross domestic product  
Gross domestic product (regional)  
Financial statistics of private sector enterprises  
Financial statistics of consolidated general government  
Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds  
Financial census of municipalities  
Financial statistics of higher education institutions  
Financial statistics of provincial government  
Non-financial census of municipalities  
Capital expenditure of the public sector  
Financial statistics of national government  
Economic Activity Survey  
Selected building plans passed and completed, including municipal information  
Buildings completed per annum  
Supply and use tables  
Social accounting matrix  
General Household Survey  
Mortality and causes of death in South Africa  
Recorded live births  
Mid-year population estimates

Marriages and divorces  
South African Statistics  
Stats in brief

Periodic (2–3 yearly)  
South African Community Survey  
Survey of employers and the self-employed  
Large sample surveys on selected industries

Periodic (5–10 yearly)  
Population and housing census  
Income and Expenditure Survey  
Living Conditions Survey  
Census of Agriculture

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AENE	Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFS	Annual Financial Statistics
AMESA	Association for Mathematics Education of South Africa
ASSD	Africa Symposium on Statistical Development
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BAS	Basic Accounting System
BRR	Business Registration Reform
BSF	Business Sampling Frame
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CJS	Criminal Justice System
COSO	Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission
CPI	Consumer price index
CPIX	Consumer price index (excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds)
CRM	Client Relationship Management
CS	Community Survey
CSAS	Census Survey and Administration System
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
DCMS	Data Collection Management System
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DES	Diary Evaluation Survey
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DMID	Data Management and Information Delivery
DMT	Data Management and Technology
DPC	Data Processing Centre
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
dti	Department of Trade and Industry
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
EA	Enumeration area
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
EBT	Electronic Bank Transfers
ECD	Early childhood development
EDMS	Electronic Document Management System
EDRMS	Electronic Document Records Management System
EEAs	Environmental Economic Accounts



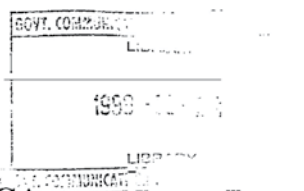
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESDMF	End-to-end Statistical Data Management Facility
EWS	Early Warning System
EXCO	Executive Committee
FIFO	First-in, first-out
FMLS	Facilities Management, Logistics and Security
FOSAD	Forum of South African Directors-General
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDPR	Gross domestic product (regional)
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GHS	General Household Survey
GIS	Geographic Information System
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HDI	Historically disadvantaged individual
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
HRM	Human Resources Management
ICBP	ISlbalo Capacity Building Programme
ICC	International Convention Centre
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IFWS	Integrated Fieldwork Strategy
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IS	Information Systems
ISI	International Statistical Institute
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ISLP	International Statistical Literacy Programme
IT	Information technology
IYASC	ISlbalo Young African Statisticians' Conference
JWPs	Joint working parties
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LFSR	Labour Force Survey Re-engineering
LMS	Learner Management System
LOGIS	Logistical Information System
LSS	Large Sample Survey
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NMS	Network Management Services
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NRA	Natural Resource Accounts
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NSDS	National Statistical Development Strategy
NSS	National Statistics System
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OLA	Operating Level Agreement
OSS	Open Source Software
PAA	Public Audit Act
PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange
PASA	Population Association of South Africa
PCAS	Policy Coordination and Advisory Services
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIC	Public Investment Corporation
PMF	Project Management Framework
PMS	Publicity Management System
PPI	Producer price index
PPP	Public private partnership
PSCBC	Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
PSF	Provincial Statistics Forum
PSR	Public Service Regulations
PSUs	Primary sampling units
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFS	Quarterly Financial Statistics
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RFQ	Request for quotation
RMF	Risk Management Framework
RPHC	Round of Population and Housing Censuses
RTMS	Real Time Management System
SAC	Satellite Application Centre
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit

SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SAMDI	South African Management Development Institute
SAMEA	South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association
SAN	Storage area network
SANSS	South African National Statistics System
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASA	South African Statistics Association
SASCO	Standard Classification of Occupations
SASTI	South African Statistics Training Institute
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SAT	South African Tourism
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDLC	Systems development life cycle
SEEA	System of Environmental and Economic Accounting
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-employed
SG	Statistician-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SLA	Service level agreement
SMS	Senior management staff
SMS	Stakeholder Management System
SRM	Stakeholder Relationship Management
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TUS	Time Use Survey
UAT	User Acceptance Testing
UCT	University of Cape Town
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
USS	User Satisfaction Survey
VAT	Value added tax
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
VLAN	Virtual local area network
VPN	Virtual private network







REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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**No. 19957**

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

No. 489.

21 April 1999

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

No. 6 of 1999: Statistics Act, 1999.

No. 489.

21 April 1999

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

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

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

ACT

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

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:

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Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—
- (i) “business” means any individual, juristic person or partnership carrying on a commercial activity; (iv)
  - (ii) “Cabinet” means the Cabinet in the national sphere of government, referred to 30 in section 91 of the Constitution; (viii)
  - (iii) “Constitution” means the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996); (vi)
  - (iv) “Council” means the South African Statistics Council, established by section 8(1); (xi) 35
  - (v) “document” includes—
    - (a) a form, questionnaire, schedule, notice or report whether in printed or photographic form;

- (b) a documentary recording or transcribed computer printout or record capable of being produced as a printout by a mechanical or electronic device;
- (c) a medium or device by means of which information is recorded or stored:
- (v) 5
- (vi) "household" means a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone; (vii)
- (vii) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance or such other Minister as the President may assign to be the executing authority for the purposes of this Act; (ix) 10
- (viii) "officer", in relation to Statistics South Africa, means—
- (a) a member of the staff of Statistics South Africa referred to in section 7(3)(a); or
- (b) any other person appointed by the Statistician-General to perform work on behalf of Statistics South Africa; (iii) 15
- (ix) "official statistics" means statistics designated as official statistics by the Statistician-General in terms of section 14(7); (i)
- (x) "organ of state" means—
- (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or 20
- (b) any other functionary or institution—
- (i) exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
- (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public duty in terms of any legislation, 25
- but does not include a court or a judicial officer; (xiv)
- (xi) "other organisation" means any non-governmental or nonprofit organisation, voluntary association or other organisation other than a business, household or organ of state; (ii)
- (xii) "Public Service Act" means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994); (xiii) 30
- (xiii) "respondent" means—
- (a) any individual or household in respect of whom or which; or
- (b) any organ of state, business or other organisation in respect of whose activities or affairs, 35
- any information is sought or provided for purposes of a statistical collection in terms of this Act; (xii)
- (xiv) "return" means a document completed by—
- (a) a respondent; or
- (b) an officer of Statistics South Africa or of another organ of state which 40
- produces statistics,
- for the purpose of producing official or other statistics; (x)
- (xv) "statistical collection" means the process of—
- (a) conducting a population or other census or a sample survey; or
- (b) collating administrative records or data for statistical purposes; (xvii) 45
- (xvi) "Statistician-General" means the person appointed as Statistician-General in terms of section 6(1); (xviii)
- (xvii) "statistics" means aggregated numerical information relating to demographic, economic, financial, environmental, social or similar matters, at national, provincial or local level, which is compiled and analysed according to relevant 50
- scientific and statistical methodology; (xv)
- (xviii) "Statistics South Africa" means the department contemplated in section 4(1). (xvi)

#### Purpose of Act

2. The purpose of this Act is to advance the planning, production, analysis, 55 documentation, storage, dissemination and use of official and other statistics by providing for—

- (a) a Statistician-General as head of Statistics South Africa and for a Council;
- (b) the respective functions of the Statistician-General, the Council and the Minister and their interrelations; 60
- (c) co-ordination between Statistics South Africa and other organs of state that produce official or other statistics;



- (d) co-operation between the producers of official statistics and—
  - (i) the users of such and other statistics in the government, other sectors of society and the public at large;
  - (ii) the respondents supplying the information that results in official and other statistics;
- (e) liaison with international and regional organisations that—
  - (i) request official statistics;
  - (ii) make recommendations about the standardisation, classification, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics.

#### Purpose of official statistics, and statistical principles 10

3. (1) The purpose of official statistics is to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations or the public in—
- (a) planning;
  - (b) decision-making or other actions;
  - (c) monitoring or assessment of policies, decision-making or other actions.
- (2) Official statistics must protect the confidentiality of the identity of, and the information provided by, respondents and be—
- (a) relevant, accurate, reliable and timeous;
  - (b) objective and comprehensive;
  - (c) compiled, reported and documented in a scientific and transparent manner;
  - (d) disseminated impartially;
  - (e) accessible;
  - (f) in accordance with appropriate national and international standards and classifications; and
  - (g) sensitive to distribution by gender, disability, region and similar socio-economic features.

#### Status of Statistics South Africa

4. (1) Statistics South Africa referred to as an organisational component in the first column of Schedule 2 to the Public Service Act and for the purposes of the application of that Act, in terms of section 7(4)(a) of that Act, regarded to be a department—
- (a) continues as such; and
  - (b) consists of the Statistician-General and the permanent and temporary staff referred to in section 7(3)(a) of this Act.
- (2) Subject to the Minister's duties and powers referred to in section 5, no person or organ of state may interfere with the functioning of Statistics South Africa.
- (3) For the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of Statistics South Africa, all other organs of state must assist it in accordance with the principles of co-operative government and intergovernmental relations contemplated in Chapter 3 of the Constitution.

#### Duties and powers of Minister 40

5. (1) The Minister must—
- (a) on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, prioritise the work programme of Statistics South Africa, in accordance with the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3 and both having been advised in this regard by the Council;
  - (b) monitor the performance of the Statistician-General of his or her functions—
    - (i) as accounting officer of Statistics South Africa; and
    - (ii) generally with regard to the financial affairs and organisational functioning of Statistics South Africa;
  - (c) determine the specific performance criteria, referred to in section 12(3) of the Public Service Act, for evaluating the performance of the Statistician-General and monitor compliance with those criteria;
  - (d) approve or disapprove the inception, variation or discontinuance of statistical collection by a Minister or an organ of state other than Statistics South Africa, as provided in section 14(1) and (2);
  - (e) after consultation with the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Council as provided in section 8(3).

(2) The Minister may—

- (a) subject to subsection (3), direct [he Statistician-General to undertake any statistical collection;
- (b) subject to subsection (4) and on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, enter into an international agreement with the government of any other state or any international organisation relating to the purpose of this Act; 5
- (c) after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of a member of the Council as provided in section 9(3).

(3) The Minister may not interfere with the power of the Statistician-General to decide, in respect of the activities of Statistics South Africa, on— 10

- (a) the manner in which, and the time when, a statistical collection is to be undertaken;
- (b) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information; or
- (c) whether a statistical collection should be discontinued.

(4) The Minister may only enter into an international agreement in terms of subsection (2)(b) if authorised in accordance with the applicable law by the national executive which, in terms of section 231(1) of the Constitution, is responsible for the negotiating and signing of international agreements. 15

#### Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General

6. (1) The President must appoint an appropriately qualified person as the Statistician-General who is the head of Statistics South Africa. 20

(2) The Statistician-General must be professionally independent by acting impartially and exercising his or her powers and performing his or her duties—

- (a) without fear, favour or prejudice; and
- (b) in the interest of maintaining a high standard of professional service and the integrity of the statistics which Statistics South Africa produces. 25

(3) The provisions of the Public Service Act regarding the appointment, terms and conditions of employment, powers and duties of a head of department apply to the Statistician-General, except where otherwise provided in this Act.

(4) The person appointed as Statistician-General holds office for an agreed term not exceeding five years, which term may be renewed. 30

(5) The Statistician-General may resign by written notice to the President.

(6) The Statistician-General may be removed from office by the President only—

- (a) on the grounds of—
  - (i) incapacity; 35
  - (ii) misconduct;
  - (iii) incompetence;
  - (iv) declaration as an insolvent, or
  - (v) conviction of an offence and sentence to a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine; and 40
- (b) if the Cabinet, after considering a report on the matter from the Council, recommends to the President such removal.

#### Duties and powers of Statistician-General

7. (1) The Statistician-General—

- (a) administers this Act; 45
- (b) is the accounting officer for Statistics South Africa;
- (c) after receiving advice from the Council, makes recommendations to the Minister on the policies and priorities of Statistics South Africa;
- (d) directs Statistics South Africa in accordance with the duties and powers imposed or conferred on him or her by this Act, section 7(3)(b) of the Public Service Act and any other law; 50 \*

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

- (iii) may vary or set aside any decision made in terms of such delegation;
- (f) on the conditions and for the period determined by him or her, establish an advisory committee or committees to advise him or her on any matters pertaining to this Act;
- (g) make, by notice in the *Gazette*, rules relating to— 5
- (i) the returns, information, data and statistics to be furnished and collected in the undertaking of a statistical collection;
- (ii) the manner and form in which, the times when and the places where, and the persons to whom and from whom, such statistics must be furnished and collected; and 10
- (iii) any other matter necessary for the effective collection of statistics and the effective functioning of Statistics South Africa.
- (4) Any member of an advisory committee appointed in terms of subsection (3)(f) who is not in the full-time employment of the State receives such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Finance determines. 15
- (5)(a) If the Minister, in prioritizing the work programme of Statistics South Africa in terms of section 5(1)(a), rejects the Statistician-General's recommendation, the Minister and the Statistician-General must endeavour to resolve their disagreement after receiving advice from the Council.
- (b) If the Minister and the Statistician-General fail to resolve their disagreement, the 20 Minister makes the final decision and the Statistician-General must implement that decision.
- (c) The Statistician-General may make public the fact that the decision is contrary to his or her recommendation.

## Establishment of Council 25

8. (1) A council to be known as the South African Statistics Council is hereby established.
- (2) The Council must consist of not less than 18 and not more than 25 members—
- (a) with relevant professional proficiency and interest;
- (b) broadly representative of groups or interests concerned with the production 30 and use of official statistics, including—
- (i) organs of state;
- (ii) producers of statistics;
- (iii) organised business and labour;
- (iv) specialist and research interests, including statistics and information 35 technology;
- (v) economic and financial interests;
- (vi) demographic and social interests, including rural, gender and disability interests; and
- (vii) the public, including non-governmental, private, civic and other 40 organisations; and
- (c) of whom nine must be persons representing the respective provinces.
- (3) The Minister must, after consultation with the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Council from nominations obtained through—
- (a) public invitations for nominations; and 45
- (b) a request to the executive council of each province to submit two or three nominations.
- (4) The Statistician-General is by virtue of his or her office a member of the Council and he or she or his or her representative may attend meetings of the Council, but may not— 50
- (a) vote at such meetings; and
- (b) act as chairperson or deputy chairperson.
- (5) The Minister must appoint a member of the Council as chairperson.
- (6) The Council must elect one of its members as deputy chairperson.
- (7) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Council are unable to act as 55 chairperson, the other members must designate one of their number to act as chairperson during such inability.

**Tenure of members of Council**

9. (1) The members of the Council hold office for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Minister determines in respect of each such member.
- (2) An appointed member of the Council vacates office if—
- (a) he or she resigns after giving 30 days notice in writing to the Minister; 5
  - (b) the period of his or her appointment expires; or
  - (c) his or her membership is terminated in terms of subsection (3).
- (3) The Minister may, after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of any or all of the appointed members of the Council for reasons which are just and fair.
- (4) A person whose membership of the Council has terminated, is eligible for 10 reappointment.
- (5) A vacancy on the Council must be filled in accordance with section 8(2) and (3).
- (6) No deficiency in the number of members of the Council affects any decision taken at a meeting in terms of section 10(5) if at least one third of the appointed members were present at that meeting. 15

**Meetings of Council**

10. (1) The Council must meet at least twice a year at such times and places as the chairperson or deputy chairperson determines by notice in writing to the other members.
- (2) The chairperson or deputy chairperson—
- (a) may convene a special meeting of the Council; 20
  - (b) must convene such a meeting within 14 days of the receipt of a written request signed by at least one third of the members of the Council to convene such meeting.
- (3) The quorum for a meeting of the Council is one third of the appointed members.
- (4) The Council determines the procedure at its meetings. 25
- (5) A decision of the Council must be taken by resolution of the majority of appointed members present at the meeting in question and, in the event of an equality of votes, the person presiding has a casting vote in addition to his or her deliberative vote.

**Committees of Council**

11. (1) The Council may appoint such standing or other committees as are necessary 30 for the effective performance of the functions of the Council.
- (2) The members of a committee of the Council may include persons who are not members of the Council.

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

12. A member of— 35
- (a) the Council; or
  - (b) a committee of the Council,
- who is not in the full-time employment of the State is paid such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Finance determines.

**Duties and powers of Council 40**

13. (1) The Council must advise the Minister, the Statistician-General or an organ of state which produces statistics with regard to—
- (a) matters referred to the Council by the Minister, the Statistician-General or that organ of state;
  - (b) any matter regarding the collection, processing, analysis, documentation, 45 storage and dissemination of statistics, including the taking of a population census, which should, in the opinion of the Council, be studied or undertaken;
  - (c) the elimination of unnecessary overlapping or duplication with regard to the collection or publication of statistics by organs of state;
  - (d) any matter the Council considers necessary or expedient for achieving the 50 purpose of this Act;



- (e) the general appropriateness to the country's needs of the services provided by Statistics South Africa.
- (2) The Council must promote and safeguard—
- (a) official statistics;
  - (b) the co-ordination of statistical activities; and
  - (c) an environment which is supportive of the collection, production, dissemination and use of official statistics.
- (3) The Council must furnish the Minister and Statistician-General with an annual report in respect of its activities, including its advice to the Minister and Statistician-General and the outcome of that advice, during the year in question, and the Minister must as soon as possible table that report in Parliament.
- (4) The Council may issue public statements on any matter relating to its functions in terms of this Act, but only after consultation with the organ of state, business or other organisation involved, if any, in the matter in question.
- (5) The Statistician-General must provide the Council with such secretarial and clerical assistance as is necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Council.

#### Statistical co-ordination among organs of state

14. (1) Despite any other law—
- (a) no Minister may authorise an organ of state to undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection; and
  - (b) no organ of state may undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection—
- except with the approval of the Minister given in accordance with subsection (2), provided that in the case of any state institution referred to in section 181(1) of the Constitution, the state institution does not require the Minister's approval, but it must consult with the Minister, who must be advised by the Statistician-General.
- (2) The Minister may only grant the approval referred to in subsection (1)—
- (a) on the advice of the Statistician-General; and
  - (b) after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.
- (3) If so advised by the Statistician-General, the Minister may, subject to such conditions as the Minister determines, stipulate that the provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the collection of statistics undertaken in accordance with the work programme of Statistics South Africa contemplated in section 7(1)(e).
- (5) As soon as possible after—
- (a) the inception, variation or discontinuance of any statistical collection requiring approval in terms of subsection (1) is proposed; or
  - (b) any document used in such collection is prepared,
- the head of the organ of state concerned must inform the Statistician-General accordingly.
- (6) The Statistician-General may advise any organ of state regarding the application of appropriate quality criteria and standards, classifications and procedures for statistics—
- (a) to improve the quality of statistics;
  - (b) to enhance the comparability of statistics;
  - (c) to minimise unnecessary overlapping or duplication with the collection or publication of statistics in that organ of state or by other organs of state.
- (7) (a) The Statistician-General may designate as official statistics any statistics or class of statistics produced from statistical collections by—
- (i) Statistics South Africa; or
  - (ii) other organs of state, after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.

- (b) Such designation must be in accordance with—
- (i) the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3; and
  - (ii) such other statistical criteria as the Statistician-General may determine by notice in the *Gazette*. 5
- (8) The Statistician-General may—
- (a) at his or her own instance or at the request of the Council, the Minister or any other Minister, review and comment on the production, analysis, documentation, storage, dissemination, interpretation and use of official or other statistics of any other organ of state; and 10
  - (b) after consultation with the head of that organ of state, publish any such statistics and comments thereon as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.
- (9) For the purposes of assisting the Statistician-General in the performance of his or her duties imposed by this Act, the head of any other organ of state must, subject to 15 subsection (10)—
- (a) within a reasonable period, supply the Statistician-General with information he or she may request regarding any official or other statistics for which that organ of state is responsible;
  - (b) advise the Statistician-General from time to time of any substantial changes in 20 the information that has been so supplied;
  - (c) grant the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her unhindered access, without charge, to such information or data of that organ of state as the Statistician-General requests; and 25
  - (d) allow the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her to copy, without charge, any information or data which may be used in producing official statistics.
- (10) The Statistician-General may, subject to such conditions as he or she determines, stipulate that any provision of subsection (9)(a) or (b) does not apply to any specific 30 organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.
- (11) Subject to subsection (12), the Statistician-General may enter into an agreement with—
- (a) the head of another organ of state in respect of information or data which the latter has the authority to collect; 35
  - (b) any body other than an organ of state engaged in collecting such information or data.
- (12) The agreement referred to in subsection (11) is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) The collection of such information or data must be undertaken either by 40 Statistics South Africa or jointly by Statistics South Africa and that organ of state or body;
  - (b) the resulting statistics or information must subject to paragraph (c) and section 17(3) be exchanged between the parties or shared with the other party;
  - (c) if information has been supplied by any respondent who gives notice in 45 writing to the Statistician-General that he or she objects to the exchange or sharing of that information by the parties, that information may not be so exchanged or shared;
  - (d) every employee within the organ of state or body who is engaged in any such joint collection or to whom such statistics or information is made available, 50 must take an oath of confidentiality similar to that provided for in section 17(7)(a), whether or not he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law.

#### Entry on and inspection of premises

15. (1) For the purpose of making enquiries or observations necessary for achieving 55 the purpose of this Act, the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her may enter on any land or premises, other than a private dwelling, of any organ of state, business or other organisation and inspect anything thereon or therein—
- (a) on the authority of a warrant issued in terms of subsection (2); or 60

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

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

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

(a) it is executed;

(b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, by any person with similar authority;

(c) the expiry of three months from the date of its issue; or

(d) the purpose for which the warrant was issued no longer exists, whichever may occur first.

(4) An entry and inspection in terms of subsection (1) must be carried out— 15

(a) at any reasonable time during the day unless the carrying out thereof by night is justifiable and necessary; and

(b) with strict regard to decency and order, including the protection of a person's rights to dignity, to freedom and security and to privacy.

(5) The Statistician-General or the authorised officer must, immediately before carrying out an entry and inspection in terms of subsection (1)— 20

(a) identify himself or herself to the owner or person in control of the land or premises, if such person is present;

(b) if applicable, hand to that person a copy of the warrant or, if that person is not present, affix that copy to a prominent place on the premises; and 25

(c) supply that person with particulars regarding his or her authority to carry out the entry and inspection.

#### Duty to answer questions

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

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

(a) to the best of his or her or its knowledge and belief and subject to the right to dignity and privacy, answer, when so required, all questions put orally or in writing in terms of subsection (1); and 35

(b) in accordance with the instructions pertaining to any document referred to in section 7(1)(e)(ii) and not later than the date specified in that document—

(i) furnish all such information; or

(ii) sign such declaration, 40 as is required by that document.

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

#### Confidentiality and disclosure 45

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

(a) an individual;

(b) a household;

(c) an organ of state; 50

(d) a business; or

(e) any other organisation,

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



- (2) The return or other information contemplated in subsection(1) may, subject to the directions of the Statistician-General, be disclosed—
- (a) to the Statistician-General and officers concerned of Statistics South Africa who have taken the oath of confidentiality referred to in subsection (7)(a);
  - (b) to the person from whom such return or other information was collected or his 5 or her representative;
  - (c) with the prior written consent of the person from whom such return or other information was collected or his or her representative;
  - (d) where the information is already available to the public from the organ of state, business or other organisation concerned; 10
  - (e) in the form of lists of the names and addresses of individual organs of state and other organisations and their classifications by function, type of legal entity and range of numbers of members and employees, or other indicator of size;
  - (f) in the form of lists of the names and addresses of individual businesses and their classifications by industry or activity, type of legal entity, and range of 15 numbers of employees or other indicator of size;
  - (g) in the form of lists of the kinds of products produced, manufactured, stored, bought or sold, or services rendered, by businesses, organs of state or other organisations or classes thereof.
- (3) The Statistician-General may, for statistical purposes, disclose to another organ of 20 state information or data gathered in the course of a joint collection undertaken with that organ in terms of section 14(11), on condition that—
- (a) the name, address or any other means by which the respondents may be identified is deleted;
  - (b) any person who is involved in the collection of, or who may use, that 25 information or data, must first take an oath of confidentiality similar to the one provided for in subsection (7)(a) irrespective of whether he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law; and
  - (c) the Statistician-General is satisfied that the confidentiality of that information or data will not be impaired. 30
- (4) Despite any other law—
- (a) an entry made by the competent person concerned in terms of this Act in any document; or
  - (b) a return or its contents,
- is not admissible as evidence in legal proceedings, except for purposes of criminal 35 proceedings in terms of this Act.
- (5) Information collected by any person, organ of state, business or other organisation for his, her or its own purposes and communicated to Statistics South Africa is subject to the same confidentiality requirements as information collected directly by Statistics South Africa, irrespective of any other confidentiality requirements to which it may have 40 been subject when it was collected.
- (6) The results of the compilation and analysis of the statistical information collected in terms of this Act may not be published or disseminated in a manner which is likely to enable the identification of a specific individual, business or other organisation, unless that person, business or organisation has consented to the publication or dissemination 45 in that manner.
- (7) The Statistician-General and every officer of Statistics South Africa must—
- (a) before assuming duty, take an oath of confidentiality prohibiting disclosure of any information coming to his or her knowledge by reason of such duty before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General; 50
  - (b) preserve, and promote the preservation of, confidentiality in respect of all information that may come to his or her knowledge by reason of such employment.

#### Offences and penalties

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

- (u) wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return;
- (b) obtains or seeks to obtain information that he or she is not duly authorised to obtain;
- (c) puts to any person a question which he or she is not duly authorised to ask;
- (d) asks of, or receives or takes from, any person, organ of state, business or other organisation, any payment or reward in connection with such employment, other than remuneration due to him or her in terms of this Act or the Public Service Act;
- (e) wilfully discloses any data or information obtained in the course of such employment to a person not authorised to receive that information; 10
- (f) uses information obtained in the course of such employment for the purpose of speculating in—
- (i) any stock, bond or other security; or
- (ii) any goods or services, before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General; or 15
- (g) contravenes any provision of section 17,
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991), or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and 20 such imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who—
- (a) impersonates an officer of Statistics South Africa for the purpose of obtaining information from any person or body; or
- (b) represents himself or herself to be making an entry and inspection in terms of section 15 or putting a question in terms of section 16(1) when he or she is not an officer of Statistics South Africa authorised in terms of section 15 or 16, as the case may be,
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as 30 contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (3) Any individual other than an employee of an organ of state, business or other organisation that— 35
- (a) fails to answer a question put in terms of section 16(2)(a) or furnishes an answer to such a question which is false or misleading in any material respect, knowing the answer to be false or misleading;
- (b) fails to furnish information or sign a declaration in terms of section 16(2)(b) or furnishes such information which is false or misleading in any material 40 respect, knowing the information to be false or misleading;
- (c) incites any other person to act as contemplated in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) refuses—
- (i) the Statistician-General or any authorised officer of Statistics South Africa, acting in terms of section 15, entry on any land or premises; or 45
- (ii) to permit the Statistician-General or that authorised officer to inspect anything on or in that land or premises;
- (e) wilfully obstructs the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa in the exercise of a power, or the performance of a duty, in terms of this Act, 50
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction—
- (i) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding R 10000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and 55 such imprisonment; and
- (ii) in the case of a business or other organisation, to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or an amount determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (4) (a) A conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (3)(a) or (b) does not 60 relieve any individual, business or other organisation of the obligation to supply the correct information.

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

- (i) in the case of an individual, to a fine not exceeding R500 or an amount 5 determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the *Gazette*; or
- (ii) in the case of a business or other organisation, to a fine not exceeding R2 000 or an amount determined by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*.

#### References in other legislation or documents

19. (1) Any reference in any legislation or document to the Head of the Central 10 Statistical Services must be construed as a reference to the Statistician-General.

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

#### Repeal of legislation, and savings

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

(a) the legislation specified in the Schedule is hereby repealed; and

(b) any other legislation in force in that part of the Republic which constituted the territory of any former entity known as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa or 20 Qwaqwa, in so far as it deals with any matter provided for in this Act, is hereby repealed.

(2) Anything done in terms of a provision of legislation repealed by subsection (1) and which could be done in terms of a provision of this Act, is regarded to have been done 25 in terms of that provision of this Act.

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

(4) (a) The Statistics Council constituted in terms of section 2 of the Statistics Act, 30 1976 (Act No. 66 of 1976), (in this subsection referred to as the "previous Council"), must act as the South African Statistics Council referred to in section 8(1) of this Act (in this subsection referred to as the "new Council"), until the first Council is constituted in terms of section 8 of this Act.

(b) While the previous Council acts as the new Council, section 2 of the Statistics Act, 35 1976, continues to apply to that Council.

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

#### Short title

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

SCHEDULE

LEGISLATION REPEALED

(Section 20(1)(a))

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

