



Work Programme
2016/17



**Statistics
South Africa**



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Book 1

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Official sign-off

In terms of Section 5.1(a) of the Statistics Act, the Minister must on the recommendation of the Statistician-General prioritise the work programme in accordance with the purpose and statistical principles contemplated in Section 3, and both having been advised in this regard by the Council.

Section 7(1)(e) states that the Statistician-General determines and exercises final responsibility regarding the implementation of the work programme of Statistics South Africa.

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

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

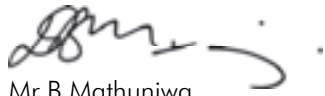
The work programme for 2016/17 consists of two books.

Book 1: outlines the high level strategic overview including the situational analysis, an overview of the 2016/17 budget and MTEF estimates as well as the programme and subprogramme information. Book 1 will be available in print and electronic format.

Book 2: outlines the detail targets of the 5-year strategic plan as well as the annual and quarterly performance indicators and targets in line with the Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans. Book 2 will only be available in electronic format and on the website of Stats SA.

It is hereby certified that this Work Programme, for 2016/17:

- Was developed by the Management of Statistics South Africa reporting to the Minister in the Presidency, Mr Jeff Radebe;
- 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 2016/17.



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Mr JT Radebe (MP)
Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

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



Evidence abound that the economic environment in which we function has been deteriorating. The annual gross domestic product (GDP) for 2015 shows a subdued increase of 1,3% and this is against our target of 5% annual growth in the National Development Plan (NDP). The low cycle of growth year-on-year has persisted and showed strong signs of decline since the first quarter of 2012 and this has been accompanied by large oscillations in the quarter-on-quarter growth, which even veered into negative terrain.

We have had the worst agricultural performance in years because of the devastating drought in 2015. The consequences of this drought persist and have significant negative forward linkages into manufacturing. The fourth quarter growth in manufacturing is negative and mining is subdued. The primary sector of the economy, the real economy indeed is in bad shape. Unemployment has remained stubbornly high hovering at 25%, even the one percentage drop in unemployment from the third quarter to the fourth quarter of 2015 brings very inconsequential relieve to the dire state of the economy. Whilst prices remained benign over this period of low cycle growth, the upper limit of the inflation target regime was breached, suggesting the beginning of a rising inflation cycle.

Bitter as these facts are, we come to know them, understand them and appreciate what they imply and consequently the course of action we have to take. We know that these facts come to light because we have a reputable organisation mandated to deliver to us the South Africa I know, the home I understand. In their Annual Performance Plan (APP), Statistics South Africa treats us not only to the run of the mill deliverables spanning no less than 250 releases per annum, but provides us with priority projects that are innovative; trust building in terms of heightened quality of statistics; cost reducing in relation to operational efficiencies and effectiveness, including through use and application of technology; timeous and thus enabling us to realise the time value of our current and future decisions and investment follow through; and finally, impactful because of the ease with which the information reaches society and how it deepens our democracy.

In March last year the Statistician-General identified eight catalytic projects that would change the modus operandi of delivery, including the cost structure, timeliness of delivery and the attendant quality of deliverables. To this eight priority catalytic projects are added nine projects. These have varying gestation periods, however, their genesis is now. Of the eight initiated in the second half of 2015, three have already been delivered. These are the Growth Accounting Framework and the Social Accounting Matrix. These two frameworks lay the new foundation for our planning system and lay a solid platform against which we can test the sanity and veracity of our plans.

A Citizen Satisfaction Survey for KwaZulu-Natal has been delivered, providing granular information municipality by municipality with regard to the performance of our democracy. Ahead of us are crucial programmes that are fundamental to the life of our democratic state, but also extend to the continent and the world. I have just recently launched the Community Survey which will reach out to more than 1,3 million households, and the results of this endeavour will be delivered in a record time of two months after the survey. By the end of June 2016 the Statistician-General will deliver these results to the nation.

There is ample evidence that Statistics South Africa is an innovative institution, a capable institution and a well-led institution.

Mr JT Radebe (MP)

Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Foreword by the Chair of the Statistics Council



The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals has elevated the importance of statistics and highlighted the fact that the field of statistics is at the heart of a major data revolution brought about by advancement in technology and a growing demand for quality statistics. The data revolution is indeed putting to the test the very foundations of official statistics: the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the African Charter on Statistics and countries' laws governing the production, dissemination and use of official statistics.

The data revolution demands that the United Nations, the regional organisations of the world and countries collectively take the lead and stay the course of global transformation in accordance with the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. The centrality of the United Nations in advancing this agenda and all its aspects is unquestionable.

In the context of this global transformation agenda and data revolution, the timing for statistical legislative reform is perfect. While the amended Statistics Act should continue to be foresighted and provide for national statistics system architecture, it must also provide a platform for the production and delivery of real-time statistical products that meet the requirements of the sub-national, national, continental and global development agenda.

The South African National Statistics System is gradually getting stronger. The successful Citizen Satisfaction Survey conducted for the province of KwaZulu-Natal paves the way for other provinces to follow the example and produce survey outcomes of outstanding quality that is comparable across the board; the expected production of a complete set of national accounts by Stats SA this year and the firming up of the collaborative efforts towards the production of official statistics from administrative registers data, are key steps towards the building of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics. These must be encouraged through evident support by leadership of the organs of state involved. The Act is an invaluable instrument to guide collaborative efforts in the production of official statistics and must be used.

In developing the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics – a government-wide statistics production programme – a human capital development programme must be built and appropriately resourced. This starts with statistics in schools and universities and continues through life-long learning. It is through the abilities of people that a government-wide statistics programme could be successful and talent management and the leadership succession are imperative.

In its meeting on 26 February 2016, Council had analysed Statistics South Africa's 2016/17 Work Programme for the purpose of advising the Statistician-General and Minister in terms of section 5(1)(a) of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999).

Council is cognisant that Statistics South Africa is increasingly gearing itself up to continue being a beacon of statistical excellence and a champion for official statistics in Africa.

Statistics South Africa has set itself very high objectives/goals/targets for the period ahead and there is a mountain of evidence that shows that it embraces accountability, innovation, and the sound management of very scarce human and financial resources.

Council would like to thank the Minister for his continued support and leadership during these challenging and revolutionary times in the field of statistics and human progress.

Council also thanks the Statistician-General for his tireless passion, commitment in advancing the course of statistics not only in this country but across the world, and congratulates him for various awards that he had received in recognition of his contribution to the global statistical development as the world says to him: "Thank You!"

Mr MB Mphahlele
Chairperson of the Statistics Council

Introduction by the Statistician-General



Looking ahead, I should reflect on the eight priorities that will catalyse the organisation on a modernisation trajectory, delivering high quality statistics at a reduced cost to the taxpayer but delivering high value to user delight. These priorities are beside the more than 225 run of the mill releases which consume up to 90% of the budget. I present on those below.

Social Accounting Matrix and Growth Accounting Framework: We have delivered tools that will facilitate how planning can be interrogated, implementation can be monitored, and results can be assessed for impact. Through the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), and Growth Accounting Framework (GAF) the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation can have a better handle across the performance of the state. These tools were delivered in November and their applications will unfold into a fully-fledged modelling instrument based on hard data over the next two to three years and undergird the planning process.

Citizen Satisfaction Survey: The results of this survey have been delivered on 26 January 2016. Piloted in KwaZulu-Natal using modern tablet technology, it is anticipated that other provinces would demand such a survey once the KwaZulu-Natal results are delivered in four days. Mounting such a mammoth task of changing technology and addressing new user needs demanded leadership, courage and experience. We have proved that it can be done

faster, cheaper and produce better quality. We have dropped our costs from a R2 000 per household operation to a R400 per household operation and it is now possible to even drop further to a R200 per household operation.

Community Survey: Minister Radebe launched the Community Survey on 29 February 2016. The survey is conducted alternately with a Census of the population every five years. Training started in earnest in the second week of January and has continued throughout February with actual field operations beginning on 7 March 2016. We shall cover more than 1,3 million households and report the results within three months of concluding field operations in June 2016.

Gross Domestic Product Expenditure: This priority sees Stats SA embracing for the first time all the three sides of the National Accounts with the inclusion of the expenditure side of the GDP, and we shall go live with this work by the end of June 2016. This task has always been delivered by the South African Reserve Bank but now has been legitimately transferred to Stats SA. It is a high-risk project for the country.

New Home for Stats SA: The delivery of the new home for Stats SA is afoot and we will be moving into Freedom Park by mid-June this year. It is a massive and modern structure with lettable area of 47 000 square metres. We shall support the Freedom Charter from this mighty home, the Public Private Partnership (PPP) of which has been concluded in a record time.

SDGs and Agenda 2063: On the local and international scene on the alignment of SDGs and Agenda 2063 to NDP, we have to this end championed a programme that worked on the alignment of SDGs to the NDP as well as the MTSF to the NDP. Further work has also been concluded on the alignment of Agenda 2063 to the NDP. Having successfully concluded the SDG task in relation to the NDP, we mobilised the continent to do likewise in relation to the SDGs and Agenda 2063. This costed SDG measurement has been adopted by African heads of state and government and they in turn have asked African statisticians to undertake a similar exercise for Agenda 2063. This task has been led by the Statistician-General as the chair of the Africa Symposium for Statistical Development and now has been concluded, and should be presented to the AU Summit.

Legislative Reform: The Statistics Act, Act No. 6 of 1999 has served South Africa well for the past fifteen years, but in the light of the changes in the environment including the NDP as an area of focus, the statistics required in addition to those of cycle are those of structure. Therefore, focusing on administrative records will be the charge of legislative reform in order to inform the full planning cycle from planning to evaluation of the outputs of the plan. The second area of reform requires focus on the creation of a state-wide service of statisticians. The third area has to eventuate the implementation of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act as an integral part of planning. The fourth has to focus on institutional arrangements. The fifth area is implementing statistical reforms through data revolution and assisting the open government partnership with open data. This is an intricate business that can undermine the democracy project and requires a well-reasoned and understood platform of rules of engagement between statistics and technology. In short, this agenda is about dealing with the politics of statistics and technology. We shall intensify legislative reform processes in this period of six months.

Digital workplace: We shall transform the technical assets resident at Stats SA into a state-wide digitisation centre that should provide digital solutions to masses of paper-based government records, and at the same time meet the legal requirements for harvesting data from administrative sources. Over the years, Stats SA has built cutting-edge technical competence in optical character and mark reading processing and intelligent character reading capabilities. This massive technological competence and injection into transforming state records should enable the state to implement a sophisticated and problem solving national statistics system, at the same time as modernising record retrieval and archiving to create a more efficient state. Together with Home Affairs we are concluding a multi-year programme of digitisation of paper records and this effort will attract other departments going forward.

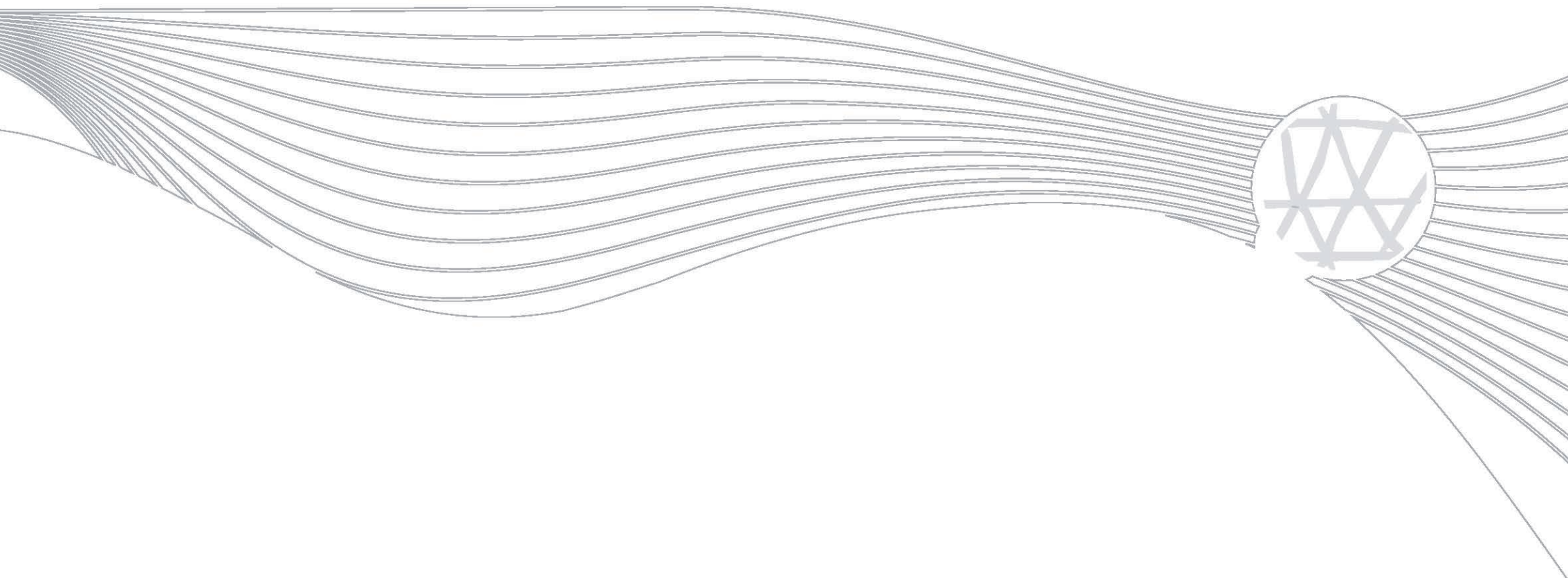
Setting our eyes on the 12–60 month time horizon

As we enter the new year and conclude our eight priorities within the next eighteen months, the next set of nine priorities will be delivered in a two to five year horizon. These will, however, be mounted within the next twelve to eighteen months and they focus on regional integration and the statistical programmes that support and create conditions for an Africa that is eventually integrated economically and at peace with itself.

Mr P Lehohla
Statistician-General



Strategic overview



1. Strategic overview

1.1 Introduction

It is important for citizens to know the country they live in and understand the dynamics so that their decisions are informed. An informed citizenry is the foundation of true democracy.

The national policy agenda for a better future for all in a democratic South Africa is outlined in the National Development Plan 2030, as is the African Integration Agenda for the continent and the Sustainable Development Goals agenda for the world. These policy agendas at national, continental and international level collectively advance sustainable development for people, planet, prosperity and peace.

Entitlement of a democratic society to access high quality statistical information that is independently and professionally collected and produced is the strongest pillar of a national statistics system (NSS). The field of statistics is changing in the face of the data revolution and technology. The economic reality and societal changes have evolved and consequently the demand for statistical information has expanded, both at a lower level and frequency. These changes in the environment demand transformation of statistics in the public domain, regardless of whether they are produced as official statistics by organs of state, or by private entities to ensure relevance in what we do. Stats SA will be at the core of leading a transformative agenda of statistics in the country for the measurement of progress and development towards achieving the goals and targets as set out in the policy agendas. The central tenet and role statistics must play in society is: *Using Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based management and Transformation*.

As we move forward within the five-year chapter as encapsulated in the organisational strategy (2015/16–2019/20) the organisation will focus on the following key priorities in 2016/17:

Delivering the Community Survey: The Community Survey methodology has revolutionised survey operations to be lean and efficient – using technology to make data collection cheaper; improving the quality and granularity of the data; and delivering results faster. The survey will cover 1,3 million households and the results will be published at ward level. The report will be delivered within three months of field operations in June 2016. These new methods will be rolled out to all household surveys over the medium term.

Producing GDP from the expenditure side: This priority sees Stats SA embracing, for the first time, all three sides of the National Accounts with the inclusion of the expenditure side of the GDP, and we shall go live with this work by June 2016. This task has always been delivered by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) but now has been legitimately transferred to Stats SA.

A New Home for Stats SA: The delivery of new office accommodation for Stats SA is afoot and the organisation will be moving into Freedom Park by June 2016. It is a massive and modern structure with lettable area of 47 000 square metres.

Legislative Reform: The Statistics Act, Act No. 6 of 1999 has served South Africa well for the past fifteen years as encapsulated in the NDP. The legislative reform will address the following areas, including focusing on administrative records in order to inform the full planning cycle from planning to evaluation: creating a state-wide service of statisticians; eventuating the implementation of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act as an

integral part of planning; institutional arrangements; and implementing statistical reforms through data revolution and assisting the open government partnership with open data. This is an intricate business that can undermine the democracy project and requires a well-reasoned and understood platform of rules of engagement between statistics and technology.

Interpretation and integration of statistics: The organisation will adopt a unified platform that provides interpretation of statistics and sheds light on social, economic and political phenomena. Through the Ikhaya quarterly publication, we shall provide great value add in our releases. This programme will be piloted in 2016/17.

Digital workplace: The technical assets resident at Stats SA will be transformed into a state-wide digitisation centre that should provide digital solutions to masses of paper-based government records, and at the same time meet the legal requirements for harvesting data from administrative sources.

Regional Integration Programme: Initiatives in this programme will be mounted within the next twelve to eighteen months with the focus on regional integration and the statistical programs that support and create conditions for an Africa that is eventually integrated economically and at peace with itself. These initiatives include the implementation of the Annual International Comparisons Program (ICP); the creation of a dynamic map of regional consumption markets and industrial markets that should underpin and inform Africa's regional integration work and industrialisation program; addressing informational requirements that will guide Africa on the critical question of attaining a demographic dividend; ensuring that the scandal of invisibility is eliminated in Africa by putting in place credible systems of civil registration and vital statistics and implementing identity systems with high integrity; addressing infrastructure statistics in Africa in support of the continental infrastructure programme; foster a compilation of Africa's dynamic statistics compendium that informs Agenda 2063; strengthen African statistics institutions through a tuition programme that ensures that statistics offices build their spatial information capabilities; lead and support other African countries in the development and implementation of the system of economic and environmental statistics; and to provide a system of statistics that tracks and traces merchandise properties, its origin, destination and use.

To achieve these priorities and sustain the run of the mill that delivers almost 250 releases in a year requires bold, knowledgeable and innovative leadership and a robust national statistics system that is all-embracing and service-oriented for evidence-based decision-making. Stats SA will therefore invest in the leadership pipeline as well as forcefully broadening of a state-wide cadre of statisticians over the next five years.

The task ahead of leaving no one behind requires a stronger and innovative, technologically driven Stats SA and humane culture that embraces diversity.

1.2 The strategic direction

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

Vision

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

Mission

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

Values

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

Overall strategic goal and thrust

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

Strategic impact

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

1.3 Strategic outcomes

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

1.3.1 Strategic Outcome 1: An informed nation

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

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

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

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



- Expand the statistical information base
- Develop new and innovative statistical products and services
- Revolutionise data systems

1.3.2 Strategic Outcome 2: Trusted statistics

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

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

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

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



1.3.3 Strategic Outcome 3: Partners in statistics

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

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

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

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



- Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling frames
- Lead the development and coordination of the SANSS
- Strengthen international collaboration and partnerships

1.3.4 Strategic Outcome 4: A capable organisation

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

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

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

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



1.3.5 Strategic Outcome 5: Statistical leadership

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

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

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

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



1.4 Situation analysis

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

1.4.1 External environment analysis

Statistics and official statistics in particular, are a sine qua non for rationality and the process by which deliberate choices are made. Better statistics, better information, lead to better decisions and better policy outcomes. As we continue on the roadmap of the country's development, it is important to reflect and ask ourselves: are the policy and statistics domains known and understood by society at large?

The growing need for statistical information guides the transformation of statistics in the public domain, regardless of whether they are produced as official statistics by organs of state, or by private entities. This transformation involves collaboration and partnerships between producers and users of statistics and is aimed at making statistics 'fit for use' for decision-making, planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014–2019 outlines the 5-year strategy and identifies its priorities as:

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

After an in-depth analysis of all these priorities and other user demands, Stats SA identified the following areas as key drivers of change:

Policy environment: In relation to *the policy agenda at global level*, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their development agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow and expand on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2000, and expired at the end of 2015. The post-2015 International Development Agenda, now called SDGs, outlines 17 goals, 169 targets and about 304 indicators to measure progress towards sustainable development.

In relation to *the policy agenda at continental level*, the African Union launched in 2013 a 50-year vision called Agenda 2063 for Africa. Agenda 2063 aims to harness the continent's comparative advantages such as its people, history and cultures; its natural resources; its position and repositioning in the world to effect equitable and people-centred social, economic and technological transformation; and the eradication of poverty. It seeks to develop Africa's human capital; build social assets, infrastructure and public goods; empower women and youth; promote lasting peace and security; build effective developmental states through participatory and accountable institutions and governance. This corresponds with the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda which stresses the urgent need for accountable and just institutions, eradication of poverty and ensuring that capital in all its forms, human and natural, are applied in a manner that ensures positive development. The 50-year time horizon is broken down into five ten-year plan frameworks. The First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2014–2023) has been designed based on the tenets of Agenda 2063 and has 19 goals and 34 priority areas which are presented around seven aspirations. It also gives associated targets. Africa is now in the process of defining indicators to measure progress towards sustainable development.

In relation to *the policy agenda at national level*, the National Development Plan (NDP) provides the framework to achieve a radical socio-economic agenda. It recognises the need for a capable and developmental state, a thriving business sector and strong civil society institutions with shared and complementary responsibilities. It identifies decent work, education and the capacity of the state as particularly important priorities. It also highlights the need to improve the quality of administration of many government activities. Emerging priorities that require measurement over time, such as the emphasis on SMMEs as a key strategy of government to address unemployment, will have to be addressed in the national statistics system.

Changes to the policy agendas at all levels require revolutionary thinking of the measurement systems in terms of data, information and statistics required as evidence to inform the sustainable development agendas. Short-term interventions as well as long-term strategies for measurement must be incorporated in the national strategy for the development of statistics.

Data revolution: Innovative approaches to the collection of data for statistical applications in policy development are now at the forefront of international discourse. These innovations have led to the possibility of delivering better knowledge bases in evidence-based policy making. Technologies which in the main include the use of mobile and hand-held devices, satellite imagery and limitless possibilities in passive collection of data have stretched prospects in statistical applications to boundaries that have hitherto been unknown. This has led to the coining of a term called Data Revolution.

It is now commonly acknowledged that technological innovations have made collection, storage, and retrieval of data that are large and variable, at speeds that are unimaginable, possible. It is also acknowledged that these data are unstructured, however, through statistical techniques and applications, such data can be systematised, analysed and interpreted for use in policy making. In that respect such data should be available for transformation into statistics and use in the national statistics systems. Through this innovation, the non-governmental sector of the state can contribute to holding governments accountable. The data revolution era is providing major opportunities for statistical

agencies to be more responsive to user needs. Stats SA must be leading and championing this revolution. It will, however, require the organisation to expand its role and responsibility from a data collection and analysis role to a policy-setting, certification and quality assurance role. The legislative framework must therefore create an enabling environment for these new changes to be implemented.

Economic reality: South Africa has evolved since the inception of democracy, creating a growing black African middle class group, whilst simultaneously levels of inequality remained at unacceptably high levels. Presently, South Africa is one of the societies in the world with a huge wealth gap between the rich and the poor. The following are contributing factors to a changing economy and must therefore be measured accurately to inform economic and fiscal policy:

Job creation and employment: Since 1994 employment creation has increased dramatically as a consequence of more women participating in the economy. However, job opportunities have not increased sufficiently to significantly mitigate unemployment and remedy the inherited past ills before 1994. Government is partnering with private businesses, providing Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) with financial support to create employment. Businesses are encouraged to make more progress in implementing employment equity, skills development, broad-based black economic empowerment and youth development (to make use of the employment incentive scheme). Expanded Public Works Programmes (EPWP), in particular the Community Work Programme (CWP), will continue to generate additional employment opportunities, provide training and work experience, and increase social cohesion. Employment will also be created through the rural economy (agriculture).

A skilled and capable workforce will support the growth plan. The education, training and innovation system should cater for different needs and produce highly skilled individuals. The graduates of the post-school system should have adequate skills and knowledge to meet the current and future needs of the economy and society. The current crises in the higher education sector, more commonly known as “#fees must fall”, competes with other sectors in the economy for a higher budget allocation within a tight fiscal environment. Evidence to support key policy decisions on budget allocation cannot be overemphasised.

The implementation of an efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network in South Africa has to be preceded by the provision of basic services such as electricity, water, sanitation, telecommunications and public transport, and the basic services need to be robust and extensive enough to meet industrial, commercial and household needs. While South Africa has a relatively good core national network of economic infrastructure, the challenge is to maintain and expand it to address the demands of a growing economy at all levels of society.

Services is the fastest growing sector in the economy, contributing significantly to the GDP. The diverse structure of the South African economy is a critical aspect of its historical and current growth performance. The manufacturing sector continues to occupy a significant share of the South African economy, despite its relative importance declining from 19 per cent in 1993 to about 17 per cent in 2012 in real terms. In line with structural changes in many economies, it is not surprising to observe that the finance, real estate and business services sector has increased its relative importance of 17 per cent in 1993 to approximately 24 per cent in 2012. Broader coverage and measurement of the services sectors will better inform policy measures in terms of inclusive growth, increased productivity, generate quality employment, increase trade and investment, and enhance global competitiveness in services.

Knowing and understanding the state and structure of the economy is important in order to ensure effective deployment of risk-mitigating strategies and actions. To this end data is essential. The impact of economic policy and the transformation of the economic reality in

addressing 'Decent employment through economic growth' need to be underpinned by a system of evidence at a macro, meso and micro-economic level. Defining the economic statistics subsystem, key economic indicators, the information and quality gap and the key actors, will be a key focus over the medium term. The lack of economic data at local level remains a concern as it does not allow municipalities to adequately plan for economic development in their areas through their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

Fiscal pressures: "Without economic growth, there is not revenue growth, and without revenue growth, expenditure cannot increase and the nation cannot develop and succeed." (Minister of Finance: Medium-Term Budget Statement 2015).

Global economic growth projections have been revised down in recent months. South Africa's GDP forecast has also been revised down to just 1,5% for this year and 1,7% for the next. "Electricity supply constraints, falling commodity prices and lower confidence levels have resulted in our growth forecasts being revised lower," the budget policy statement said. Government *debt* has ballooned from 26% to 47% of the gross domestic product (GDP) since the 2008 global economic recession. Government *spending* will grow nominally over the medium term. "Spending limits will remain in place," the budget policy statement said. Treasury warned that "there is little room for new spending priorities over the next three years". Departments have also had to reallocate spending from other priorities and there will be no room to increase personnel numbers over the next three years.

Government will have to work smarter, to be more efficient and effective in our delivery processes – we need to do more with less. The statistical information system must enable the National Treasurer to make better informed decisions for fair and accurate budget allocations; it must assist entities to plan better for service delivery; and it must facilitate the monitoring and assessment of performance of government programmes and policies. Statistics must therefore be at the heart of planning, monitoring and evaluation as the national statistics system has the potential to provide evidence on input, output, outcomes and impact of programmes and policy. The proper use of statistics could illustrate: inefficiencies in the system of government; performance of the various sectors and could reveal inconsistencies between policy intent, the delivery chain and policy outcomes. Statistics can enhance better governance and can lead to operational effectiveness and efficiency in the system.

Changing society: Society has evolved since 1994, presenting a myriad of challenges that are not necessarily linked to race alone, but extends to, and intersects with class, geographic location, gender and linguistic background. The quality of government-provided services to citizens continues to be affected by who you are and where you live. According to the mid-year population estimates, the population was estimated at 54,96 million in 2015. Gauteng comprises the largest share (approximately 24%) of the South African population, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with an estimated population share of 19,9%. South Africa has revealed a moving population where people are migrating from rural/small towns to other provinces and cities for better economic opportunities. Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. These migration patterns have a huge impact on the capacity of provincial and local government to plan effectively and provide services to all, as was demonstrated with the recent school intake in Gauteng where approximately 15 000 learners were waiting for placement on the first day of the new academic year in 2016.

The NDP goal to fight poverty is dependent greatly on understanding demographic trends which are mainly affected by fertility rates, mortality rates, migration and urbanisation trends. Tackling poverty and deprivation will require researching and integration of various data sources to create new knowledge and understanding of societal realities. The statistical information base must be expanded and will require that organs of state and private organisations collaborate proactively to inform decision-making.

Environmental changes: The lack of coherence among environmental measurement initiatives imposes challenges in answering fundamental questions about natural resources including ecosystems and their contribution to human well-being in South Africa. The degree of dependence of South Africa's population on ecosystems for water, food, materials and employment is not well known. What is the contribution of ecosystems and their services to the economy? How can natural resources and ecosystems be best managed to ensure continued services such as energy, food supply, water supply, flood control and carbon storage? What are the trade-offs between resource exploitation and land allocation with long-term sustainability and equity?

There is increasing international interest in establishing integrated statistical systems for this purpose. The System of Economic Environmental Accounting (SEEEA) has been established as an international statistical standard and is recommended as a common measurement framework for several environment, biodiversity and sustainable development-related international initiatives, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EEA) expands the scope of the SEEA Central Framework (CF) to link ecosystems to economic and other human activities. Environmental measurement is an emerging priority that South Africa, through collaborative partnerships, will have to address through developing cost-effective, ongoing and effective statistical systems and related institutional mechanisms to inform South Africa's sustainable development policy objectives.

Fragmented statistical and geographic environment: Apartheid left a disastrous spatial legacy. After 22 years of democracy, South Africa's towns and cities are still divided and inefficient, imposing high costs on households and the economy. Many communities in former "homeland" areas lack both economic development prospects and effective municipal service delivery. The NDP proposes economic and institutional reforms to address these challenges. The development of a National Spatial Framework, and ongoing spatial management, must be supported by a properly integrated system of national spatial data. There are a number of initiatives in the public and private sectors to collect and analyse data at national level, but these are not streamlined and integrated, resulting in some duplications. Stats SA will take up a leadership role to provide and coordinate spatial statistics to inform policy processes. This change will be led through legislative reform.

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

- Creating an enabling legislative environment for statistical production and coordination in the country;
- Developing a national strategy for development of statistics (NSDS) to guide and provide strategic direction to statistical development in South Africa;
- Aligning the statistics agenda to inform and measure progress and development at a national, continental and international level;
- Defining the economic, social and environmental statistics subsystems;
- Strengthening collaborative partnerships to use administrative sources as part of the statistics system;
- Developing strategies to supply statistical information more frequently at a lower geographical level;
- Researching new methods of work and methodologies to be responsive to emerging needs;
- Taking up a leadership role in spatial statistics in the country;
- Leading a data revolution in South Africa in response to the measurement agendas;
- Leading the alignment and implementation of statistical practices and standards in the SANSS to international best practice; and
- Increasing the use of statistical information to inform planning, monitoring and evaluation, and resource allocation by forging strong partnerships with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and National Treasury (NT) in particular.

1.4.2 Internal environment analysis

In response to the demands in the external environment, Stats SA reviewed its internal environment to assess its readiness to make a wide-ranging change. Stats SA will build on its strength to address weaknesses in order to drive the agenda for change. Below is a synopsis of the internal environment.

Performance environment: During the 2014/15 financial year, Stats SA achieved 85% of its 1 121 targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 3% were achieved later than scheduled. The organisation spent 100% of its budget. In addition to the targets set in the Work Programme, Stats SA reprioritised its funding to conduct the Living Conditions Survey that commenced in October 2014 with data collection coming to an end in October 2015. Listing of the new Master Sample was also undertaken as a result of the updated dwelling frame which needs to be updated and maintained until 2023. Stats SA also undertook a Citizen Satisfaction Survey in KwaZulu-Natal using tablet technology. It is anticipated that other provinces would demand such a survey once the results are delivered. Mounting such a mammoth task of changing technology and addressing new user needs demands leadership, courage and experience. We have proved that it can be done faster, cheaper and produce better quality. We have dropped our costs from a R2 000 per household operation to a R400 per household operation, demonstrating improved efficiency in work methods.

Physical environment: Stats SA secured a new home at Freedom Park and from 2015/16 Stats SA has been projecting its mantra of delivering 'the South Africa I know, the home I understand'. Indeed, from here onwards, we will engage South Africa in the notion that information is freedom. The relocation is scheduled for June 2016. This will be a major activity in the 2016/17 financial year.

Geospatial Information Frames: The Spatial Frame of Dwellings (Dwelling Frame) is the information base for all surveys and censuses. The Dwelling Frame seeks to fulfil two main functions i.e.: (i) provide a spatially referenced base for sampling frames required for surveys and censuses in Stats SA and other organisations; and (ii) provide a database of addresses for each dwelling and where addresses do not exist, to assign addresses. As demonstrated in the Community Satisfaction Survey (CSS) of KZN and in the preparation for the Community Survey (CS), a maintained Spatial Frame of all structures in South Africa is the foundation for the digital, technology-driven operations of Stats SA. Currently, the Spatial Frame consists of some 14,1 million structures representing approximately 15,8 million dwellings. A maintained Spatial Frame provides an opportunity for Stats SA to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations and products and in so doing have a greater impact on the data-driven decision-making processes of both government and the private sector. Within the global geospatial community, Stats SA is adopting a prime position to meet the challenges of implementing the National Development Plan, Spatial Data Infrastructure and the Big Data Revolution. A spatially enabled statistical frame is poised to provide Stats SA with the means to capitalise on the benefits that technology provides to respond to the challenges of the future. Going forward, this geo-spatial information frame will be embedded in all activities undertaken within the statistical value chain to inform data collection and dissemination for evidence-based decision-making.

Survey operations: The organisation has built strong survey operations capabilities over the years. This capability has enabled the organisation to stabilise its fieldwork operations and to achieve an average collection rate of more than 85% as well as delivering a successful census enumeration in 2011. This capability positions the organisation uniquely as the preferred organisation to collect data in the field as part of the national statistics system in future. Technology presents itself as an enabler for survey operations, improving efficiency and the turn-around time of operations and thereby drastically reducing costs.

Statistical products, dissemination and use: A core function of the organisation is statistical production. The organisation has invested in its analytical capability which can now be shared with other organs of state. In an attempt to increase use, Stats SA initiated an annual lecture series and ISibalo Symposium for external stakeholders to share experiences and research analysis providing a foundation for evidence-based decision-making. The organisation has invested in communicating statistics better to users through use of data visualisation techniques. As more and more data are collected and analysed, decision makers at all levels welcome data visualisation that enables them to see analytical results presented visually, analyse and reason the data and evidence, find relevance among the millions of variables, communicate concepts and hypotheses to others, and even predict the future. It makes complex data more accessible, understandable and usable.

Competitive change: Stats SA plans to go digital over the strategic planning period. A business modernisation programme has commenced to use technology as an enabler to modernise statistical and governance processes. During 2015/16, digital data collection was introduced and tested in the Citizen Satisfaction Survey. Lessons learnt were recorded in preparation for the rollout of using tablets for fieldwork collection. The Community Survey 2016 will be the first large-scale survey to deploy technology as an enabler for survey operations. The move to the new building also creates new opportunities to revisit technologies (introduction of Wi-Fi, Hot seats, use of own devices, etc.).

People: Stats SA has, without fail, continued to invest in the skills of its people as the most important asset of the organisation. A number of programmes were introduced over the past 15 years and have benefitted many staff in the organisation including: an internship programme; a Project Management training programme (training more than 400 staff members over the past 10 years); a statistical leadership Masters programme established at Stellenbosch (CRUISE); and various foreign training programmes in official statistics in Africa. The changing environment requires that we need to continue to invest in the skills base, especially to be responsive to the high demand for new and innovative products. The organisation also invested in its leadership and management pool, consisting of more than 200 Senior Management Service (SMS) staff, with the future requirements of the national statistics system in mind. Some of these senior management staff are ready for deployment into the SANSS. The statistical skills gap in the country, however, remains a challenge and more needs to be done.

Our staff profile indicates that we have adequately invested in black African females, but this is not yet reflected at a senior management level. The Exco is monitoring progress on a quarterly basis. A diverse and transformed organisation in the spirit of South Africa's Constitution and the sharing of common values will be taken forward by the Transformation and Change team (TaCT).

Governance and administrative systems: For the second year in a row, Stats SA was presented with a Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) Clean Audit Award for the 2014/15 financial year. The Office of the Auditor-General summarised the main contributors of clean audits as an ethical tone from the top management of organisations, positive culture that encourages good performance, team work, good corporate governance, sound internal control activities and compliance, among other factors. This achievement is an indication that team Stats SA is serious about good corporate governance and committed to sustain this performance for years to come.

Statistical coordination and legislative reform: Stats SA has been leading and facilitating strategic conversations at international, continental and country level to ensure alignment of measurement frameworks and the costing thereof. The production of statistics remains a national effort across various organs of state. Stats SA is mandated to coordinate this effort on behalf of the country. This is an enormous task and will be driven by the transformation of the statistics landscape in the country. With the strong statistical production capability built within the organisation and demonstrated leadership at the top, efforts to coordinate statistical production in the country will succeed through the development of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) and legislative reform.

In conclusion, Stats SA has managed to build a strong and stable platform to lead statistical coordination. It has established a national footprint across the country to lead statistical collections. The internal organisation will have to sustain its momentum in producing quality statistical information. The organisation will also have to build on its strong survey operations capability and expand this to the SANSS. The information, quality and skills gaps remain a challenge in the SANSS. The major step change will be to accelerate the implementation of the SANSS through creating an *enabling legislative framework* followed by the development of the NSDS to provide strategic direction for the statistics system in the country.

1.5 Key priorities for 2016/17

The key priorities for 2016/17 are outlined below:

- Publishing the GDP expenditure approach
- Conducting the Community Survey 2016 and releasing the results in record time
- Reweighting and rebasing the CPI
- Moving to the new building
- Legislative reform
- Moving towards a digital workplace
- Alignment of measurement frameworks for SDGs, African Integration Agenda and NDP

1.6 Revisions to legislative and other mandates

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

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

1.7 Overview of 2016/17 budget and MTEF estimates

The Work Programme reflects targets and outputs that are affordable within the ENE allocation, but at variance with the Strategic Plan 2015/16–2019/20. Unfunded activities are not included in the Work Programme.

1.7.1 Expenditure trends

Vote expenditure trends by programme and economic classification

Programmes														
1. Administration														
2. Economic Statistics														
3. Population and Social Statistics														
4. Methodology, Standards and Research														
5. Statistical Support and Informatics														
6. Statistical Collection and Outreach														
7. Survey Operations														
Programme	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Outcome/Annual budget Average (%)	Outcome/Adjusted appropriation Average (%)
R million	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2012/13–2015/16	
Programme 1	444.5	452.0	461.4	487.1	530.8	554.2	934.7	914.4	840.8	791.3	853.8	795.2	99.8%	96.4%
Programme 2	213.9	193.7	182.2	199.2	196.7	187.2	210.5	202.8	197.5	214.4	215.9	217.2	93.6%	96.9%
Programme 3	122.0	111.7	102.3	111.8	109.6	102.1	117.9	150.0	154.7	133.7	144.9	154.0	105.7%	99.4%
Programme 4	80.2	52.9	48.5	68.7	62.9	51.2	65.5	60.2	56.5	66.3	64.6	57.8	76.2%	88.9%
Programme 5	200.3	211.2	202.9	223.8	218.7	210.7	245.1	235.6	218.6	250.0	246.1	231.8	94.0%	94.8%
Programme 6	454.6	465.1	466.6	471.3	474.9	473.5	524.5	524.7	530.2	553.6	556.8	561.6	101.4%	100.5%
Programme 7	206.0	275.0	297.9	175.9	148.0	149.6	144.3	154.9	158.2	236.0	241.2	242.4	111.3%	103.5%
Total	1 721.6	1 761.7	1 761.7	1 737.7	1 741.6	1 728.4	2 242.5	2 242.5	2 156.4	2 245.2	2 323.3	2 260.1	99.5%	98.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate											78.0			
Economic classification														
Current payments	1 677.5	1 707.6	1 632.9	1 697.1	1 692.0	1 676.1	1 767.7	1 763.8	1 772.1	1 960.4	1 946.1	1 948.7	99.0%	98.9%
Compensation of employees	1 201.2	1 107.1	1 074.9	1 159.5	1 103.3	1 080.1	1 231.7	1 216.8	1 184.6	1 286.6	1 288.8	1 270.8	94.5%	97.8%
Goods and services	475.9	598.9	558.0	536.1	588.7	596.0	536.1	547.0	587.5	673.8	657.3	677.8	108.9%	101.1%
of which:														
Administrative fees	0.7	6.4	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	301.4%	83.6%
Advertising	6.8	10.4	12.8	4.7	5.2	4.5	6.1	6.3	3.7	27.7	10.1	9.9	68.3%	96.2%
Minor assets	5.2	3.3	3.3	6.9	7.4	1.2	4.8	6.1	1.2	3.7	24.9	25.7	152.0%	75.2%
Audit costs: External	5.4	5.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.6	6.6	5.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	95.5%	98.2%
Bursaries: Employees	5.1	5.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.3	4.2	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.4	3.7	72.5%	72.6%
Catering: Departmental activities	6.8	6.9	3.0	5.5	6.5	2.9	8.3	5.4	4.0	7.8	8.3	9.8	69.7%	72.6%
Communication	25.7	36.2	32.8	31.3	32.8	35.0	38.4	37.4	34.3	41.0	33.8	30.4	97.2%	94.4%
Computer services	81.0	80.6	62.3	86.4	84.5	86.7	90.9	86.7	69.2	86.1	81.9	79.9	86.5%	89.3%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	26.4	26.0	31.5	20.4	33.0	21.0	20.3	19.2	12.3	23.5	28.2	26.4	100.6%	85.8%
Infrastructure and planning services	7.5	5.3	0.7	9.1	1.6	–	8.3	7.5	17.4	9.3	0.6	0.6	54.6%	124.2%
Legal services	10.1	2.9	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	44.5%	85.2%
Contractors	8.5	12.0	10.5	5.0	5.7	5.5	8.0	11.4	10.5	16.6	20.0	17.4	115.2%	89.5%
Agency and support/outourced services	5.7	8.3	8.7	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.7	94.8%	96.7%

Vote expenditure trends by programme and economic classification

Programmes

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

Programme	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Outcome/Annual budget Average (%)	Outcome/Adjusted appropriation Average (%)
R million	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2012/13–2015/16	
Entertainment	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	30.0%	53.1%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	39.7	21.9	27.7	31.0	20.7	16.0	17.3	28.4	30.0	27.0	31.2	138.6%	88.8%
Inventory: Food and food supplies	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Materials and supplies	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Medical supplies	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory: Medicine	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consumable supplies	2.2	2.5	1.4	4.1	3.0	1.5	3.4	6.1	2.6	3.4	13.3	13.3	142.4%	75.3%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	25.9	23.4	8.8	26.5	19.8	7.9	23.3	14.3	9.5	21.7	22.8	21.3	48.8%	59.2%
Operating leases	69.2	108.9	113.5	98.5	156.7	246.5	136.3	155.6	204.8	180.1	173.7	203.5	158.7%	129.2%
Rental and hiring	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	105.9%	71.4%
Property payments	31.9	59.5	71.4	37.6	61.1	70.7	31.3	31.8	66.4	39.7	39.9	41.9	178.3%	130.2%
Transport provided:	0.5	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental activity														
Travel and subsistence	111.3	108.9	128.3	128.4	85.2	53.3	85.0	92.4	78.9	99.4	111.1	107.3	86.7%	92.5%
Training and development	15.2	17.6	7.2	9.5	7.7	4.3	9.9	10.1	7.4	12.1	12.3	11.2	64.5%	63.1%
Operating payments	12.1	15.0	15.5	6.6	21.9	17.9	21.0	21.2	18.2	45.6	22.9	23.2	87.7%	92.3%
Venues and facilities	10.8	13.7	8.7	12.0	11.1	4.3	9.5	4.2	6.1	9.2	10.5	9.6	69.2%	72.3%
Interest and rent on land	0.4	1.5	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	1.5%	1.8%
Transfers and subsidies	7.3	15.3	21.6	14.7	17.7	8.2	15.1	17.3	14.5	15.5	15.9	13.9	110.8%	87.9%
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9%	32.9%
Higher education institutions	1.0	8.3	8.0	8.8	8.8	1.5	8.8	8.8	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	94.1%	73.7%
Foreign governments and international organisations	–	0.7	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.2	2.2	–	–	–	–	100.0%
Non-profit institutions	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	54.0%	48.8%
Households	5.2	5.1	12.8	5.5	8.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	7.0	7.2	5.2	122.8%	108.0%
Payments for capital assets	36.8	38.8	74.9	25.9	32.0	41.9	459.7	461.4	366.5	269.3	361.2	297.5	98.6%	87.4%
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	–	–	–	421.2	421.2	318.0	234.9	304.3	241.1	85.2%	77.1%
Machinery and equipment	28.8	19.6	57.3	24.4	28.5	41.9	33.9	35.6	47.4	34.3	49.8	49.2	161.3%	146.8%
Software and other intangible assets	8.1	19.2	17.6	1.5	3.5	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.1	0.1	7.2	7.2	181.6%	75.0%
Payments for financial assets	–	–	32.3	–	–	2.2	–	–	3.3	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1 721.6	1 761.7	1 761.7	1 737.7	1 741.6	1 728.4	2 242.5	2 242.5	2 156.4	2 245.2	2 323.3	2 260.1	99.5%	98.0%

1.7.2 Expenditure estimates

Vote expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programmes								
1. Administration								
2. Economic Statistics								
3. Population and Social Statistics								
4. Methodology, Standards and Research								
5. Statistical Support and Informatics								
6. Statistical Collection and Outreach								
7. Survey Operations								
Programme	Revised estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
R million	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
Programme 1	795.2	20.7%	33.5%	709.2	709.5	731.1	-2.8%	32.3%
Programme 2	217.2	3.9%	9.9%	224.7	229.2	237.3	3.0%	10.0%
Programme 3	154.0	11.3%	6.5%	127.0	128.3	132.3	-4.9%	5.9%
Programme 4	57.8	3.0%	2.7%	69.6	67.0	67.5	5.3%	2.9%
Programme 5	231.8	3.2%	10.9%	255.4	258.4	267.2	4.8%	11.1%
Programme 6	561.6	6.5%	25.7%	569.9	584.3	607.2	2.6%	25.5%
Programme 7	242.4	-4.1%	10.7%	533.3	191.5	157.7	-13.3%	12.3%
Total	2 260.1	8.7%	100.0%	2 489.1	2 168.3	2 200.4	-0.9%	100.0%
Change to 2015				(9.8)	(109.7)	(169.0)		
Budget estimate								
Economic classification								
Current payments	1 948.7	4.5%	88.9%	2 241.3	1 877.2	1 893.2	-1.0%	87.3%
Compensation of employees	1 270.8	4.7%	58.3%	1 470.7	1 367.3	1 373.9	2.6%	60.1%
Goods and services	677.8	4.2%	30.6%	770.7	510.0	519.3	-8.5%	27.2%
of which:								
Administrative fees	0.7	-51.8%	0.1%	1.8	1.9	2.0	39.8%	0.1%
Advertising	9.9	-1.5%	0.4%	5.3	7.3	3.2	-31.6%	0.3%
Minor assets	25.7	97.5%	0.4%	1.9	1.9	2.0	-57.2%	0.3%
Audit costs: External	8.0	10.8%	0.3%	6.6	7.0	7.4	-2.5%	0.3%
Bursaries: Employees	3.7	-9.6%	0.2%	5.9	6.2	6.6	20.7%	0.2%
Catering: Departmental activities	9.8	12.4%	0.2%	8.7	4.3	4.0	-25.9%	0.3%
Communication	30.4	-5.7%	1.7%	33.6	32.9	33.5	3.3%	1.4%
Computer services	79.9	-0.3%	3.8%	83.7	90.6	92.2	4.9%	3.8%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	26.4	0.5%	1.2%	25.5	27.3	26.7	0.4%	1.2%
Infrastructure and planning services	0.6	-52.0%	0.2%	4.8	1.2	1.2	27.9%	0.1%
Legal services	1.6	-18.1%	0.1%	2.6	2.8	2.9	22.4%	0.1%
Contractors	17.4	13.2%	0.6%	12.6	11.6	12.2	-11.0%	0.6%
Agency and support/outourced services	0.7	-55.6%	0.1%	1.2	1.3	1.4	23.5%	0.1%
Entertainment	0.2	2.4%	0.0%	0.1	0.1	0.1	-23.2%	0.0%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	31.2	-7.7%	1.3%	64.3	18.2	19.0	-15.3%	1.5%
Consumable supplies	13.3	74.0%	0.2%	3.3	3.2	3.3	-37.1%	0.3%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	21.3	-3.0%	0.6%	15.5	13.4	12.3	-16.8%	0.7%
Operating leases	203.5	23.2%	9.7%	149.3	119.3	131.1	-13.6%	6.6%
Rental and hiring	0.2	–	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	-48.2%	0.0%
Property payments	41.9	-11.0%	3.2%	48.2	52.8	53.7	8.6%	2.2%
Travel and subsistence	107.3	-0.5%	4.7%	240.6	73.5	69.6	-13.4%	5.4%
Training and development	11.2	-14.0%	0.4%	12.8	13.6	14.4	8.7%	0.6%
Operating payments	23.2	15.6%	0.9%	30.2	14.4	15.1	-13.4%	0.9%
Venues and facilities	9.6	-11.1%	0.4%	12.2	5.4	5.5	-17.1%	0.4%
Transfers and subsidies	13.9	-3.1%	0.7%	16.6	12.8	13.5	-1.1%	0.6%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0.0	–	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7%	0.0%
Higher education institutions	8.3	-0.2%	0.3%	8.2	8.7	9.2	3.3%	0.4%

Vote expenditure estimates by programme and economic classification

Programmes

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

Programme	Revised estimate	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R million								
Non-profit institutions	0.4	-28.2%	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.3	-8.4%	0.0%
Households	5.2	0.4%	0.4%	8.1	3.7	4.0	-8.5%	0.2%
Payments for capital assets	297.5	97.2%	9.9%	231.1	278.3	293.8	-0.4%	12.1%
Buildings and other fixed structures	241.1	–	7.1%	181.4	229.6	242.2	0.2%	9.8%
Machinery and equipment	49.2	36.0%	2.5%	47.1	45.9	48.6	-0.5%	2.1%
Software and other intangible assets	7.2	-28.0%	0.3%	2.7	2.8	3.0	-25.2%	0.2%
Total	2 260.1	8.7%	100.0%	2 489.1	2 168.3	2 200.4	-0.9%	100.0%

1.7.3 Personnel information

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
Level 1 - 6	1 531	R305,6	1 531	R324,6	1 531	R343,8
Level 7 - 10	1 297	R466,7	1 297	R495,3	1 297	R523,7
Level 11 - 12	479	R324,8	479	R344,8	479	R364,8
Level 13 - 16	265	R272,2	265	R288,9	265	R305,7
Contract	11 014	R101,3	220	R21,1	-	-
Total	14 586	R1 470,7	3 792	R1 474,8	3 572	R1 538,0

1.7.4 Linking the MTEF budget allocation to strategic outcomes

Strategic outcomes	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
R million			
An informed nation	355 064	361 316	373 651
Trusted statistics	667 618	677 061	695 134
Partners in statistics	128 387	120 393	119 551
Capable organisation	906 905	921 555	956 978
Statistical leadership	49 692	49 428	49 892
Subtotal	2 107 666	2 129 753	2 195 206
Community Survey	381 436	38 527	5 217
Total	2 489 102	2 168 280	2 200 423

1.7.5 Expenditure analysis

The national development plan and government's 2014–2019 medium term strategic framework are informed by statistical information provided by Statistics South Africa, which publishes more than 200 statistical releases annually. This statistical research measures the development and transformation of the economy and society in a range of contexts, and enhances policy responsiveness and effectiveness. Changing economic and social realities have expanded the demand for statistical information. In addition, statistics in the public domain must be of high quality, whether they are produced by organs of state as official statistics or by private entities. Responding to the increased demand for high quality statistics requires a national effort, and collaboration and partnerships between the producers and the users of statistics. Further, global and continental policy agendas, namely the United Nations' 2015 sustainable development goals and Agenda 2063, are increasing the demand for statistical information. For example, environmental statistics is an emerging area of measurement at a global and national level, an acknowledgement that the environment is impacting on the economy and society.

Over the medium term, Statistics South Africa will continue to lead a transformative agenda for official statistics, delivering on the department's vision, The South Africa I Know, the Home I Understand. To be responsive to policy agendas for sustainable development, the department will focus on increasing the supply of statistical data; implementing statistical reform, particularly statistical coordination; and building a capable organisation and work environment.

Increasing the supply of statistical data

In 2016/17, Statistics South Africa will release the official statistics of the Community Survey at municipal level. The Community Survey is comprehensive and covers areas such as population estimates, service delivery, health, and education, to name a few. This information enhances planning, monitoring and evaluation at all three levels of government. The Community Survey is funded by a Cabinet-approved budget increase of R509,3 million for the duration of the survey from 2015/16 to 2017/18, allocated in the Census and Community Survey Operations subprogramme in the Survey Operations programme. In 2015/16, the allocation of R89,4 million was for preparations for the survey. The 2016/17 allocation of R381,4 million, reflected in growth of 126 per cent in the spending of the Survey Operations programme in that year, will be used mainly to pay for fieldworkers, fleet services, and communication services for data collection. R38,5 million is allocated in 2017/18 for disseminating the data to all levels of society.

The department expects to employ over 10 450 fieldworkers for the Community Survey, which will result in a 15,7 per cent increase in compensation of employees in 2016/17. Due to the labour-intensive nature of the department's work in general, spending on compensation of employees accounts for 61,4 per cent of the department's total budget over the medium term.

Over the medium term, the department will fund initiatives that expand the economic and social statistical information base, such as: the social accounting matrix, which represents the link between economic and social statistics and will form the underlying framework for a planned environment; the growth accounting framework, which provides a measurement tool for joint employment and economic growth in aid of socio-economic planning and monitoring; and a comprehensive cross-cutting quarterly statistical release, which will provide integrated national statistical information. In addition to publishing GDP from the income and production side, Statistics South Africa will also start publishing GDP from the expenditure side. These activities will be supported by funding of R54 million over the medium term on compensation of employees, R25,4 million on consultants and R3,2 million on travel and subsistence in the Economic Statistics programme.

Statistical reform

The department's key focus over the medium term will continue to be on the revision of statistics legislation to drive statistical reform, particularly statistical coordination. Coordination between statistical agencies is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system. The provisions for statistical coordination between organs of state in the Statistics Act (1999) need to be strengthened to support the regulatory framework for a responsive national statistics system. The national statistics system is a tool to transform the current production of statistics, which is characterised by gaps in information, quality and capacity. Through the system, the department will be able to drive statistical planning, establish statistical production systems in other organs of state, establish governance structures, and promote the use of statistical information for planning and decision-making and for implementing consequences for non-compliance. Statistics South Africa will be responsible for developing statistical policy for the production of official statistics and developing standardised, shared frameworks for all producers. Stakeholder consultations began in 2015/16 and will continue in 2016/17. Other statistical coordination and reform activities will include: setting up a statistical clearing house, a governance structure that advises the Statistician-General on statistical matters; addressing statistical geography, namely spatial statistical information; establishing a state-wide statistical service; as well as setting up a professional body for statisticians. Funding for these activities amounts to R90,5 million over the medium term, budgeted for in the National Statistics System subprogramme in the Administration programme. Of the allocated funds, 59,8 per cent goes to compensation of employees and 12,3 per cent to travel and subsistence.

Building a capable organisation and work environment

The department will continue to invest in business modernisation over the medium term, in particular digitisation. Using funds for the Community Survey, the department began to test and pilot digital data collection in 2015/16, and digital data collection will be used in the Community Survey in 2016/17. Spending amounts to R89,4 million over the medium term, allocated in the Census and Community Survey Operations subprogramme in the Survey Operations programme. Digital data collection will be rolled out over the medium term across the department in both business and household surveys. Among the benefits will be increased accuracy and faster turnaround times for releasing statistics to the public.

The construction of the department's new head office building began in 2014/15 and is expected to be completed in June 2016. From April to December 2015, R203 million in the Office Accommodation subprogramme in the Administration programme was spent on construction. In 2016/17, R181,4 million is allocated to buildings and other fixed structures for the unitary payment (gross monthly instalments to the private party in the public private partnership for maintenance and lifecycle costs) for the new building. The unitary payment is expected to increase to R242,2 million in 2018/19.

1.7.6 Selected performance indicators

Performance indicators by programme and related outcome

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Past			Current	Projections		
			2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of quarterly and annual releases on GDP estimates per year ¹	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on industry and trade statistics per year	Economic Statistics		142	150	150	150	150	150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics		17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of price index releases per year ²	Economic Statistics		24	24	24	48	48	48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	2	2	7	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of releases on the population dynamics at the national, provincial and municipal levels ³	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	— ³	— ³	— ³	— ³	4 ³	— ³	— ³

1. In 2012/13, 4 quarterly releases and 1 annual release were completed. From 2013/14 onwards, 3 quarterly releases are completed followed by a fourth release for the year.

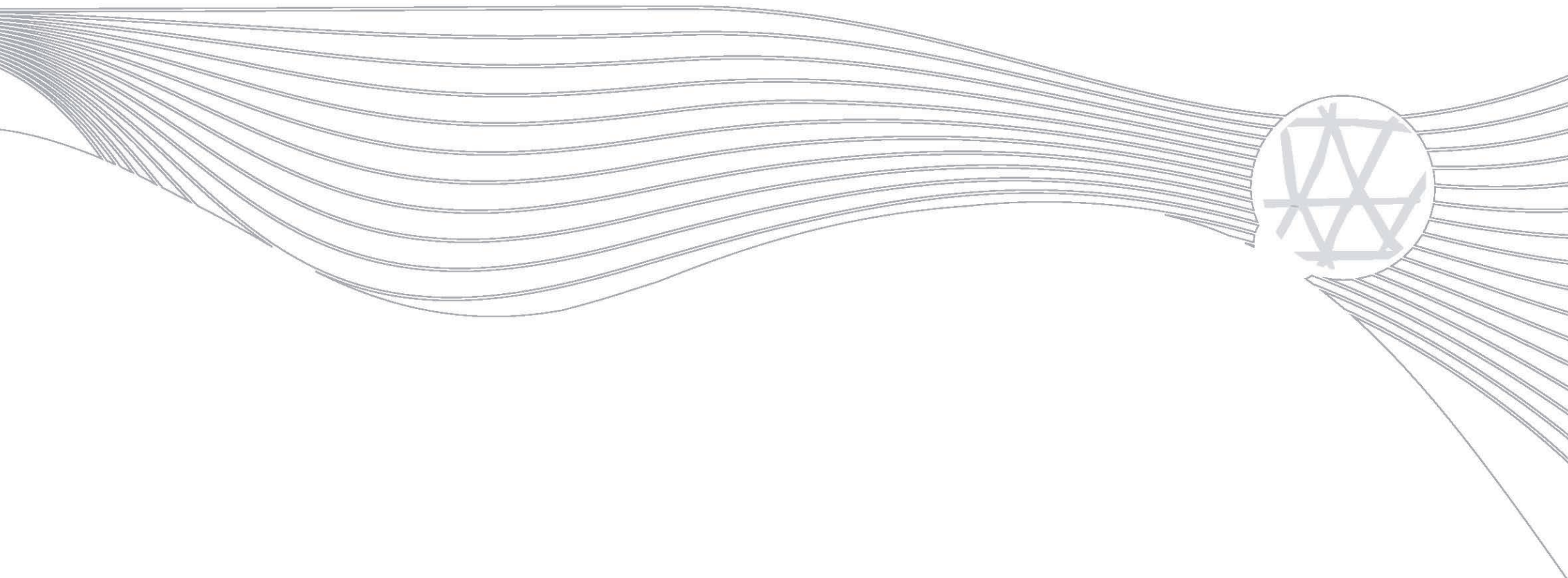
2. The indicators for the consumer price index and the producer price index have been combined and 2 new monthly releases have been introduced.

3. No historical data is applicable, and no data is available for 2017/18, as this indicator will only be measured in 2016/17 based on the results of the Community Survey, which is held every 10 years between censuses.





Programme and subprogramme plans



2. Linking programmes to strategic outcomes and objectives

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

2.1 Programme 1: Administration

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

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

Departmental Management provides strategic direction and leadership to the organisation at a cost of R11 674 million.

- o **Programme Office** oversees operational planning and reporting in the organisation, provides coordinated and integrated management information, and builds project management capability. Key outputs for 2016/17 are monthly progress reports on the operational performance of the organisation to Exco and Senior Management Staff (SMS); project management training, project management support to CS 2016 and enhancing the management information repository at a cost of R14 934 million.

- o The **Strategy** division is responsible for strategic management of Stats SA including driving and facilitating organisational strategy development, strategic planning, organisational strategic reporting and monitoring processes, and the change agenda. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the Work Programme, quarterly reports on organisational performance, and annual reports of the organisation and the SDIP at a cost of R9 591 million.

Internal Audit provides an independent audit service to the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 are audit reports and aligning of internal audit systems and methodologies at a cost of R13 178 million.

The **South African National Statistics System** cluster coordinates the statistical production system among organs of state. Key outputs for 2016/17 include conducting independent quality assessments to certify statistics as official, preparing reports on statistical planning and reporting across organs of state, coordination of statistical production, statistical support and advice, and the compilation of national and international statistical reports at a cost of R32 261 million.

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

- o **Programme Management** provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R10 417 million.
- o **Human Resource Management** provides an efficient and effective human resource management service to the organisation and for the development and implementation of a people development programme to enhance the skills and competencies of staff. Key outputs for 2016/17 include a reduced vacancy rate, an HRM strategy, contract staff appointed for the Community Survey 2016, an organisational training and workplace skills plan, a skills portfolio of the organisation, reports on the internship programme and bursary allocation, and creating learning opportunities at tertiary level.
- o **Facilities Management, Logistics and Security** is responsible for providing a secure and healthy working environment for staff, and an effective and efficient logistical service that is timely and cost-effective to support operations in the organisation (fleet management and property management). Key outputs for 2016/17 include an efficient fleet management service, logistical support to CS 2016, relocation to the new building, as well as OHSA compliance audits and security screens.
- o **Corporate Governance** is responsible for the provision of efficient risk management, the development, review and implementation of organisational policies, and a sound legal advisory service to the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 include new policies, a strategic risk register, corporate governance and compliance reports and a fraud prevention plan.
- o **Financial Administration** provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the departmental MTEF, ENE, AENE, Financial Statements for auditing purposes, biannual tax reconciliations to SARS and an asset disposal strategy in support of the new building project at a cost of R83 072 million.

Office Accommodation provides a secure and healthy working environment for employees and stakeholders at a cost of R344 043 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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

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

d) Programme risks

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

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Organisational budget is inadequate to fund strategic priorities	Demonstrate prudent spending and effective reprioritisation of funding of activities Identify innovative methods to improve efficiency
Slow uptake of NSS activities by organs of state	Amendment of the Statistics Act Develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
Inadequate capacity to conduct independent quality assessments against SASQAF	Reprioritise resources to Independent Assessment unit
Non-compliance to legislative provisions	Enhance communication and enforce accountability

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. Unfunded activities are indicated under the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

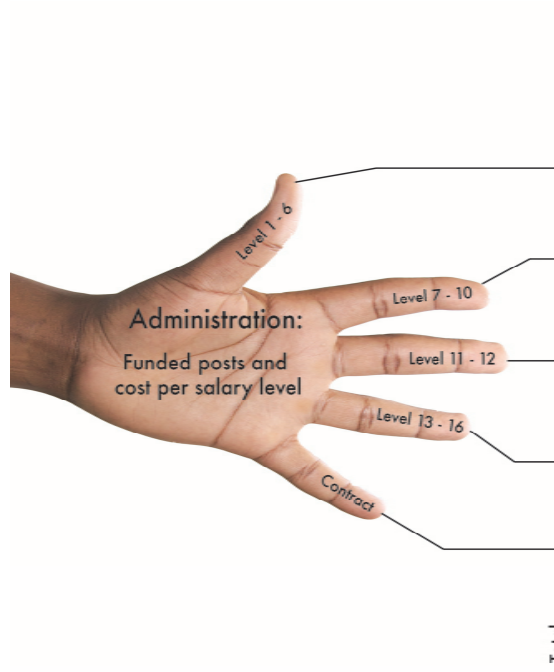
Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand												
Departmental Management	26 746	27 205	28 123	40 222		14.6%	4.5%	36 199	37 413	36 556	-3.1%	5.0%
Corporate Services	201 356	175 968	172 229	198 991		-0.4%	27.6%	200 414	189 316	188 630	-1.8%	25.9%
Financial Administration	61 071	61 951	66 555	85 063		11.7%	10.1%	83 072	79 738	80 739	-1.7%	10.9%
Internal Audit	8 794	9 671	9 587	11 910		10.6%	1.5%	13 178	12 566	12 607	1.9%	1.7%
National Statistics System	18 612	21 555	22 164	28 211		14.9%	3.3%	32 261	29 533	28 721	0.6%	4.0%
Office Accommodation	144 817	257 823	542 162	489 436		50.1%	52.9%	344 043	360 929	383 872	-7.8%	52.5%
Total	461 396	554 173	840 820	853 833		22.8%	100.0%	709 167	709 495	731 125	-5.0%	100.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate				62 571				3 938	(34 554)	(56 082)		
Economic classification												
Current payments	437 256	543 345	505 281	525 684		6.3%	74.2%	506 743	457 609	465 300	-4.0%	65.1%
Compensation of employees	196 574	197 776	211 594	239 414		6.8%	31.2%	266 026	240 957	234 237	-0.7%	32.6%
Goods and services	240 682	345 569	293 682	286 270		6.0%	43.0%	240 717	216 652	231 063	-6.9%	32.5%
of which:												
Administrative fees	515	441	1 231	630		6.9%	0.1%	1 238	1 310	1 386	30.1%	0.2%
Advertising	2 732	3 431	2 763	2 982		3.0%	0.4%	1 775	1 879	1 987	-12.7%	0.3%
Minor assets	628	529	160	2 565		59.8%	0.1%	644	738	838	-31.1%	0.2%
Audit costs: External	6 478	6 294	5 895	7 940		7.0%	1.0%	6 573	6 955	7 358	-2.5%	1.0%
Bursaries: Employees	3 653	2 313	2 958	767		-40.6%	0.4%	803	849	899	5.4%	0.1%
Catering: Departmental activities	786	1 528	1 238	3 920		70.9%	0.3%	1 769	1 873	1 982	-20.3%	0.3%
Communication	4 260	4 798	3 309	6 578		15.6%	0.7%	4 196	4 438	4 694	-10.6%	0.7%
Computer services	2 978	2 136	1 993	3 921		9.6%	0.4%	2 508	2 652	2 807	-10.5%	0.4%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	5 410	10 583	1 365	12 246		31.3%	1.1%	11 080	11 722	12 403	0.4%	1.6%
Infrastructure and planning services	427	–	367	89		-40.7%	–	3 723	–	–	-100.0%	0.1%
Legal services	696	2 215	1 734	1 604		32.1%	0.2%	2 600	2 751	2 910	22.0%	0.3%
Contractors	4 908	3 789	5 914	6 363		9.0%	0.8%	3 941	4 137	4 344	-11.9%	0.6%
Agency and support/outsourced services	101	246	53	29		-34.0%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Entertainment	145	51	30	153		1.8%	–	62	65	69	-23.3%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4 455	2 541	3 217	3 481		-7.9%	0.5%	3 064	3 241	3 429	-0.5%	0.4%
Consumable supplies	634	389	822	1 660		37.8%	0.1%	667	701	734	-23.8%	0.1%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 897	2 216	2 869	7 088		55.2%	0.5%	4 106	4 312	4 527	-13.9%	0.7%
Operating leases	113 376	203 305	158 120	140 780		7.5%	22.7%	115 242	83 214	92 916	-12.9%	14.4%
Rental and hiring	–	–	9	–		–	–	10	11	12	–	–
Property payments	46 747	70 301	66 320	39 718		-5.3%	8.2%	48 089	52 742	53 626	10.5%	6.5%
Travel and subsistence	26 706	20 769	22 898	30 131		4.1%	3.7%	18 461	22 309	22 764	-8.9%	3.1%
Training and development	6 822	4 145	6 609	5 295		-8.1%	0.8%	5 355	5 664	5 992	4.2%	0.7%
Operating payments	1 460	2 540	3 094	3 223		30.2%	0.4%	2 720	2 877	3 045	-1.9%	0.4%
Venues and facilities	4 868	1 009	714	5 107		1.6%	0.4%	2 091	2 212	2 341	-22.9%	0.4%
Interest and rent on land	–	–	5	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	13 840	4 490	10 540	14 720		2.1%	1.6%	11 105	11 750	12 431	-5.5%	1.7%
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	3	12	5		–	–	14	14	15	44.2%	–
Higher education institutions	8 000	1 500	7 500	8 210		0.9%	0.9%	8 191	8 666	9 169	3.8%	1.1%
Non-profit institutions	95	100	110	238		35.8%	–	123	130	137	-16.8%	–
Households	5 745	2 887	2 918	6 267		2.9%	0.7%	2 777	2 940	3 110	-20.8%	0.5%
Payments for capital assets	9 602	6 338	324 999	313 429		219.6%	24.1%	191 319	240 136	253 394	-6.8%	33.2%
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	318 030	304 271		–	23.0%	181 354	229 594	242 221	-7.3%	31.9%
Machinery and equipment	9 500	6 338	6 969	9 158		-1.2%	1.2%	9 965	10 542	11 173	6.9%	1.4%
Software and other intangible assets	102	–	–	–		-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	698	–	–	–		-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	461 396	554 173	840 820	853 833		22.8%	100.0%	709 167	709 495	731 125	-5.0%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	26.2%	32.1%	39.0%	36.8%		–	–	28.5%	32.7%	33.2%	–	–

Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
				2015/16	2012/13–2015/16					2015/16–2018/19	
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	5 636	2 582	2 466	6 212	3.3%	0.6%	2 777	2 940	3 110	-20.6%	0.5%
Employee social benefits	372	471	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bursaries for non-employees	5 264	2 111	2 466	6 212	5.7%	0.6%	2 777	2 940	3 110	-20.6%	0.5%
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	–	3	12	5	–	–	14	14	15	44.2%	–
Communication	–	3	12	5	–	–	14	14	15	44.2%	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	109	305	452	55	-20.4%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	109	305	452	55	-20.4%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Non-profit institutions											
Current	95	100	110	238	35.8%	–	123	130	137	-16.8%	–
South African Statistical Association	95	100	110	238	35.8%	–	123	130	137	-16.8%	–
Higher education institutions											
Current	8 000	1 500	7 500	8 210	0.9%	0.9%	8 191	8 666	9 169	3.8%	1.1%
University of KwaZulu-Natal	500	500	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stellenbosch University	6 000	–	6 000	6 710	3.8%	0.7%	6 691	7 166	7 582	4.2%	0.9%
University of the Witwatersrand	500	–	500	500	–	0.1%	500	500	529	1.9%	0.1%
University of Cape Town	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	0.1%	1 000	1 000	1 058	1.9%	0.1%

f) Personnel information



2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
230	R35,1	230	R37,0	230	R38,9
309	R110,3	309	R116,4	309	R122,3
84	R55,5	84	R58,6	84	R61,6
63	R65,2	63	R68,8	63	R72,3
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	686	686	R241,0	686	R234,2

2.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

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

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R5 947 million.

Short-term Indicators provides information on turnover and volumes in various industries in the economy through the publication of monthly, quarterly and annual statistical releases. Key activities include the conducting of 15 business surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include 150 releases on 10 industries i.e. Selected building plans passed and completed, and buildings completed per annum, 1 quarterly release on Manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises, and 12 monthly releases consisting of Mining: production and sales, Manufacturing: production and sales, Generation and consumption of electricity, Building plans passed and completed, Retail trade sales, Motor trade sales, Wholesale trade sales, Food and beverages, Tourist accommodation, Transport, Liquidations and insolvencies, and Civil cases for debt at a cost of R32 462 million.

Structural Industry Statistics provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. Key outputs for 2016/17 include 9 releases/reports on the structure/composition and the income and expenditure variables of the following industries: Agriculture; Mining and quarrying; Retail sales; Motor trade sales; Wholesale and trade sales; Transport, Storage and communication; Food and beverages; and Tourist accommodation at a cost of R41 238 million.

Price Statistics provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices. Key outputs for 2016/17 include monthly CPI and PPI, and 3 technical reports at a cost of R69 843 million.

Private Sector Finance Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs for 2016/17 include 5 releases on private sector income, expenditure and selected balance sheet indicators at a cost of R30 074 million.

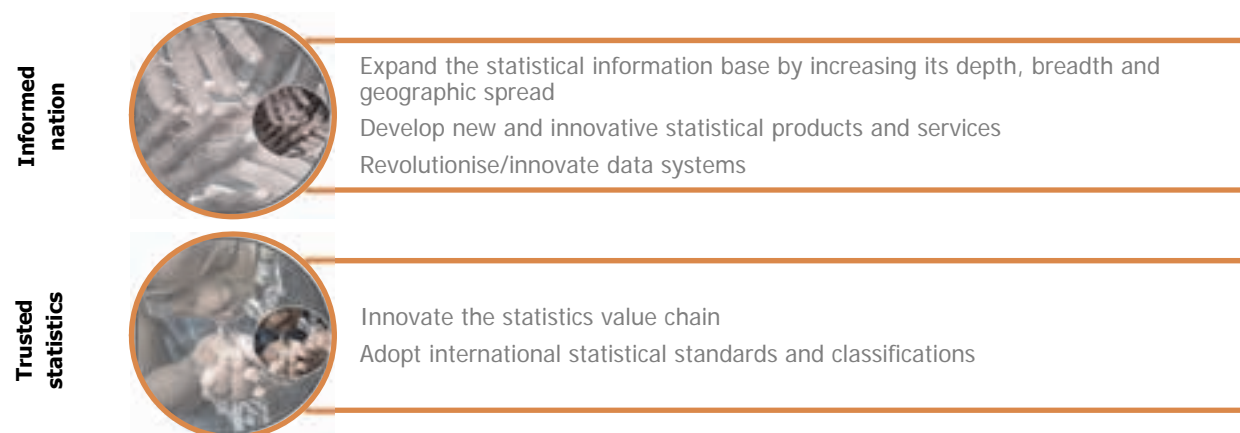
Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs for 2016/17 include quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities and 9 annual releases on financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities and other government spending, and 4 reports on improving government financial statistics at a cost of R17 043 million.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs for 2016/17 include quarterly GDP estimates, report on supply and use tables and a research reports on improving national accounts statistics at a cost of R20 296 million.

Economic Analysis integrates and analyses information from various internal and external data sources. Key outputs for 2016/17 include quarterly flash estimates of GDP, 4 integrated economic reports, 2 research reports on improving national accounts statistics, 3 research reports on improving economic statistics and a compendium on environmental economic accounts at a cost of R7 835 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Failure to implement internationally adopted standards (ISIC4)	The organisation to commit resources to the implementation of SIC7, the local adaptation of ISIC4
Failure of organs of state and businesses to submit suitable data to Stats SA for the compilation of various economic statistics and National Accounts	Engage potential SANSS partners to establish MoU and related SASQAF certification where appropriate
Increasing respondent apathy impacting negatively on collection rates and quality of statistics	Conduct research to increase the use of administrative records as potential statistics Enforce the Statistics Act Improve the ease of doing business with Stats SA Introduce electronic data collection

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. The unfunded activities are indicated in the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates


Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	2 587	2 589	2 806	5 492	28.5%	1.7%	5 947	6 309	6 664	6.7%	2.7%
Short Term Indicators	26 817	25 698	26 410	30 062	3.9%	13.9%	32 462	32 251	33 259	3.4%	14.1%
Structural Industry Statistics	32 528	34 301	33 123	39 765	6.9%	17.8%	41 238	42 221	43 680	3.2%	18.4%
Price Statistics	60 996	62 328	62 668	67 900	3.6%	32.4%	69 843	71 510	73 916	2.9%	31.2%
Private Sector Finance Statistics	24 694	24 735	27 730	28 514	4.9%	13.5%	30 074	31 120	32 348	4.3%	13.5%
Government Finance Statistics	13 029	15 755	15 875	16 669	8.6%	7.8%	17 043	17 325	17 983	2.6%	7.6%
National Accounts	8 765	9 693	10 183	11 961	10.9%	5.2%	20 296	20 471	21 160	20.9%	8.1%
Economic Analysis	12 821	12 123	18 665	15 505	6.5%	7.6%	7 835	8 000	8 299	-18.8%	4.4%
Total	182 237	187 222	197 460	215 868	5.8%	100.0%	224 738	229 207	237 309	3.2%	100.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate				1 423			(1 756)	(10 881)	(16 703)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	180 786	186 062	196 066	214 433	5.9%	99.3%	223 530	227 929	235 955	3.2%	99.4%
Compensation of employees	160 961	166 797	177 390	188 360	5.4%	88.6%	199 575	201 656	208 443	3.4%	88.0%
Goods and services	19 825	19 265	18 676	26 073	9.6%	10.7%	23 955	26 273	27 512	1.8%	11.4%
of which:											
Administrative fees	–	–	18	–	–	–	21	22	24	–	–
Advertising	89	31	–	45	-20.3%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Minor assets	119	108	15	159	10.1%	0.1%	36	39	40	-36.9%	–
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	799	–	0.1%	1 855	1 962	2 076	37.5%	0.7%
Catering: Departmental activities	75	42	23	77	0.9%	–	104	111	116	14.6%	–
Communication	4 207	4 082	3 241	4 299	0.7%	2.0%	4 328	4 580	4 846	4.1%	2.0%
Computer services	–	–	10	7	–	–	11	12	13	22.9%	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	7 066	6 628	8 291	6 897	-0.8%	3.7%	8 050	8 517	9 011	9.3%	3.6%
Contractors	96	55	98	282	43.2%	0.1%	123	130	138	-21.2%	0.1%
Agency and support/outourced services	–	92	98	–	–	–	109	115	122	–	–
Entertainment	2	2	–	9	65.1%	–	6	6	6	-12.6%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	4	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Consumable supplies	54	83	70	184	50.5%	–	108	114	119	-13.5%	0.1%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 615	1 806	1 541	2 385	13.9%	0.9%	1 683	1 765	1 855	-8.0%	0.8%
Property payments	21	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	5 733	4 876	4 781	8 651	14.7%	3.1%	6 204	7 505	7 671	-3.9%	3.3%
Training and development	–	–	14	1 339	–	0.2%	588	622	658	-21.1%	0.4%
Operating payments	671	1 194	442	904	10.4%	0.4%	697	739	781	-4.8%	0.3%
Venues and facilities	77	262	29	31	-26.2%	0.1%	32	34	36	5.1%	–
Transfers and subsidies	229	226	150	38	-45.0%	0.1%	26	28	29	-8.6%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households	229	226	150	37	-45.5%	0.1%	25	27	28	-8.9%	–
Payments for capital assets	1 213	934	1 244	1 397	4.8%	0.6%	1 182	1 250	1 325	-1.7%	0.6%
Machinery and equipment	1 213	934	1 244	1 397	4.8%	0.6%	1 182	1 250	1 325	-1.7%	0.6%
Payments for financial assets	9	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	182 237	187 222	197 460	215 868	5.8%	100.0%	224 738	229 207	237 309	3.2%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	10.3%	10.8%	9.2%	9.3%	–	–	9.0%	10.6%	10.8%	–	–

Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
Subprogramme	Audited outcome						2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16				2015/16–2018/19		
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	7	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers to households	7	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Communication	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	222	226	150	37	-45.0%	0.1%	25	27	28	-8.9%	–
Employee social benefits	222	226	150	37	-45.0%	0.1%	25	27	28	-8.9%	–

f) Personnel information



	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
Level 1 - 6	282	R60,9	282	R64,8	282	R68,6
Level 7 - 10	218	R70,7	218	R75,2	218	R79,6
Level 11 - 12	56	R35,9	56	R38,1	56	R40,3
Level 13 - 16	32	R32,0	32	R34,1	32	R36,0
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	588	R199,6	588	R201,7	588	R208,4

2.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

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

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R8 530 million.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2016/17 include 4 technical reports on improving and expanding life circumstances, poverty and inequality statistics at a cost of R28 103 million.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal, non-agriculture sector as well as labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the quarterly publication of labour market trends, an annual report on labour market dynamics in South Africa, a research report on the use of administrative data and 2 reports on improving labour market statistics at a cost of R42 071 million.

Demographic Analysis collates and analyses data from censuses and other surveys, as well as administrative data to compile mid-year population estimates and generate a knowledge base on social and population themes. Key outputs for 2016/17 include an annual report on projected population estimates, a thematic demographic report on emerging demographic issues, and a content and research methodology report at a cost of R15 975 million.

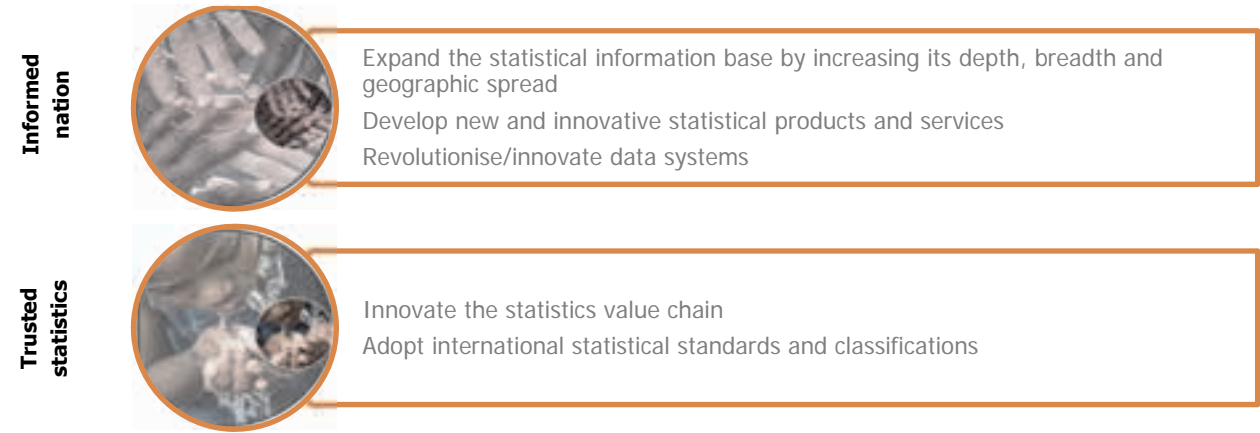
Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs for 2016/17 include monthly and an annual publication on tourism and migration, annual publications on mortality and causes of death, recorded live births, documented immigrants, perinatal deaths, and marriages and divorces, datasets on recorded live births, mortality and causes of death, and marriages and divorces, and 4 reports on improving health and vital statistics. Stats SA will be conducting a user-paid survey, the South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) in 2016/17 in partnership with the Department of Health and the Medical Research Council at a cost of R12 115 million.

Population Statistics publishes population estimates collected by means of population censuses and surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include a revised questionnaire, designed products, tabulation plan and analysis report for CS 2016 at a cost of R8 530 million.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime by means of conducting household surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include reports on gender and vulnerable groups, social and household services, tourism, crime and education and 8 research reports to improve statistics in those areas at a cost of R14 954 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Inability to respond to the high demand for statistics at a more detailed level, more frequently, within tight financial constraints	Introduce a continuous population survey that integrates content across surveys and publish data at municipal level every 3 years
Inadequate or poor quality of information sourced from administrative sources	Compile Memorandum of Understanding through the SANSS cluster with the relevant organs of state to establish partnerships and enhance collaboration; introduce elements of SASQAF

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the new strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. Unfunded activities are included in the breakdown of the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand												
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	4 519	5 576	4 031	5 561		7.2%	3.9%	5 234	5 522	5 838	1.6%	4.2%
Population Statistics	10 821	8 920	6 060	8 090		-9.2%	6.7%	8 530	8 269	8 375	1.2%	6.2%
Health and Vital Statistics	11 626	9 153	10 804	11 732		0.3%	8.6%	12 115	13 047	13 561	4.9%	9.5%
Social Statistics	12 371	12 900	10 510	16 503		10.1%	10.4%	14 954	15 892	16 329	-0.4%	12.0%
Demographic Analysis	4 094	6 037	11 592	15 023		54.2%	7.3%	15 975	16 525	17 325	4.9%	12.2%
Labour Statistics	30 613	33 321	35 910	37 289		6.8%	27.2%	42 071	42 471	44 051	5.7%	31.2%
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	28 209	26 195	75 819	50 684		21.6%	35.9%	28 103	26 551	26 830	-19.1%	24.8%
Total	102 253	102 102	154 726	144 882		12.3%	100.0%	126 982	128 277	132 309	-3.0%	100.0%
Change to 2015				11 207				(3 592)	(9 864)	(13 844)		
Budget estimate												
Economic classification	93 944	99 413	153 342	143 382		15.1%	97.2%	125 187	126 389	130 321	-3.1%	98.7%
Current payments												
Compensation of employees	66 753	76 949	106 342	106 826		17.0%	70.8%	103 398	103 303	106 199	-0.2%	78.8%
Goods and services	27 191	22 464	47 000	36 556		10.4%	26.4%	21 789	23 086	24 122	-12.9%	19.8%
of which:												
Administrative fees	15	–	–	35		32.6%	–	63	67	70	26.0%	–
Advertising	163	85	204	128		-7.7%	0.1%	200	212	224	20.5%	0.1%
Minor assets	113	25	397	430		56.1%	0.2%	175	186	196	-23.0%	0.2%
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	394		–	0.1%	415	439	465	5.7%	0.3%
Catering: Departmental activities	216	155	1 865	373		20.0%	0.5%	213	226	238	-13.9%	0.2%
Communication	1 757	1 284	678	3 226		22.5%	1.4%	885	935	988	-32.6%	1.1%
Computer services	892	–	360	65		-58.2%	0.3%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 607	2 773	1 799	3 545		10.8%	2.1%	2 668	2 823	2 988	-5.5%	2.3%
Contractors	160	36	90	106		-12.8%	0.1%	27	29	30	-34.3%	–
Agency and support/outsourced services	431	7	8	387		-3.5%	0.2%	781	826	874	31.2%	0.5%
Entertainment	1	–	–	7		91.3%	–	2	2	2	-34.1%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	–	4 149	2 206		–	1.3%	9	9	10	-83.4%	0.4%
Consumable supplies	54	72	242	151		40.9%	0.1%	199	210	220	13.4%	0.1%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 121	879	1 636	1 513		10.5%	1.0%	1 156	1 216	1 276	-5.5%	1.0%
Operating leases	–	6 345	–	–		–	1.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Property payments	–	54	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	14 489	2 727	24 100	16 982		5.4%	11.6%	6 837	8 275	8 472	-20.7%	7.6%
Training and development	125	117	610	489		57.6%	0.3%	1 152	1 222	1 293	38.3%	0.8%
Operating payments	3 930	7 651	6 265	5 245		10.1%	4.6%	4 773	5 049	5 341	0.6%	3.8%
Venues and facilities	1 117	254	4 597	1 274		4.5%	1.4%	2 234	1 360	1 435	4.0%	1.2%
Transfers and subsidies	312	162	212	202		-13.5%	0.2%	200	200	200	-0.3%	0.2%
Non-profit institutions	–	100	200	200		–	0.1%	200	200	200	–	0.2%
Households	312	62	12	2		-81.4%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Payments for capital assets	924	656	1 172	1 298		12.0%	0.8%	1 595	1 688	1 788	11.3%	1.2%
Machinery and equipment	924	656	1 172	1 200		9.1%	0.8%	1 495	1 582	1 676	11.8%	1.1%
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	98		–	–	100	106	112	4.6%	0.1%
Payments for financial assets	7 073	1 871	–	–		-100.0%	1.8%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	102 253	102 102	154 726	144 882		12.3%	100.0%	126 982	128 277	132 309	-3.0%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	5.8%	5.9%	7.2%	6.2%		–	–	5.1%	5.9%	6.0%	–	–

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
				2015/16	2012/13–2015/16					2015/16–2018/19	
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	18	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	18	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	294	62	12	2	-81.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	294	62	12	2	-81.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Non-profit institutions											
Current	–	100	200	200	–	0.1%	200	200	200	–	0.2%
South African Statistical Association	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Population Association of Southern Africa	–	–	200	200	–	0.1%	200	200	200	–	0.2%

f) Personnel information

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
Level 1 - 6	61	R13,6	61	R14,5	61	R15,3
Level 7 - 10	71	R23,8	71	R25,3	71	R26,7
Level 11 - 12	42	R27,1	42	R28,8	42	R30,4
Level 13 - 16	38	R38,9	38	R41,4	38	R43,8
Contract	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	212	R103,4	212	R103,3	212	R106,2

2.4 Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4 339 million.

Methodology and Evaluation provides technical expertise on methodologies for producing official statistics and conducting reviews of surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include samples for economic and social surveys, an evaluation report on CS 2016 and 10 research reports on improving methodological support on emerging methodologies at a cost of R18 367 million.

Survey Standards develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 include developing and reviewing 9 statistical standards and 3 technical reports on improving standards development at a cost of R7 501 million.

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. Key outputs for 2016/17 include updating and maintaining the Business Register as a sampling frame for economic statistics, completing surveys of large businesses, providing quarterly snapshots and financial sampling frames, 3 research reports on improving the functionality of the business sampling frame, 2 reports on register-based statistics and 1 technical report on business rules at a cost of R33 609 million.

Policy Research and Analysis provides integrative statistical advice and support to policy planners and development practitioners, and participates in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes. Key outputs for 2016/17 include 6 research reports on government socio-economic planning and spatial analysis at a cost of R5 787 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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

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

d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Demand for support regarding the development and implementation of standards exceeds supply	Continuous capacity building of standards developers and re-prioritisation of user requests
Inability of the statistical Business Register to respond to user needs	Collaboration with providers (SARS and the dti) of administrative data in order to implement SIC7

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the new strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. Unfunded activities are included in the breakdown of the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	4 362	3 140	968	4 205	-1.2%	5.7%	4 339	4 183	4 211	–	6.3%
Policy Research and Analysis	3 485	4 579	5 054	5 728	18.0%	8.5%	5 787	6 416	6 767	5.7%	9.2%
Methodology and Evaluation	11 932	11 995	12 539	16 200	10.7%	23.9%	18 367	16 943	16 696	1.0%	25.4%
Survey Standards	2 071	2 774	4 723	6 666	47.6%	7.4%	7 501	6 179	5 672	-5.2%	9.7%
Business Register	26 621	28 714	33 196	31 788	6.1%	54.5%	33 609	33 267	34 196	2.5%	49.4%
Total	48 471	51 202	56 480	64 587	10.0%	100.0%	69 603	66 988	67 542	1.5%	100.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate				(1 699)			(329)	(7 221)	(10 971)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	47 676	50 880	52 668	63 776	10.2%	97.4%	68 805	66 498	67 023	1.7%	99.0%
Compensation of employees	45 762	49 053	51 334	59 697	9.3%	93.3%	65 388	62 508	62 860	1.7%	93.2%
Goods and services	1 914	1 827	1 334	4 079	28.7%	4.1%	3 417	3 990	4 163	0.7%	5.8%
of which:											
Administrative fees	72	–	–	26	-28.8%	–	50	53	56	29.1%	0.1%
Minor assets	9	53	7	183	172.9%	0.1%	26	28	29	-45.9%	0.1%
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	166	–	0.1%	175	185	196	5.7%	0.3%
Catering: Departmental activities	12	13	1	38	46.8%	–	45	48	50	9.6%	0.1%
Communication	146	694	518	684	67.3%	0.9%	845	895	947	11.5%	1.3%
Computer services	502	–	–	–	-100.0%	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	239	274	–	345	13.0%	0.4%	445	471	496	12.9%	0.7%
Contractors	11	9	9	69	84.4%	–	15	16	17	-37.3%	–
Entertainment	3	–	–	14	67.1%	–	12	12	13	-2.4%	–
Consumable supplies	14	41	24	94	88.7%	0.1%	38	41	47	-20.6%	0.1%

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	313	281	294	568	22.0%	0.7%	374	392	411	-10.2%	0.6%
Travel and subsistence	519	459	459	1 473	41.6%	1.3%	1 007	1 443	1 471	–	2.0%
Training and development	–	–	11	283	–	0.1%	299	316	335	5.8%	0.5%
Operating payments	73	3	11	136	23.0%	0.1%	86	90	95	-11.3%	0.2%
Venues and facilities	1	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	69	73	62	–	-100.0%	0.1%	385	52	55	–	0.2%
Households	69	73	62	–	-100.0%	0.1%	385	52	55	–	0.2%
Payments for capital assets	726	249	440	811	3.8%	1.0%	413	438	464	-17.0%	0.8%
Machinery and equipment	726	249	440	811	3.8%	1.0%	413	438	464	-17.0%	0.8%
Payments for financial assets	–	–	3 310	–	–	1.5%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	48 471	51 202	56 480	64 587	10.0%	100.0%	69 603	66 988	67 542	1.5%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	2.8%	3.0%	2.6%	2.8%	–	–	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	69	73	62	–	-100.0%	0.1%	385	52	55	–	0.2%
Employee social benefits	69	73	62	–	-100.0%	0.1%	385	52	55	–	0.2%

f) Personnel information

	2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
Level 1 - 6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Level 7 - 10	83	R31,1	83	R32,9	83	R34,8
Level 11 - 12	22	R14,6	22	R15,5	22	R16,4
Level 13 - 16	19	R19,9	19	R21,1	19	R22,3
Contract	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	124	R65,4	124	R62,5	124	R62,9

2.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

- Collaborate with partners to build and maintain a reliable sampling frame for household surveys by updating the spatial information frame annually.
- Modernise business processes by applying emerging technologies in the data collection, processing and dissemination of statistics.
- Support the department's production of official statistics by upgrading and maintaining ICT infrastructure, and ensuring 90 per cent of network availability for users at all times over the medium term.

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

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4 177 million.

Geography Frame provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses by updating and maintenance of the sampling frame for population and social statistics. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the continuous quality assurance and integration of a spatial information frame, maintaining place names and demarcating enumeration areas (EAs) within municipal boundaries at a cost of R26 048 million.

Geography Services provides a mapping and information service to the department and other users. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the geospatial applications developed, web-based solutions developed and implemented, and research and development of an enterprise architecture for spatial data management at a cost of R25 360 million.

Data Management and Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs for 2016/17 include a stabilised ICT infrastructure at head office, provinces and districts; improved response times for ICT services; and ICT standardisation at a cost of R124 145 million.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas and all areas of the department that produce reports, correspondence, policy documentation and manuals. Key outputs for 2016/17 include the compilation of multidisciplinary publications, the development of electronic datasets for statistical data and research documents on a data repository, data delivery channels and the writing skills course at a cost of R26 048 million.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology, and develops systems applications. Key outputs for 2016/17 include research documents on platforms to automate data collection, processing and dissemination and an enterprise architecture programme at a cost of R49 595 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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

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

d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Lack of geography skills and capacity at municipal level to maintain the geospatial information	Build geospatial capacity at provincial and district levels Form partnerships with metros to assist and build capacity in smaller municipalities
Low maturity levels and ageing ICT infrastructure and systems	Develop a new ICT blueprint to align with new data collection methods Embed ICT governance structure as part of the business operations of Stats SA Develop an enterprise architecture Modernise business processes through the use of technology

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the new strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. The unfunded activities are indicated in the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	2 473	2 611	2 817	3 784	15.2%	1.3%	4 177	4 418	4 669	7.3%	1.7%
Geography Services	32 947	24 574	31 452	24 296	-9.7%	12.9%	25 360	23 775	23 682	-0.8%	9.5%
Geography Frames	21 555	16 148	15 046	23 329	2.7%	8.7%	26 048	22 730	21 690	-2.4%	9.1%
Publication Services	20 089	20 717	24 834	27 989	11.7%	10.7%	26 048	25 920	26 694	-1.6%	10.4%
Data Management and Technology	99 465	117 541	107 096	119 665	6.4%	50.5%	124 145	130 761	137 282	4.7%	49.8%
Business Modernisation	26 342	29 096	37 379	47 043	21.3%	15.9%	49 595	50 838	53 138	4.1%	19.5%
Total	202 871	210 687	218 624	246 106	6.7%	100.0%	255 373	258 442	267 155	2.8%	100.0%
Change to 2015				(3 898)			(6 242)	(17 585)	(24 881)		
Budget estimate											
Economic classification											
Current payments	161 168	200 024	199 024	226 085	11.9%	89.5%	239 071	241 195	248 907	3.3%	93.0%
Compensation of employees	93 843	104 380	102 419	124 265	9.8%	48.4%	136 500	132 085	133 650	2.5%	51.3%
Goods and services	67 325	95 644	96 582	101 820	14.8%	41.1%	102 571	109 110	115 257	4.2%	41.7%
of which:											
Administrative fees	286	153	1	28	-53.9%	0.1%	101	107	113	59.2%	–

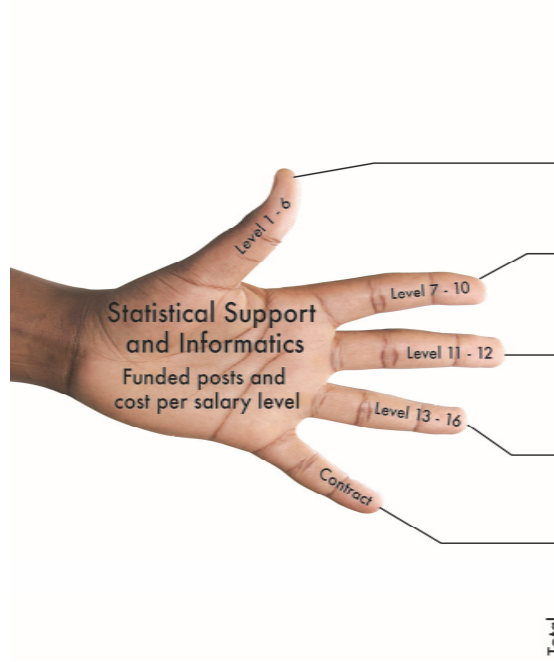
Statistical Support and Informatics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
Advertising	18	39	3	55	45.1%	–	271	287	303	76.6%	0.1%
Minor assets	1 696	113	154	542	-31.6%	0.3%	467	494	524	-1.1%	0.2%
Audit costs: External	383	–	–	53	-48.3%	–	53	56	59	3.6%	–
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	287	–	–	242	256	271	-1.9%	0.1%
Catering: Departmental activities	68	28	6	152	30.8%	–	33	34	37	-37.6%	–
Communication	4 075	4 989	6 384	5 402	9.9%	2.4%	6 779	7 172	7 587	12.0%	2.6%
Computer services	50 073	83 887	66 122	71 686	12.7%	30.9%	79 333	83 933	88 802	7.4%	31.5%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 247	353	16	2 143	19.8%	0.4%	518	548	579	-35.4%	0.4%
Infrastructure and planning services	285	–	17 000	500	20.6%	2.0%	1 100	1 164	1 232	35.1%	0.4%
Contractors	565	910	3 117	9 386	155.2%	1.6%	5 936	6 281	6 645	-10.9%	2.8%
Agency and support/outourced services	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Entertainment	1	–	–	8	100.0%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Consumable supplies	52	176	642	1 063	173.4%	0.2%	661	694	728	-11.9%	0.3%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	478	599	533	1 205	36.1%	0.3%	494	517	544	-23.3%	0.3%
Property payments	–	20	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	5 459	1 080	1 043	4 289	-7.7%	1.4%	3 956	4 786	4 892	4.5%	1.7%
Training and development	6	2	112	575	357.6%	0.1%	947	1 002	1 060	22.6%	0.3%
Operating payments	2 532	3 226	1 413	4 231	18.7%	1.3%	1 480	1 567	1 657	-26.8%	0.9%
Venues and facilities	101	69	5	115	4.4%	–	200	212	224	24.9%	0.1%
Interest and rent on land	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	76	825	2 269	168	30.3%	0.4%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	2 150	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Households	76	825	119	68	-3.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Payments for capital assets	26 502	9 465	17 308	19 853	-9.2%	8.3%	16 302	17 247	18 248	-2.8%	7.0%
Machinery and equipment	9 036	9 446	16 166	19 710	29.7%	6.2%	13 729	14 525	15 368	-8.0%	6.2%
Software and other intangible assets	17 466	19	1 142	143	-79.8%	2.1%	2 573	2 722	2 880	172.1%	0.8%
Payments for financial assets	15 125	373	23	–	-100.0%	1.8%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	202 871	210 687	218 624	246 106	6.7%	100.0%	255 373	258 442	267 155	2.8%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	11.5%	12.2%	10.1%	10.6%	–	–	10.3%	11.9%	12.1%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies

Households											
Social benefits											
Current	76	825	119	68	-3.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	76	825	119	68	-3.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Higher education institutions											
Current	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
University of Pretoria	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	–	–	2 150	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Motion Boikanyo	–	–	2 150	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–

f) Personnel information



2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
29	R5,5	29	R5,8	29	R6,2
118	R46,1	118	R49,0	118	R51,9
75	R49,9	75	R53,1	75	R56,1
34	R35,0	34	R37,2	34	R39,3
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	256	256	R132,1	256	R133,7

2.6 Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R8 017 million.

Corporate Communications manages external and internal communications in the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 include improved relationships with the media through training initiatives, new social media platforms for dissemination of statistics and communication campaigns for CS 2016 and the new building projects at a cost of R16 672 million.

Stakeholder Relations and Marketing maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs for 2016/17 include reports on user enquiries, user satisfaction, the CRM system, and segmentation of stakeholders and sector strategies at a cost of R19 988 million.

Provincial and District Offices provides integrated data collection and dissemination services, and promotes the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs for 2016/17 include administering survey instruments for surveys, providing technical support to provincial and local stakeholders, and coordinating statistical capacity building in the provinces. A key strategic priority for 2016/17 is conducting fieldwork operations for CS 2016 and disseminating the results at a cost of R514 005 million.

International Statistical Development and Cooperation manages relations with international statistical agencies, promotes statistical development in Africa, and builds partnerships. Key outputs for 2016/17 include a repository of lessons learnt in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses in Africa, reports on Stats SA's participation in the African Statistical System, international best practice, technical support provided in the implementation of SHaSA, and support for the development of an African Addendum for 2020 RPHC at a cost of R11 211 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Inability to effectively reach stakeholders, enhance public confidence and increase the use of statistics due to fragmented communication, marketing and stakeholder management approaches, systems and processes	Develop an integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder management strategy that outlines the value added across the statistics value chain
Failure to develop a cost-effective dissemination strategy of statistical information aimed at reaching all users of statistics, including creating awareness among the non-users of statistics	Produce well-researched plans and partnering with relevant stakeholders who promote statistical awareness
Failure to implement statistical coordination at sub-national level	Partner in the development of the NSDS at provincial level Planning for resource requirements

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the Work Programme activities. The unfunded activities are indicated in the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
R thousand				2015/16	2012/13–2015/16					2015/16–2018/19	
Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	6 798	5 700	6 129	8 900	9.4%	1.4%	8 017	8 690	9 144	0.9%	1.5%
International Statistical Development and Cooperation	11 027	7 847	8 138	10 489	-1.7%	1.9%	11 211	11 201	11 379	2.8%	1.9%
Provincial and District Offices	423 584	433 596	485 442	502 002	5.8%	91.0%	514 005	528 282	549 888	3.1%	90.3%
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing	16 502	16 883	17 100	18 958	4.7%	3.4%	19 988	20 438	21 222	3.8%	3.5%
Corporate Communications	8 651	9 480	13 358	16 479	24.0%	2.4%	16 672	15 716	15 613	-1.8%	2.8%
Total	466 562	473 506	530 167	556 828	6.1%	100.0%	569 893	584 327	607 246	2.9%	100.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate				3 268			(1 394)	(21 248)	(33 452)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	427 523	449 953	509 672	542 036	8.2%	95.2%	555 856	569 475	591 530	3.0%	97.4%
Compensation of employees	329 689	355 698	403 820	434 948	9.7%	75.2%	466 075	473 395	490 560	4.1%	80.4%

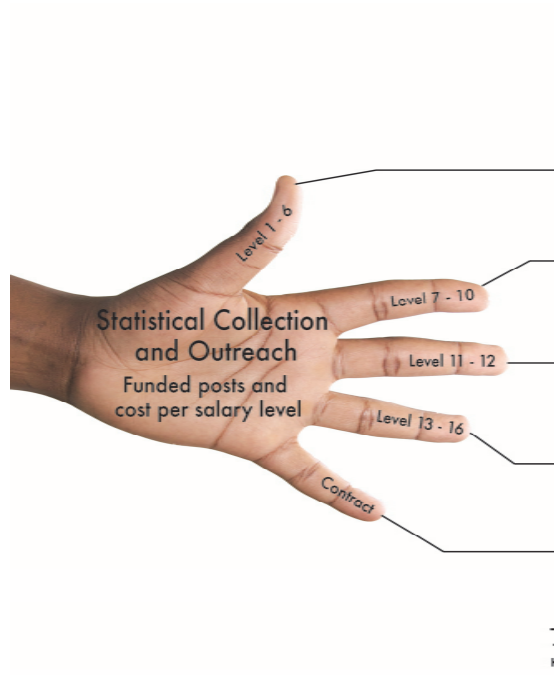
Statistical Collection and Outreach expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
Goods and services	97 834	94 255	105 852	107 088	3.1%	20.0%	89 781	96 080	100 970	-1.9%	17.0%
of which:											
Administrative fees	2	–	10	1	-20.6%	–	10	12	11	122.4%	–
Advertising	542	429	725	1 010	23.1%	0.1%	604	639	676	-12.5%	0.1%
Minor assets	268	323	188	324	6.5%	0.1%	208	220	233	-10.4%	–
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	1 572	–	0.1%	1 945	2 058	2 177	11.5%	0.3%
Catering: Departmental activities	1 139	1 042	490	2 186	24.3%	0.2%	920	974	1 032	-22.1%	0.2%
Communication	12 028	14 512	16 731	10 664	-3.9%	2.7%	10 822	11 449	12 113	4.3%	1.9%
Computer services	–	319	41	–	–	–	46	48	51	–	–
Consultants: Business and advisory services	979	311	811	1 411	13.0%	0.2%	1 123	1 189	1 258	-3.8%	0.2%
Legal services	–	–	27	–	–	–	30	32	34	–	–
Contractors	435	375	1 052	898	27.3%	0.1%	478	505	535	-15.9%	0.1%
Agency and support/outsourced services	6 453	467	295	362	-61.7%	0.4%	330	348	369	0.6%	0.1%
Entertainment	7	10	3	44	84.6%	–	13	14	14	-31.7%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	17 417	18 031	19 803	16 926	-0.9%	3.6%	14 918	14 617	15 459	-3.0%	2.7%
Consumable supplies	226	379	694	1 731	97.1%	0.1%	917	963	1 008	-16.5%	0.2%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 211	1 581	2 000	4 375	53.4%	0.5%	1 856	1 947	2 047	-22.4%	0.4%
Operating leases	29	36 889	46 652	32 863	942.6%	5.7%	34 071	36 047	38 138	5.1%	6.1%
Rental and hiring	–	–	14	209	–	–	16	17	17	-56.7%	–
Property payments	21 961	321	56	147	-81.2%	1.1%	83	87	92	-14.5%	–
Travel and subsistence	32 270	15 791	13 946	23 364	-10.2%	4.2%	15 035	18 191	18 591	-7.3%	3.2%
Training and development	185	–	53	3 191	158.4%	0.2%	3 352	3 546	3 752	5.5%	0.6%
Operating payments	1 673	1 967	1 802	3 832	31.8%	0.5%	2 297	2 429	2 571	-12.5%	0.5%
Venues and facilities	1 009	1 508	459	1 978	25.2%	0.2%	707	748	792	-26.3%	0.2%
Transfers and subsidies	1 865	994	540	95	-62.9%	0.2%	158	168	178	23.3%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	3	1	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	650	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	1 212	993	540	95	-57.2%	0.1%	158	168	178	23.3%	–
Payments for capital assets	27 890	22 559	19 955	14 697	-19.2%	4.2%	13 879	14 684	15 538	1.9%	2.5%
Machinery and equipment	27 890	22 559	19 955	14 697	-19.2%	4.2%	13 879	14 684	15 538	1.9%	2.5%
Payments for financial assets	9 284	–	–	–	-100.0%	0.5%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	466 562	473 506	530 167	556 828	6.1%	100.0%	569 893	584 327	607 246	2.9%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	26.5%	27.4%	24.6%	24.0%	–	–	22.9%	26.9%	27.6%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies

Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	849	631	220	69	-56.7%	0.1%	–	77	81	5.5%	–
Employee social benefits	800	631	96	–	-100.0%	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Employees: Ex-gratia payment	49	–	–	69	12.1%	–	–	77	81	5.5%	–
Other transfers	–	–	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	3	1	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communication	3	1	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	363	362	320	26	-58.5%	0.1%	158	91	97	55.1%	–
Employee social benefits	363	362	320	26	-58.5%	0.1%	158	91	97	55.1%	–
Foreign governments and international organisations											
Current	650	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Institute National de la Statistique	650	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–

f) Personnel information



2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
746	R150,8	746	R160,3	746	R169,6
395	R149,3	395	R158,6	395	R167,8
161	R116,4	161	R123,7	161	R130,9
48	R49,6	48	R52,7	48	R55,8
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 350	1 350	R473,4	1 350	R490,6

2.7 Programme 7: Survey Operations

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

- Expand the statistical information base for use by government, the private sector and the general public by conducting a population census every 10 years as well as large-scale population surveys between censuses.
- Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations conducted by the department by coordinating household survey operations with an average collection rate of 85 per cent on an annual basis.
- Improve the quality and timeliness of the editing and processing of statistical data by standardising the use of ICT within the department on an ongoing basis.
- Conduct independent household survey monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

Programme Management for Survey Operations provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R14 491 million.

Censuses and Community Survey Operations conducts periodic population censuses or large-scale population surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include finalising data collection for CS 2016. Stats SA will be conducting the SADHS which is a user-paid survey scheduled for 2016/17. The total cost of the subprogramme is R407 948 million.

Household Survey Operations coordinates and integrates collection activities across surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 include reports on questionnaires collected, master sample maintenance, training in survey operations, data collection systems in Stats SA and international practice on data collection methodologies at a cost of R22 811 million.

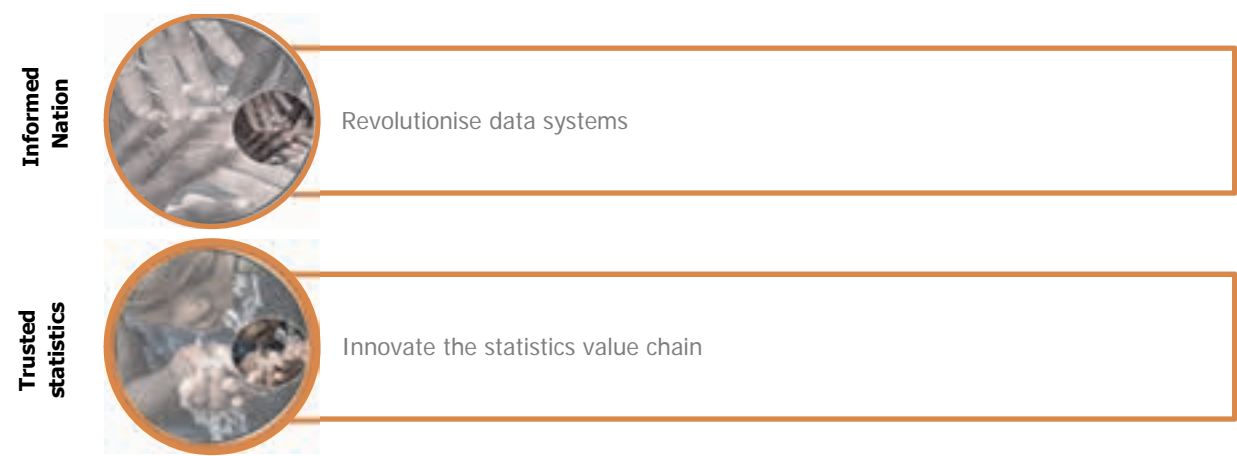
Corporate Data Processing manages the editing and processing of data. Key outputs for 2016/17 include reports on processing and editing of questionnaires, and reports on strengthening a common data processing platform, pre-testing of digital data collection, and enhancing the data collection platform. The use of tablet technology and its impact on corporate data processing will be investigated at a cost of R69 578 million.

As a strategic priority, the technical assets resident at Stats SA will be transformed into a state-wide digitisation centre that should provide digital solutions to masses of paper-based government records, and at the same time meet the legal requirements for harvesting data from administrative sources.

Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of field operations of household surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs for 2016/17 include reports on monitoring and evaluation of CDC, CS 2016, and SADHS at a cost of R18 518 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Listing and maintenance of the new master sample for all household surveys	Reprioritisation of activities to secure funding for listing and maintenance of the new master sample

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the new strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the sustained agenda as well as a change agenda. The unfunded activities are indicated in the 5-year strategy.

Expenditure trends and estimates

Survey Operations expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16		2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
R thousand												
Programme Management for Survey Operations	33	5 544	9 424	15 071		670.1%	3.6%	14 491	12 733	12 254	-6.7%	4.9%
Census and Community Survey Operations	196 569	50 035	21 631	114 159		-16.6%	45.2%	407 948	65 009	27 447	-37.8%	54.7%
Household Survey Operations	34 271	24 719	41 771	26 722		-8.0%	15.1%	22 811	24 700	25 498	-1.6%	8.9%
Corporate Data Processing	51 551	54 185	69 158	66 752		9.0%	28.5%	69 578	70 253	72 933	3.0%	24.9%
Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	15 438	15 072	16 174	18 448		6.1%	7.7%	18 518	18 849	19 605	2.0%	6.7%
Total	297 862	149 555	158 158	241 152		-6.8%	100.0%	533 346	191 544	157 737	-13.2%	100.0%
Change to 2015 Budget estimate				5 176				(427)	(8 388)	(13 029)		
Economic classification												
Current payments	284 518	146 382	156 006	230 708		-6.7%	96.6%	522 150	188 137	154 131	-12.6%	97.5%
Compensation of employees	181 328	129 431	131 671	135 328		-9.3%	68.2%	233 698	153 353	137 912	0.6%	58.8%
Goods and services	103 190	16 951	24 335	95 380		-2.6%	28.3%	288 452	34 784	16 219	-44.6%	38.7%
of which:												
Administrative fees	3 448	–	–	–		-100.0%	0.4%	275	291	308	–	0.1%
Advertising	9 208	479	–	5 929		-13.6%	1.8%	2 431	4 255	–	-100.0%	1.1%
Minor assets	490	10	257	20 647		248.0%	2.5%	303	154	162	-80.1%	1.9%
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	–	416		–	–	439	464	491	5.7%	0.2%
Catering: Departmental activities	673	121	423	1 599		33.4%	0.3%	5 617	1 000	529	-30.8%	0.8%
Communication	6 338	4 612	3 446	2 949		-22.5%	2.0%	5 707	3 382	2 343	-7.4%	1.3%
Computer services	7 899	330	690	6 224		-7.6%	1.8%	1 840	3 966	493	-57.1%	1.1%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	13 948	87	–	1 566		-51.8%	1.8%	1 650	2 048	–	-100.0%	0.5%
Legal services	214	–	–	–		-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contractors	4 362	294	200	2 864		-13.1%	0.9%	2 040	491	520	-43.4%	0.5%
Agency and support/outsourced services	1 666	24	4	–		-100.0%	0.2%	4	4	5	–	–
Entertainment	–	–	–	8		–	–	6	6	6	-9.1%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	92	1 273	4 405		–	0.7%	46 274	369	57	-76.5%	4.5%
Consumable supplies	336	313	150	8 435		192.8%	1.1%	678	431	444	-62.5%	0.9%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 156	528	676	5 633		37.7%	1.1%	5 841	3 210	1 617	-34.0%	1.5%

Survey Operations expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Expenditure/ Total: Average (%)
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13–2015/16		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16–2018/19	
Operating leases	81	–	–	7	-55.8%	–	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Property payments	2 630	–	2	–	-100.0%	0.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Travel and subsistence	43 076	7 550	11 722	26 187	-15.3%	10.5%	189 110	10 985	5 729	-39.7%	20.6%
Training and development	38	–	25	1 095	206.6%	0.1%	1 156	1 223	1 294	5.7%	0.4%
Operating payments	5 130	1 353	5 190	5 377	1.6%	2.0%	18 158	1 654	1 570	-33.7%	2.4%
Venues and facilities	1 497	1 158	277	2 039	10.8%	0.6%	6 923	851	651	-31.7%	0.9%
Transfers and subsidies	5 179	1 468	733	725	-48.1%	1.0%	4 739	554	587	-6.8%	0.6%
Households	5 179	1 468	733	725	-48.1%	1.0%	4 739	554	587	-6.8%	0.6%
Payments for capital assets	8 023	1 705	1 419	9 719	6.6%	2.5%	6 457	2 853	3 019	-32.3%	2.0%
Machinery and equipment	8 023	1 705	1 419	2 799	-29.6%	1.6%	6 457	2 853	3 019	2.6%	1.3%
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	–	6 920	–	0.8%	–	–	–	-100.0%	0.6%
Payments for financial assets	142	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	297 862	149 555	158 158	241 152	-6.8%	100.0%	533 346	191 544	157 737	-13.2%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	16.9%	8.7%	7.3%	10.4%	–	–	21.4%	8.8%	7.2%	–	–
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	418	11	–	–	-100.0%	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	418	11	–	–	-100.0%	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	4 761	1 457	733	725	-46.6%	0.9%	4 739	554	587	-6.8%	0.6%
Employee social benefits	4 761	1 457	733	725	-46.6%	0.9%	4 739	554	587	-6.8%	0.6%

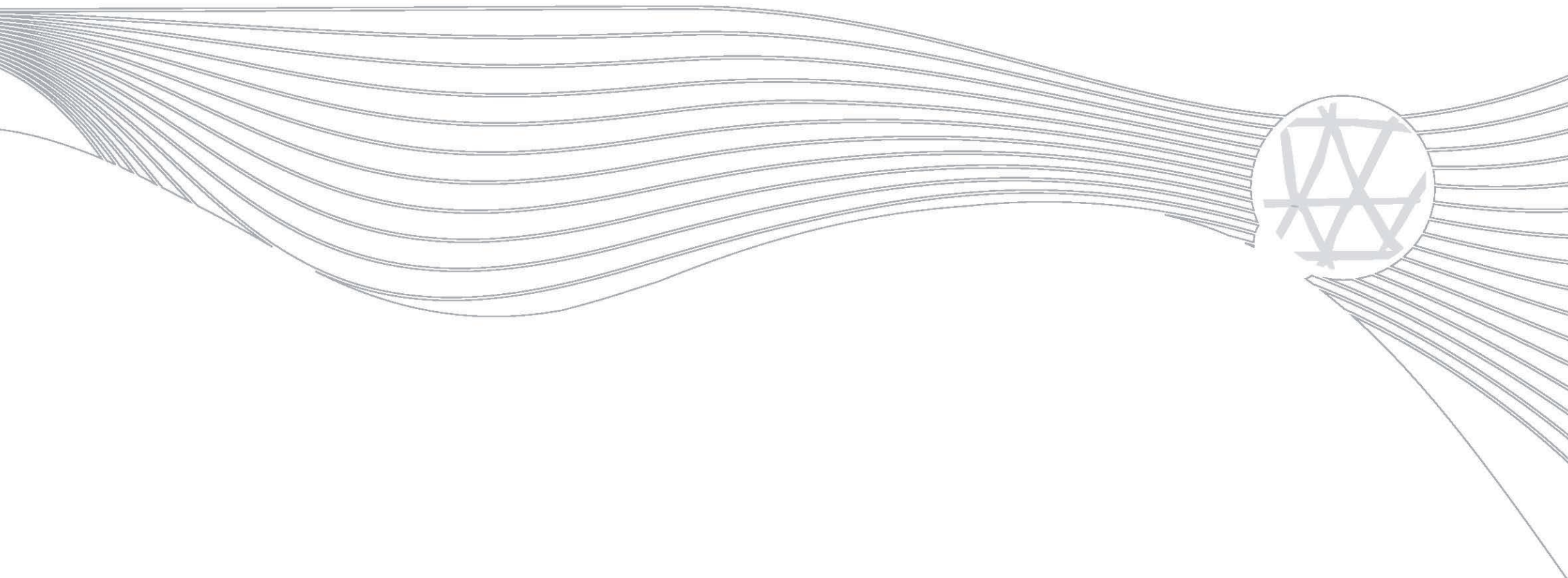
f) Personnel information



2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)	Number	Cost (million)
183	R39,7	183	R42,2	183	R45,2
103	R35,6	103	R37,9	103	R40,6
39	R25,4	39	R27,0	39	R29,0
31	R31,7	31	R33,7	31	R36,1
11 014	R101,3	220	R21,1	-	-
Total	11 370	576	R153,4	356	R137,9



Stakeholders and the environment



3. Stakeholders and the environment

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

3.1 Statistics Council

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

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

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

3.2 Stakeholders and their needs

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

- **Government:** National, provincial and local governments use statistical information to inform policy development and to measure the impact of government programmes on economic and social development. Government is both a major user and a major supplier of data. There is a growing need for accurate statistical information at local government level. Except for the population census information, most of the statistical information produced by Stats SA is on a national and provincial level. The challenge for Stats SA is to develop alternative strategies with its NSS partners to meet this growing demand for small area statistics.
- **The public:** The public is mainly interested in basic information on the economy and society such as economic growth, employment, inflation, and population dynamics. This information is largely communicated through the media. Stats SA's strategy strives to inspire confidence in the quality of these key measurements. The public also supplies data through household survey collections and the census. The challenge for Stats SA is to promote its information outputs to the general public in a manner that inspires them to participate willingly in household and other main surveys.
- **The media:** The media plays an important role in the publication of statistical information, both nationally and locally. Stats SA has embarked on a communication and development strategy to empower key role-players in the media arena. This ensures that the right information is published at the right time and that it is properly described and imparted in the appropriate form to the public.
- **Business:** The business community shares similar interests in quantitative information, and in principle, all economic variables are potential subjects for comparison. Important indicators include employment and unemployment, the size of the market, and the rate at which prices are changing. Businesses are also important sources of statistical information. Reducing the burden of surveys on the business community continues to be an important factor in the design of statistical programmes. Convincing businesses of the importance of their information in arriving at economic and financial indicators remains a challenge.
- **The academic sector:** The academic sector uses statistical information for research, analysis and teaching purposes. While other users require statistics to inform decision-making, the academic community is interested in how the data are generated and what the data show over time. The academic sector can play a strategic role in evaluating the quality of statistics produced, and promoting interest in statistics among students. The academic sector can also in future partner with local government to produce quality statistical information.
- **Parliamentarians:** Political representatives are responsible for entrenching and voicing the interests of their voters in Parliament and the National Assembly. They are also interested in what statistics say about specific policies that were introduced by the democratic government of the day. Researchers in Parliament conduct research to obtain information on behalf of the political parties. Parliament's library collects and files political and national information that can be used by parliamentarians and visiting international delegates.

- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): NGOs monitor the government's progress in many areas such as sustainable development and service delivery. NGOs also work for the upliftment of communities and implement development projects. They can use census and other Stats SA data to monitor government's progress and to aid decision-making for their own projects.
- Constitutional institutions and major public entities: Constitutional institutions (such as the Commission on Gender Equality, the Financial and Fiscal Commission, and the Public Protector) ensure that the major elements of the Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996) are followed throughout the country. Major public entities (such as Eskom, Telkom, museums, etc.) work with government to provide infrastructure, service delivery and information on a national level.
- Foreign and international bodies: Official statistical information is an essential basis for mutual knowledge, comparison and trade among countries. It is for this reason that Stats SA meets the international information requirements of bodies such as the IMF and ILO. Stats SA also has regular contact with other international statistical agencies to share professional expertise and experiences. This promotes the adoption of common concepts, standards, classifications and practices that support the international comparison of statistics. Stats SA plays a leading role in Africa in the development of statistics.

3.3 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

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 to increase use;
- Increasing transparency of statistical releases through the implementation of approved quality criteria as described in the South African Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (SASQAF); and
- Conducting stakeholder workshops at provincial level for improved communication with stakeholders.

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

3.3.1 Providing statistical information

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

a) User Information Services

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

b) Subscription service

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

c) Stats SA website

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

d) Personal visits

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

e) Consultation

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

f) Openness and transparency

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

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

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

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

The National Statistics System cluster, in partnership with organs of state, aims at ensuring coherence in statistical information produced by different producers of statistics, and promotes the use of statistics in evidence-based decision-making.

3.4 Resource management plan

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

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

3.4.1 Information Communication and Technology Strategy

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

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

Since our business systems are generally not modern, integrated and consistent or flexible, the business modernisation strategy is meant to address the modernisation of business systems, and the ICT strategy will provide the underlying enterprise wide infrastructure requirements.

ICT goals for 2016–2017:

- Goal 1 Delivery of reliable and highly available, secure, cost-effective ICT solutions and services to support business operations**
- The server and network infrastructure provides the backbone of all ICT services and systems. It is critical that this infrastructure is stable, reliable, highly available and functional. Our key goals are to ensure IT stability, reliability, and functionality
 - User-focused services delivered by ICT enables Statistics South Africa to fulfil its mission and to assist it to evolve into a more functional, effective and efficient organisation
- Goal 2 Optimise and automate ICT processes to improve efficiency**
- To mature our ICT processes in order to achieve effective and timely service delivery, ensure standardisation of ICT operations and improve efficiency within ICT
- Goal 3 Alignment of business strategy with ICT initiatives**
- By constantly engaging internal customers in order to understand their business needs/requirements to enable ICT to provision these needs by accordingly planning its human capacity, budget allocation and prioritising of ICT operations
 - Partnering with businesses as the technological service provider of choice
 - Innovate by exploiting new technologies to deliver new business solutions
 - Promote focused world-class research, to create a strong and robust innovation chain, and to develop advanced human resource capacity
- Goal 4 Implement efficient ICT governance**
- Provide the necessary structures to effectively manage the use of ICT
 - Develop appropriate policies, processes, procedures and standards
- Goal 5 Personnel management development, recruitment and retention of skilled ICT personnel**
- Ability to deliver end-to-end ICT solutions and services necessitates technically competent ICT personnel
 - For ICT to realise value from its human capital investment, constant enhancement of knowledge and skills is required
- Goal 6 Financial management**
- The effective and efficient management of ICT's financial resources to facilitate the achievement of business objectives
 - Avoid costly hardware upgrades through effective capacity planning and performance tuning

3.4.2 Human Resource Management Strategy

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

HRM goals for 2016–2017:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Goal 1 | Recruit and retain scarce skills |
| Goal 2 | Align organisational structure to strategy |
| Goal 3 | Provide support to ad hoc projects |
| Goal 4 | Build labour relations management capacity |
| Goal 5 | Build human capacity in the organisation |
| Goal 6 | Strengthen employee wellness and assistance programmes |
| Goal 7 | Maintain remuneration equity |
| Goal 8 | Institutionalise talent management |

3.5 Long-term infrastructure plans

3.5.1 Background

Stats SA registered its building project as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with National Treasury in August 2010 and this was followed by a feasibility study which was conducted by the organisation and approved by National Treasury in February 2011. The procurement phase was then initiated which led to the advertisement of the bid in June 2011 and resultantly the appointment of the three preferred bidders in 2012. The three preferred bidders were then issued with Requests for Proposals (RFP) documents which led to the official appointment of Dipalopalo Consortium as the preferred bidder to build the new Stats SA home. Thereafter an intensive negotiation process was undertaken which led to the signing of the PPP agreement on 1 April 2014 and the financial close on 16 April 2014. The construction phase commenced on 20 May 2014 and the scheduled date of occupation is 1 June 2016.

3.5.2 Progress

Construction of the new building for the Stats SA Head Office is progressing well and on schedule. Progress made on site is generally in relation to both internal and external work to the building. Installation of the roof is progressing well, with nearly 98% of it having been erected. Construction of the internal brick walls is almost complete. Installation of carpets and wall tiling in designated areas is also nearing completion in different floors of the building. The facade is currently being installed and covering over 90% of the floors. Installation of finishes and furniture has also commenced on different floors and is at an advanced stage. Seventy-six per cent (76%) of the construction time has lapsed (20 months of 26 months) and the construction programme is on schedule. Relocation is still scheduled to take place by June 2016.

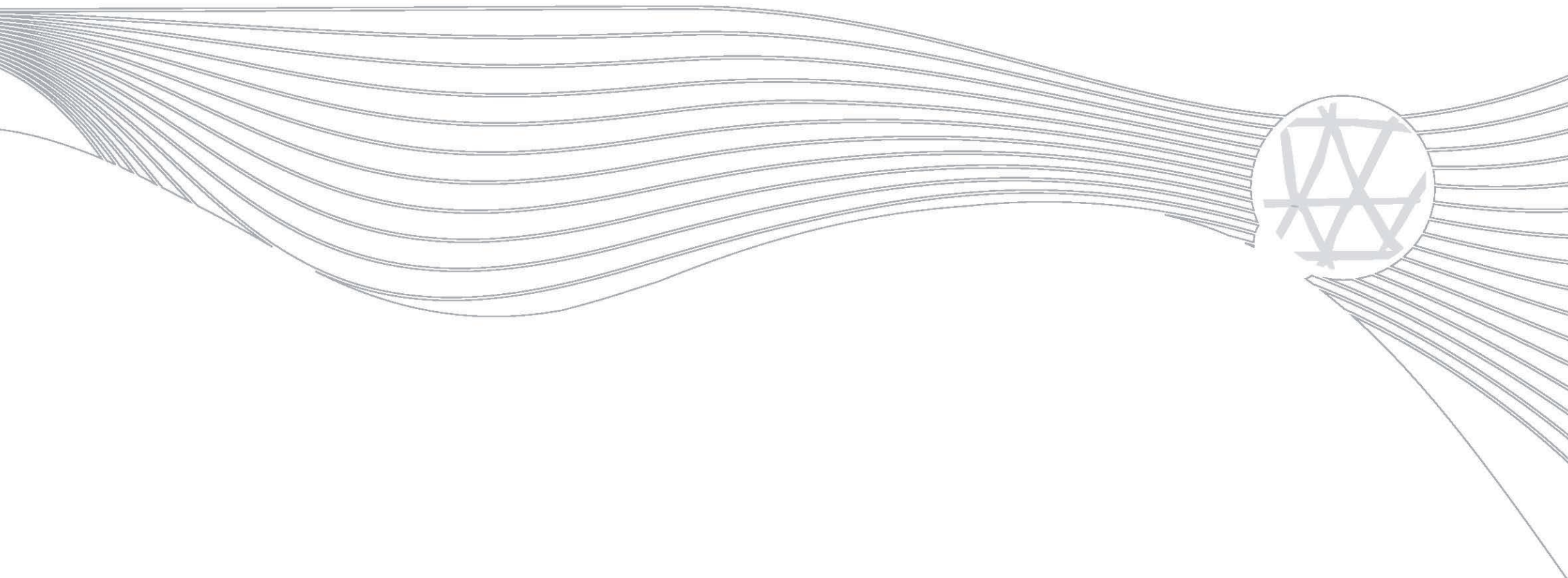
3.5.3 Financial implications

The feasibility study indicated that the project is affordable and demonstrated value for money and risk transfer within the project. The capital contribution of R617 million has been made available over a two-year construction period (2014/15 and 2015/16). The department has, as at January 2016, disbursed 86 per cent of the total capital contribution allocation.










Annexures



Annexure 1: Strategy in brief: 2016/17

Outcome	Strategic Objectives	Strategic focus	Programme implementation
<p>Informed nation</p> 	<p>Expand the statistical information base</p> <p>Develop new and innovative statistical products and services</p> <p>Revolutionise data systems</p>	<p>Economic dynamics</p> <p>Price stability</p> <p>Employment, job creation and decent work</p> <p>Rural development and food security</p> <p>Sustainable resource management</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Safety and security</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty</p> <p>Policy research and analysis</p> <p>Data revolution</p>	<p>Economic Statistics</p> <p>Population and Social Statistics</p> <p>SANSS</p> <p>Economic Statistics</p> <p>Population and Social Statistics</p> <p>Methodology, Standards & Research</p> <p>Office of the SG</p>
<p>Trusted statistics</p> 	<p>Institutionalise quality management</p> <p>Innovate the statistics value chain for better efficiency</p> <p>Adopt international standards and classifications</p> <p>Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing</p> <p>Designate statistics as official</p>	<p>Quality management</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Plan, design, build, collect, process and disseminate</p> <p>Statistical standards development</p> <p>Corporate communications and stakeholder management</p> <p>Statistics certified as official</p>	<p>Methodology, Standards & Research</p> <p>Survey Operations</p> <p>Methodology, Standards & Research</p> <p>Statistical Support and Informatics</p> <p>Survey Operations</p> <p>Statistical Collections and Outreach</p> <p>Methodology, Standards & Research</p> <p>Statistical Collections and Outreach</p> <p>SANSS</p>

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

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

Annexure 2: African Charter on Statistics

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

Principle 1: Professional independence

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

Principle 2: Quality

- **Relevance:** African statistics shall meet the needs of users.
- **Sustainability:** African statistics shall be conserved in as detailed as possible a form to ensure their use by future generations, while preserving the principles of confidentiality and protection of respondents.
- **Data sources:** Data used for statistical purposes may be collected from diverse sources such as censuses, statistics surveys and/or administrative records. The statistics organisations shall choose their sources in consideration of the quality of data offered by such sources and their topicality, particularly the costs incurred by the respondents and sponsors. The use by statistics authorities of administrative records for statistical purposes shall be guaranteed by domestic law, provided that confidentiality is preserved.
- **Accuracy and reliability:** African statistics shall be an accurate and reliable reflection of the reality.
- **Continuity:** Statistics authorities shall ensure continuity and comparability of statistical information over time.

- **Coherence and comparability:** African statistics shall be internally coherent over time and allow for comparison between regions and countries. To this end, these statistics shall make combined use of related data derived from different sources. They shall employ internationally recognised and accepted concepts, classifications, terminologies and methods.
- **Timeliness:** African statistics shall be disseminated in good time and, as far as possible, according to pre-determined calendar.
- **Topicality:** African statistics shall reflect current and topical events and trends.
- **Specificities:** Statistical data production and analytical methods shall take into account African peculiarities.
- **Awareness-building:** State Parties shall sensitise the public, particularly statistical data providers, on the importance of statistics.

Principle 3: Mandate for data collection and resources

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

Principle 4: Dissemination

- **Accessibility:** African statistics shall not be made inaccessible in any way whatsoever. This concomitant right of access for all users without restriction shall be guaranteed by domestic law. Micro-data may be made available to users on condition that the pertinent laws and procedures are respected and confidentiality is maintained.
- **Dialogue with users:** Mechanisms for consultation with all African statistics users without discrimination shall be put in place with a view to ensuring that the statistical information offered are commensurate with their needs.
- **Clarity and understanding:** Statistics shall be presented in a clear and comprehensible form. They shall be disseminated in a practical and appropriate manner, be available and accessible to all and accompanied by the requisite metadata and analytical commentaries.

- **Simultaneity:** African Statistics shall be disseminated in a manner that ensures that all users are able to use them simultaneously. Where certain authorities receive advance information under embargo, to allow them time to respond to possible questions, public announcement shall be made indicating the nature of such information, the identity of the recipients and the set timeframe before its public dissemination.
- **Correction:** Statistics authorities shall correct publications containing significant errors using standard statistical practices or, for very serious cases, suspend dissemination of such statistics. In that event, the users shall be informed in clear terms of the reasons for such corrections or suspension.

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

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

Principle 6: Coordination and cooperation

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

Annexure 3: The fundamental principles of official statistics

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

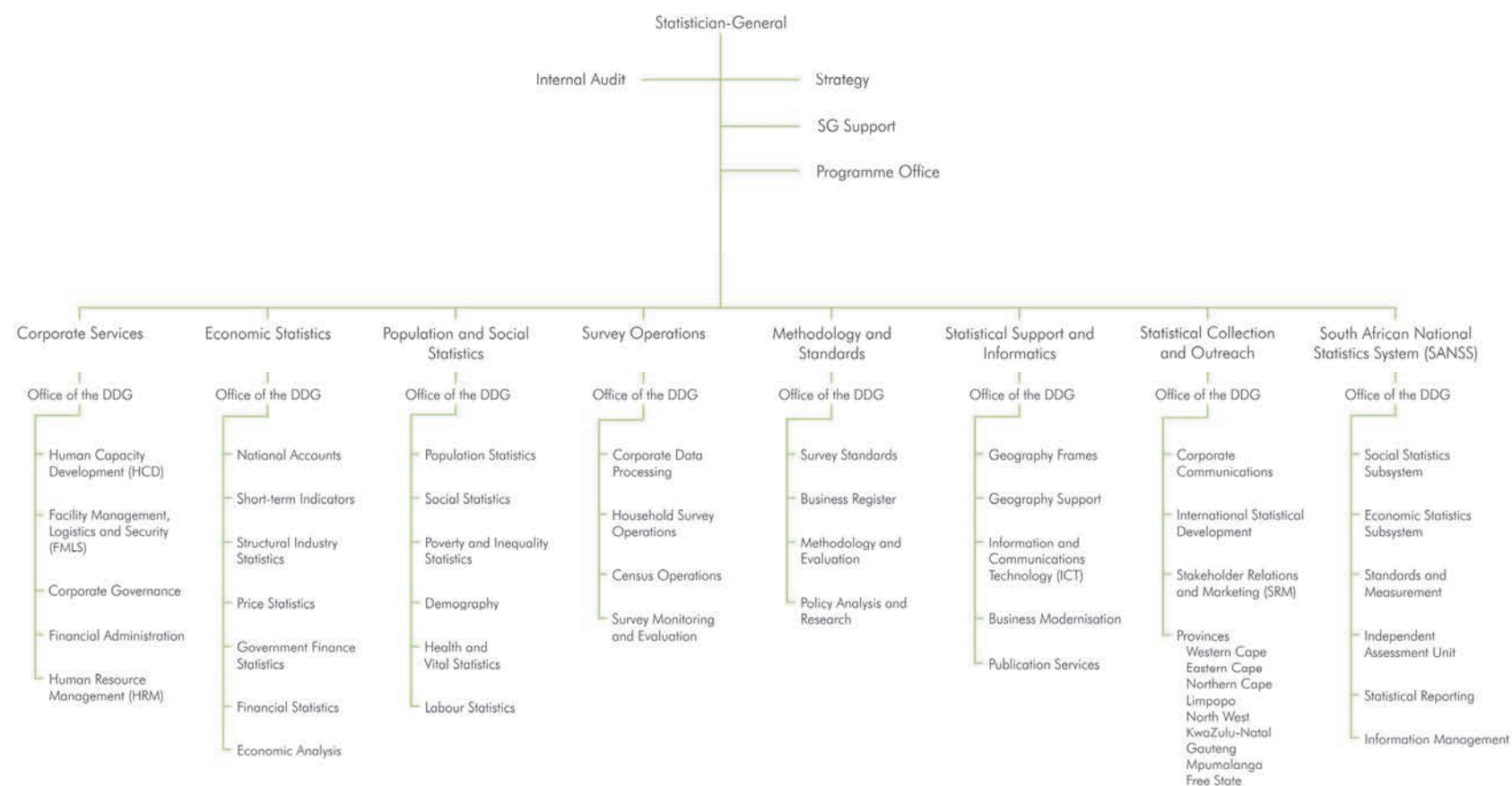
- a) **Impartiality:** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social, and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet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



Annexure 4: Organisational structure

Aligning the organisational structure to the strategy

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





DDG: Corporate Services
Ms A Henning



DDG: Economic Statistics
Mr J de Beer



DDG: Population and Social Statistics
Ms K Masiteng



DDG: Statistical Support and Informatics
Mr A Jenneker



DDG: Corporate Relations
Mr R Maluleke



DDG: Methodology Standards and
Research
Ms N Makhatha



Acting DDG: SANSS
Ms Y Mpetsheni



Acting Chief Operations Officer
Ms A Myburgh

Annexure 5: Planning, monitoring and reporting

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

Planning

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

The outputs of these planning sessions are as follows:

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

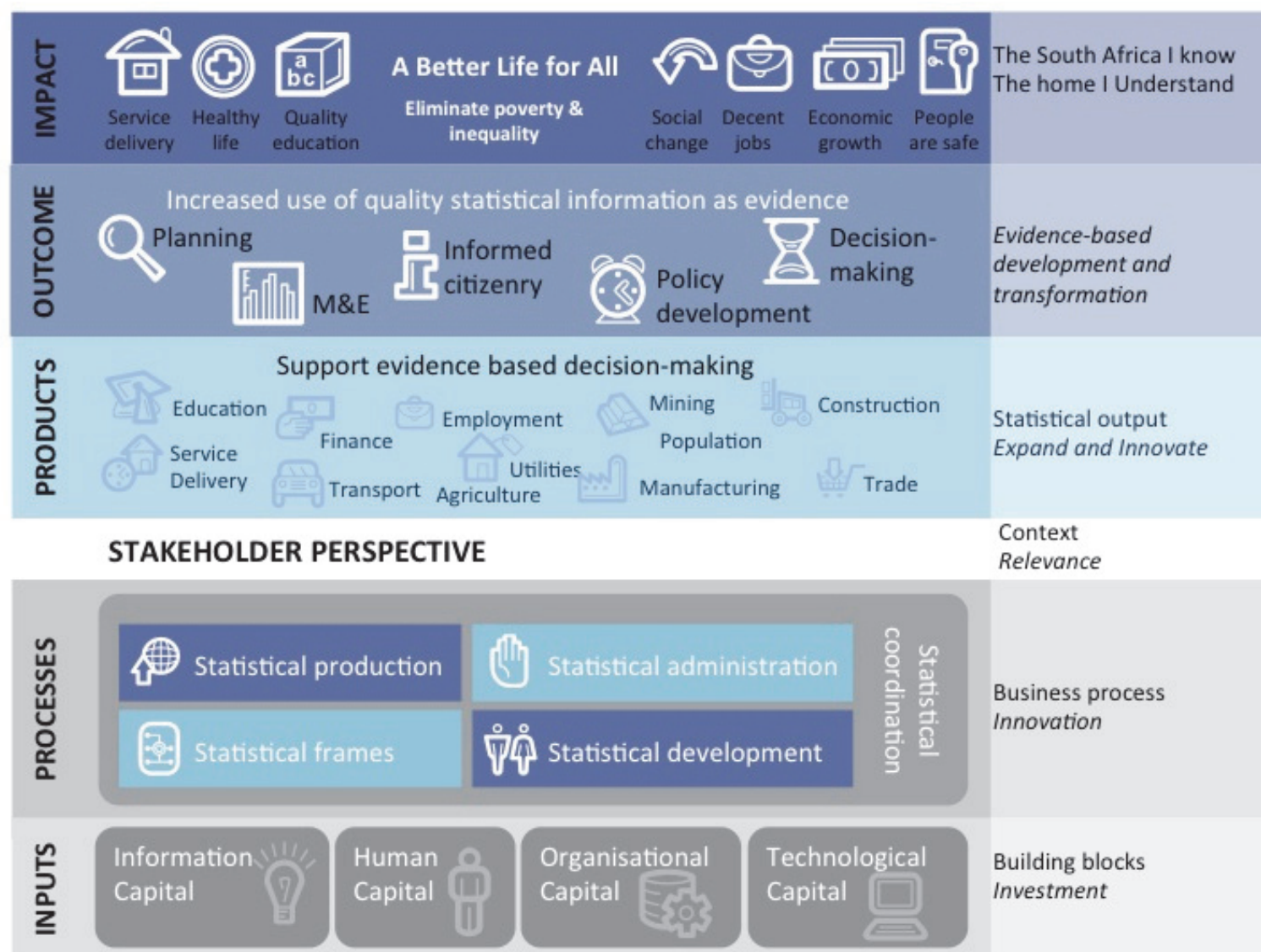
Monitoring and reporting

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

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

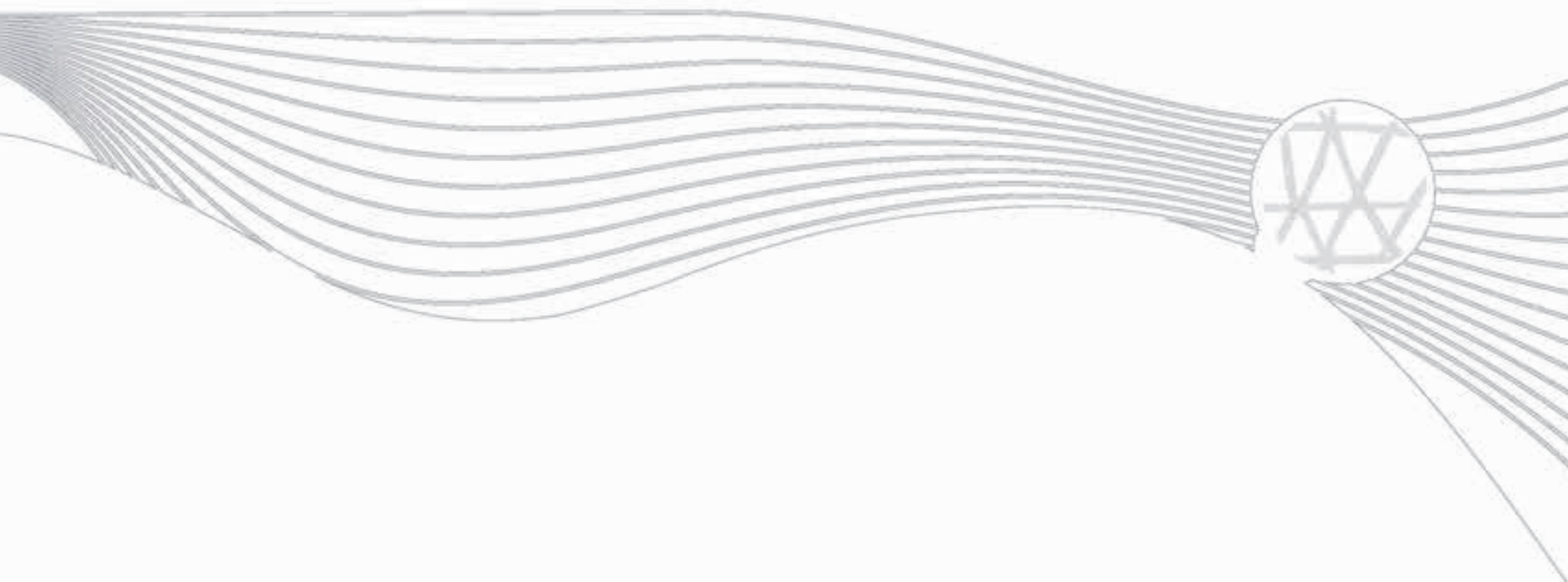
Annexure 6: Strategy map

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





 Statistics Act





REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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KAAPSTAD, 21 APRIL 1999

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

No. 489

21 April 1999

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:—

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

No. 6 of 1999: Statistics Act, 1999.

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

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

ACT

To provide for a Statistician-General in 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 as 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); (x)
 - (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;
- (vi) "household" means a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone; (vii)
- (viii) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance or such other Minister as the President may assign to be the executing authority for the purposes of this Act; (ix)
- (ix) "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)
- (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
 - (b) any other functionary or institution—
 - (i) exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
 - (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public duty in terms of any legislation,
 but does not include a court or a judicial officer; (xiv)
- (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); (dii)
- (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,
 any information is sought or provided for purposes of a statistical collection in terms of this Act; (xii)
- (xiv) "returns" means a document completed by—
 - (a) a respondent; or
 - (b) an officer of Statistics South Africa or of another organ of state which produces statistics,
 for the purpose of producing official or other statistics; (x)
- (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)
- (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 scientific and statistical methodology; (xx)
- (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, documentation, storage, dissemination and use of official and other statistics by providing for—
- (a) a Statistician-General as head of Statistics South Africa and for a Council;
 - (b) the respective functions of the Statistician-General, the Council and the Minister and their interrelations;
 - (c) co-ordination between Statistics South Africa and other organs of state that produce official or other statistics;

- (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; 5
- (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. 15
- (2) Official statistics must protect the confidentiality of the identity of, and the information provided by, respondents and be—
 (a) relevant, accurate, reliable and timeless;
 (b) objective and comprehensive;
 (c) compiled, reported and documented in a scientific and transparent manner; 20
 (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. 25
- 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— 30
 (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. 35
- (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; 45
 (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; 50
 (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); 55
 (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 the Statistician-General to undertake any statistical collection;
 - (b) subject to subsection (4) and on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, enter into an international agreement with the government of any other state or any international organisation relating to the purpose of this Act;
 - (c) after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of a member of the Council as provided in section 9(3).
- (3) The Minister may not interfere with the power of the Statistician-General to decide, in respect of the activities of Statistics South Africa, on—
- (a) the manner in which, and the time when, a statistical collection is to be undertaken;
 - (b) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information; or
 - (c) whether a statistical collection should be discontinued.
- (4) The Minister may only enter into an international agreement in terms of subsection (2)(b) if authorised in accordance with the applicable law by the national executive which, in terms of section 231(1) of the Constitution, is responsible for the negotiating and signing of international agreements.

Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General

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

Duties and powers of Statistician-General

7. (1) The Statistician-General—
- (a) administers this Act;
 - (b) is the accounting officer for Statistics South Africa;
 - (c) after receiving advice from the Council, makes recommendations to the Minister on the policies and priorities of Statistics South Africa;
 - (d) directs Statistics South Africa in accordance with the duties and powers imposed or conferred on him or her by this Act, section 7.3(b) of the Public Service Act and any other law;

- (1) 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;
 - (ii) the times when and the manner in which statistical collections are undertaken and the form of any document pertaining thereto;
 - (iii) the manner in which data are processed, documented and stored;
 - (iv) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information;
 - (v) development work in statistics; and
 - (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 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 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)(c);
 - (e) formulate quality criteria and establish standards, classifications and procedures for statistics;
 - (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
 - (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;
 - (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
 - (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—
- (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;
 - (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 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;

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

Tenure of members of Council

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

Meetings of Council

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

Committees of Council

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

Remuneration of members of Council and its committees

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

Duties and powers of Council

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

- (c) 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 18(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)(c).
- (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*.
- (8) The Statistician-General may—
- (a) at his or her own instance or at the request of the Council, the Minister or any other Minister, review and comment on the production, analysis, documentation, storage, dissemination, interpretation and use of official or other statistics of any other organ of state; and
 - (b) after consultation with the head of that organ of state, publish any such statistics and comments thereon as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.
- (9) For the purposes of assisting the Statistician-General in the performance of his or her duties imposed by this Act, the head of any other organ of state must, subject to subsection (10)—
- (a) within a reasonable period, supply the Statistician-General with information he or she may request regarding any official or other statistics for which that organ of state is responsible;
 - (b) advise the Statistician-General from time to time of any substantial changes in the information that has been so supplied;
 - (c) grant the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her unhindered access, without charge, to such information or data of that organ of state as the Statistician-General requests; and
 - (d) allow the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her to copy, without charge, any information or data which may be used in producing official statistics.
- (10) The Statistician-General may, subject to such conditions as he or she determines, stipulate that any provision of subsection (9)(a) or (b) does not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.
- (11) Subject to subsection (12), the Statistician-General may enter into an agreement with—
- (a) the head of another organ of state in respect of information or data which the latter has the authority to collect;
 - (b) any body other than an organ of state engaged in collecting such information or data.
- (12) The agreement referred to in subsection (11) is subject to the following conditions:
- (a) The collection of such information or data must be undertaken either by Statistics South Africa or jointly by Statistics South Africa and that organ of state or body;
 - (b) the resulting statistics or information must, subject to paragraph (c) and section 17(3), be exchanged between the parties or shared with the other party;
 - (c) if information has been supplied by any respondent who gives notice in writing to the Statistician-General that he or she objects to the exchange or sharing of that information by the parties, that information may not be so exchanged or shared;
 - (d) every employee within the organ of state or body who is engaged in any such joint collection or to whom such statistics or information is made available, must take an oath of confidentiality similar to that provided for in section 17(7)(a), whether or not he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law.

Entry on and inspection of premises

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

- (a) on the authority of a warrant issued in terms of subsection (2); or

(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, 10 by any person with similar authority;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

(i) furnish all such information; or

(ii) sign such declaration,

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

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

(a) an individual;

(b) a household;

(c) an organ of state;

(d) a business; or

(e) any other organisation,

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(1), on condition that—

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

(4) Despite any other law—

- (a) an entry made by the competent person concerned in terms of this Act in any document; or
 - (b) a return or its contents, 35
- is not admissible as evidence in legal proceedings, except for purposes of criminal 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—

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- (e) wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return;
- (f) obtains or seeks to obtain information that he or she is not duly authorised to obtain;
- (g) puts to any person a question which he or she is not duly authorised to ask;
- (h) 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;
- (i) wilfully discloses any data or information obtained in the course of such employment to a person not authorised to receive that information; 10
- (j) 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
- (k) 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 25 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 10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and 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

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, Bophuthatwana, 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 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

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

Act No. 8, 1999

STATISTICS ACT, 1999

SCHEDULE

LEGISLATION REPEALED

(Section 20(1)(a))

No. and year of Act	Short title
Act No. 46 of 1976	Statistics Act, 1976
Act No. 28 of 1978	Statistics Act, 1978, of the former entity known as Buthabuti-wana
Act No. 15 of 1988	Statistics Act, 1988, of the former entity known as Tzanzani
Act No. 22 of 1988	Statistics Amendment Act, 1988



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