



 **Work Programme**
2017/18
Book 1

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Work Programme 2017/18

Book 1

Work Programme 2017/18 (Book 1) Statistics South Africa

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Official sign-off

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

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

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

The compilation of the work programme (also called the annual performance plan) has been guided by the Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans as prescribed by the National Treasury. The core focus of the strategy is about providing 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 2017/18 consists of two books.

Book 1: outlines the high level strategic overview including the situational analysis, an overview of the 2017/18 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 2017/18:


- Was developed by the Management of Statistics South Africa reporting to the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Was prepared in line with the current Strategic Plan of Statistics South Africa; and
- Accurately reflects the performance targets which Statistics South Africa will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2017/18.




Mr B Mathunjwa
Chief Financial Officer



Ms C de Klerk
Chief Director: Strategy



Dr PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General



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

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



The National Development Plan 2030 is our lodestar for transforming the South African society. In this plan we ensure that our people will move from poverty to prosperity, from unemployment to responsible citizens that provide for their families and themselves, and as human beings live a dignified, long and healthy life, and move from inequality to a humane society where there is increasing equity.

To plan for this intended eventuality, we depend on high quality statistics so that we can plan and deliver to plan. To this end, Statistics South Africa has remained our indefatigable powerhouse that provides us with a range of statistics for our plans.

In the ensuing financial year, Statistics South Africa unfolds the programme of action for the third year of its five-year strategic plan for 2015–2020.

First, Stats SA will continue to pursue legislative reform and to date, a body of knowledge has been gathered that ensures the legislative reform will address the needs of the fourth industrial revolution that is data driven. In this regard Stats SA's legislative reform will seek to provide platforms for exploiting administrative records and big data to inform our society better with high quality accessible statistics, faster turnaround times hitherto not witnessed, and cheaper with a much bigger lens and reduced unit cost. To access data from passive sensors such as mobile devices and satellite imagery will require that a review of privacy protocols and data governance is undertaken.

Whilst Stats SA has excelled to date in delivering the best statistics possible, increasingly it has become more difficult to acquire basic statistics, not least because of the fiscal environment which has constrained some of the ambitions of Stats SA to serve society better.

Our planning systems are poised to be better, with the introduction of an integrated indicator framework combined with value add products that deliver both content and a planning framework. Stats SA will be custom designing their statistical output and systems for a planning environment. To this end, the work of Stats SA and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation to deliver on statistical content of indicators and systems of planning will be concluded in this ensuing period.

Finally, Stats SA will continue its modernisation journey to use technology in the collection of data as well as in the dissemination of statistical products to meet user demands.

We are in the throes of a difficult economic climate where resources are constrained, but through better coordination in the state, it is possible that we can be better served by the statistics system as we effortlessly identify major pockets of duplication and seek efficiencies for effective spending to deliver better statistics.

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

Foreword by the Chair of the Statistics Council



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

The global, continental and national development agendas continue to increase demand for quality statistics. The United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the African Agenda 2063 and our National Development Plan constitute specific and concrete development initiatives that are complementary and that require real-time statistical products to enhance initiatives in planning, policy development and the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of such initiatives in improving the lives of people.

The demand for statistics is indeed taking place within a complex and challenging era of data revolution, thus demanding the development of effective and efficient systems and methods in the production and distribution of official statistics. There is a deepening understanding of the nature of data revolution. The

timing of the statistics legislative reform in South Africa could never been more perfect than now. It is a unique opportunity for South Africa to architecture a statistical legislation that is current and that enables relevant and quality statistical products to be developed and used.

The increased demand for statistics occurs during a period of slow economic growth, and resources to fund the expansion of products and the improvement of systems for the production and dissemination of such statistical products are dwindling. It is certainly not the time to cut the statistical budget, as information is becoming more important to signify and indicate the success of national efforts or lack thereof. It is certainly the time to consider a consolidation of efforts at statistical development across all spheres of government in order to improve quality and efficiency. The independent collection of statistical data or the conducting of various surveys by government institutions and/or spheres away from Statistics South Africa, cannot be optimal. Methods for the conducting of such surveys and the analysis of the resultant data are heterogeneous and in certain circumstances, render the statistical products produced through such different methods difficult to compare across the board. The value of such products cannot collectively be ascertained in line with criteria developed for official statistics. Resources employed in the production of such statistics yield sub-optimal results. These resources need to be redirected towards the national statistical organisation – Stats SA – in order to improve both quality and efficiency of statistical output. The current tight budgets in this context provide another unique opportunity for the development of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics that is coordinated centrally by Stats SA.

In recommending the approval of this 2017/18 Work Programme, Council advises of various statistical productions throughout the South African National Statistics System and within various organs of state be rationalised and consolidated in order that value per unit of resources employed in the production of such statistical products be improved and that the adequacy of funding of statistical programmes within South Africa be enhanced.

A lot has been achieved in the past year at global, continental and local levels, and a lot still needs to be achieved in the years to come as challenges and opportunities continue to prevail. On behalf of the Council, I wish to thank the Statistician-General and his team at Statistics South Africa for their cooperation. Special thanks go to the Minister for his guidance and leadership.

Mr MB Mphahlele
Chairperson: Statistics Council

Introduction by the Statistician-General



Stats SA's Work Programme 2017/18 follows on a very successful first year of implementing its strategy for 2015–2020. Some highlights of the previous year 2016/17 consists of the precision delivery on eight major projects, accounting for a total project expenditure of approximately R1,95 billion.

Stats SA has a new home, constructed at a cost of R1,4 billion. At the same time, Stats SA delivered a Community Survey at a cost of R500 million. Another 2 projects that cost about R40 million were concluded, and they include the Expenditure side of the GDP and the Citizen Satisfaction Survey for KwaZulu-Natal. The remainder of the four projects are the Growth Accounting Framework (GAF), the Supply and Use Tables (SUT), the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Zipf. Two of these, namely the SUT and SAM, are crucial for quality assurance of the GDP; the other two are fundamental value add products that should be in the service of planning.

What then are our programmers for 2017/18? On our work programme is legislative reform, getting and fixing basic statistics, providing for an integrated indicator framework, focusing on value add analysis. This programme of value add in the main is a fundamental input into our planning system and secures coherence and rationale in terms of informing priorities and possibilities. Finally modernizing statistical production, use and dissemination are prioritized.

However, I would be remiss if I do not raise major risks that are lurking in the vicinity and these relate to financing statistics as a strategic infrastructure. For far too long we have requested that we focus attention on funding basic statistics, such as the international standard industrial classification revision 4 which should answer questions about the structure of the economy. For too long this did not receive attention and it is impossible to track and report on changes in the structure of the economy. The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) and the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) are not funded. In previous years these were funded through savings derived from vacancies. Now that vacancies have been frozen, these important surveys determining the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and measuring poverty cannot be undertaken going forward. Furthermore, trade statistics remain sorely deficient. There are no financial resources allocated to understanding trade statistics, and yet South Africa's expenditure in every rand attributable to trade as exports or imports, is R0,50. Whilst Stats SA and the Reserve Bank are comfortable with the professional merits and the successful takeover by Stats SA of the Expenditure side of the national account (GDP), there are no funds supporting this crucial function that was transferred and South Africa thus faces a potential deterioration of the quality of the national account.

Another area of concern is the problem of government-induced information asymmetry through own area or region collection of statistics. These include 'own citizen satisfaction surveys'. Information asymmetry undermines even-handedness in planning and service delivery because those regions that are not covered by information collection activities may not articulate their position. Uneven information deprives citizens of an equitable voice and access to resources for solving problems. Whilst it is true that the fiscus is tight and all should tie in within the boundaries of the fiscal space, 'own' activities do not auger well for saving and deploying resources optimally.

This phenomenon is very pertinent in statistical collections and geographic information systems, including digital imagery, which are resources to be harnessed by optimising collective action and programmed acquisition of these informational infrastructures. Left unaddressed, these pose a serious risk of corroding the statistical base that has thus far been progressively and successfully built from the fiscus.

Dr PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General of South Africa and Head of Stats SA



 Strategic overview

1. Strategic overview

1.1 Introduction

“Statistical organizations need to be sufficiently flexible and agile to provide quality statistics quickly, to meet user needs at an acceptable cost. Statistical organizations have to do more with fewer resources.” – United Nations Statistics Division

Statistics is a conduit of trust. It is the most publicly transacted currency and therefore has to imbue trust. It forms the basis of informing planning, monitoring and evaluation systems of the state, political and private transactions and provides a crucial cornerstone for decision making in a democracy. It is a global public good and must therefore be used for transparency, accountability, results-based management and transformation.

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.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has risen from the challenges of a colonial and apartheid past into one of the leading national statistical agencies in the world. Hardly a meeting on the globe ever happens without Stats SA's views being sought after by way of being represented in one way or another. Stats SA has also succeeded in defending its methods – as the Statistics Act dictates – and providing products that inform national discourse in a manner that continues to maintain its independence and harness integrity. The hubris of success, however, has dangers. As the organisation becomes overwhelmed by national demands for information and discourse, it cannot remove its focus from its main responsibilities of producing sound and methodologically undisputed statistics.

Official statistics, and indeed products of Stats SA, are the bedrock for socioeconomic policy formulation and decision-making. They are an essential contribution to our democratic institutions. In light of this, and to the onlooker and outsider, Stats SA has overcome all obstacles and hence, success is just but automatic. The biggest risk we face as Stats SA is to keep winning, succeeding and delivering the best as mandated. It also demonstrates the need to continue to innovate and transform the ways in which we produce our statistics so that we can address current and future complex policy questions. The organisation must be responsive, or else, in the absence of official information, less reliable information will be used – as we have seen with the amount of false news on social media. Stats SA, like any other national statistics office (NSO), is currently facing challenges in various areas. These challenges include, among other things, delivering official statistics in an information age as well as choices that need to be made in an environment of growing expectations and limited financial resources.

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

In 2017/18, Stats SA will focus on the following priorities:

Legislative reform

The department's key focus over the medium term will continue to be on the revision of the statistics legislation to drive statistical reform, particularly focusing on statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service and institutional arrangements. Coordination between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Getting the basis statistics right

Basic statistics forms the foundation of any national statistics system. Over the past 10 years, the organisation has invested a lot of time and effort in raising the quality and proficiency of economic and social statistics. The budget cuts in 2017/18 and beyond have put the investment and the quality of the underlying series' at risk. In order to sustain this investment and raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand, requires the organisation to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure we get the basic statistics right.

Integrated indicator framework

An integrated indicator framework will be developed that aligns policy agendas at global (SDGs), continental (Agenda 2063; SADC) and national level (NDP, MTSF, PGDPs, DGDPs & IDPs) as the basis of what needs to be measured in the national statistics system. These indicators must provide a clear basis for understanding the problem statement to be addressed in planning, as well as monitoring progress and evaluating results.

Value-add products

There are both quantitative and methodological techniques that foster the development and maintenance of a cumulative knowledge base. The depth and breadth of data and statistics collected by Stats SA and other organs of state, allows the simultaneous analysis of multiple data sets and demonstrate the interconnectedness of statistics across common themes or topics of interest which allows a more in-depth understanding of certain phenomena. Stats SA will be offering a set of integrative statistics and tools to assist and inform policy and planning systems.

Modernising statistical production

In the current Strategic Plan (2015 – 2020) Stats SA outlines its strategic intent to use technology and new statistical methodologies as strategic enablers to innovate the statistics value chain for better efficiency together with management initiatives to transform the human resource and procurement strategies around the biggest cost drivers in a survey. The impact of the modernization programme with the use of technology and innovative sourcing strategies as high value-add mode of delivery, will implicitly increase the marginal benefit relative to cost.

Of critical importance is the redesign of the statistics value chain for better outcomes and impact. The strategic shift will be with the end in mind to embed statistics in the planning, policy development, and monitoring and evaluation systems. To do this requires a re-think of the business processes to ensure integration is achieved by design that will enable the delivery of basic statistics, providing integrated statistics and indices that can feed into the integrated indicator framework; as well as compiling value-add products that provides interpretation of statistics and sheds light on social, economic and political phenomena.

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

Vision

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

Mission

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

Values

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

Overall strategic goal and thrust

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

Strategic impact

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

1.3 Strategic outcomes

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

1.3.1 Strategic Outcome 1: An informed nation

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

- A statistics production system capable of generating integrated indicators for use
- A 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*:



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*:



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

*“Never has so much been expected from statistics;
Never have statisticians had such means at their disposal”
United Nations Statistics Division*

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

1.4.1 External environment analysis

National Policy context: Guided by the National Development Plan (NDP), we are building a South Africa that must be free from poverty, inequality and unemployment. While the global economic environment remains uncertain, indications are that we have entered a period of recovery. We anticipate an economic growth rate of 1.3% in 2017 following an estimated 0.5% in 2016. However, the economy is still not growing fast enough to create the jobs that we need. There are some of our people, including youth, who have not worked for years. (State of the Nation Address by Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa; 9 February 2017)

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

A Nine-Point Plan has further been put in place to reignite growth so that the economy can create the much-needed jobs.

The focus areas include industrialisation, mining and beneficiation, agriculture and agro-processing, energy, small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), managing workplace conflict, attracting investments, growing the oceans economy and tourism. Cross-cutting areas such as science and technology, water and sanitation Infrastructure, transport infrastructure and broadband roll-out has been added as focal areas to be addressed.

Policy agenda at global level: Unanimously agreed on by world leaders at the United Nations Headquarters in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a bold and ambitious global plan to end poverty, address inequalities and tackle climate change. The Goals are universal and call for action by both developed and developing countries, as well as all people to mobilize efforts to ensure economic development, social progress and environmental sustainability worldwide. The SDGs build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, which produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history over the period 2000 to 2015. The SDGs outline

17 goals, 169 targets and about 304 indicators to measure progress towards sustainable development. As the world begins the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 13 per cent of the world population still lives in extreme poverty, 800 million people are suffering from hunger and 2.4 billion live without improved sanitation. The SDGs have been adopted and it is vital that implementation starts with a sense of opportunity and purpose based on an accurate evaluation of where the world stands now.

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. 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 has defined indicators to measure progress towards sustainable development.

Changes to the policy agendas at all levels and the growing need for statistical information require revolutionary thinking of the measurement systems in terms of data, information and statistics required as evidence to inform the sustainable development agendas. Short-term interventions as well as long-term strategies for measurement must be incorporated in the national strategy for the development of statistics. An integrated indicator framework that aligns the various policy frameworks and other needs for statistical information will be developed as a matter of priority in the 2017/18 financial year. To meet requirements of the changing environment, Stats SA is partnering with other data owners through the National Statistics System (NSS) to expand the country data sources, both at a lower level and frequency.

The data revolution and technology: In August 2014 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon asked an Independent Expert Advisory Group to make concrete recommendations on bringing about a data revolution for sustainable development. Data are the lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability. Without high-quality data providing the right information on the right things at the right time; designing, monitoring and evaluating effective policies becomes almost impossible. New technologies are leading to an exponential increase in the volume and types of data available, creating unprecedented possibilities for informing and transforming society and protecting the environment. Governments, companies, researchers and citizen groups are in a ferment of experimentation, innovation and adaptation to the new world of data, a world in which data are bigger, faster and more detailed than ever before. This is the data revolution. Stats SA, on behalf of South Africa, hosted the first United Nations World Data Forum in January 2017, bringing together different international and national communities from the private and public sector to discuss the high demand for statistical information, the sharing of innovation and technology for the common good, risks and advantages of using big data, an information system that will measure sustainable development as well as defining a global statistics agenda. Stats SA will be defining its own strategy and transformation agenda in response to the data revolution.

Political turmoil caused by suspicions of corruption and poor service delivery is forcing policy makers to seek evidence to measure the impact of national development strategies or growth and stability programmes implemented in the country. Measuring impact at these levels require value added services from Stats SA. Therefore, Stats SA is integrating different data sources to provide both politicians and citizens with a story that brings together the social, economic and environmental development issues, enforcing different sectors to work together nationally, provincially and locally.

Diminishing fiscals affecting budget allocations is forcing government departments to think differently which require evidence-based decision making for sustainability. Stats SA is capacitating stakeholders by providing them with the necessary tools and statistical information that will allow them to build and model data that will better serve their future needs.

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 an integrated indicator framework to inform and measure progress and development at a national, continental and international level;
- Establishing and strengthening collaborative partnerships to use administrative and alternative data 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

Stats SA has undergone major innovations in its internal environment during 2016/17 which will change the way we will operate in future. Below is a synopsis of the internal environment.

Performance environment: Stats SA received a clean audit during the 2015/16 financial year, the third consecutive clean audit, which demonstrates that Stats SA's governance processes have matured. During 2015/16, the organisation achieved 82% of its 1 181 targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 2% were achieved later than scheduled and spent 100% of its budget. As at the end of December 2016, the organisation achieved 43% of its targets, of which 2% was achieved later than scheduled, 4% was achieved earlier than scheduled and 41% of targets are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.

Stats SA's baseline allocation was reduced by R141 million, R201 million and R224 million respectively over the MTEF period. These budget reductions will have an adverse impact on the deliverables of Stats SA. Stats SA will be undertaking a restructuring and rationalisation process to ensure that priority areas have adequate resources to deliver on the core outputs of Stats SA. 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. The modernisation programme entails researching and developing platforms to digitise data collection, processing and disseminating statistical information that will lead to efficiency gains in the future.

Economic and Social Statistics Programmes: The advent of the SDGs has brought new and more forceful impetus to the System of Environmental Economic Accounts. South Africa has been selected by the United Nations Environment Programme to pilot the "Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystems Services" project over the next three years to advance the knowledge agenda on environmental and

ecosystem accounting with a view to provide information for national policy planning and implementation. Stats SA will be the lead agency in South Africa to coordinate the pilot project. This project will be jointly funded by the United Nations and the European Union.

In 2016/17, the Expenditure side of the GDP was successfully transferred from SARB. In order to sustain this investment and to raise the South Africa economic statistics to a higher level of proficiency, coverage of the income, expenditure, and production accounts must be improved and expanded, with specific emphasis on the growing services industry. This requires the implementation of ISIC4, which is the latest industrial classification used in official statistics. These activities have however not been funded over the medium term and will impact adversely on the investment. The budget cuts in 2017/18 and beyond have put the investment in the GDP and the quality of the underlying economic series at risk.

Following the redistribution of responsibilities for South Africa's National Accounts involving Stats SA and the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the focus will move towards statistics on international trade in goods over the medium term. Stats SA, in a joint venture with SARB and SARS, has commenced with a process to assess and develop a framework for trade statistics in South Africa.

Of concern is the lack of funding to conduct a census of agriculture, the last of which was done in 2007. The lack of data and information on subsistence farming adversely impacts policy discourse and planning on food security, economic growth and poverty reduction to mention a few.

Stats SA conducted a community survey, funded by a Cabinet approved budget increase of R509.3 million over a period of three years. The limited funds have forced the organisation to rethink its business model of conducting household surveys. Through the introduction of enabling technology and innovative work methods, the organisation delivered the community survey faster, cheaper and more efficient than any other household survey. The results were released in a record time at municipal level in June 2016, three months after data collection was concluded, therefore delivering relevant information to policy and decision makers at all three levels of government.

In addition, Stats SA delivered on the following initiatives to expand the statistical information base namely: the compilation of the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) that uses a matrix to represent the link between economic and social statistics and will form the underlying framework contributing to a planned environment; the development of the Growth Accounting Framework (GAF), which aims to render relevant information in aid of socioeconomic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing a measurement tool for the joint evolution of employment and economic growth; and compiling a comprehensive cross-cutting quarterly statistical release. Stats SA published the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the expenditure side for the first time in 2016/17 therefore compiling all three approaches to GDP estimations (production, expenditure and income). These products provide a platform for government to use data and information to inform planning, policy development and decision-making.

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.

Geospatial Information Frames: The Spatial Frame of Dwellings (Dwelling Frame) is the information base for all household based 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. Geospatial technology enables the integration of all data sources. Stats SA currently maintains a dwelling frame for conducting a population census as well as a master sample for household surveys. This approach is ineffective and costly to maintain both frames and the strategic intent over the medium term is the integration of the two frames. The current Statistics Act is silent on the role of Stats SA in the collection, management, analysis, visualization and dissemination of geospatial information. Statistical geography is therefore one of key areas that will be addressed in the legislative reform.

Organisation and People: Stats SA has 41,4% females in SMS positions. 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).

Stats SA continued to invest in the skills of its people as the most important asset of the organisation. The reduction in the budget for compensation of employees over the medium term requires the organisation to rethink its functions, structure and skills profile. The modernisation strategy adopted by the organisation further emphasises the reskilling of our staff across the statistics value chain. Stats SA is in the process of conceptualising a skills pipeline to invest in its statistical capability.

A new work environment: Stats SA's head office moved to a new work environment in August 2016. The new environment is creating many new opportunities for better integration, coordination and improved work methods. The organisation is working towards a paperless environment over the medium term.

Statistical coordination and legislative reform: Stats SA has been leading and facilitating statistical development at national, continental and international levels, 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 but rethink its business model to deliver value within a reduced budget allocation. The organisation has demonstrated its strong survey operations capability and this must be expanded to the SANSS to ensure there is no duplication in the statistics system. The information, quality and skills gaps remain a challenge in the SANSS. The major step change remains: to accelerate the implementation of the SANSS through creating an *enabling legislative framework* followed by the development of the NSDS to provide strategic direction for the statistics system in the country.

1.5 From strategy to implementation

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

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

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

Modernising statistical production

Stats SA faces a user community with increasing data demands and higher expectations for a wider range of statistics to be made available timeously. We live in an information age where there is an unimaginable amount of data created every minute of every day. (For example, Google alone processes 20 petabytes of information per day. It would take 223 000 DVDs to store a single petabyte – Computer Weekly, accessed 19 February 2017 (<http://www.computerweekly.com/feature/What-does-a-petabyte-look-like>)).

From an organisational perspective, this information age can be perceived as a benefit or a curse, and it probably has elements of both:

- To some extent, we can benefit from the new and expanding data sources, as some information can be available to us in more timely and cheaper means than our current processes, and available as key inputs to processes of compiling official statistics. However, we need to be rigorous about the quality of these potential inputs, and a cost-benefit lens is applied in these circumstances.
- Some of these new information sources can be seen as competing with official statistics, where users then need to make a judgment call around the overall utility of competing information. We cannot constrain users on choice. However, the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics enjoin us to ensure that users should be well informed around the data they use and that they are protected in pursuit of fit-for-purpose data.
- NSOs might be forced not to deliver some statistics in the future if reputable, valued alternatives supplied by the other producers could emerge, allowing the statistical office to divert its scarce resources to the production of higher priority statistics where no feasible alternatives are available or where it is essential for certain statistics to come from an official source.
- NSOs can deploy advanced methods to benefit from the reduced cost of technology, and now have many new opportunities to do more with the data and manage larger datasets very efficiently, which previous technology would have only allowed at expensive cost.

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

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

Stats SA needs to modernise to save money, increase productivity, increase production turn-around and enrich information value to remain responsive and relevant. Today's technology-reliant society should not be encumbered to access statistics and information. This should be allowed to prevail while those who are marginalised by the digital divide are allowed and encouraged to benefit from information and communication technology.

What have we done so far

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

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

What have we learned

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

- Generic Statistical Business Production Model (GSBPM) defines the business processes needed to produce statistics. Stats SA has adapted this in the SVC.
- Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) defines the information flows between business processes.
- Any approach that seeks to modernise production needs to be embedded in these frameworks, and this document maps key lessons learned in the CAPI implementations against the SVC.

How do we modernise statistical production

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

- **Redesigning the statistics value chain**

To do this requires a re-think of business processes along which data are produced and disseminated.

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

- **Rethinking and redefining our collection geography**

Currently, collection takes place at 54 district offices linked to 9 provincial offices. This collection model has proven expensive and unsustainable. Stats SA has an opportunity to become leaner through rationalisation without compromising the need to meet user needs. An opportunity exists to substantially redesign the collection modality at district level (and potentially later at provincial level) while product packaging and dissemination remain relevant to the current political geography. The deployment of technology during collection, analysis, product packaging and dissemination would greatly simplify this transition.

- **Maintaining foundations**

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

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

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

- **Adopting key principles to drive change**

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

Disciplined People

People who put the organisation first, have humility and professional will. Organisations should put the right people in the right seats before they embark on what should be done.

Disciplined Thought

Organisations should have the faith and commitment to stay the course and confront reality regardless of difficulties. They should appreciate what their core business is, what they can do best, and what drives their resource environment.

Disciplined Action

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

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

1.6 Key priorities for 2017/18

The key priorities for 2017/18 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Getting the basic statistics right
- Developing an Integrated indicator framework
- Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistics value chain
- Restructuring and rationalising
- Coordinating statistical production, creating new partnerships and designating statistics as official
- Developing new value-added products

1.7 Revisions to legislative and other mandates

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

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

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

1.8 Overview of 2017/18 budget and MTEF estimates

The Work Programme reflects targets and outputs that are affordable within the ENE allocation, but at variance with the Strategic Plan 2015/16 – 2019/2020. Unfunded activities are not included in the work programme. Unfunded activities are included as footnotes and an Annexure in Book 2.

1.8.1 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	Average: Outcome/Annual budget (%)	Average: Outcome/Adjusted appropriation (%)
R million	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2013/14 - 2016/17	
Programme 1	487.1	530.8	554.2	934.7	914.4	840.8	791.3	853.8	800.1	709.2	744.7	744.7	100.6%	96.6%
Programme 2	199.2	196.7	187.2	210.5	202.8	197.5	214.4	215.9	218.7	224.7	228.8	229.4	98.1%	98.6%
Programme 3	111.8	109.6	102.1	117.9	150.0	154.7	133.7	144.9	161.2	127.0	129.5	124.4	110.6%	101.6%
Programme 4	68.7	62.9	51.2	65.5	60.2	56.5	66.3	64.6	58.1	69.6	73.4	71.1	87.7%	90.7%
Programme 5	223.8	218.7	210.7	245.1	235.6	218.6	250.0	246.1	220.2	255.4	257.0	250.3	92.4%	94.0%
Programme 6	471.3	474.9	473.5	524.5	524.7	530.2	553.6	556.8	575.8	569.9	571.4	590.3	102.4%	102.0%
Programme 7	175.9	148.0	149.6	144.3	154.9	158.2	236.0	241.2	239.5	533.3	533.3	528.0	98.7%	99.8%
Total	1 737.7	1 741.6	1 728.4	2 242.5	2 242.5	2 156.4	2 245.2	2 323.3	2 273.5	2 489.1	2 538.1	2 538.1	99.8%	98.3%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate										49.0				
Economic classification														
Current payments	1 697.1	1 692.0	1 676.1	1 767.7	1 763.8	1 772.1	1 960.4	1 946.1	1 943.9	2 241.3	2 235.7	2 277.6	100.0%	100.4%
Compensation of employees	1 159.5	1 103.3	1 080.1	1 231.7	1 216.8	1 184.6	1 286.6	1 288.8	1 288.4	1 470.7	1 408.4	1 408.4	96.4%	98.9%
Goods and services	536.1	588.7	596.0	536.1	547.0	587.5	673.8	657.3	655.5	770.7	827.3	869.2	107.6%	103.4%
Interest and rent on land	1.5	–	–	–	–	0.0	–	–	0.0	–	–	–	3.8%	–
Transfers and subsidies	14.7	17.7	8.2	15.1	17.3	14.5	15.5	15.9	15.0	16.6	16.7	16.5	87.6%	80.2%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	–
Higher education institutions	8.8	8.8	1.5	8.8	8.8	7.5	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	72.7%	72.5%
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	2.2	2.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	103.6%
Non-profit institutions	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	110.2%	99.6%
Households	5.5	8.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	7.0	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.1	8.0	97.3%	86.5%

1.8.1 Expenditure trends (concluded)

Economic classification	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Audited outcome	Annual budget	Adjusted appropriation	Revised estimate	Average: Outcome/Annual budget (%)	Average: Outcome/Adjusted appropriation (%)
R million	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			2016/17			2013/14 - 2016/17	
Payments for capital assets	25.9	32.0	41.9	459.7	461.4	366.5	269.3	361.2	313.4	231.1	285.7	244.1	98.0%	84.7%
Buildings and other fixed structures	–	–	–	421.2	421.2	318.0	234.9	304.3	255.3	181.4	230.4	175.5	89.4%	78.3%
Machinery and equipment	24.4	28.5	41.9	33.9	35.6	47.4	34.3	49.8	54.6	47.1	52.3	65.5	149.8%	126.0%
Software and other intangible assets	1.5	3.5	0.0	4.6	4.6	1.1	0.1	7.2	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	86.5%	41.8%
Payments for financial assets	–	–	2.2	–	–	3.3	–	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	–
Total	1 737.7	1 741.6	1 728.4	2 242.5	2 242.5	2 156.4	2 245.2	2 323.3	2 273.5	2 489.1	2 538.1	2 538.1	99.8%	98.3%

1.8.2 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 (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R million	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Programme 1	744.7	11.9%	33.8%	687.5	709.5	752.8	0.4%	31.3%
Programme 2	229.4	5.3%	9.6%	228.8	236.9	254.4	3.5%	10.3%
Programme 3	124.4	4.3%	6.2%	128.2	202.3	141.8	4.5%	6.5%
Programme 4	71.1	4.2%	2.7%	66.8	67.4	72.4	0.6%	3.0%
Programme 5	250.3	4.6%	10.3%	258.4	267.1	284.8	4.4%	11.5%
Programme 6	590.3	7.5%	24.9%	585.1	608.0	651.9	3.4%	26.3%
Programme 7	528.0	52.8%	12.4%	191.4	157.6	151.2	-34.1%	11.1%
Total	2 538.1	13.4%	100.0%	2 146.3	2 248.8	2 309.1	-3.1%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				(22.0)	48.3	(24.0)		
Economic classification								
Current payments	2 277.6	10.4%	88.2%	1 858.3	1 947.3	1 992.5	-4.4%	87.4%
Compensation of employees	1 408.4	8.5%	57.1%	1 352.2	1 428.5	1 444.9	0.9%	61.0%
Goods and services	869.2	13.9%	31.1%	506.1	518.9	547.5	-14.3%	26.4%
Transfers and subsidies	16.5	-2.3%	0.6%	13.2	11.6	11.8	-10.5%	0.6%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0.0	-38.3%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3%	0.0%
Higher education institutions	8.2	-2.5%	0.3%	7.5	7.5	7.5	-2.9%	0.3%
Non-profit institutions	0.3	16.4%	0.0%	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.3%	0.0%
Households	8.0	-2.4%	0.3%	5.4	3.7	4.0	-20.8%	0.2%
Payments for capital assets	244.1	96.8%	11.1%	274.8	289.9	304.8	7.7%	12.0%
Buildings and other fixed structures	175.5	—	8.6%	229.6	242.2	255.8	13.4%	9.8%
Machinery and equipment	65.5	32.0%	2.4%	44.6	46.9	48.3	-9.6%	2.2%
Software and other intangible assets	3.0	-5.1%	0.1%	0.6	0.7	0.7	-37.9%	0.1%
Total	2 538.1	13.4%	100.0%	2 146.3	2 248.8	2 309.1	-3.1%	100.0%

1.8.3 Goods and services expenditure trends and estimates

Vote goods and services expenditure trends and estimates

Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Administrative fees	594	1 260	589	1 100	22.8%	0.1%	840	879	928	-5.5%	0.2%
Advertising	4 494	3 695	6 870	9 513	28.4%	0.9%	6 130	3 662	3 871	-25.9%	1.0%
Minor assets	1 161	1 178	2 178	43 217	233.9%	1.8%	2 982	3 201	3 380	-57.2%	2.2%
Audit costs: External	6 294	5 895	7 168	6 626	1.7%	1.0%	7 290	7 812	8 249	7.6%	1.2%
Bursaries: Employees	2 313	2 958	2 109	5 874	36.4%	0.5%	6 281	6 627	6 991	6.0%	1.1%
Catering: Departmental activities	2 929	4 046	13 344	7 358	35.9%	1.0%	4 333	4 311	4 554	-14.8%	0.9%
Communication	34 971	34 307	25 831	36 376	1.3%	4.9%	31 594	31 694	33 507	-2.7%	5.5%
Computer services	86 672	69 216	72 869	88 839	0.8%	11.9%	89 681	93 122	98 337	3.4%	15.4%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	21 009	12 282	18 673	30 902	13.7%	3.1%	23 255	22 999	24 286	-7.7%	4.2%
Infrastructure and planning services	–	17 367	–	889	–	0.7%	1 164	1 230	1 298	13.4%	0.2%
Legal services	2 215	1 761	2 818	2 805	8.2%	0.4%	2 751	2 922	3 086	3.2%	0.5%
Contractors	5 468	10 480	8 424	11 881	29.5%	1.4%	13 758	13 537	14 293	6.4%	2.2%
Agency and support/outsourced services	836	458	9 707	100 998	394.4%	4.2%	969	1 021	1 078	-78.0%	4.3%
Entertainment	63	33	62	96	15.1%	–	110	114	119	7.4%	–
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	20 668	28 447	30 007	26 891	9.2%	4.0%	21 380	21 841	23 120	-4.9%	3.9%
Consumable supplies	1 453	2 644	3 604	4 232	42.8%	0.4%	3 157	3 269	3 456	-6.5%	0.6%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	7 890	9 549	10 134	12 573	16.8%	1.5%	11 964	12 468	13 166	1.5%	2.1%
Operating leases	246 539	204 772	211 229	146 294	-16.0%	30.3%	130 101	141 751	149 270	0.7%	23.6%
Rental and hiring	–	23	875	503	–	0.1%	28	28	30	-60.9%	–
Property payments	70 696	66 409	69 443	49 103	-11.4%	9.6%	40 805	43 091	45 504	-2.5%	7.4%
Travel and subsistence	53 252	78 949	131 783	194 541	54.0%	17.2%	75 238	70 647	74 410	-27.4%	17.3%
Training and development	4 264	7 434	2 795	11 277	38.3%	1.0%	13 277	13 977	14 755	9.4%	2.2%
Operating payments	17 934	18 217	16 693	25 551	12.5%	2.9%	15 189	15 044	15 878	-14.7%	3.0%
Venues and facilities	4 260	6 081	8 330	9 875	32.3%	1.1%	3 781	3 608	3 966	-26.2%	0.9%
Total	595 975	587 461	655 535	827 314	11.6%	100.0%	506 058	518 855	547 532	-12.9%	100.0%

1.8.4 Transfers and subsidies expenditure trends and estimates

Vote transfers and subsidies trends and estimates

Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	4	12	15	15	55.4%	0.1%	15	16	17	4.3%	0.1%
Communication	4	12	14	15	55.4%	0.1%	15	16	17	4.3%	0.1%
Departmental agency and accounts	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher education institutions											
Current	1 500	7 500	7 600	8 191	76.1%	45.6%	7 500	7 500	7 500	-2.9%	57.6%
Gifts and donations: University of KwaZulu-Natal	500	–	–	–	-100.0%	0.9%	–	–	–	–	–
Gifts and donations: Stellenbosch University	–	6 000	6 000	6 691	–	34.4%	6 000	6 000	6 000	-3.6%	46.3%
Gifts and donations: University of the Witwatersrand	–	500	500	500	–	2.8%	500	500	500	–	3.8%
Gifts and donations: University of Cape Town	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	7.4%	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	7.5%
University of Pretoria	–	–	100	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	–	2 150	77	–	–	4.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	–	–	54	–	–	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Motion Boikanyo	–	2 150	–	–	–	4.0%	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions											
Current	200	310	438	323	17.3%	2.3%	330	337	356	3.3%	2.5%
South African Statistical Association	200	110	238	123	-15.0%	1.2%	130	137	145	5.6%	1.0%
Population Association of Southern Africa	–	200	200	200	–	1.1%	200	200	211	1.8%	1.5%
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	3 310	1 848	4 416	5 367	17.5%	27.5%	2 420	635	668	-50.1%	17.1%
Employee social benefits	3 310	1 848	4 414	5 367	17.5%	27.5%	2 420	635	668	-50.1%	17.1%
Claims against the state	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	3 224	2 686	2 449	2 777	-4.9%	20.5%	2 940	3 110	3 284	5.7%	22.7%
Employee social benefits	1 102	96	48	–	-100.0%	2.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Bursaries for non-employees	2 111	2 466	2 291	2 777	9.6%	17.7%	2 940	3 110	3 284	5.7%	22.7%
Claims against the state	11	–	95	–	-100.0%	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Employees: Ex-gratia payment	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	–	124	–	–	–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8 238	14 506	14 995	16 673	26.5%	100.0%	13 205	11 598	11 825	-10.8%	100.0%

1.8.5 Linking the MTEF budget allocation to strategic outcomes

Strategic outcomes	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
R million			
An informed nation	359 901	372 169	399 421
Trusted statistics	615 242	636 189	664 241
Partners in statistics	119 795	118 939	127 456
Capable organisation	964 314	1 002 581	1 066 452
Statistical leadership	48 534	48 892	51 556
Subtotal	2 107 786	2 178 769	2 309 125
Community Survey	38 527	-	-
CPS/IES	-	70 000	-
Total	2 146 313	2 248 769	2 309 125

1.8.6 Expenditure Analysis

Statistics South Africa is responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics, which inform users on changing dynamics in the economy, society and environment. The statistics enhance policy responsiveness and effectiveness, and promote evidence-based decision-making. The department publishes more than 200 statistical releases annually, and compiles various thematic research reports to measure progress and development against the National Development Plan and government's 2014-2019 medium-term strategic framework.

The department will lead a transformative agenda for official statistics, which includes the review of statistical methodology and the use of alternative or supplementary data sources. To be responsive to policy agendas for sustainable development over the medium term, the department will focus on sustaining the supply of statistical data; implementing statistical reform, particularly in statistical coordination; and building a capable, modern organisation.

Increasing the supply of statistical data

The department is now responsible for all GDP calculations, since the expenditure component of GDP was transferred to the department from the South African Reserve Bank in 2016/17. Over the medium term, it plans to raise the standard of South African economic statistics through improving and expanding the coverage of income, expenditure and production data accounts, with specific emphasis on the growing services industry. This will require the implementation of the latest version of the international standard industrial classification used in official statistics. The department will focus particularly on the production of statistics on international trade in goods. A joint venture undertaken with the South African Reserve Bank and the South African Revenue Service will assess and develop a framework for trade statistics in South Africa.

In 2018/19, the department will be conducting an income and expenditure survey to gain a better understanding of wealth inequality in South Africa. The survey will be funded by a Cabinet-approved budget increase of R70 million in 2018/19 in the Household Survey Operations subprogramme in the Survey Operations programme. In 2016/17, the department released the official results of the community survey at the municipal level. In 2017/18, R38.5 million is allocated for disseminating this data throughout the country.

The advent of the United Nations (UN) sustainable development goals has brought a new and more forceful impetus to the system of environmental economic accounts, which assess the impact of activities that affect the environment and the economy. South Africa has been selected by the UN environment programme to pilot a project over the medium term that will advance knowledge on environmental and ecosystem accounting, and provide information for national policy planning and implementation. The project will be jointly funded by the UN and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Funding requirements for the project will be known once negotiations between the parties have been completed.

Implementing statistical reform

Over the medium term, the department will continue to focus on the revision of statistics legislation to drive statistical reform, particularly in statistical coordination. Coordination between statistical agencies is essential for consistency and efficiency. The department's proposed legislative reform will focus on: strengthening coordination between organs of state; improving the capabilities of information collection, analysis, use, retrieval, storage and archiving; creating a state-wide statistics service; and establishing a professional and sustainable national statistics system. An amount of R88 million has been provided for legislative reform in the National Statistics System subprogramme in the Administration programme. This allocation mainly includes R50.1 million for spending on compensation of employees and R11.2 million for travel and subsistence.

Building a capable and modern organisation

The department's 2015-2020 strategic plan outlines the department's modernisation programme, which aims to use technology and new statistical methodologies as strategic enablers of innovation in the statistics value chain. Digital data collection is a critical part of the modernisation strategy, and was used to create time and cost efficiencies when conducting the 2016 community survey. The strategy will be rolled out over the medium term across the department in both business and household surveys to increase accuracy, reduce costs and bring about faster turnaround times for releasing statistics to the public.

The strategic plan also details management initiatives to transform the department's human resource and procurement strategies. These initiatives will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas to achieve better efficiency while not compromising on quality or governance. This innovation is likely to lead to business re-engineering, reorganisation and restructuring. In instances where innovations lead to excess personnel, the department will reskill, upskill and reallocate affected staff members. The financial implication of the organisational reform will be known once the process has been finalised.

1.8.7 Selected performance indicators

Performance indicators by programme and related outcome

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Past			Current	Projections		
			2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Number of GDP estimates releases per year	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on industry and trade statistics per year	Economic Statistics		150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics		17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Number of price index releases per year	Economic Statistics		24	24	24	48	48	48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty per year	Population and Social Statistics		2	7	4	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics		17	17	17	17	17	17	17



 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.

- 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 2017/18 are monthly organisational operational performance reports to Exco and Senior Management Staff (SMS), project management training, project management support to various projects and enhancing the management information repository at a cost of R16 141 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 2017/18 include the Work Programme, quarterly reports on organisational performance, the Annual Report, the SDIP, strategic conversations facilitated and mid-term strategic review at a cost of R9 524 million.

- o **Internal Audit** provides an independent audit service to the department. Key outputs for 2017/18 are audit reports and aligning of internal audit systems and methodologies at a cost of R12 482 million.

The **South African National Statistics System Branch** coordinates the statistical production system among organs of state. Key outputs for 2017/18 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, legislative reform and the compilation of national and international statistical reports at a cost of R29 253 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 233 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 2017/18 include a reduced vacancy rate, HRM strategy, contract staff appointed for various surveys, an organisational training and workplace skills plan, talent management document, a skills portfolio of the organisation, reports on the internship programme and bursary allocation, and creating learning opportunities at tertiary level at a cost of R85 562 million.
- 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 2017/18 include an efficient fleet management service, logistical support and OHSA compliance audits and security screens at a cost of R53 134 million.
- 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 2017/18 include new policies, a strategic risk register, corporate governance and compliance reports and a fraud prevention plan at a cost of R21 734 million.
- o **Financial Administration** provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department. Key outputs for 2017/18 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 R78 738 million.

Office Accommodation provides a secure and healthy working environment for employees and stakeholders at a cost of R359 028 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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

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

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 Rationalise resources
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 the Independent Quality Assessment unit Introduce phased-in approach to independent assessments



e) Resource considerations

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

Expenditure trends and estimates

Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
R thousand											
Departmental Management	27 205	28 123	38 687	39 311	13.1%	4.5%	37 363	36 551	39 076	-0.2%	5.3%
Corporate Services	175 968	172 229	165 673	183 782	1.5%	23.7%	170 663	168 853	179 994	-0.7%	24.3%
Financial Administration	61 951	66 555	68 672	83 072	10.3%	9.5%	78 738	79 739	85 499	1.0%	11.3%
Internal Audit	9 671	9 587	11 103	13 178	10.9%	1.5%	12 482	12 519	13 427	0.6%	1.8%
National Statistics System	21 555	22 164	21 691	32 261	14.4%	3.3%	29 253	28 426	30 335	-2.0%	4.2%
Office Accommodation	257 823	542 162	494 298	393 049	15.1%	57.4%	359 028	383 378	404 425	1.0%	53.2%
Total	554 173	840 820	800 124	744 653	10.3%	100.0%	687 527	709 466	752 756	0.4%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				35 486			(21 968)	(21 659)	(23 997)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	543 345	505 281	525 747	491 581	-3.3%	70.3%	439 423	447 999	477 557	-1.0%	64.1%
Compensation of employees	197 776	211 594	224 711	252 506	8.5%	30.2%	225 918	218 841	235 986	-2.2%	32.2%
Goods and services ¹	345 569	293 682	301 036	239 075	-11.6%	40.1%	213 505	229 158	241 571	0.3%	31.9%
of which:											
Audit costs: External	6 294	5 895	7 168	6 573	1.5%	0.9%	7 234	7 753	8 187	7.6%	1.0%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	10 583	1 365	7 412	12 022	4.3%	1.1%	11 046	11 619	12 270	0.7%	1.6%
Operating leases	203 305	158 120	166 972	113 142	-17.7%	21.8%	93 313	102 978	108 323	-1.4%	14.4%
Property payments	70 301	66 320	69 340	48 689	-11.5%	8.7%	40 742	43 024	45 433	-2.3%	6.1%
Travel and subsistence	20 769	22 898	25 014	20 615	-0.2%	3.0%	22 572	23 328	24 479	5.9%	3.1%
Training and development	4 145	6 609	1 238	4 481	2.6%	0.6%	5 609	5 888	6 213	11.5%	0.8%
Interest and rent on land	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers and subsidies¹	4 490	10 540	11 402	11 105	35.2%	1.3%	10 584	10 762	10 945	-0.5%	1.5%
Departmental agencies and accounts	3	12	4	14	67.1%	—	14	15	16	4.6%	—
Higher education institutions	1 500	7 500	7 500	8 191	76.1%	0.8%	7 500	7 500	7 500	-2.9%	1.1%
Non-profit institutions	100	110	238	123	7.1%	—	130	137	145	5.6%	—
Households	2 887	2 918	3 660	2 777	-1.3%	0.4%	2 940	3 110	3 284	5.7%	0.4%
Payments for capital assets	6 338	324 999	262 975	241 967	236.7%	28.4%	237 520	250 705	264 254	3.0%	34.4%
Buildings and other fixed structures	—	318 030	255 265	230 360	—	27.3%	229 594	242 221	255 785	3.6%	33.1%
Machinery and equipment	6 338	6 969	7 554	11 423	21.7%	1.1%	7 926	8 484	8 469	-9.5%	1.3%
Software and other intangible assets	—	—	156	184	—	—	—	—	—	-100.0%	—
Total	554 173	840 820	800 124	744 653	10.3%	100.0%	687 527	709 466	752 756	0.4%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	32.1%	39.0%	35.2%	29.3%	—	—	32.0%	31.5%	32.6%	—	—
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	3	12	4	14	67.1%	—	14	15	16	4.6%	—
Communication	3	12	4	14	67.1%	—	14	15	16	4.6%	—

¹ Estimates of National Expenditure data tables are available and can be downloaded from www.treasury.gov.za. These data tables contain detailed information by goods and services, and transfers and subsidies items by programme.

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Economic classification				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
Audited outcome											
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Non-profit institutions											
Current	100	110	238	123	7.1%	–	130	137	145	5.6%	–
South African Statistical Association	100	110	238	123	7.1%	–	130	137	145	5.6%	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	305	452	1 369	–	-100.0%	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	305	452	1 369	–	-100.0%	0.1%	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	2 582	2 466	2 291	2 777	2.5%	0.3%	2 940	3 110	3 284	5.7%	0.4%
Employee social benefits	471	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bursaries for non-employees	2 111	2 466	2 291	2 777	9.6%	0.3%	2 940	3 110	3 284	5.7%	0.4%
Higher education institutions											
Current	1 500	7 500	7 500	8 191	76.1%	0.8%	7 500	7 500	7 500	-2.9%	1.1%
Gifts and donations: University of KwaZulu-Natal	500	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gifts and donations: Stellenbosch University	–	6 000	6 000	6 691	–	0.6%	6 000	6 000	6 000	-3.6%	0.9%
Gifts and donations: University of the Witwatersrand	–	500	500	500	–	0.1%	500	500	500	–	0.1%
Gifts and donations: University of Cape Town	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	0.1%	1 000	1 000	1 000	–	0.1%

2.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

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

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R6 263 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 2017/18 include 150 releases on 10 industries, i.e. Selected building plans passed and completed, and buildings completed per annum, 1 quarterly release on Manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises, and 12 monthly releases consisting of Mining: production and sales; Manufacturing: production and sales; Generation and consumption of electricity; Building plans passed and completed; Retail trade sales; Motor trade sales; Wholesale trade sales; Food and beverages; Tourist accommodation; Transport; Liquidations and insolvencies; Civil cases for debt; and 6 reports on improving short-term indicators at a cost of R32 248 million.

Structural Industry Statistics provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 6 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 R42 217 million.

Price Statistics provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices. Key outputs for 2017/18 include monthly CPI and PPI, and 4 technical reports at a cost of R71 505 million.

Private Sector Finance Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 5 releases on private sector income, expenditure and selected balance sheet indicators and 2 documents compiled at a cost of R30 961 million.

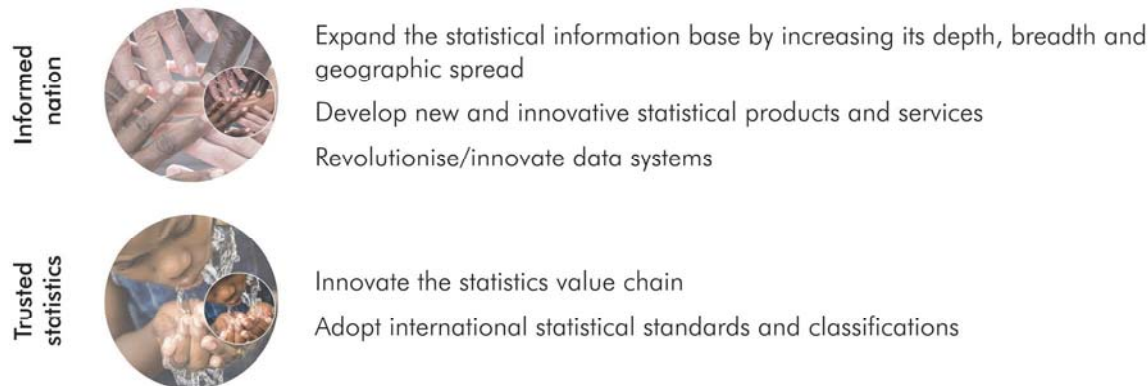
Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs for 2017/18 include quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities and 7 annual releases on financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities other government spending, and 1 report on time series at a cost of R17 320 million.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 4 quarterly GDP estimates, report on supply and use tables and a research report on improving national accounts statistics at a cost of R20 404 million.

Economic Analysis integrates and analyses information from various internal and external data sources. Key outputs for 2017/18 include quarterly flash estimates of GDP, 4 economic activity reports, 1 research report on improving national accounts statistics, 4 research reports on improving economic statistics and a compendium on environmental economic accounts at a cost of R7 919 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Failure to maintain quality of existing outputs and the inability to research improvement activities that ensure relevance of economic statistics, due to financial constraints	Reduce the number of activities in the branch Reduce the granularity, accuracy and timeliness of economic statistics in consultation with the user community and Statistics Council
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.

Expenditure trends and estimates

Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	2 589	2 806	3 941	5 812	30.9%	1.8%	6 263	6 615	7 054	6.7%	2.7%
Short-term Indicators	25 698	26 410	28 908	31 253	6.7%	13.5%	32 248	33 259	35 762	4.6%	14.0%
Structural Industry Statistics	34 301	33 123	39 404	41 647	6.7%	17.8%	42 217	43 676	46 908	4.0%	18.4%
Price Statistics	62 328	62 668	68 763	70 968	4.4%	31.8%	71 505	73 911	79 438	3.8%	31.2%
Private Sector Finance Statistics	24 735	27 730	29 647	31 555	8.5%	13.7%	30 961	32 180	34 571	3.1%	13.6%
Government Finance Statistics	15 755	15 875	17 326	17 929	4.4%	8.0%	17 320	17 978	19 315	2.5%	7.6%
National Accounts	9 693	10 183	10 805	20 827	29.0%	6.2%	20 404	21 089	22 489	2.6%	8.9%
Economic Analysis	12 123	18 665	19 857	8 782	-10.2%	7.1%	7 919	8 213	8 817	0.1%	3.6%
Total	187 222	197 460	218 651	228 773	6.9%	100.0%	228 837	236 921	254 354	3.6%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				4 035			(370)	(388)	(413)		

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Economic classification	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Current payments	186 062	196 066	217 066	227 290		6.9%	99.3%	227 765	235 772	253 143	3.7%	99.5%
Compensation of employees	166 797	177 390	194 543	203 610		6.9%	89.2%	201 656	208 443	224 284	3.3%	88.3%
Goods and services	19 265	18 676	22 523	23 680		7.1%	10.1%	26 109	27 329	28 859	6.8%	11.2%
of which:												
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	308	1 855		–	0.3%	1 962	2 076	2 192	5.7%	0.9%
Communication	4 082	3 241	2 880	3 659		-3.6%	1.7%	4 315	4 567	4 827	9.7%	1.8%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 628	8 291	8 508	8 050		6.7%	3.8%	6 517	6 893	7 278	-3.3%	3.0%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 806	1 541	1 897	1 174		-13.4%	0.8%	1 703	1 788	1 887	17.1%	0.7%
Travel and subsistence	4 876	4 781	7 611	7 234		14.1%	2.9%	9 650	9 933	10 489	13.2%	3.9%
Operating payments	1 194	442	452	611		-20.0%	0.3%	738	780	823	10.4%	0.3%
Transfers and subsidies¹	226	150	134	39		-44.3%	0.1%	25	29	28	-10.5%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	2	1		–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households	226	150	132	38		-44.8%	0.1%	24	28	27	-10.8%	–
Payments for capital assets	934	1 244	1 451	1 444		15.6%	0.6%	1 047	1 120	1 183	-6.4%	0.5%
Machinery and equipment	934	1 244	1 451	1 444		15.6%	0.6%	1 047	1 120	1 183	-6.4%	0.5%
Total	187 222	197 460	218 651	228 773		6.9%	100.0%	228 837	236 921	254 354	3.6%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	10.8%	9.2%	9.6%	9.0%		–	–	10.7%	10.5%	11.0%	–	–
Details of transfers and subsidies												
Departmental agencies and accounts												
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)												
Current	–	–	2	1		–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Communication	–	–	2	1		–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households												
Social benefits												
Current	226	150	132	38		-44.8%	0.1%	24	28	27	-10.8%	–
Employee social benefits	226	150	132	38		-44.8%	0.1%	24	28	27	-10.8%	–

2.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

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

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R5 521 million.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 4 reports on improving and expanding life circumstances, discussion document on household expenditure patterns, poverty and inequality using external data sources at a cost of R26 537 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 2017/18 include the quarterly release on employment levels, 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 3 reports on expanding labour market statistics at a cost of R42 466 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 2017/18 include 3 annual reports on projected population estimates, a thematic demographic report on emerging demographic issues, and a content and research methodology report at a cost of R16 524 million.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs for 2017/18 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 5 reports on improving health and vital statistics. Stats SA will be publishing the key

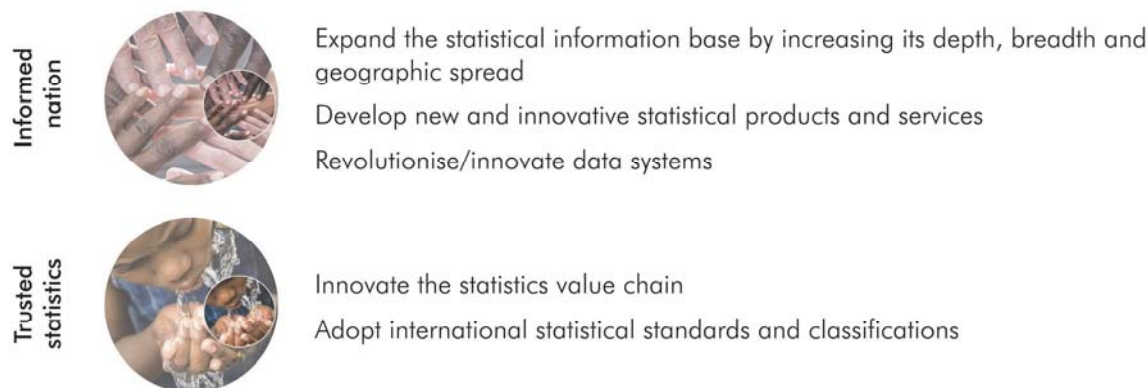
indicator report for the South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) which is a user-paid survey in 2017/18 in partnership with the Department of Health and the Medical Research Council at a cost of R13 042 million.

Population Statistics publishes population estimates collected through population censuses and surveys. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 4 reports on population statistics and 2 documents on Census 2021 at a cost of R8 266 million.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime by means of conducting household surveys. Key outputs for 2017/18 include reports on gender and vulnerable groups, social and household services, tourism, crime and education, governance and 9 reports to improve statistics in those areas at a cost of R15 882 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.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	5 576	4 031	4 792	4 414	-7.5%	3.4%	5 521	5 837	6 239	12.2%	3.7%
Population Statistics	8 920	6 060	7 098	11 856	9.9%	6.2%	8 266	8 372	8 988	-8.8%	6.2%
Health and Vital Statistics	9 153	10 804	10 765	12 115	9.8%	7.8%	13 042	13 556	14 552	6.3%	8.9%
Social Statistics	12 900	10 510	15 788	14 954	5.0%	9.9%	15 882	16 319	17 454	5.3%	10.7%
Demographic Analysis	6 037	11 592	13 664	15 975	38.3%	8.6%	16 524	17 323	18 581	5.2%	11.4%
Labour Statistics	33 321	35 910	36 602	42 071	8.1%	27.0%	42 466	44 045	47 279	4.0%	29.2%
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	26 195	75 819	72 479	28 103	2.4%	37.0%	26 537	96 817	28 709	0.7%	29.9%
Total	102 102	154 726	161 188	129 488	8.2%	100.0%	128 238	202 269	141 802	3.1%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				2 506			(39)	69 960	(40)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	99 413	153 342	157 978	127 652	8.7%	98.3%	126 236	200 160	139 576	3.0%	98.6%
Compensation of employees	76 949	106 342	114 228	105 904	11.2%	73.7%	103 303	176 199	114 261	2.6%	83.0%
Goods and services	22 464	47 000	43 722	21 748	-1.1%	24.6%	22 933	23 961	25 315	5.2%	15.6%
of which:											
Minor assets	25	397	128	147	80.5%	0.1%	1 393	1 472	1 556	119.6%	0.8%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 773	1 799	2 009	2 337	-5.5%	1.6%	2 093	2 217	2 341	0.1%	1.5%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	–	4 149	6 512	74	–	2.0%	1 198	1 266	1 337	162.4%	0.6%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	879	1 636	1 744	1 082	7.2%	1.0%	1 173	1 229	1 299	6.3%	0.8%
Travel and subsistence	2 727	24 100	27 049	6 415	33.0%	11.0%	8 719	8 944	9 432	13.7%	5.6%
Operating payments	7 651	6 265	4 347	6 317	-6.2%	4.5%	4 284	4 529	4 781	-8.9%	3.3%
Interest and rent on land	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies¹	162	212	1 965	225	11.6%	0.5%	200	200	211	-2.1%	0.1%
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	100	200	200	200	26.0%	0.1%	200	200	211	1.8%	0.1%
Households	62	12	1 764	25	-26.1%	0.3%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Payments for capital assets	656	1 172	1 245	1 611	34.9%	0.9%	1 802	1 909	2 015	7.7%	1.2%
Machinery and equipment	656	1 172	1 181	1 511	32.1%	0.8%	1 682	1 782	1 881	7.6%	1.1%
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	64	100	–	–	120	127	134	10.2%	0.1%
Payments for financial assets	1 871	–	–	–	-100.0%	0.3%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	102 102	154 726	161 188	129 488	8.2%	100.0%	128 238	202 269	141 802	3.1%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	5.9%	7.2%	7.1%	5.1%	–	–	6.0%	9.0%	6.1%	–	–

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Economic classification				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communication	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions											
Current	100	200	200	200	26.0%	0.1%	200	200	211	1.8%	0.1%
South African Statistical Association	100	–	–	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Population Association of Southern Africa	–	200	200	200	–	0.1%	200	200	211	1.8%	0.1%
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	62	12	1 736	25	-26.1%	0.3%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	62	12	1 734	25	-26.1%	0.3%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Claims against the state	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2.4 Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4 145 million.

Methodology and Evaluation provides technical expertise on methodologies for producing official statistics and conducting reviews of surveys. Key outputs for 2017/18 include Quality management strategy and plan, SASQAF assessment, research reports to improve methodological support on emerging methodologies at a cost of R16 916 million.

Survey Standards develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 6 developed, 4 reviewed, 2 adopted statistical standards and 2 survey standards policies developed at a cost of R6 175 million.

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. Key outputs for 2017/18 include updating and maintaining the Business Register as a sampling frame for economic statistics, completing surveys of large businesses, 2 reports on register-based statistics and 3 reports on improving the functionality of the business sampling frame at a cost of R33 261 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 2017/18 include 4 research reports on government socioeconomic planning and spatial analysis at a cost of R6 350 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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

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

d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Failure to implement internationally adopted standards (ISIC4)	The organisation to commit resources to the implementation of SIC7, the local adaptation of ISIC4
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.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	3 140	968	2 165	4 741	14.7%	4.6%	4 145	4 171	4 462	-2.0%	6.3%
Policy Research and Analysis	4 579	5 054	5 490	7 067	15.6%	9.3%	6 350	6 697	7 190	0.6%	9.7%
Methodology and Evaluation	11 995	12 539	13 838	19 647	17.9%	24.3%	16 916	16 667	17 917	-3.0%	25.4%
Survey Standards	2 774	4 723	5 397	7 591	39.9%	8.6%	6 175	5 668	6 085	-7.1%	9.1%
Business Register	28 714	33 196	31 259	34 376	6.2%	53.3%	33 261	34 190	36 769	2.3%	49.5%
Total	51 202	56 480	58 149	73 422	12.8%	100.0%	66 847	67 393	72 423	-0.5%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				3 819			(141)	(149)	(159)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	50 880	52 668	56 389	72 537	12.5%	97.2%	66 247	66 903	71 904	-0.3%	99.1%
Compensation of employees	49 053	51 334	54 860	69 207	12.2%	93.8%	62 508	62 860	67 639	-0.8%	93.6%
Goods and services	1 827	1 334	1 529	3 330	22.2%	3.4%	3 739	4 043	4 265	8.6%	5.5%
of which:											
Bursaries: Employees	–	–	58	175	–	0.1%	185	196	207	5.8%	0.3%
Communication	694	518	353	606	-4.4%	0.9%	680	923	987	17.7%	1.1%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	274	–	–	445	17.5%	0.3%	434	456	480	2.6%	0.6%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	281	294	198	270	-1.3%	0.4%	363	402	421	16.0%	0.5%
Travel and subsistence	459	459	737	1 155	36.0%	1.2%	1 404	1 434	1 508	9.3%	2.0%
Training and development	–	11	129	299	–	0.2%	316	335	354	5.8%	0.5%
Transfers and subsidies¹	73	62	34	385	74.1%	0.2%	60	26	28	-58.3%	0.2%
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	73	62	33	385	74.1%	0.2%	60	26	28	-58.3%	0.2%
Payments for capital assets	249	440	497	500	26.2%	0.7%	540	464	491	-0.6%	0.7%
Machinery and equipment	249	440	476	500	26.2%	0.7%	540	464	491	-0.6%	0.7%
Software and other intangible assets	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	–	3 310	1 229	–	–	1.9%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	51 202	56 480	58 149	73 422	12.8%	100.0%	66 847	67 393	72 423	-0.5%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	3.0%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	–	–	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	–	–

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Economic classification				Audited outcome	Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)		
R thousand				2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Details of transfers and subsidies														
Departmental agencies and accounts														
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)														
Current				-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication				-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households														
Social benefits														
Current				73	62	33	385	74.1%	0.2%	60	26	28	-58.3%	0.2%
Employee social benefits				73	62	33	385	74.1%	0.2%	60	26	28	-58.3%	0.2%

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

- Ensure through a reliable sampling frame consisting of geo-referenced structures as the base reference for the efficient operation and dissemination of censuses and surveys by enhancing and updating the dynamic spatial information frame annually.
- Modernise business processes by applying emerging technologies in the data collection, processing and dissemination of statistics.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost-effective over the medium term.

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

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R4 378 million.

Geography Frames provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses. Key outputs for 2017/18 include the continuous quality assurance, the migration of the master sample to the spatial information frame as one of the key projects, maintaining place names and demarcating 4 provinces at a cost of R22 463 million.

Geography Services provides geo-spatial information, spatial tools and geo-spatial analysis. Key outputs for 2017/18 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 R23 617 million.

Data Management and Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs for 2017/18 include a stabilised ICT infrastructure at head office, provinces and districts; improved response times for ICT services; and ICT standardisation at a cost of R130 760 million.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas. Key outputs for 2017/18 include the compilation of multidisciplinary publications, the development of electronic datasets for statistical data and research documents on a data repository and data delivery channels at a cost of R26 361 million.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted supported by technology. Key outputs for 2017/18 include 2 enterprise architecture assessments and 2 solutions implemented to improve business processes at a cost of R50 834.

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:



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	Rollout 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.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
R thousand											
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	2 611	2 817	3 623	4 177	17.0%	1.5%	4 378	4 629	4 949	5.8%	1.7%
Geography Services	24 574	31 452	15 554	26 878	3.0%	10.9%	23 617	23 524	25 221	-2.1%	9.3%
Geography Frames	16 148	15 046	19 534	25 854	17.0%	8.4%	22 463	21 420	22 961	-3.9%	8.7%
Publication Services	20 717	24 834	22 226	26 048	7.9%	10.3%	26 361	27 137	29 011	3.7%	10.2%
Data Management and Technology	117 541	107 096	115 614	124 064	1.8%	51.2%	130 760	137 280	145 519	5.5%	50.4%
Business Modernisation	29 096	37 379	43 626	50 023	19.8%	17.7%	50 834	53 134	57 097	4.5%	19.8%
Total	210 687	218 624	220 177	257 044	6.9%	100.0%	258 413	267 124	284 758	3.5%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				1 671			(29)	(31)	(31)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	200 024	199 024	199 396	237 669	5.9%	92.2%	242 409	250 041	266 719	3.9%	93.4%
Compensation of employees	104 380	102 419	115 349	138 171	9.8%	50.8%	132 085	133 650	143 809	1.3%	51.3%
Goods and services	95 644	96 582	84 047	99 498	1.3%	41.5%	110 324	116 391	122 910	7.3%	42.1%
of which:											
Communication	4 989	6 384	4 417	4 725	-1.8%	2.3%	6 312	6 666	7 039	14.2%	2.3%
Computer services	83 887	66 122	68 220	81 218	-1.1%	33.0%	84 814	89 548	94 563	5.2%	32.8%
Infrastructure and planning services	—	17 000	—	503	—	1.9%	1 164	1 230	1 298	37.2%	0.4%

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Economic classification	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Contractors	910	3 117	5 195	4 137		65.7%	1.5%	7 546	7 969	8 415	26.7%	2.6%
Travel and subsistence	1 080	1 043	1 285	3 743		51.3%	0.8%	4 284	4 447	4 700	7.9%	1.6%
Operating payments	3 226	1 413	3 088	1 772		-18.1%	1.0%	2 079	2 176	2 297	9.0%	0.8%
Interest and rent on land	–	23	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies¹	825	2 269	333	28		-67.6%	0.4%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Higher education institutions	–	–	100	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	2 150	–	–		–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Households	825	119	232	28		-67.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Payments for capital assets	9 465	17 308	20 448	19 347		26.9%	7.3%	16 004	17 083	18 039	-2.3%	6.6%
Machinery and equipment	9 446	16 166	17 208	17 094		21.9%	6.6%	15 475	16 524	17 449	0.7%	6.2%
Software and other intangible assets	19	1 142	3 240	2 253		391.3%	0.7%	529	559	590	-36.0%	0.4%
Payments for financial assets	373	23	–	–		-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	210 687	218 624	220 177	257 044		6.9%	100.0%	258 413	267 124	284 758	3.5%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	12.2%	10.1%	9.7%	10.1%		–	–	12.0%	11.9%	12.3%	–	–
Details of transfers and subsidies												
Departmental agencies and accounts												
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)												
Current	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agency and accounts	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households												
Social benefits												
Current	825	119	232	28		-67.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	825	119	232	28		-67.6%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Higher education institutions												
Current	–	–	100	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University of Pretoria	–	–	100	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises												
Private enterprises												
Other transfers to private enterprises												
Current	–	2 150	–	–		–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–
Motion Boikanyo	–	2 150	–	–		–	0.2%	–	–	–	–	–

2.6 Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

- Increase awareness and the use of official statistics by government and the public on an ongoing basis by:
 - 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 690 million.

Corporate Communications manages external and internal communications in the department. Key outputs for 2017/18 include improved relationships with the media through training initiatives, new social media platforms for dissemination of statistics, communication campaigns for various organisational projects and strategic interventions to improve internal and external communication at a cost of R15 716 million.

Stakeholder Relations and Marketing maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs for 2017/18 include reports on user enquiries, user satisfaction, the CRM system, and segmentation of stakeholders and sector strategies at a cost of R20 438 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 2017/18 include administering survey instruments for surveys, providing technical support to provincial and local stakeholders, and coordinating statistical capacity building in the provinces at a cost of R529 015 million.

International Statistical Development and Cooperation manages relations with international statistical agencies, promotes statistical development in Africa, and builds partnerships. Key outputs for 2017/18 include a report on participation in international programmes, reports on Stats SA's participation in the African Statistical System, reports on improving the statistical development and international collaboration at a cost of R11 201 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	<p>Develop an integrated communication, marketing and stakeholder management strategy that outlines the value added across the statistics value chain</p> <p>Develop targeted value-add products responding to needs of users in order to increase the use of statistics in planning, policy development, monitoring and evaluation</p>
Sustainability and affordability of statistical operations in the provinces	Develop a cost-efficient proposal on the implementation of statistical regions
Failure to implement statistical coordination at sub-national level	<p>Partner in the development of the NSDS at provincial level</p> <p>Planning for resource requirements</p>

e) Resource considerations

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

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	5 700	6 129	8 253	8 187	12.8%	1.3%	8 690	9 144	9 773	6.1%	1.5%
International Statistical Development and Cooperation	7 847	8 138	8 595	11 041	12.1%	1.7%	11 201	11 379	12 170	3.3%	1.9%
Provincial and District Offices	433 596	485 442	525 369	515 186	5.9%	91.1%	529 015	550 662	590 391	4.6%	90.4%
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing	16 883	17 100	19 204	20 142	6.1%	3.4%	20 438	21 222	22 814	4.2%	3.5%
Corporate Communications	9 480	13 358	14 364	16 826	21.1%	2.5%	15 716	15 613	16 729	-0.2%	2.7%
Total	473 506	530 167	575 785	571 382	6.5%	100.0%	585 060	608 020	651 877	4.5%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				1 489			733	774	814		
Economic classification											
Current payments	449 953	509 672	555 615	557 146	7.4%	96.4%	570 292	592 468	635 489	4.5%	97.5%
Compensation of employees	355 698	403 820	447 690	467 564	9.5%	77.9%	473 395	490 560	527 841	4.1%	81.1%
Goods and services	94 255	105 852	107 925	89 582	-1.7%	18.5%	96 897	101 908	107 648	6.3%	16.4%
of which:											
Communication	14 512	16 731	13 056	9 762	-12.4%	2.5%	11 731	12 335	13 026	10.1%	1.9%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	18 031	19 803	19 480	15 535	-4.8%	3.4%	16 222	17 016	18 025	5.1%	2.8%
Operating leases	36 889	46 652	44 257	33 152	-3.5%	7.5%	36 788	38 773	40 947	7.3%	6.2%
Travel and subsistence	15 791	13 946	21 378	15 067	-1.6%	3.1%	16 260	17 079	18 015	6.1%	2.7%
Training and development	–	53	156	2 937	–	0.1%	3 546	3 728	3 936	10.3%	0.6%
Operating payments	1 967	1 802	1 605	3 189	17.5%	0.4%	2 322	2 437	2 570	-6.9%	0.4%
Transfers and subsidies¹	994	540	757	152	-46.5%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	–	6	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	993	540	728	152	-46.5%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Payments for capital assets	22 559	19 955	19 413	14 084	-14.5%	3.5%	14 768	15 552	16 388	5.2%	2.5%
Machinery and equipment	22 559	19 955	19 413	14 084	-14.5%	3.5%	14 768	15 552	16 388	5.2%	2.5%
Total	473 506	530 167	575 785	571 382	6.5%	100.0%	585 060	608 020	651 877	4.5%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	27.4%	24.6%	25.3%	22.5%	–	–	27.3%	27.0%	28.2%	–	–

Economic classification	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		
R thousand				2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17					2016/17 - 2019/20	
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	1	–	6	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communication	1	–	6	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	362	320	665	152	-25.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Employee social benefits	362	320	665	152	-25.1%	0.1%	–	–	–	-100.0%	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	631	220	63	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	631	96	48	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employees: Ex-gratia payment	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	–	124	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2.7 Programme 7: Survey Operations

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

Programme Management for Survey Operations provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R12 675 million.

Censuses and Community Survey Operations conducts periodic population censuses or large-scale population surveys. Key outputs for 2017/18 include preparing documents for the census 2021 at a cost of R64 998 million.

Household Survey Operations coordinates and integrates collection activities across surveys. Key outputs for 2017/18 include PAPI and CAPI reports at a cost of R24 694 million.

Corporate Data Processing manages the editing and processing of data. Key outputs for 2017/18 include reports on processing and editing of questionnaires, reports on strengthening a common data processing platform, pre-testing of digital data collection, and enhancing the data collection platform at a cost of R70 246 million.

As a strategic priority, the technical assets resident at Stats SA will be transformed into a state-wide digitisation centre that will 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 2017/18 include reports on monitoring and evaluation of household surveys at a cost of R18 778 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
Transition to CAPI	The sample that to be used after the migration transition must be geo-referenced Survey methodology to be tested before roll-out

e) Resource considerations

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

Expenditure trends and estimates

Survey Operations expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16				2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Programme Management for Survey Operations	5 544	9 424	12 867	14 491	37.8%	3.9%	12 675	12 193	13 058	-3.4%	5.1%
Census and Community Survey Operations	50 035	21 631	111 112	407 948	101.3%	54.7%	64 998	27 435	11 425	-69.6%	49.5%
Household Survey Operations	24 719	41 771	28 587	22 811	-2.6%	10.9%	24 694	25 492	27 287	6.2%	9.7%
Corporate Data Processing	54 185	69 158	69 603	69 578	8.7%	24.3%	70 246	72 926	78 407	4.1%	28.2%
Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	15 072	16 174	17 297	18 518	7.1%	6.2%	18 778	19 530	20 978	4.2%	7.5%
Total	149 555	158 158	239 466	533 346	52.8%	100.0%	191 391	157 576	151 155	-34.3%	100.0%
Change to 2016 Budget estimate				-			(153)	16 888	(169)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	146 382	156 006	231 746	521 829	52.8%	97.7%	185 904	153 977	148 073	-34.3%	97.7%
Compensation of employees	129 431	131 671	136 993	171 428	9.8%	52.7%	153 353	137 912	131 109	-8.6%	57.5%
Goods and services of which:	16 951	24 335	94 753	350 401	174.4%	45.0%	32 551	16 065	16 964	-63.6%	40.3%
Advertising	479	-	2 445	6 161	134.3%	0.8%	2 863	308	325	-62.5%	0.9%
Communication	4 612	3 446	2 346	12 365	38.9%	2.1%	3 932	2 341	2 472	-41.5%	2.0%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	528	676	1 495	4 172	99.2%	0.6%	1 606	1 587	1 675	-26.2%	0.9%
Travel and subsistence	7 550	11 722	48 709	140 312	164.9%	19.3%	12 349	5 482	5 787	-65.4%	15.9%
Training and development	-	25	113	1 256	-	0.1%	1 223	1 294	1 366	2.8%	0.5%
Operating payments	1 353	5 190	5 052	10 355	97.1%	2.0%	2 612	1 832	1 935	-42.8%	1.6%
Transfers and subsidies¹	1 468	733	370	4 739	47.8%	0.7%	2 336	581	613	-49.4%	0.8%
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1 468	733	316	4 739	47.8%	0.7%	2 336	581	613	-49.4%	0.8%
Payments for capital assets	1 705	1 419	7 350	6 778	58.4%	1.6%	3 151	3 018	2 469	-28.6%	1.5%
Machinery and equipment	1 705	1 419	7 350	6 288	54.5%	1.6%	3 151	3 018	2 469	-26.8%	1.4%
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0%	-
Total	149 555	158 158	239 466	533 346	52.8%	100.0%	191 391	157 576	151 155	-34.3%	100.0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	8.7%	7.3%	10.5%	21.0%	-	-	8.9%	7.0%	6.5%	-	-

Expenditure trends and estimates (concluded)

Economic classification	Audited outcome			Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/ Total (%)
R thousand	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14 - 2016/17		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2016/17 - 2019/20	
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	1 457	733	249	4 739	48.2%	0.7%	2 336	581	613	-49.4%	0.8%
Employee social benefits	1 457	733	249	4 739	48.2%	0.7%	2 336	581	613	-49.4%	0.8%
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	11	–	67	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	11	–	67	–	-100.0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	–	–	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–



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 2017–2018:

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 Alignment of ICT initiatives to business strategy

- Engaging internal customers in order to understand their business needs/requirements to enable ICT to respond to these needs by accordingly planning its human capacity, budget allocation and prioritising of ICT operations
- Partnering with businesses as the technological service provider of choice
- Innovate by exploiting new technologies to deliver new business solutions

Goal 3 Implement efficient ICT governance

- Provide the necessary structures to effectively manage the use of ICT
- Develop appropriate policies, processes, procedures and standards

Goal 4 Personnel management development, recruitment and retention of skilled ICT personnel

- Ability to deliver end-to-end ICT solutions and services necessitates technically competent ICT personnel
- For ICT to realise value from its human capital investment, constant enhancement of knowledge and skills is required

Goal 5 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 2017–2018:

- Goal 1** Recruit for critical posts 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 diversity programmes
- Goal 7** Institutionalise talent management

3.5 Long-term infrastructure plans

3.5.1 Background

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

3.5.2 Progress

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

3.5.3 Financial implications

The building project is affordable and demonstrated value for money and risk transfer within the project. Since occupation, Stats SA has paid a total of six unitary payments relating to building rentals.

3.6 Evaluation plan

3.6.1 Background

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

3.6.2 Aim of evaluation in Stats SA

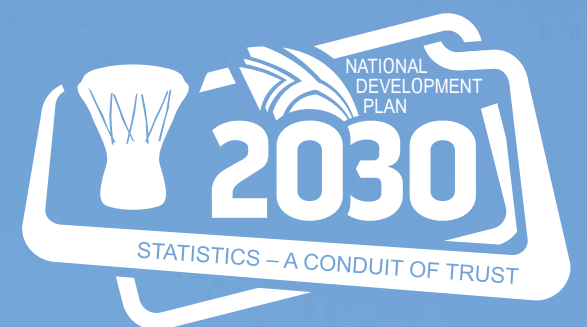
The aim of evaluation in Stats SA is to:

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

3.6.3 The evaluation plan

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



- Economic evaluation: A cost-effective evaluation will be conducted prior to the undertaking of Census 2021. The evaluation will commence in 2018/19.
- Design evaluation: During 2017/18, Stats SA will be piloting a parallel sample for household surveys to assess the impact of the transition from paper collection to digital collection as part of testing and evaluating the design of CAPI before rollout commences in January 2018.
- Implementation evaluation: Stats SA conducts 2 types of implementation evaluation, namely
 - o Independent quality assessment against SASQAF: Target for 2017/18 is two assessments.
 - o Independent evaluation on household surveys: Target for 2017/18 is to conduct an evaluation on the Quarterly Employment Survey.
- Evaluation synthesis: Stats SA will be evaluating the impact of CAPI (digital data collection) across all household surveys. This evaluation is scheduled for 2019/20.








Annexures

Annexure 1: Strategy in brief: 2017/18

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

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:

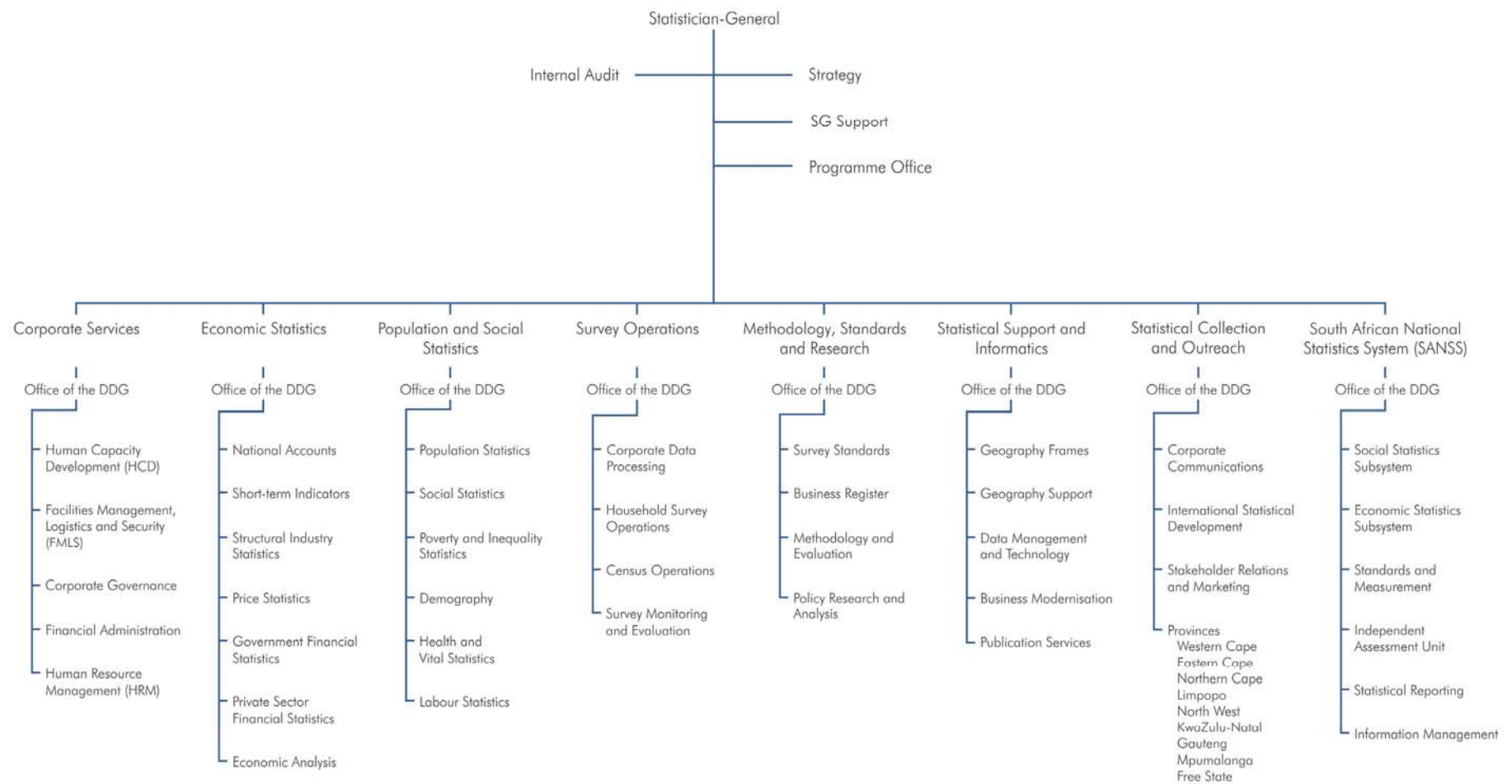
- a) **Impartiality:** Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social, and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet 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
Dr K Masiteng



DDG: Statistical Support and Informatics
Mr A Jenneker



DDG: Statistical Collections and
Outreach
Mr R Maluleke



DDG: Methodology Standards and
Research
Ms N Makhatha



Acting DDG: SANSS
Ms Y Moetsheni



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.

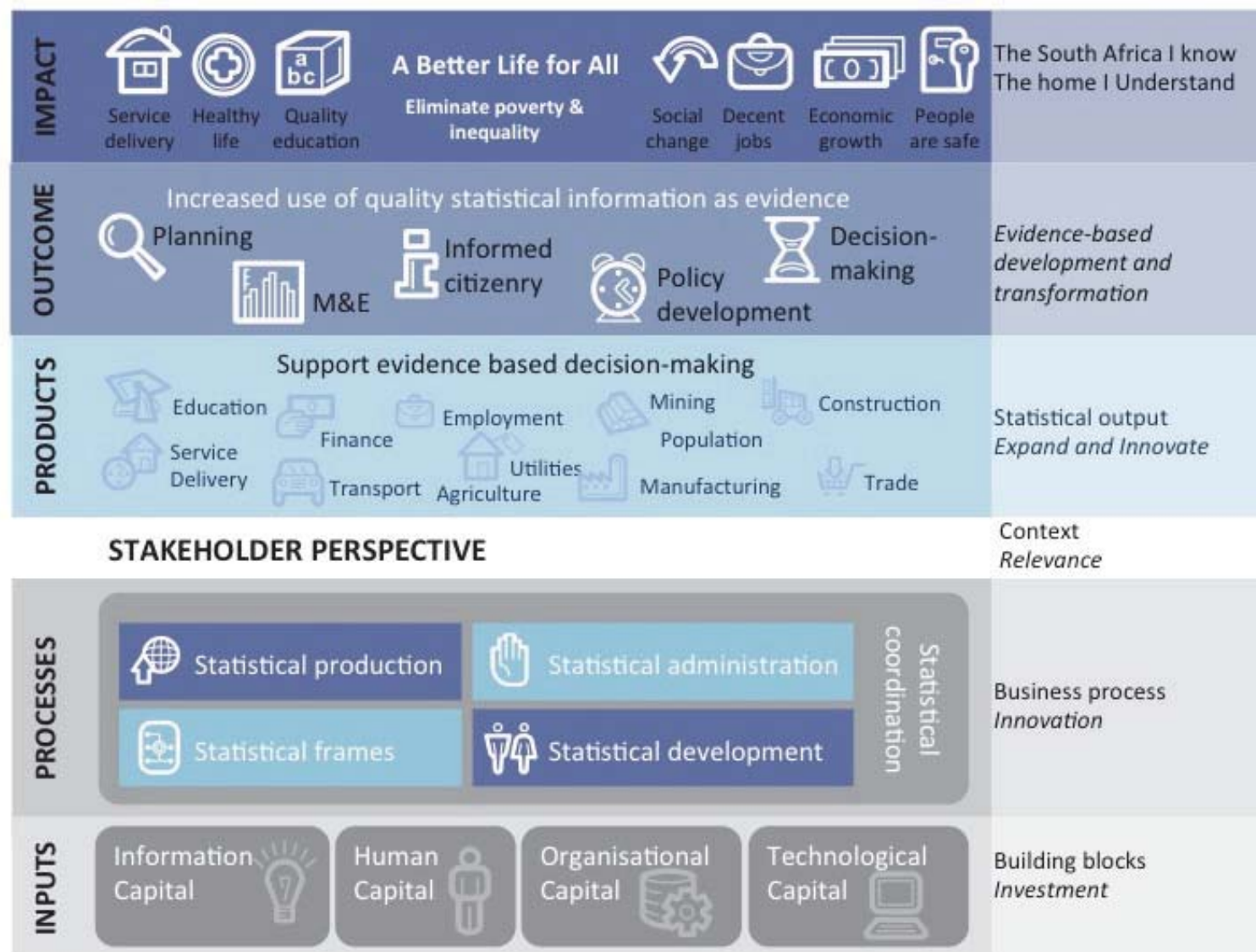
Monitoring and reporting

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.









REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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KAAPSTAD, 21 APRIL 1999

No. 19957

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

No. 489.

21 April 1999

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

No. 6 of 1999: Statistics Act, 1999.

No. 489.

21 April 1999

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

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

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

ACT

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

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

CONTENTS OF ACT

1. Definitions	
2. Purpose of Act	5
3. Purpose of official statistics, and statistical principles	
4. Status of Statistics South Africa	
5. Minister's duties and powers	
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9. Tenure of members of Council	
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21. Short title	
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Definitions

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

- (b) a documentary recording or transcribed computer printout or record capable of being produced as a printout by a mechanical or electronic device;
- (c) a medium or device by means of which information is recorded or stored:
- (v) 5
- (vi) "household" means a group of people who live together at least four nights a week, eat together and share resources, or a single person who lives alone; (vii)
- (vii) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance or such other Minister as the President may assign to be the executing authority for the purposes of this Act; (ix) 10
- (viii) "officer", in relation to Statistics South Africa, means—
- (a) a member of the staff of Statistics South Africa referred to in section 7(3)(a); or
- (b) any other person appointed by the Statistician-General to perform work on behalf of Statistics South Africa; (iii) 15
- (ix) "official statistics" means statistics designated as official statistics by the Statistician-General in terms of section 14(7); (i)
- (x) "organ of state" means—
- (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or 20
- (b) any other functionary or institution—
- (i) exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
- (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public duty in terms of any legislation, 25
- but does not include a court or a judicial officer; (xiv)
- (xi) "other organisation" means any non-governmental or nonprofit organisation, voluntary association or other organisation other than a business, household or organ of state; (ii)
- (xii) "Public Service Act" means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994); (xiii) 30
- (xiii) "respondent" means—
- (a) any individual or household in respect of whom or which; or
- (b) any organ of state, business or other organisation in respect of whose activities or affairs, 35
- any information is sought or provided for purposes of a statistical collection in terms of this Act; (xii)
- (xiv) "return" means a document completed by—
- (a) a respondent; or
- (b) an officer of Statistics South Africa or of another organ of state which produces statistics, 40
- for the purpose of producing official or other statistics; (x)
- (xv) "statistical collection" means the process of—
- (a) conducting a population or other census or a sample survey; or
- (b) collating administrative records or data for statistical purposes; (xvii) 45
- (xvi) "Statistician-General" means the person appointed as Statistician-General in terms of section 6(1); (xviii)
- (xvii) "statistics" means aggregated numerical information relating to demographic, economic, financial, environmental, social or similar matters, at national, provincial or local level, which is compiled and analysed according to relevant 50 scientific and statistical methodology; (xv)
- (xviii) "Statistics South Africa" means the department contemplated in section 4(1). (xvi) 60

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; 60
- (c) co-ordination between Statistics South Africa and other organs of state that produce official or other statistics;

(d) co-operation between the producers of official statistics and—	
(i) the users of such and other statistics in the government, other sectors of society and the public at large;	
(ii) the respondents supplying the information that results in official and other statistics;	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 timeous;	
(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;	
(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;	50
(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 [he Statistician-General to undertake any statistical collection;
- (b) subject to subsection (4) and on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, enter into an international agreement with the government of any other state or any international organisation relating to the purpose of this Act;
- (c) after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of a member of the Council as provided in section 9(3).

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

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

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

Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Duties and powers of Statistician-General

7. (1) The Statistician-General—

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

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

- (iii) may vary or set aside any decision made in terms of such delegation;
- (f) on the conditions and for the period determined by him or her, establish an advisory committee or committees to advise him or her on any matters pertaining to this Act;
- (g) make, by notice in the *Gazette*, rules relating to— 5
- (i) the returns, information, data and statistics to be furnished and collected in the undertaking of a statistical collection;
 - (ii) the manner and form in which, the times when and the places where, and the persons to whom and from whom, such statistics must be furnished and collected; and 10
 - (iii) any other matter necessary for the effective collection of statistics and the effective functioning of Statistics South Africa.
- (4) Any member of an advisory committee appointed in terms of subsection (3)(f) who is not in the full-time employment of the State receives such remuneration and allowances as the Minister of Finance determines. 15
- (5)(a) If the Minister, in prioritizing the work programme of Statistics South Africa in terms of section 5(1)(a), rejects the Statistician-General's recommendation, the Minister and the Statistician-General must endeavour to resolve their disagreement after receiving advice from the Council.
- (b) If the Minister and the Statistician-General fail to resolve their disagreement, the 20 Minister makes the final decision and the Statistician-General must implement that decision.
- (c) The Statistician-General may make public the fact that the decision is contrary to his or her recommendation.
- Establishment of Council 25
8. (1) A council to be known as the South African Statistics Council is hereby established.
- (2) The Council must consist of not less than 18 and not more than 25 members—
- (a) with relevant professional proficiency and interest;
 - (b) broadly representative of groups or interests concerned with the production 30 and use of official statistics, including—
 - (i) organs of state;
 - (ii) producers of statistics;
 - (iii) organised business and labour;
 - (iv) specialist and research interests, including statistics and information 35 technology;
 - (v) economic and financial interests;
 - (vi) demographic and social interests, including rural, gender and disability interests; and
 - (vii) the public, including non-governmental, private, civic and other 40 organisations; and
 - (c) of whom nine must be persons representing the respective provinces.
- (3) The Minister must, after consultation with the Cabinet, appoint the members of the Council from nominations obtained through—
- (a) public invitations for nominations; and 45
 - (b) a request to the executive council of each province to submit two or three nominations.
- (4) The Statistician-General is by virtue of his or her office a member of the Council and he or she or his or her representative may attend meetings of the Council, but may not— 50
- (a) vote at such meetings; and
 - (b) act as chairperson or deputy chairperson.
- (5) The Minister must appoint a member of the Council as chairperson.
- (6) The Council must elect one of its members as deputy chairperson.
- (7) If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson of the Council are unable to act as 55 chairperson, the other members must designate one of their number to act as chairperson during such inability.

Tenure of members of Council

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

Meetings of Council

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

Committees of Council

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

Remuneration of members of Council and its committees

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

Duties and powers of Council

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

(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 181(1) of the Constitution, the state institution does not require the Minister's approval, but it must consult with the Minister, who must be advised by the Statistician-General.

(2) The Minister may only grant the approval referred to in subsection (1)—

- (a) on the advice of the Statistician-General; and
- (b) after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.

(3) If so advised by the Statistician-General, the Minister may, subject to such conditions as the Minister determines, stipulate that the provisions of subsection (1) do not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to the collection of statistics undertaken in accordance with the work programme of Statistics South Africa contemplated in section 7(1)(e).

(5) As soon as possible after—

- (a) the inception, variation or discontinuance of any statistical collection requiring approval in terms of subsection (1) is proposed; or
- (b) any document used in such collection is prepared,

the head of the organ of state concerned must inform the Statistician-General accordingly.

(6) The Statistician-General may advise any organ of state regarding the application of appropriate quality criteria and standards, classifications and procedures for statistics—

- (a) to improve the quality of statistics;
- (b) to enhance the comparability of statistics;
- (c) to minimise unnecessary overlapping or duplication with the collection or publication of statistics in that organ of state or by other organs of state.

(7) (a) The Statistician-General may designate as official statistics any statistics or class of statistics produced from statistical collections by—

- (i) Statistics South Africa; or
- (ii) other organs of state, after consultation with the head of the organ of state concerned.

(b) Such designation must be in accordance with—

- (i) the purpose of official statistics and the statistical principles contemplated in section 3; and
- (ii) such other statistical criteria as the Statistician-General may determine by notice in the *Gazette*.

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(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

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- (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.

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(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.

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(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.

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Entry on and inspection of premises

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

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

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

(2) A warrant referred to in subsection (1)(a) may be issued in chambers by a magistrate or a judge of a High Court only if he or she is satisfied, on the basis of information on oath or affirmation, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that entry 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— 15

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

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

(5) The Statistician-General or the authorised officer must, immediately before 20 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 25

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

Duty to answer questions

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

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

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

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

(i) furnish all such information; or

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

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

Confidentiality and disclosure 45

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

(a) an individual;

(b) a household;

(c) an organ of state; 50

(d) a business; or

(e) any other organisation,

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

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

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

(3) The Statistician-General may, for statistical purposes, disclose to another organ of 20 state information or data gathered in the course of a joint collection undertaken with that organ in terms of section 14(11), on condition that—

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

(4) Despite any other law—

- (a) an entry made by the competent person concerned in terms of this Act in any document; or
 - (b) a return or its contents, 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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- (u) wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return;
- (b) obtains or seeks to obtain information that he or she is not duly authorised to obtain;
- (c) puts to any person a question which he or she is not duly authorised to ask;
- (d) asks of, or receives or takes from, any person, organ of state, business or other organisation, any payment or reward in connection with such employment, other than remuneration due to him or her in terms of this Act or the Public Service Act;
- (e) wilfully discloses any data or information obtained in the course of such employment to a person not authorised to receive that information; 10
- (f) uses information obtained in the course of such employment for the purpose of speculating in—
- (i) any stock, bond or other security; or
- (ii) any goods or services, before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General; or 15
- (g) contravenes any provision of section 17,
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991), or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and 20 such imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who—
- (a) impersonates an officer of Statistics South Africa for the purpose of obtaining information from any person or body; or
- (b) represents himself or herself to be making an entry and inspection in terms of section 15 or putting a question in terms of section 16(1) when he or she is not an officer of Statistics South Africa authorised in terms of section 15 or 16, as the case may be, 25
- is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R10 000, or such higher amount as is determined from time to time by the Minister of Justice as contemplated in section 1(1)(a) of the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and such imprisonment. 30
- (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 respect, knowing the information to be false or misleading; 40
- (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 such imprisonment; and 55
- (ii) in the case of a business or other organisation, to a fine not exceeding R20 000 or an amount determined by the Minister from time to time by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (4) (a) A conviction of an offence referred to in subsection (3)(a) or (b) does not relieve any individual, business or other organisation of the obligation to supply the correct information. 60

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

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

References in other legislation or documents

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

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

Repeal of legislation, and savings

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

- (a) the legislation specified in the Schedule is hereby repealed; and
- (b) any other legislation in force in that part of the Republic which constituted the territory of any former entity known as Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu, Lebowa o r 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. 25

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

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

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

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

Short title

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

Act No. 6.1999

STATISTICS ACT, 1999

SCHEDULE

LEGISLATION REPEALED

(Section 20(1)(a))

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