



Work Programme 2019/20

Book 1

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Work Programme 2019/20

Book 1

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Official sign-off

In terms of section 5.1(a) of the Statistics Act, the Minister must on the recommendation of the Statistician-General prioritise the work programme in accordance with the purpose and statistical principles contemplated in section 3, and both having been advised in this regard by the Council. Section 7(1)(e) states that the Statistician-General determines and exercises final responsibility regarding the implementation of the work programme of Statistics South Africa.

In terms of Part 5, Section 9 of the Treasury regulations, the Accounting Officer of an institution must ensure that the institution has a strategic plan with a planning horizon of at least five years that complies; as well as an Annual Performance Plan (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 empirical evidence 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 2019/20 consists of two books and an addendum.

Book 1: outlines the high-level strategic overview including the situational analysis, an overview of the 2019/20 budget and MTEF estimates as well as the programme and subprogramme information. Book 1 will be available in print and electronic format and can also be accessed on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za

Book 2: is about the implementation of the annual performance plan that covers in detail the 5 strategic outcomes and 19 strategic objectives and the statistical themes aiming to inform the country's development outcomes and indicators. The performance indicators and targets are covered in three tables. Table 1 covers the 5-year strategic plan, Table 2 outlines the medium and annual targets, and Table 3 outlines the quarterly targets. The quarterly and annual reports are based on the targets as set out in this book. Book 2 will be available in electronic format only and on the Stats SA website.

Addendum: The Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs) is attached as an addendum to the work programme. TIDs provide a brief explanation of what the indicator is, with enough detail to give a general understanding of the indicator. The TIDs are available on the Stats SA website.

SIGNATURES

It is hereby certified that this Work Programme, for 2019/20:

- 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 that Statistics South Africa will endeavour to achieve, given the resources made available in the budget for 2019/20.



Mr B Mathunjwa
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Mr R Maluleke
Statistician-General



Dr NC Dlamini-Zuma
Minister in the Presidency: National Planning Commission

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



It is my pleasure to present the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) Work Programme 2019/20. This work programme is the last in response to the Stats SA five-yearly strategic plan, which concludes in the 2019/20 financial year. This programme is not merely a promise to the nation but it is also the story of the tremendous tenacity, resilience and resolve of the leadership and staff of the organisation to fulfil the statistical needs of a democratic, capable and developmental state. We are collectively in tune with the Presidential injunction of Thuma Mina, to which our contribution is to ensure that we build on the achievements of the past to create a resilient, sustainable and strong Stats SA that would remain relevant to the needs of our nation.

This April, South Africa will mark 25 years since the advent of democracy. Invariably, a quarter century of the end of apartheid requires state institutions to reflect on their achievements and challenges. In this regard, official statistics are the bedrock for socio-economic policy formulation and decision-making. Statistics play a critical role in illuminating policy choices, monitoring policy and programme implementation, as well as evaluating the impact of policies. In this context, Stats SA plays a vital supporting role to ensure that the 25-year review is imbued with transparent and credible empirical evidence.

As an institution for measurement, Stats SA — like all organs of state — is seized with the triple challenge of unemployment, poverty and inequality. This is reflected in this work programme through surveys that are conducted such as those dealing with poverty, labour, employment and social statistics. I appreciate that poverty and unemployment remain a challenge despite the ongoing policy and rigorous government and private sector interventions, and together we will have to use today's evidence to plan ahead to be able to confront the future with confidence. Annually, Stats SA continues to release more than 250 reports, giving policymakers, private sector and non-governmental organisations as well as planners across all spheres of government facts about the state of the nation. In addition, our statistics are used by various international agencies. I implore all decision-makers to use these reports effectively in order to manage the affairs of the nation with greater scientific rigour. I wish to congratulate the new chairperson of the South African Statistics Council, Professor David Everatt, and the entire Council on their appointment. The current Council's membership has more women and young people than ever before. I wish them all of the best in their role of safeguarding official statistics over the next three years. In a similar vein, let me pay homage to the erstwhile chairperson, Mr Ben Mphahlele, who has steered the ship of official statistics during some of the most challenging times in the recent past. As Minister, I am confident that the new Council will build on the firm foundations laid by previous councils and ensure that our national statistics leapfrog into the future.

The 4th Industrial Revolution is upon us, and it has the potential to change the fortunes of not just South Africa but the whole continent. According to Professor Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum, the 4th Industrial Revolution "is characterised by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres". Statistics and technology are indivisible, and Stats SA is one of the leading agencies the world over with regard to harnessing technology for statistical purposes. The strides made in digital collection, at the scale done by Stats SA, have proven to be ground-breaking and a source of inspiration to the rest of the continent.

It is my pleasure to announce that Stats SA has already begun the process of planning and organising the participation of South Africa in the United Nations 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. On our part, we will conduct the census in 2021 and we will certainly deliver on our promise to count all residents within the confines of our national borders. In fact, it is only the census that gives a report card, at the lowest geographic level, of how households and persons are doing in social and economic terms. I am encouraged by the commitment of our staff in ensuring that all the plans are in place for the execution of Census 2021.

May I invite parliament to give their insightful consideration of this work programme as they always do. We pride ourselves that institutions of the state like parliament are the bedrock of our democracy and I wish to thank them for the continuous stewardship that they provide to the system of national statistics. I further invite our nation to engage with this work programme because statistics are about people.

Dr NC Dlamini-Zuma
Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Foreword by the Chair of the Statistics Council



It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the new incoming Council to formally endorse and support Stats SA's 2019/20 Work Programme.

This work programme once again clearly illustrates a powerful institution, working hard to meet goals that are crucial for the nation.

The importance of accurate, reliable and high-quality official statistics cannot be overstated, particularly as the global demand for statistics grows. This growth is in response to various global and continental imperatives included in, for example, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063.

Sound national statistics are also critical for the way in which the global community assesses any given country – the rate of inflation, the size of the economy, growth nationally and by sector; social statistics such as infant and maternal mortality and others that talk to government and donor imperatives; and so on. Ratings agencies in particular use official statistics as part of their assessment of the economic, social and political health of a country.

As an institution that has been established to promote and protect the quality of official statistics in South Africa, Council continues to note with considerable concern that Stats SA has had its budget cut for three successive years. While this Work Programme is ambitious – and important – already we can see outputs being cut, surveys being discontinued, and key outputs not appearing, because of budgetary issues. Posts have been frozen for long periods, resulting in very few new staff entering the institution. Of similar concern is that for those working for Stats SA, their internal career paths are very limited and the current situation actively prevents building internal capacity because no promotion path is available, which leads to the unacceptable loss of too many critical skills as people move elsewhere, and this poses increasingly unacceptable risks to the organisation and for South Africa.

The Council is committed to defending the integrity of our statistics, the health of Stats SA and each and every facet of the National Statistical System (NSS), and in supporting this Work Programme we are simultaneously engaging government with regard to appropriate budgetary support for Stats SA. We are therefore working with the SG and Minister to ensure that within the current tight fiscal environment, which we understand, nonetheless various increased funding options and solutions are urgently explored for Stats SA so that it does not compromise the production, coordination and quality of official statistics over the short, medium and long term.

As Council we continue to salute all those who work so tirelessly for Stats SA, including the Statistician-General and his very capable management team at Head Office and in the field across the length and breadth of South Africa. Without your dedication, the nation would be facing considerably more challenges than it currently does. Thank you once again for all of your contributions, sacrifices, excellent standard of work, shared values and inspiring example.

As a Council, please rest assured that we will support your success and every single step that you take throughout the 2019/20 financial year and beyond.

Prof. D Everatt
Chairperson: South African Statistics Council

Introduction by the Statistician-General



Why do statistics matter? Independent, good-quality official statistics are fundamental for a democratic and open society, especially in the year of an election. They provide knowledge and insight to policy makers and the general public on the state of the nation and the reality of people's everyday lives. They provide the quantitative evidence supporting policy-making and decision-making processes. They assist in identifying needs, setting goals and monitoring progress. There is an increasing call from policy and decision-makers at all levels of society, including at international level, to have reliable data more frequently on which to base and prioritise policy interventions and decisions. The importance and availability of timely and reliable statistics on the socio-economic life of a sovereign nation cannot be overstated as they play a vital role in tracking national development goals.

This work programme is the fifth and final performance plan of Stats SA in implementing the Strategic Plan for 2015–2020. The five-year strategic plan has set out a robust strategy to inform planning and progress or otherwise towards achieving goals and targets as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP). It further recognises that we are enjoined with the community of nations, thus necessitating our system of measurement to adhere to global and international best practice to achieve comparability. In this regard, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 are high on the global and continental policy agendas for improving the collective life of humanity.

Key strategic goals we have set for ourselves in the five-year plan include: the revamping of the statistics legislation; expanding the statistical information base in response to an increase in demand for measurement and official data; increasing the use of statistics through innovative and integrated statistical products; innovating the statistical value chain for better efficiency; establishing collaborative partnerships with other organs of state to improve statistical coordination and production; improving statistical capability to lead the national statistics system; creating a better and more conducive work environment; and establishing sound and flexible governance and administrative systems.

Over the past four years, we have consistently demonstrated that we are an organisation hard at work to inform the nation for better transparency, accountability and decision-making. We have consistently achieved more than 85% of our targets set out in the annual work programme. We have achieved major successes since the inception of the new strategic plan, including moving to a state-of-the-art building in 2017, taking over the expenditure side of the GDP from SARB, introducing thematic and integrated statistical products in response to user demands, conducting various user-paid surveys, introducing innovative collection methodologies, obtaining clean and unqualified audit reports, and investing in statistical capability, to mention a few.

The 2019/20 Work Programme sets the final year plan in motion to achieve targets as set out in the Strategic Plan. In response to a decline in financial resources, the organisation has undergone an in-depth reprioritisation of activities. A number of targets have been discontinued over the past two years, but the organisation is committed to continue to deliver on the core statistical products and outputs at all cost. Preparations for Census 2021 are well underway and we will be conducting various mini-tests in 2019/20. We will enhance our efforts to innovate our business processes and implement digital data collection in all household surveys. The transformation and change agenda directs the implementation of a revised structure in line with business innovations and resource constraints. We will strengthen statistical coordination by aligning measurement initiatives in the country to the integrated indicator framework. An amended Statistics Act will be finalised in this financial year. There is, however, a need to secure sustainable financial resources to stabilise the organisation and strengthen the system of national statistics to meet the demands of the policy agenda. The success of Stats SA depends on its ability to adapt to changing times and the unstinting capability of its staff members who work tirelessly to represent and reflect on the realities of our country through numbers.

In the new era of development, the need for data and information will go beyond what statistical offices are currently doing. The digital and data revolution offers huge opportunities for new ways of gathering, processing, analysing and disseminating data to improve cost efficiency of statistical operations, integration of statistical and geospatial information, establishing new data-based partners as well as attracting new users to inform better decision-making. These new challenges and developments will be explored and responded to in the next strategic plan as we build towards a sustainable and robust statistical information system that is responsive to changes in the economy, society and environment.

I would like to thank the Minister in the Presidency responsible for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, for her support and guidance on statistical matters. The numbers that Stats SA produce maintain integrity from undue influence in that the minister – like any other minister before – continues to support the independence of official statistics. I further would like to wish the new and incoming South African Statistics Council – under the chairpersonship of Prof David Everatt – well in their fiduciary responsibility to protect and safeguard official statistics in our beloved country.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General



 Strategic overview

1. Strategic overview

1.1 Introduction

‘The task of building a better South Africa is our collective responsibility as a nation, as the people of South Africa. It is at the centre of the work of every department of government, of every agency, of every public entity. It informs every policy, every programme and every initiative. While there is a broad range of critical work being done across government, this evening I want to address the five most urgent tasks at this moment in our history. These are tasks that will underpin everything that we do this year. Working together, we must undertake the following tasks:

- Firstly, we must accelerate inclusive economic growth and create jobs.
- Secondly, our history demands that we should improve the education system and develop the skills that we need now and into the future.
- Thirdly, we are duty bound to improve the conditions of life for all South Africans, especially the poor.
- Fourthly, we have no choice but to step up the fight against corruption and state capture.
- Fifthly, we need to strengthen the capacity of the state to address the needs of the people.’

(President Cyril Ramaphosa, State of the National Address 2019)

Evidence-based policy- and decision-making helps address the real needs of the public towards building a better South Africa.

Statistics are a vital source of evidence as it provides clear, objective, numerical data on important aspects of the country including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of the population, economic performance, social living conditions, and crime and corruption, to mention a few.

Every policy, programme and initiative must be based on statistical evidence to achieve the desired outcomes. Statistics serve as reference points of where we are, how far we have come and the road yet to be travelled to reach our targets as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP) as well as the five tasks as outlined in the SONA for 2019. Statistical evidence will also enable the state to monitor and evaluate progress of these policies, plans and programmes and their implementation, thereby enhancing public accountability.

‘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.’ (UN report: A World that Counts)

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 2019/20, Stats SA will be focusing on the following priorities:

Legislative reform: Stats SA has reviewed the statistics legislation and compiled an amendment to the Statistics Act that will drive statistical reform in the country, with particular emphasis on statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service, and institutional arrangements. Coordination between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system. During 2019/20, the Amendment Bill will be tabled in Parliament.

Maintaining the quality of core statistics: The declining budget has put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk. In order to sustain this investment and trust of our users, and to raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand, the organisation needs to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure that the quality of core statistics is maintained and delivered. During 2019/20, the organisation will be engaging users on their needs and demands as well as on the rationalisation of statistical products and series.

Integrated indicator framework: An integrated indicator framework has been developed that aligns policy agendas at global (SDGs), continental (Agenda 2063; SADC) and national level (NDP, MTSF, PGDPs, DGDPs & IDPs) as the basis of what needs to be measured in the National Statistics System. During 2019/20, the organisation will focus on rolling out the integrated indicator framework among organs of state in order to strengthen statistical coordination and production in the statistical system. The integrated framework will be used as a guide to inform prioritisation of statistical series and operations.

Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistical value chain: Technology and new statistical methodologies will be our strategic enablers to innovate the statistical value chain for better efficiency. In 2019/20, the organisation will continue with the roll-out of the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) methodology in its household surveys programme. Business process mapping, a quality management system as well as an integrated fieldwork strategy are critical success factors in the CAPI transition project. Digitalisation of our work methods will enable us to deliver faster, smarter and more cost-effectively.

Preparing for Census 2021: Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical survey any country and national statistics agency can undertake. The design and development of new and innovative collection methodologies, with testing and preparatory work for developing the geospatial information frame, is scheduled for 2019/20, which will be followed by the pilot census in 2020/21.

Transformation and organisational reform: The transformation and change agenda will drive organisational reform in core functional and operational areas in terms of systems, processes, structures and people. Key focus areas include the implementation of a structure review, reprioritisation and rationalisation of resources, as well as developing a new strategic direction for statistical development in 2019/20.

The task ahead of us requires a culture of collective leadership that is humane in driving change and 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 are 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 geostatistical platform providing superior geostatistical 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 statistical 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 Statistics 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 are actively participating in statistical coordination structures, are establishing statistics units to improve the quality of statistics generated, and are increasing 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 these are 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*:



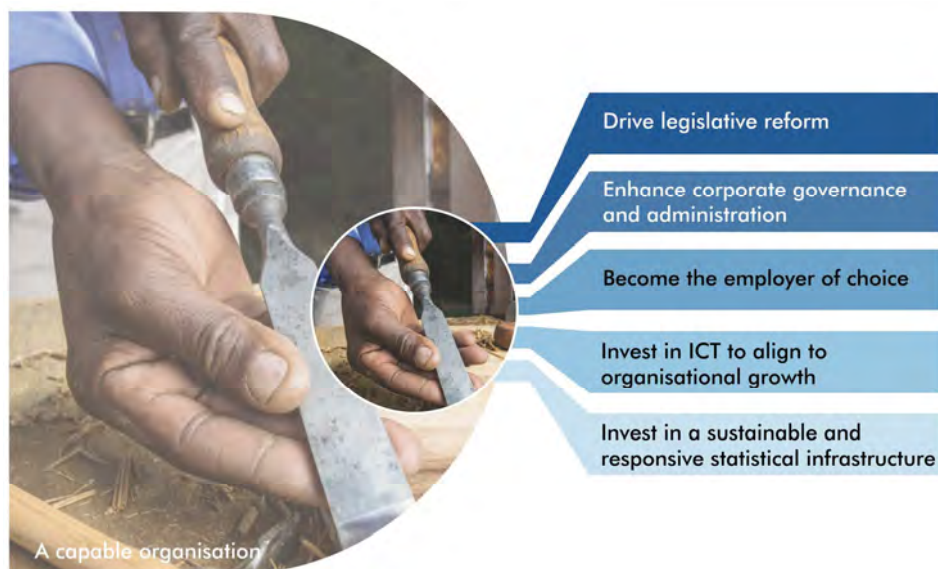
1.3.4 Strategic Outcome 4: A capable organisation

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 Statistics System. The statistical literacy of citizens and statistical capability in the National Statistics System have increased. School leavers are better equipped to understand statistical concepts and the application thereof in their daily lives. A new generation of statistical leaders has been grown to head statistical information systems in the NSS.

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



1.4 Situation analysis

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

1.4.1 External environment analysis

National policy context: The national policy context is based on and guided by the National Development Plan (NDP), of which the primary focus is to redress the triple challenges, namely poverty, inequality and unemployment, for a better life for all.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014–2019, outlines the 5-year plan to implement the NDP, 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

In the 2019 SONA, the President outlined: ‘During the course of this year, we must and will reflect on the journey of the last 25 years. We must use this time to reflect on the progress we have made, the challenges we have encountered, the setbacks we have suffered, and the mistakes we have committed. A year ago, we set out on a path of growth and renewal. We resolved to cure our country of the corrosive effects of corruption and to restore the integrity of our institutions. We resolved to advance the values of our Constitution and to once again place at the centre of our national agenda the needs of the poor, unemployed, marginalised and dispossessed.’

Measurement of key national issues as outlined in the SONA is critical for understanding and evaluating change and development in the country. This mammoth task can only be achieved through collaboration and partnership with other organs of state. An amended Statistics Act will strengthen statistical coordination in South Africa. The current funding constraints makes it very difficult for Stats SA to successfully respond to these priority areas in terms of the provision of statistics to monitor and inform policy.

Policy agenda at a global level: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as ‘Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, is a United Nations initiative for ensuring global partnership for betterment of humankind and as an ultimate measure of progress which is about prosperity for people and planet. The SDGs, a set of 17 ‘Global Goals’, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise the aspirations of the masses of people towards development.

The SDG Indicator Baseline Report 2017 for South Africa sheds light on what has been done and what more needs to be accomplished to rid South Africa of extreme poverty. Data and evidence are required to inform decision-making to achieve the global goals for sustainable development. According to the baseline report, South Africa can only report on 68,1% of social goals, 69% of economic goals, 56,5% of

environmental goals, 73% of peace and security goals, and 29,4% of the means of implementation. The baseline report is revealing the data gaps that exist in the National Statistics System.

Policy agenda at a continental level: African Agenda 2063 is a framework formulated for the purpose of guiding Africa's development in the next fifty years. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) focused on decolonisation of Africa and is now focusing on development on a broad front, be it economic, social, political, scientific as well as cultural. It was adopted by the African Union Summit in January 2015. Its First Ten Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) was adopted in June 2015. Agenda 2063 is a concrete and implementable framework with a clear vision, 7 aspirations, 20 goals and 39 priority areas, including targets and indicators, which enable effective results-based management. Agenda 2063 is to be implemented at national level and should be included in national strategies and development plans.

Harmony between Agenda 2063 goals and global SDGs prompted the Specialized Technical Committee (STC) of Ministers of Finance, Monetary Affairs, of Economy and Development Planning and those in charge of Integration, to direct that there be: An integrated and coherent approach to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063 and SDGs; joint domestication; one accountability instrument catering for both at the same time; and a single periodic performance report.

To respond to the growing requirements of the continent, Stats SA, in partnership with other National Statistics System (NSS) stakeholders, needs to ensure that the integrated indicator framework responds to the measurement requirements as outlined in the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

Political environment: As we grapple with the challenges of our recent past, and as we deepen our efforts to overcome the grave injustices of centuries, it is essential that we do so with our eyes firmly fixed on the future. The world we now inhabit is changing at a pace and in a manner that is unprecedented in human history. Revolutionary advances in technology are reshaping the way people work and live. They are transforming the way people relate to each other, the way societies function and the way they are governed. The devastating effects of global warming on our climate are already being felt, with extreme weather conditions damaging livelihoods, communities and economies. As a young nation, only 25 years into our democracy, we are faced with a stark choice. It is a choice between being overtaken by technological change or harnessing it to serve our developmental aspirations. It is a choice between entrenching inequality or creating shared prosperity through innovation. Unless we adapt, unless we understand the nature of the profound change that is reshaping our world, and unless we readily embrace the opportunities it presents, the promise of our nation's birth will forever remain unfulfilled. Today, we choose to be a nation that is reaching into the future (State of the Nation Address: 2019).

Socio-economic environment: The SONA 2019 outlines the collective responsibility of all South Africans to build a better South Africa. This responsibility must be at the centre of work of all government departments, agencies and public entities, and should inform every policy, programme and initiative. The five most urgent tasks that will improve the socio-economic environment underpin everything the country will do in 2019. These include: Accelerating inclusive economic growth and creating jobs; improving the education system and developing the skills needed for now and the future; improving the conditions of life for all South Africans, especially the poor; stepping up the fight against corruption and state capture; and strengthening the capacity of the state to address the needs of the people.

Data revolution and technology: The advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) has necessitated that countries develop new policies, strategies and innovation plans to enable an inclusive whole of society approach, with government taking a leadership responsibility. South Africa currently has different elements of the 4IR spread across government, the private sector and civil society, but there is currently no single plan or blueprint that brings together all key role players into a single focus. While the discourse on the 4IR is usually dominated by the role of government and the private sector, other stakeholders in civil society such as academia, women and youth also have a significant role to play to ensure overall buy-in by all role players in society. The 4IR manifests itself through technological innovations; its impact cuts across all levels of society; hence, the need for a broader perspective and approach (Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services Notice of 764 of 2018).

As Stats SA undertakes the implementation of CAPI and various technological inventions across the organisation, it demonstrates its appetite and uptake of new opportunities in the 4th Industrial Revolution. Digital transformation will be a key pillar in the strategic organisational journey due in the next financial year. The fourth industrial revolution is a build-up from the third revolution and involves 'a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between physical, digital, and biological spheres' (Schwab 2016). This Industry 4.0 is impacting the statistical fraternity in unprecedented ways as national statistics offices exploit alternative sources of data through social media, mobile phones and satellite images to measure traditional indicators such as economic activity, migration and consumption. One of the most critical features of the 4th Industrial Revolution is that it is decentralised yet integrated; thus systems and processes have to fully integrate to enable smooth decentralisation.

In order to harness the transformative potential of the 4th Industrial Revolution, business leaders across all industries and regions are investing in a comprehensive workforce strategy ready to meet the challenges of this new era of accelerating change and innovation (World Economic Forum: The Future of Jobs Report: 2018). Stats SA is currently going digital; this is manifested in various branches and includes both core and support functions. A number of branches are involved in the development of new systems and programmes to enhance their strategic and operational functions, but most importantly, to increase speed and accuracy in their work. Stats SA will be reviewing its workforce strategy in order to invest in the skills of our people in preparation for this new era.

Data quality also becomes a concern, and it is important not to compromise on quality principles in an effort to speed up the data revolution process. Quality ensures credibility of data and of the institutions that produce them, especially since data is a public good. Data principles need to be observed by all other data producers. Stats SA, through the National Statistics System, must ensure that data quality principles are adhered to by all sectors through the implementation of the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF). The upcoming legislative reform will guide the data revolution and statistical geography in the country.

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 (NSDS). An integrated indicator framework that aligns the various policy frameworks and other needs for statistical information will be rolled out over the medium term. To meet the requirements of the changing environment, Stats SA will partner with other data owners through the National Statistics System (NSS) to expand the country's data sources at both a lower level and frequency.

The information, quality and skills gaps continue to be a challenge in the SANSS. The major step towards 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 statistical system in the country.

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;
- Rolling out an integrated indicator framework that will enable the coordination of statistical production amongst various stakeholders to measure progress and development at national, continental and international levels;
- Establishing and strengthening collaborative partnerships to use administrative and alternative data sources as part of the statistical 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;

- 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), National Treasury (NT), provincial governments, and municipalities in particular; and
- Developing a comprehensive workforce strategy that is responsive to the changing external environment.

1.4.2 Internal environment analysis

Being responsive to a dynamic external environment requires an internal environment that is capable to deliver on planned services, while improving processes to continue delighting their customers. Below is a synopsis of the internal environment:

Organisational environment: Stats SA received an unqualified audit opinion with a matter of emphasis for the 2017/18 financial year. The matter of emphasis arose from the department overspending on compensation of employees due to budget reductions. The organisation achieved 88% of its targets as set out in the 2017/18 Work Programme, of which 79% were achieved as scheduled, 4% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 5% were achieved later than scheduled. As at December 2018, Stats SA has spent 71% of its allocated budget. The organisation has achieved 56% of its targets as scheduled in the work programme, 42% are on track to be achieved as scheduled and 2% have been reported as delayed.

The organisation's baseline allocation was reduced by R141 million in 2017/18; R215 million in 2018/19 and R254 million in 2019/20 over the MTEF period. These budget reductions have mainly affected compensation of employees (CoE), resulting in permanent filled posts currently not being fully funded. These budget cuts will have an adverse impact on the deliverables of Stats SA, either through the stopping or delaying of outputs or through a commensurate decline in the quality of the outputs.

Stats SA has not been filling any vacancies since October 2016 as it is currently overspending on its CoE. This has resulted in an increase in the post gap as people are leaving the organisation. There are currently 15 vacant positions at Deputy Director-General and Chief Director levels, and more than 170 critical vacancies across other levels in the organisation that cannot be filled due to financial constraints, putting the organisation at risk of failing to deliver on its core mandate.

Stakeholder management: As part of the service delivery improvement plan, the organisation has responded to more than 95% of key user requests within the standard service requirements of 5 minutes for simple and easy requests, 24 hours for standard requests, and 5 days for special user requests. According to the annual user satisfaction survey, the organisation, however, needs to improve the accessibility of its electronic products and services on its website. An integrated communication and marketing strategy will be rolled out over the medium term with the main aim of putting the users of data at the centre of the organisation in line with Batho Pele principles. It focuses on becoming more relevant and trusted by delivering user-focused products and services.

Economic and Social Statistics environment: Stats SA published 265 statistical releases during the 2017/18 financial year. Key achievements in the Economic Statistics environment include improving service indicators for national accounts statistics, conducting research on alternative collection methodologies for CPI, and improving the PPI. The investment in alternative dissemination modes such as videos, sound bites and data stories has resulted in increased website views and references to our data in the media. Short-term indicator statistics were improved through the implementation of base-year changes and weights for the manufacturing and mining releases. Stats SA has commenced with the benchmarking and re-basing of the GDP, which will be concluded over the medium-term. However, due to resource constraints, various challenges have been experienced, including stopping value-added analytical activities; over-worked staff; increased detection of errors; and limited cooperation from partners. Outputs for the System of Environmental Economic Accounts and the Social Accounting Matrix have been discontinued in the 2018/19 Work Programme, as the organisation cannot fill these very specialised posts. Key series at risk as a result of the resource constraints relate to research reports; the Input-output tables and various Satellite Accounts. Critical

development work planned for the this year includes a review of the national accounts data sources and developing services producer price indices, Operational and methodological innovations are being investigated to become more cost-efficient and address pressure points. These include the use of administrative data to supplement existing surveys, reducing sample sizes and imputing from the business register, electronic data collection using handheld devices for CPI collection and web-based economic surveys.

The Population and Social Statistics Programme is responsible for the publication of releases on poverty indicators, labour market dynamics, mid-year population estimates, domestic and international tourism, births, deaths, people living with disabilities, and service delivery. Key achievements included the introduction of the Governance, Peace, Security and Justice Survey, which replaced the previous Victims of Crime Survey; providing technical support to the Road Traffic Management Corporation and the Safety and Security cluster; and compiling thematic reports on the environment, early childhood development, adolescents and grandparenthood. The programme faces various challenges with regard to human resources and specific technical skills due to financial constraints, as critical vacancies cannot be filled. Various targets in the work programme have been discontinued due to resource constraints. A further challenge is the dependency on other departments for the provision of data that inform statistical releases, which results in the delayed publication of some releases. Stats SA's strategic priority of amending the Statistics Act to enhance the coordination role of the organisation for the production of official statistics is expected to address this challenge.

Statistical support environment: A key strategic decision was taken by the organisation to adopt digital data collection. This decision had a major impact across the statistical value chain from design to collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. The organisation has been testing these methodologies in the field to ensure a smooth transition from PAPI to CAPI. Statistical frames are a prerequisite in conducting surveys and censuses. To that effect, a geospatial information frame (GIF) consisting of structures, enumeration areas and place names was introduced into the statistical value chain to facilitate the planning, execution and dissemination of statistical products. Previously, structures were listed manually to prepare statistical frames but a digital navigation process was introduced that requires digital maintenance of the frame. Various improvements and benefits have been realised with the introduction of CAPI, namely the reduced need to undertake a labour-intensive, time-consuming and expensive field listing of structures prior to sampling; interactive and precise navigation to the selected dwellings using a mobile device; real-time collection, transmission and quality assurance of data; reduced turnaround time in conducting a survey; and a drastic reduction in the cost of collection, processing and dissemination. Amongst the challenges experienced were the resistance to replace the manually-listed approach with the GIF that is compiled using supplementary geospatial datasets which include high resolution satellite imagery and aerial photographs; the limited capacity of the gadgets in handling locational data; the out-dated IT infrastructure; and the user comfort in interacting with new technology. The Governance, Peace, Security and Justice Survey has gone to field in April 2018 using the digital data collection methodology. The General Household Survey and Domestic Tourism Survey have transited to CAPI in January 2019. A parallel survey for QLFS is currently in the field, testing the impact on the survey. The strategic change of the transition requires a complete overhaul of the business processes, standard operating procedures as well as roles and responsibilities. Further improvements and automation will take place during the 2019/20 financial year. The average response rates of household surveys on the PAPI method was 93%. The response rate using the CAPI method is closely monitored through the SDIP quarterly reports. The next focus of the modernisation programme will be exploring multimode data collection methodologies for Census 2021, including computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI) and computer-assisted telephonic interviewing (CATI).

In conclusion, change is eminent. The external environment dictates that the organisation become more responsive to a growing policy agenda that requires more information at lower geographical levels. The digital and data revolution has already entered the statistical landscape and provides future opportunities that the organisation will explore. The organisation 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, albeit a declining financial resource base. The organisation will invest in rethinking its business and service delivery model to continue to deliver value. The reprioritisation process has been the first step to address resource and other constraints. The next step is the implementation of the re-aligned structure. The implementation of CAPI has necessitated the re-engineering of business processes and systems in the value chain. This task will continue in 2019/20 as further enhancements and automation are rolled out.

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 most appropriate technologies sets us apart. It is for these reasons that our focus should not fail on the following elements:

1.5.1 Modernising statistical production

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 geocode collection from sampling to statistical output, which is independent from traditional polygon boundaries.

Stats SA will modernise its business processes across the statistical value chain to save money, increase productivity, increase production turnaround and enrich information value to remain responsive and relevant.

What have we done so far

To date, a number of projects have been implemented in Stats SA making use of the computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) system to collect data. The benefits of CAPI are well documented – from the reduction in the time lag between data collection and data analysis to quality improvements. 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 for ensuring methodological integrity of process and output.

The introduction of CAPI has represented a major shift in operational processes, and the 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.

- The Generic Statistical Business Production Model (GSBPM) defines the business processes needed to produce statistics. Stats SA is in the process of adapting this in the SVC.
- The Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) defines the information flows between business processes.

1.5.2 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 statistical value chain:

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

- Institutional set-up: 'Introduce integration by design' throughout the statistical value chain. Centralised or decentralised systems, how to integrate, coordinate, modernise and communicate for reliability and cohesion.
- Modernisation of business and geographic 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 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.
- Workflow redesign: Defining a new workflow design that will facilitate information, metadata and quality management outlining new roles and responsibilities.

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 will become leaner through rationalisation without compromising the need to meet user needs. The collection modality will be substantially redesigned at district level through the introduction of an integrated fieldwork approach while product packaging and dissemination remain relevant to the current political geography. The deployment of technology during collection, analysis, product packaging and dissemination will greatly simplify this transition.

Maintaining foundations

Methodology and scientific rigor – Method should be the 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, and not limited to field-force efficiencies.

Adopting key principles to drive change

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

- **Collective leadership:** Driving change and transformation will be a collective leadership responsibility. We will serve the people with respect, humility and integrity.
- **Disciplined people:** People who put the organisation first, have humility and professional will. Having the right people with the right skills in place will enhance delivery. Professional and individual growth will receive focused attention.
- **Disciplined thought:** We will have faith and commitment to stay the course and confront reality regardless of difficulties. Change will create uncertainty amongst our staff. We commit to communicate, engage and educate our staff about the eminent change.
- **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 2019/20

The key priorities for 2019/20 are outlined below:

- Driving legislative reform
- Maintaining the quality of core statistics
- Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistical value chain
- Transformation and organisational reform
- Rolling out the integrated indicator framework
- Preparing for Census 2021

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 optimise informatics efficiency and effectiveness; embracing the data revolution in order to ease the methods of producing statistics by dramatically changing the capabilities of data 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 2019/20 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. It is important to note that Stats SA is still not in a position to fill critical vacancies due to an over-expenditure on the baseline of compensation of employees (CoE). As staff continue to leave the organisation, it will compromise the delivery of the organisation to achieve targets as set out in the work programme.

Budget summary

R million	2019/20				2020/21	2021/22
	Total	Current payments	Transfers and subsidies	Payments for capital assets	Total	Total
MTEF allocation						
Administration	682,1	424,1	0,4	257,5	728,2	763,7
Economic Statistics	277,8	277,7	0,0	0,1	287,5	309,9
Population and Social Statistics	176,8	176,3	0,0	0,5	137,2	251,7
Methodology, Standards and Research	83,5	83,4	–	0,1	104,2	110,8
Statistical Support and Informatics	283,9	260,3	–	23,6	302,9	322,2
Statistical Collection and Outreach	700,2	695,3	0,0	4,9	712,1	762,5
Survey Operations	310,0	225,4	1,2	83,5	1 032,0	2 392,0
Total expenditure estimates	2 514,4	2 142,5	1,6	370,2	3 304,1	4 912,8

1.8.1 Expenditure analysis

Statistics South Africa is responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics on changing dynamics in the economy, society and the environment as the country moves towards the realisation of the National Development Plan's vision of a state that plays a developmental and transformative role in the lives of its people. The department supports outcome 4 (decent employment through inclusive growth) and outcome 8 (sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life) of government's 2014–2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework by contributing to enhanced planning, policy responsiveness and effectiveness, and promoting evidence-based decision-making. It publishes more than 200 statistical releases each year, and compiles statistical research that measures development against the National Development Plan and government's 2014–2019 Medium Term Strategic Framework, in conjunction with global and continental agendas for sustainable development. Over the medium term, the department plans to continue focusing on modernising its operations; implementing statistical reform, particularly in statistical coordination; and maintaining an adequate supply of statistical information in preparation for and following the national census in 2021/22.

The department has a total budget of R10,7 billion over the MTEF period, of which R7,5 billion is earmarked for operational expenditure and R3,2 billion for spending related to Census 2021. Conducting the census is expected to drive an increase in spending at an average annual rate of 29,3 per cent, from R2,3 billion in 2018/19 to R4,9 billion in 2021/22. Spending on compensation of employees is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 5,6 per cent, from R1,4 billion in 2018/19 to R1,7 billion in 2021/22.

Modernising operations

The department will continue to focus on modernising its operations by migrating from manual to automated processes. This is expected to improve the quality of statistics through optimised collection, classification, analysis and interpretation; reduce costs; and bring about faster turnaround times for releasing official statistics. Accordingly, in 2019/20, the department plans to compile its quarterly labour force surveys using data from computer-assisted personal interviews. Over the MTEF period, the department also plans to explore multiple modes of digital data collection to improve fieldworkers' access to gated communities and high-walled areas during surveys, thereby improving response rates to questionnaires. Expenditure related to modernising operations over the medium term is in all programmes except Administration.

Statistical reform

The coordination of statistics between organs of state is crucial in achieving consistency and efficiency in the production of official statistics. In recognising this need, the department began the process of revising statistical legislation by holding stakeholder consultations between 2015/16 and 2018/19, with the aim of driving statistical reform. Particular attention was given to coordination and institutional arrangements between organs of state, statistical geography, the data revolution, and a state-wide statistical service. Based on the outcomes of stakeholder consultations, a draft Statistics Amendment Bill is expected to be tabled in Parliament in 2019/20. In addition, the department has compiled an integrated statistical indicator framework to guide and coordinate the production of official and other statistical data in the National Statistics System, which is set to be rolled out over the MTEF period.

For statistical coordination, including legislative reform, R85,7 million has been allocated over the medium term in the National Statistics System subprogramme in the Administration programme, with spending on compensation of employees accounting for a projected 64 per cent (R54,9 million) of the allocation. The remaining funds will be used for goods and services, mainly consultants and travel and subsistence required to coordinate a state-wide statistical service. This allocation will also assist in the development of a national statistics strategy, the provision of statistical support and the coordination of surveys on behalf of organs of state.

Towards Census 2021 and beyond

To maintain an adequate supply of statistical information over the MTEF period, the department will continue to focus on planning for South Africa's next census, which is scheduled for 2021. As part of the planning process, the design of statistical tools and instruments, as well as the

development of a georeferenced spatial information frame, is scheduled for 2019/20. Also intended for adoption in Census 2021, and as part of the department's broader focus on modernisation, is the use of digital data collection methods such as computer-assisted telephone and personal interviews, and online interviews. Activities associated with Census 2021 include a trial run and spatial planning in 2019/20, piloting in 2020/21, and data collection in 2021/22. For these and other activities related to the census, the department has allocated R145,3 million in 2019/20, R855 million in 2020/21 and R2,2 billion in 2021/22 in the Census and Community Survey Operations subprogramme in the Survey Operations programme.

To conduct a continuous population survey to measure poverty, the wealth gap and service delivery in South Africa, additional funding of R105,8 million is allocated in 2021/22 in the Poverty and Inequality Statistics subprogramme in the Population and Social Statistics programme.

1.8.2 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	2015/16			2016/17			2017/18			2018/19			2015/16 – 2018/19	
Programme 1	791,3	853,8	800,1	709,2	744,7	671,2	687,5	718,8	700,8	695,3	678,6	678,6	98,9%	95,2%
Programme 2	214,4	215,9	218,7	224,7	228,8	233,3	228,8	228,8	240,7	236,9	248,9	248,9	104,0%	102,1%
Programme 3	133,7	144,9	161,2	127,0	129,5	114,5	128,2	128,2	116,9	202,3	183,9	183,9	97,5%	98,3%
Programme 4	66,3	64,6	58,1	69,6	73,4	70,2	66,8	66,8	72,4	67,4	75,0	75,0	102,1%	98,5%
Programme 5	250,0	246,1	220,2	255,4	257,0	247,9	258,4	258,4	237,0	267,1	279,4	279,4	95,5%	94,6%
Programme 6	553,6	556,8	575,8	569,9	571,4	630,1	585,1	585,1	641,9	608,0	616,0	616,0	106,4%	105,8%
Programme 7	236,0	241,2	239,5	533,3	533,3	494,0	191,4	191,4	185,7	194,7	189,8	189,8	96,0%	96,0%
Total	2 245,2	2 323,3	2 273,5	2 489,1	2 538,1	2 461,2	2 146,3	2 177,6	2 195,5	2 271,7	2 271,7	2 271,7	100,5%	98,8%
Change to 2018 budget estimate											–			

Economic classification														
Current payments	1 960,4	1 946,1	1 951,4	2 241,3	2 235,7	2 229,2	1 858,3	1 857,9	1 901,2	1 994,4	1 971,6	1 971,6	100,0%	100,5%
Compensation of employees	1 286,6	1 288,8	1 288,4	1 470,7	1 408,4	1 371,8	1 352,2	1 352,2	1 409,5	1 442,7	1 442,7	1 442,7	99,3%	100,4%
Goods and services	673,8	657,3	663,0	770,7	827,3	857,4	506,1	505,7	491,3	551,7	528,9	528,9	101,5%	100,9%
Interest and rent on land	–	–	0,0	–	–	–	–	–	0,5	–	0,0	0,0	–	16 100,0%
Transfers and subsidies	15,5	15,9	7,5	16,6	16,7	5,6	13,2	13,6	5,0	4,1	5,9	5,9	48,6%	46,1%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	–	–
Higher education institutions	8,2	8,3	0,1	8,2	8,2	–	7,5	7,5	–	–	–	–	0,4%	0,4%
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	0,1	–	–	0,2	–	–	0,1	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	100,3%	91,6%
Households	7,0	7,2	6,9	8,1	8,1	5,1	5,4	5,7	4,7	3,7	5,6	5,6	92,1%	83,4%
Payments for capital assets	269,3	361,2	313,4	231,1	285,7	220,2	274,8	306,1	289,3	273,2	294,2	294,2	106,5%	89,6%
Buildings and other fixed structures	234,9	304,3	255,3	181,4	230,4	155,9	229,6	260,8	247,5	242,2	242,2	242,2	101,5%	86,8%
Machinery and equipment	34,3	49,8	54,6	47,1	52,3	61,6	44,6	44,6	29,9	28,4	38,5	38,5	119,6%	99,7%
Software and other intangible assets	0,1	7,2	3,5	2,7	3,0	2,7	0,6	0,6	11,8	2,6	13,4	13,4	519,7%	129,5%
Payments for financial assets	–	–	1,2	–	–	6,2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2 245,2	2 323,3	2 273,5	2 489,1	2 538,1	2 461,2	2 146,3	2 177,6	2 195,5	2 271,7	2 271,7	2 271,7	100,5%	98,8%

1.8.3 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	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme 1	678,6	-7,4%	31,0%	682,1	728,2	763,7	4,0%	21,9%
Programme 2	248,9	4,9%	10,2%	277,8	287,5	309,9	7,6%	8,6%
Programme 3	183,9	8,3%	6,3%	176,8	137,2	251,7	11,0%	5,8%
Programme 4	75,0	5,1%	3,0%	83,5	104,2	110,8	13,9%	2,9%
Programme 5	279,4	4,3%	10,7%	283,9	302,9	322,2	4,9%	9,1%
Programme 6	616,0	3,4%	26,8%	700,2	712,1	762,5	7,4%	21,5%
Programme 7	189,8	-7,7%	12,1%	310,0	1 032,0	2 392,0	132,7%	30,2%
Total	2 271,7	-0,7%	100,0%	2 514,4	3 304,1	4 912,8	29,3%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				75.0	–	1 405.8		
Economic classification								
Current payments	1 971,6	0,4%	87,5%	2 142,5	2 989,4	4 579,9	32,4%	89,9%
Compensation of employees	1 442,7	3,8%	59,9%	1 460,1	1 575,9	1 700,4	5,6%	47,5%
Goods and services	528,9	-7,0%	27,6%	682,4	1 413,5	2 879,4	75,9%	42,3%
Interest and rent on land	0,0	–	0,0%	–	–	–	-100,0%	0,0%
Transfers and subsidies	5,9	-28,1%	0,3%	1,6	1,9	7,9	10,3%	0,1%
Departmental agencies and accounts	0,0	18,6%	0,0%	0,0	0,0	0,0	-41,5%	0,0%
Non-profit institutions	0,3	-9,0%	0,0%	0,1	0,1	0,1	-24,9%	0,0%
Households	5,6	-8,1%	0,2%	1,5	1,7	7,8	11,8%	0,1%
Payments for capital assets	294,2	-6,6%	12,1%	370,2	312,8	325,0	3,4%	10,0%
Buildings and other fixed structures	242,2	-7,3%	9,8%	255,8	269,9	290,1	6,2%	8,1%
Machinery and equipment	38,5	-8,2%	2,0%	80,9	28,6	28,7	-9,4%	1,4%
Software and other intangible assets	13,4	23,3%	0,3%	33,6	14,4	6,2	-22,6%	0,5%
Total	2 271,7	-0,7%	100,0%	2 514,4	3 304,1	4 912,8	29,3%	100,0%

1.8.4 Expenditure trends and estimates for significant spending items

Expenditure trends and estimates for significant spending items

R thousand	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total vote (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total vote (%)
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
Office Accommodation	494 298	355 101	389 285	377 880		-8,6%	17,6%	394 856	416 568	444 888	5,6%	12,6%
Provincial and District Offices	525 369	578 706	591 366	564 299		2,4%	24,6%	641 348	649 003	694 698	7,2%	19,6%
Census and Community Survey Operations	111 112	368 378	56 513	63 303		-17,1%	6,5%	170 795	882 627	2 233 131	228,0%	25,8%
Data Management and Technology	115 614	135 095	118 786	149 874		9,0%	5,6%	142 554	151 548	160 843	2,4%	4,7%
Total	1 246 393	1 437 280	1 155 950	1 155 356		-14,3%	54,3%	1 349 553	2 099 746	3 533 560	45,2%	62,6%

1.8.5 Goods and services expenditure trends and estimates

Vote goods and services expenditure trends and estimates

R thousand	Audited outcome				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total vote (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total vote (%)
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
Administrative fees	589	768	1 149	665		4.1%	0.1%	720	666	712	2.3%	0.1%
Advertising	6 870	10 294	867	1 971		-34.0%	0.8%	2 873	70 879	220 977	382.2%	5.4%
Minor assets	2 178	32 535	435	1 647		-8.9%	1.5%	13 674	648 946	3 848	32.7%	12.1%
Audit costs: External	7 168	5 614	6 986	6 603		-2.7%	1.0%	8 438	9 262	9 927	14.6%	0.6%
Bursaries: Employees	2 109	2 533	1 610	2 678		8.3%	0.4%	3 169	3 496	4 436	18.3%	0.3%
Catering: Departmental activities	13 344	4 440	2 733	5 077		-27.5%	1.0%	6 755	10 033	117 599	185.1%	2.5%
Communications	25 831	34 647	40 290	26 628		1.0%	5.0%	28 341	32 830	70 787	38.5%	2.9%
Computer services	72 869	87 292	75 048	103 327		12.3%	13.3%	114 632	124 259	128 515	7.5%	8.6%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	18 673	22 711	8 685	14 852		-7.3%	2.6%	19 078	14 673	20 758	11.8%	1.3%
Legal services	2 818	13 551	5 335	2 455		-4.5%	1.0%	2 652	2 767	2 922	6.0%	0.2%
Contractors	8 424	9 187	6 766	10 085		6.2%	1.4%	7 360	13 304	16 951	18.9%	0.9%
Agency and support/outsourced services	17 207	138 410	7 897	8 961		-19.5%	6.8%	89 425	29 816	1 250 390	418.7%	25.0%
Entertainment	62	28	23	243		57.7%	—	89	119	119	-21.2%	—
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	30 007	24 300	17 718	25 810		-4.9%	3.9%	30 135	25 282	75 811	43.2%	2.9%
Consumable supplies	3 604	3 526	4 338	4 564		8.2%	0.6%	5 472	21 612	22 889	71.2%	1.0%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10 134	4 305	5 043	5 684		-17.5%	1.0%	8 868	19 147	16 201	41.8%	0.9%
Operating leases	211 229	183 139	165 688	160 239		-8.8%	28.4%	175 135	190 580	227 322	12.4%	13.8%
Rental and hiring	875	1 523	357	219		-37.0%	0.1%	223	3 302	36 581	450.7%	0.7%
Property payments	69 443	59 371	37 151	40 879		-16.2%	8.1%	39 753	43 579	102 923	36.0%	4.1%
Travel and subsistence	131 783	186 383	61 557	76 573		-16.6%	18.0%	83 952	109 339	459 152	81.7%	13.2%
Training and development	2 795	5 082	5 888	6 401		31.8%	0.8%	17 656	14 542	14 473	31.3%	1.0%
Operating payments	16 693	19 904	26 736	22 354		10.2%	3.4%	23 245	24 005	59 930	38.9%	2.4%
Venues and facilities	8 330	7 892	8 985	1 011		-50.5%	1.0%	787	1 061	16 222	152.2%	0.3%
Total	663 035	857 435	491 285	528 926		-7.3%	100.0%	682 432	1 413 499	2 879 445	75.9%	100.0%

1.8.6 Transfers and subsidies expenditure trends and estimates

Vote transfers and subsidies trends and estimates

				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)
Audited outcome							2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	4 444	3 803	3 428	3 354	-9,0%	62,5%	1 162	1 397	7 789	32,4%	79,0%
Employee social benefits	4 444	3 803	3 428	3 354	-9,0%	62,5%	1 162	1 397	7 789	32,4%	79,0%
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	15	9	4	10	-12,6%	0,2%	2	2	2	-41,5%	0,1%
Communication	14	9	4	10	-10,6%	0,2%	2	2	2	-41,5%	0,1%
Departmental agency and accounts	1	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	2 421	1 304	1 264	2 232	-2,7%	30,0%	300	318	17	-80,3%	16,5%
Employee social benefits	38	–	522	–	-100,0%	2,3%	–	–	–	–	–
Bursaries for non-employees	2 253	1 248	665	2 070	-2,8%	25,9%	300	318	–	-100,0%	15,5%
Claims against the state	67	46	7	–	-100,0%	0,5%	–	–	–	–	–
Employee Ex-gratia payment	63	10	70	162	37,0%	1,3%	–	–	17	-52,8%	1,0%
Non-profit institutions											
Current	438	290	244	330	-9,0%	5,4%	140	140	140	-24,9%	4,3%
South African Statistical Association	238	90	44	130	-18,3%	2,1%	130	130	130	–	3,0%
Population Association of Southern Africa	200	200	200	200	–	3,3%	10	10	10	-63,2%	1,3%
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	77	165	–	–	-100,0%	1,0%	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporation and Private Enterprise	–	135	–	–	–	0,6%	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	54	–	–	–	-100,0%	0,2%	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	23	30	–	–	-100,0%	0,2%	–	–	–	–	–
Higher education institutions											
Current	100	–	–	–	-100,0%	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
University of Pretoria	100	–	–	–	-100,0%	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Other transfers to public corporations											
Current	–	20	85	–	–	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Public Corporation and Private Enterprise	–	–	85	–	–	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	–	20	–	–	–	0,1%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	7 495	5 591	5 025	5 926	-7,5%	100,0%	1 604	1 857	7 948	10,3%	100,0%

1.8.7 Personnel information.

Vote personnel numbers and cost by salary level and programme

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

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number				
Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment		Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: salary level/total (%)			
			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22		
			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost		Unit cost	
Statistics South Africa																			
1 – 6	1 519	–	1 313	369,9	0,3	1 251	376,4	0,3	1 195	390,4	0,3	1 184	418,2	0,4	1 182	451,3	0,4	-1,9%	41,8%
7 – 10	1 258	–	1 029	492,9	0,5	938	483,6	0,5	903	500,1	0,6	903	538,7	0,6	886	569,3	0,6	-1,9%	31,5%
11 – 12	469	–	374	304,0	0,8	350	305,7	0,9	336	313,7	0,9	336	336,1	1,0	336	359,4	1,1	-1,4%	11,8%
13 – 16	265	–	211	242,7	1,2	194	238,2	1,2	184	240,5	1,3	184	257,7	1,4	184	275,6	1,5	-1,7%	6,5%
Other	–	–	–	–	–	274	38,8	0,1	149	15,4	0,1	229	25,3	0,1	324	44,9	0,1	5,7%	8,5%
Programme	3 511	–	2 927	1 409,5	0,5	3 007	1 442,7	0,5	2 767	1 460,1	0,5	2 836	1 575,9	0,6	2 912	1 700,4	0,6	-1,1%	100,0%
Programme 1	622	–	454	236,2	0,5	415	218,8	0,5	340	195,1	0,6	343	210,7	0,6	312	212,3	0,7	-9,1%	12,2%
Programme 2	583	–	507	219,9	0,4	479	226,6	0,5	478	243,4	0,5	477	261,7	0,5	478	281,6	0,6	-0,1%	16,6%
Programme 3	204	–	163	100,3	0,6	437	144,6	0,3	160	109,8	0,7	157	116,7	0,7	278	146,4	0,5	-14,0%	9,0%
Programme 4	131	–	106	68,6	0,6	101	71,6	0,7	100	76,6	0,8	100	82,3	0,8	100	88,2	0,9	-0,3%	3,5%
Programme 5	264	–	208	131,2	0,6	204	138,3	0,7	203	147,8	0,7	203	158,8	0,8	203	170,2	0,8	-0,2%	7,1%
Programme 6	1 361	–	1 200	511,9	0,4	1 084	490,6	0,5	1 079	526,3	0,5	1 076	566,0	0,5	1 079	608,9	0,6	-0,2%	37,5%
Programme 7	346	–	289	141,4	0,5	287	152,1	0,5	407	161,1	0,4	480	179,8	0,4	462	193,0	0,4	17,2%	14,2%

1. Rand million.

1.8.8 Linking the MTEF budget allocation to strategic outcomes

Strategic outcomes	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
R million			
An informed nation	461 824	433 108	570 887
Trusted statistics	928 305	951 681	1 017 473
Partners in statistics	127 029	153 410	163 665
Capable organisation	817 800	874 600	920 295
Statistical leadership	34 113	36 340	38 187
Subtotal	2 369 071	2 449 139	2 710 507
Census 2021	145 298	854 992	2 202 017
Total	2 514 368	3 304 131	4 912 524

1.8.9 Selected performance indicators

Performance indicators by programme and related outcome

Indicator	Programme	MTSF outcome	Past			Current	Projections		
			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
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 ¹	Economic Statistics		24	48	48	48	48	48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive growth	8	7	8	8	8	8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics		17	17	15 ²	17	17	17	17

1. Indicators for consumer price index and producer price index were combined in 2016/17.

2. The annual report on documented immigrants was not published because of changes to the format of recorded data at the Department of Home Affairs, and the annual release on marriages and divorces was not published because of systemic challenges.



 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 Statistics and Population 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 branch and the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) branch.

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

- 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 direction and leadership through driving strategic and operational planning and monitoring processes, as well as reporting monthly, quarterly and annually on organisational performance.
- 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 2019/20 are monthly organisational operational performance reports to Exco and Senior Management Staff (SMS); project management support; and consolidating the management information repository at a cost of R15,9 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 2019/20 include the work programme; quarterly reports on organisational performance; the annual report; a new strategic plan for 2020–2025; SDIP annual report and a concept note on service delivery improvement at a cost of R9,0 million.

- o **Internal Audit** provides an independent audit service to the department. Key outputs for 2019/20 are audit reports; aligning internal audit systems and methodologies through combined assurance; and auditing of the Census 2021 plan at a cost of R12,7 million.

The **South African National Statistics System** branch coordinates the statistical production system among organs of state. Key outputs for 2019/20 include independent quality assessments certifying statistics as official; a proposal for modernising the assessment process; clearance protocol and SASQAF Lite on relevant data applied; piloting protocol on data sharing; compiling system specifications for SASQAF; E-data transfer and dissemination tool amongst SANSS members; SDG indicators; protocols for the development, compliance and reporting of indicators; an integrated indicator framework; technical support and diagnostic assessments; and a progress report on the parliamentary process for the Amendment of the Stats Act at a cost of R27,8 million.

Stats SA will be conducting user-paid surveys during 2019/20 in collaboration with SANSS partners depending on funding being made available on time as well as the signing of the Memorandums of Understanding. These surveys include a Census of Commercial Agriculture which commenced in 2018/19; and a National Household Transport Survey. Stats SA is still in the process of finalising the decision on undertaking the NHTS.

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 Corporate Services Branch at a cost of R8,8 million.
- o **Human Resource Management and Development** 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 2019/20 include permanent staff appointed; disciplinary cases; grievance cases; computerised HRM system; HRM plan for Census 2021; structure review plan implemented; HRM plan for census mini-test developed; staff affected by technology redeployed; an HRD implementation plan; workplace skills plan; HRD monitoring and evaluation framework; talent management document such as succession plan; skills portfolio of the organisation; reports on the internship programme and bursary allocation; CRUISE research papers; leadership and management programme; and re-skilling staff for new technology at a cost of R42,1 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 2019/20 include an efficient fleet management service; logistical support and OHSA compliance audits; FMLS plan for Census 2021; FMLS plan for Census 2019 mini-test developed; and electronic filing system tested at a cost of R40,4 million.
- o **Corporate Governance** is responsible for efficient risk management, the development, review and implementation of organisational policies, and providing a sound legal advisory service to the department. Key outputs for 2019/20 include governance reports; and the evaluation of the compliance environment at a cost of R21,1 million.
- o **Financial Administration** provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department. Key outputs for 2019/20 include the departmental MTEF, ENE, AENE, Financial Statements for auditing purposes; biannual tax reconciliations to SARS/AG; 75% goods and services procured from black-owned institutions; E-payroll system certification; and a Census 2021 financial administration support plan at a cost of R64,9 million.
- o **Office Accommodation** provides a secure and healthy working environment for employees and stakeholders at a cost of R394,9 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		Drive legislative reform (SANSS and OoSG) Enhance corporate governance and administration (OoSG and Corporate Services) Become the employer of choice (Corporate Services)
Statistical leadership		Invest in statistical leadership and management (Corporate Services) Invest in building statistical capacity and competence (Corporate Services) Build a united and diverse organisation (OoSG)

d) Programme risks

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

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Budget cuts on Compensation of Employees (CoE) have exceeded the actual budgeted (CoE) costs of filled positions	Continue engagement with with all stakeholders to address this anomaly in an attempt to correct the CoE expense overrun
The proposed new structure has inherent elements of uncertainty requiring constant engagement with stakeholders	Whilst the conditionality's linked to the approval of the structure remain the ultimate challenge, the process of institutionalising change management has to be seen through
Inability to coordinate and synergise SANSS activities	Amendment of the Statistics Act Develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)
Inadequate capacity to conduct independent quality assessments against SASQAF will impact on the certification of statistics as official	Introduce a 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. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

Administration expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)
Audited outcome							2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Departmental Management	38 687	35 230	44 056	32 531	-5,6%	5,3%	35 380	37 840	40 218	7,3%	5,1%
Corporate Services	165 673	163 829	155 757	154 300	-2,3%	22,4%	146 457	154 636	151 723	-0,6%	21,3%
Financial Administration	68 672	74 369	76 437	77 605	4,2%	10,4%	64 896	77 445	82 496	2,1%	10,6%
Internal Audit	11 103	12 847	14 260	12 019	2,7%	1,8%	12 703	13 624	14 495	6,4%	1,9%
National Statistics System	21 691	29 812	21 027	24 249	3,8%	3,4%	27 760	28 107	29 856	7,2%	3,9%
Office Accommodation	494 298	355 101	389 285	377 880	-8,6%	56,7%	394 856	416 568	444 888	5,6%	57,3%
Total	800 124	671 188	700 822	678 584	-5,3%	100,0%	682 052	728 220	763 676	4,0%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				(16 693)			(55 649)	(54 784)	(70 337)		
Economic classification											
Current payments	533 247	495 793	441 841	431 002	-6,8%	66,7%	424 094	457 317	472 780	3,1%	62,6%
Compensation of employees	224 711	228 720	236 174	218 841	-0,9%	31,9%	195 142	210 716	212 252	-1,0%	29,3%
Goods and services ¹	308 536	267 073	205 215	212 158	-11,7%	34,8%	228 952	246 601	260 528	7,1%	33,2%
of which:											
Audit costs: External	7 168	5 614	6 986	6 603	-2,7%	0,9%	8 438	9 262	9 927	14,6%	1,2%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	14 912	12 249	11 317	16 031	2,4%	1,9%	15 133	12 399	13 986	-4,4%	2,0%
Operating leases	166 972	127 963	101 317	99 994	-15,7%	17,4%	105 355	116 463	123 009	7,1%	15,6%
Property payments	69 340	58 612	36 909	40 319	-16,5%	7,2%	39 332	43 257	46 119	4,6%	5,9%
Travel and subsistence	25 014	21 487	16 088	17 222	-11,7%	2,8%	20 363	22 094	23 352	10,7%	2,9%
Training and development	1 238	2 273	4 207	3 810	45,5%	0,4%	8 615	9 096	9 924	37,6%	1,1%
Interest and rent on land	—	—	452	3	—	—	—	—	—	-100,0%	—
Transfers and subsidies ¹	3 902	1 772	1 670	3 218	-6,2%	0,4%	430	448	130	-65,7%	0,1%
Departmental agencies and accounts	4	—	—	—	-100,0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public corporations and private enterprises	—	135	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-profit institutions	238	90	44	130	-18,3%	—	130	130	130	—	—
Households	3 660	1 547	1 541	3 088	-5,5%	0,3%	300	318	—	-100,0%	0,1%
Payments for capital assets	262 975	167 413	257 311	244 364	-2,4%	32,7%	257 528	270 455	290 766	6,0%	37,3%
Buildings and other fixed structures	255 265	155 911	247 549	242 221	-1,7%	31,6%	255 785	269 853	290 092	6,2%	37,1%
Machinery and equipment	7 554	11 502	9 363	2 137	-34,4%	1,1%	1 743	602	674	-31,9%	0,2%
Software and other intangible assets	156	—	399	6	-66,2%	—	—	—	—	-100,0%	—
Payments for financial assets	—	6 210	—	—	—	0,2%	—	—	—	—	—
Total	800 124	671 188	700 822	678 584	-5,3%	100,0%	682 052	728 220	763 676	4,0%	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	35.2%	27.3%	31,9%	29,9%	—	—	27,1%	22,0%	15,5%	—	—

Details of transfers and subsidies										
Households										
Social benefits										
Current	1 369	299	354	1 018	-9,4%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%
Employee social benefits	1 369	299	354	1 018	-9,4%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%
Departmental agencies and accounts										
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)										
Current	4	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	4	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–
Households										
Other transfers to households										
Current	2 291	1 248	1 187	2 070	-3,3%	0,2%	300	318	–	-100,0%
Employee social benefits	38	–	522	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–
Bursaries for non-employees	2 253	1 248	665	2 070	-2,8%	0,2%	300	318	–	-100,0%
Non-profit institutions										
Current	238	90	44	130	-18,3%	–	130	130	130	–
South African Statistical Association	238	90	44	130	-18,3%	–	130	130	130	–
Public corporations and private enterprises										
Public corporations										
Other transfers to public corporations										
Current	–	–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises										
Private enterprises										
Other transfers to private enterprises										
Current	–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Personnel information

Administration personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number					
Administration	Salary level	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)			
				2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22		
				Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost				Number	Cost
	622		–	454	236,2	0,5	415	218,8	0,5	340	195,1	0,6	343	210,7	0,6	312	212,3	0,7	-9,1%	100,0%
	1 – 6	187	–	129	28,5	0,2	129	31,0	0,2	97	25,0	0,3	100	27,9	0,3	86	25,9	0,3	-12,6%	29,2%
	7 – 10	302	–	224	104,6	0,5	209	104,3	0,5	179	95,4	0,5	179	102,8	0,6	162	100,6	0,6	-8,1%	51,7%
	11 – 12	70	–	50	42,3	0,8	40	36,3	0,9	32	31,1	1,0	32	33,3	1,0	32	35,7	1,1	-7,2%	9,6%
	13 – 16	63	–	51	60,8	1,2	37	47,3	1,3	32	43,7	1,4	32	46,8	1,5	32	50,1	1,6	-4,7%	9,4%

1. Rand million.

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 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 R4,9 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 2019/20 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; 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 4 reports on improving short-term indicators at a cost of R45,0 million.

Structural Industry Statistics provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. Key outputs for 2019/20 include 5 reports on manufacturing industry financial; manufacturing industry production; construction industry; Census of Commercial Agriculture; and a report on fishery and forestry at a cost of R47,4 million.

Price Statistics provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices. Key outputs for 2019/20 include monthly CPI and PPI; alternative collection methodologies implemented; and storage and communication services tested at a cost of R86,9 million.

Private Sector Finance Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs for 2019/20 include 5 releases on private sector income; engaging stakeholders to promote surveys; and a discussion document on quarterly estimates of capital expenditure at a cost of R37,8 million.

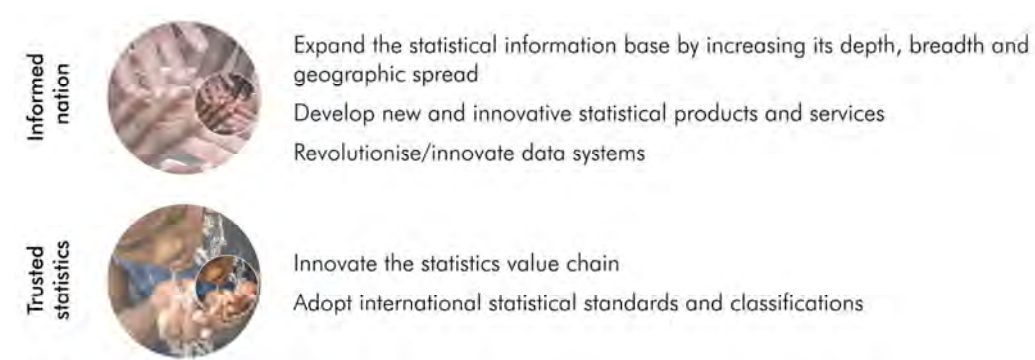
Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs for 2019/20 include quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities; and 7 annual releases on financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities and other levels of government at a cost of R20,6 million.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs for 2019/20 include 4 quarterly GDP estimates; a report on supply and use tables; national accounts statistics rebased and benchmarked (phase 1); and a research report on improving national accounts statistics at a cost of R22,2 million.

Economic Analysis integrates and analyses information from various internal and external data sources. Key outputs for 2018/19 include Tourism satellite accounts; and a Project document on coordinating the European Union-funded project on Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services at a cost of R13,1 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	Engage external stakeholders on the granularity, accuracy and timeliness of economic statistics Monitor and identify critical gaps for intervention
Failure of organs of state and businesses to submit suitable data to Stats SA for the compilation of various economic statistics and National Accounts	Amendment of the Statistics Act
Increasing respondent apathy impacting negatively on collection rates and quality of statistics	Implementation of the Integrated Communication, Marketing and Stakeholder management strategy regarding response rates Enforce the Statistics Act
Failure of ICT systems during statistical releases will result in the the late release of statistics which will impact on the reputation of the organisation	Continuous engagement with stakeholders to ensure that reliable ICT systems are in place Ensure Disaster recovery plans are in place
Inability to update the CPI basket will result in an inaccurate consumer price index over time which will impact on the reputation of the organisation	Develop a plan for partial updating of weights based on available information and engage stakeholders

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

Economic Statistics expenditure trends and estimates by subprogramme and economic classification

Subprogramme				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)				Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)
Audited outcome							Medium-term expenditure estimate				
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18				2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19	2019/20		
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	3 941	4 594	4 350	4 750	6,4%	1,9%	4 916	5 451	6 858	13,0%	2,0%
Short-term Indicators	28 908	30 861	33 295	34 858	6,4%	13,6%	44 966	40 147	42 814	7,1%	14,5%
Structural Industry Statistics	39 404	40 823	42 069	43 315	3,2%	17,6%	47 444	50 935	54 747	8,1%	17,5%
Price Statistics	68 763	73 503	77 160	78 977	4,7%	31,7%	86 919	90 575	97 363	7,2%	31,5%
Private Sector Finance Statistics	29 647	32 655	35 331	35 329	6,0%	14,1%	37 812	40 624	43 649	7,3%	14,0%
Government Finance Statistics	17 326	18 155	19 189	19 562	4,1%	7,9%	20 545	22 070	23 733	6,7%	7,6%
National Accounts	10 805	20 067	17 742	20 242	23,3%	7,3%	22 152	23 671	25 313	7,7%	8,1%
Economic Analysis	19 857	12 654	11 533	11 883	-15,7%	5,9%	13 057	14 022	15 421	9,1%	4,8%
Total	218 651	233 312	240 669	248 916	4,4%	100,0%	277 811	287 495	309 898	7,6%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				11 995			23 457	14 667	19 657		
Economic classification											
Current payments	217 066	231 609	240 345	248 388	4,6%	99,6%	277 739	287 458	309 841	7,6%	99,9%
Compensation of employees	194 543	210 384	219 947	226 627	5,2%	90,4%	243 407	261 678	281 609	7,5%	90,1%
Goods and services ¹	22 523	21 225	20 398	21 761	-1,1%	9,1%	34 332	25 780	28 232	9,1%	9,8%
of which:											
Communications	2 880	1 719	3 233	2 396	-5,9%	1,1%	3 125	4 244	4 369	22,2%	1,3%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8 508	8 064	4 043	5 420	-14,0%	2,8%	5 957	6 282	6 897	8,4%	2,2%
Agency and support/outsourced services	104	110	118	135	9,1%	–	9 120	106	41	-32,8%	0,8%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 897	347	898	791	-25,3%	0,4%	1 175	1 167	1 625	27,1%	0,4%
Travel and subsistence	7 611	7 241	6 929	7 724	0,5%	3,1%	9 405	9 583	9 787	8,2%	3,2%
Operating payments	452	2 453	4 071	3 478	97,4%	1,1%	3 137	2 186	2 088	-15,6%	1,0%
Transfers and subsidies ¹	134	410	188	233	20,2%	0,1%	1	1	1	-83,7%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	2	–	–	1	-20,6%	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households	132	410	188	232	20,7%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%	–
Payments for capital assets	1 451	1 293	136	295	-41,2%	0,3%	71	36	56	-42,5%	–
Machinery and equipment	1 451	1 293	136	295	-41,2%	0,3%	71	36	56	-42,5%	–
Total	218 651	233 312	240 669	248 916	–	100,0%	277 811	287 495	309 898	–	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	9.6%	9.5%	11.0%	11,0%	–	–	11,0%	8,7%	6,3%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies										
Households										
Social benefits										
Current	132	410	188	232	–	0,1%	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	132	410	188	232	-20,6%	0,1%	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts										
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)										
Current	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
Communications	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–

Personnel information

Economic Statistics personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number				
Economic Statistics	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/Total (%)			
			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22		
			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost					
Salary level	583	–	507	219,9	0,4	479	226,6	0,5	478	243,4	0,5	477	261,7	0,5	478	281,6	0,6	-0,1%	185,3%
1 – 6	284	–	254	76,2	0,3	244	79,3	0,3	243	85,3	0,4	242	91,8	0,4	243	99,4	0,4	-0,1%	94,2%
7 – 10	210	–	177	75,3	0,4	159	73,8	0,5	159	79,4	0,5	159	85,6	0,5	159	92,1	0,6	–	61,6%
11 – 12	57	–	48	36,5	0,8	48	39,3	0,8	48	42,0	0,9	48	45,0	0,9	48	48,1	1,0	–	18,6%
13 – 16	32	–	28	31,9	1,1	28	34,3	1,2	28	36,7	1,3	28	39,3	1,4	28	42,0	1,5	–	10,9%

1. Rand million.

2.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

a) Programme purpose and objectives

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

Objectives

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

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

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

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme at a cost of R2,0 million.

Population Statistics publishes population estimates collected through population censuses and surveys. Key outputs for 2019/20 include Census 2021 mini-test tools and methodologies developed; Census 2021 mini-test report compiled from data collected through self-enumeration; report on administrative data of institutionalised population; report on Census 2021 mini-test; and a discussion document on Homeless population national definition at a cost of R13,3 million.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs for 2019/20 include monthly and annual publications on tourism and migration; annual publications on recorded live births, marriages and divorces, mortality and causes of death; and an analytical report on various data sources at a cost of R13,1 million.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism, education and crime by means of conducting household surveys. Key outputs for 2019/20 include an annual and biannual domestic tourism survey; National Household Travel Survey (NHTS) tools and methodologies developed; annual statistical release on General Household Survey 2018; 2 reports on development indicators; report on marginalised groups indicators; a series on gender and education; an annual release on crime statistics; a series on education statistics; and governance statistics at a cost of R18,9 million.

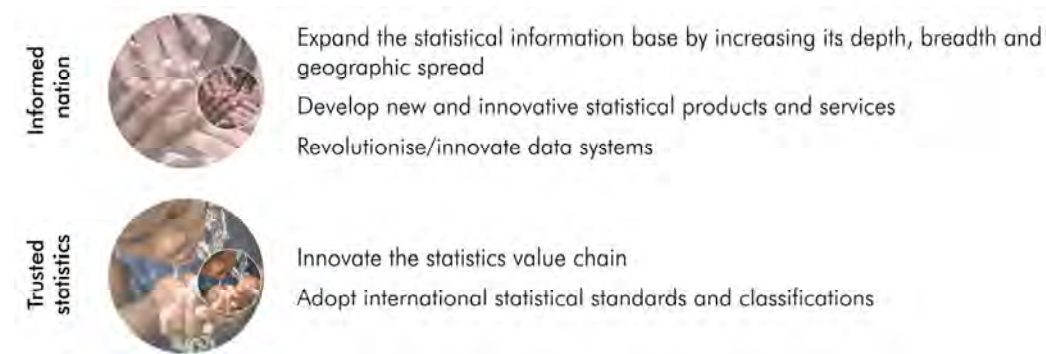
Demographic Analysis collates and analyses data from censuses and other surveys, as well as administrative data to compile mid-year population estimates and generate a knowledge base on social and population themes. Key outputs for 2019/20 include 3 annual reports on mid-year population estimates at national and provincial, local municipality and household estimates; and 2 thematic demographic reports on multiple sources of data at a cost of R16,5 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 2019/20 include the quarterly release on employment levels; the quarterly publication of labour market trends; an annual report on labour market dynamics in South Africa; research report on job vacancy rates; Volunteer Activities Survey (VAS) report; and a research report on Time Use Survey at a cost of R88,4 million.

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2019/20 include The South African Multidimensional Poverty Index (SAMPI); the National poverty line (2019); a Child poverty report; an Inequality trends report; and National Income Dynamic Survey data assessed at a cost of R24,8 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
Failure to maintain quality of existing outputs and the inability to research improvement activities that ensure relevance of population and social statistics, due to financial constraints	Engage external stakeholders on the granularity, accuracy and timeliness of population and social statistics Monitor and identify critical post gaps for intervention
Unavailability of new household expenditure data due to financial constraints may impact on the reweighting of the CPI and updates to poverty estimates	Identify potential cost saving measures resulting from transition to CAPI Explore other existing external data sources Continued engagement with National Treasury on additional allocation for a continuous population survey
Inability to respond to the high demand for statistics at a more detailed level, more frequently, within tight financial constraints	Conduct a continuous population survey that integrates content across surveys and publish data at municipal level every 3 years Secure full funding from National Treasury in the MTEF for 2021/22 to conduct a CPS
Inadequate or poor quality information sourced from administrative sources that may delay the release or impact on the quality of statistical information	Amendment of the Statistics Act Strengthening partnerships with organs of state that are responsible for administrative records through formalising MoUs

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

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 (%)
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	4 792	3 303	1 197	1 812	-27,7%	1,9%	2 006	2 149	2 298	8,2%	1,1%
Population Statistics	7 098	11 961	13 302	12 308	20,1%	7,7%	13 278	14 188	15 168	7,2%	7,3%
Health and Vital Statistics	10 765	10 939	10 127	10 510	-0,8%	7,3%	13 073	12 816	13 688	9,2%	6,7%
Social Statistics	15 788	17 555	16 740	18 186	4,8%	11,8%	18 880	19 189	20 420	3,9%	10,2%
Demographic Analysis	13 664	12 348	13 765	15 474	4,2%	9,6%	16 452	17 590	18 836	6,8%	9,1%
Labour Statistics	36 602	37 299	39 401	98 478	39,1%	36,7%	88 390	45 019	47 515	-21,6%	37,3%
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	72 479	21 093	22 411	27 137	-27,9%	24,8%	24 762	26 290	133 770	70,2%	28,3%
Total	161 188	114 498	116 943	183 905	4,5%	100,0%	176 841	137 241	251 695	11,0%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				(18 364)			35 039	(14 644)	90 221		

Economic classification

Current payments	157 978	113 078	116 054	181 014	4,6%	98,5%	176 307	136 872	251 200	11,5%	99,4%
Compensation of employees	114 228	101 460	100 309	144 628	8,2%	79,9%	109 758	116 691	146 385	0,4%	69,0%
Goods and services ¹	43 722	11 618	15 745	36 386	-5,9%	18,6%	66 549	20 181	104 815	42,3%	30,4%
of which:											
Communications	546	784	1 257	1 852	50,3%	0,8%	4 106	2 619	4 019	29,5%	1,7%
Agency and support/outsourced services	138	51	9	–	-100,0%	–	37 114	–	–	–	5,0%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	6 512	85	56	4 072	-14,5%	1,9%	7 970	–	32 495	99,8%	5,9%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 744	491	650	482	-34,9%	0,6%	1 027	1 158	5 747	128,5%	1,1%
Travel and subsistence	27 049	3 473	5 443	22 978	-5,3%	10,2%	9 254	9 995	51 385	30,8%	12,5%
Operating payments	4 347	5 696	6 957	4 400	0,4%	3,7%	4 361	3 651	4 056	-2,7%	2,2%
Interest and rent on land	28	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies¹	1 965	480	504	311	-45,9%	0,6%	10	10	10	-68,2%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	200	200	200	200	–	0,1%	10	10	10	-63,2%	–
Households	1 764	260	304	111	-60,2%	0,4%	–	–	–	-100,0%	–
Payments for capital assets	1 245	940	385	2 580	27,5%	0,9%	524	359	485	-42,7%	0,5%
Machinery and equipment	1 181	830	385	2 264	24,2%	0,8%	524	359	485	-40,2%	0,5%
Software and other intangible assets	64	110	–	316	70,3%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%	–
Total	161 188	114 498	116 943	183 905	–	100,0%	176 841	137 241	251 695	–	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	7,1%	4,7%	5,3%	8,1%	–	–	7,0%	4,2%	5,1%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies

Households											
Social benefits											
Current	1 764	260	304	111	–	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	1 764	260	304	111	-100,0%	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-63,2%	–
Non-profit institutions											
Current	200	200	200	200	27,5%	0,1%	10	10	10	-42,7%	–
Population Association of Southern Africa	200	200	200	200	–	0,1%	10	10	10	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Public corporations											
Other transfers to public corporations											
Current	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Personnel information

Population and Social Statistics personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019		Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number					
Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)				
		2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22			
		Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost						
Population and Social Statistics		Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost						
Salary level	204	–	163	100,3	0,6	437	144,6	0,3	160	109,8	0,7	157	116,7	0,7	278	146,4	0,5	-14,0%	100,0%
1 – 6	59	–	53	20,6	0,4	53	18,9	0,4	55	21,1	0,4	52	21,6	0,4	53	23,7	0,4	–	20,6%
7 – 10	61	–	47	21,0	0,4	47	23,8	0,5	47	25,6	0,5	47	27,5	0,6	47	29,6	0,6	–	18,2%
11 – 12	46	–	37	29,0	0,8	37	31,2	0,8	32	29,0	0,9	32	31,0	1,0	32	33,2	1,0	-4,7%	12,9%
13 – 16	38	–	26	29,7	1,1	26	31,9	1,2	26	34,1	1,3	26	36,5	1,4	26	39,0	1,5	–	10,1%
Other	–	–	–	–	–	274	38,8	0,1	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	20,8	0,2	-24,1%	38,2%

1. Rand million.

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 R5,0 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 2019/20 include 3 research reports on government socio-economic planning; 2 research reports on spatial analysis; and an Experimental Growth Accounting Framework piloted at a cost of R7,2 million.

Methodology and Evaluation provides technical expertise on methodologies for producing official statistics and conducting reviews of surveys. Key outputs for 2019/20 include a quality management system developed (phase 2); PES 2021 tests conducted; methodological support to stakeholders; and research reports on methodological practices in economic and social statistics at a cost of R23,5 million.

Survey Standards develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key outputs for 2019/20 include the development of 1 statistical standard; review of 3 standards and standards development processes; and advocacy projects implemented at a cost of R9,7 million.

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. Key outputs for 2019/20 include updating and maintaining the Business Register as a sampling frame for economic statistics; 2 financial sampling frames and units model fully implemented at a cost of R38,2 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) may impact on the comparability of statistical information internationally	Develop a project plan for the implementation of SIC7 in collaboration with SARS Reprioritise funding in 2020 to facilitate the implementation of SIC7, the local adaptation of ISIC4
Inability to maintain and update the statistical business register timeously due to late receipt of administrative source information from external stakeholders leading to an incomplete sampling frame for economic statistics	Commitment by all parties to honour the signed MoU Strengthen collaboration between Stats SA and SARS (work streams) Conduct a snapshot analysis

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

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	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	2 165	4 283	4 429	4 737	29,8%	5,7%	4 976	5 153	5 185	3,1%	5,4%
Policy Research and Analysis	5 490	6 163	6 528	7 118	9,0%	9,2%	7 172	8 372	9 294	9,3%	8,6%
Methodology and Evaluation	13 838	18 701	20 243	20 550	14,1%	26,6%	23 472	21 772	23 028	3,9%	23,8%
Survey Standards	5 397	7 355	8 112	8 564	16,6%	10,7%	9 653	9 091	10 411	6,7%	10,1%
Business Register	31 259	33 700	33 112	34 058	2,9%	47,9%	38 243	59 816	62 930	22,7%	52,2%
Total	58 149	70 202	72 424	75 027	8,9%	100,0%	83 516	104 204	110 848	13,9%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				7 634			11 093	26 446	28 090		
Economic classification											
Current payments	56 389	69 414	72 290	74 878	9,9%	99,0%	83 367	103 436	110 655	13,9%	99,7%
Compensation of employees	54 860	67 150	68 583	71 602	9,3%	95,1%	76 609	82 261	88 162	7,2%	85,3%
Goods and services ¹	1 529	2 264	3 707	3 276	28,9%	3,9%	6 758	21 175	22 493	90,1%	14,4%
of which:											
Communications	353	247	741	561	16,7%	0,7%	757	1 270	1 246	30,5%	1,0%
Consultants: Business and advisory services	–	–	–	274	–	0,1%	222	1 798	1 875	89,9%	1,1%
Agency and support/outsourced services	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 599	14 148	14 928	–	8,5%
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	198	23	102	175	-4,0%	0,2%	348	449	411	32,9%	0,4%
Travel and subsistence	737	1 152	1 901	1 165	16,5%	1,8%	1 668	1 866	2 335	26,1%	1,9%
Operating payments	15	392	608	606	243,1%	0,6%	427	525	576	-1,7%	0,6%
Transfers and subsidies¹	34	254	30	18	-19,1%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	33	254	30	18	-18,3%	0,1%	–	–	–	-100,0%	–
Payments for capital assets	497	534	104	131	-35,9%	0,5%	149	768	193	13,8%	0,3%
Machinery and equipment	476	534	104	131	-35,0%	0,5%	149	768	193	13,8%	0,3%
Software and other intangible assets	21	–	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Payments for financial assets	1 229	–	–	–	-100,0%	0,4%	–	–	–	–	–
Total	58 149	70 202	72 424	75 027	–	100,0%	83 516	104 204	110 848	–	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	2,6%	2,9%	3,3%	3,3%	–	–	3,3%	3,2%	2,3%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies										
Households										
Social benefits										
Current	33	254	30	18	–	0,1%	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	33	254	30	18	-100,0%	0,1%	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts										
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)										
Current	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Communications	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Personnel information

Table 12.16 Methodology, Standards and Research personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment															Number			
Methodology, Standards and Research	Salary level	Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment	Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate									Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)	
				2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22					
				Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost			
				106	68,6	0,6	101	71,6	0,7	100	76,6	0,8	100	82,3	0,8	100	88,2	0,9	-0,3%	100,0%	
1 – 6				8	7	2,0	0,3	6	1,9	0,3	5	1,7	0,3	5	1,8	0,4	5	2,0	0,4	-5,9%	5,2%
7 – 10				78	61	28,7	0,5	57	29,1	0,5	57	31,3	0,5	57	33,8	0,6	57	36,3	0,6	–	56,9%
11 – 12				22	19	15,6	0,8	19	16,7	0,9	19	17,9	0,9	19	19,2	1,0	19	20,5	1,1	–	19,0%
13 – 16				23	19	22,3	1,2	19	23,9	1,3	19	25,6	1,3	19	27,5	1,4	19	29,4	1,5	–	19,0%

1. Rand million.

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

- Enhance and update the spatial information frame, which consists of georeferenced structures as the base reference for the operations and dissemination of censuses and surveys, annually.
- Modernise business processes by applying emerging technologies for data collection, processing and statistics dissemination over the medium term.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost-effective over the medium term.

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 R4,9 million.

Geography Services provides geospatial information and analysis, and spatial tools. Key outputs for 2019/20 include geospatial applications developed; and web-based solutions developed and implemented and at a cost of R22,4 million.

Geography Frames provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses. Key outputs for 2019/20 include the dwelling frame at metro, city and regional service centre levels published; 1 province demarcated; EA layer for Census mini-test, PN layer for Census mini-test; GIF update on selected EAs for mini-test; and sampling frames for household surveys prepared at a cost of R28,2 million.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas. Key outputs for 2019/20 include compilation of 11 publications; data warehouse procedures implemented; and research conducted on municipal publication for IDPs at a cost of R30,9 million.

Data Management and Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs for 2019/20 include ICT system availability achieved; ICT Census 2021 strategy developed; ICT plan for Census 2019 mini-test developed; ICT infrastructure for digital data collection reviewed; and Provincial and district offices ICT services centralisation strategy implemented at a cost of R142,6 million.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs for 2019/20 include systems applications provided on time; systems applications plan for Census 2021 compiled; and research on enterprise architecture conducted to improve business processes at a cost of R55,1 million.

c) Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

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



d) Programme risks

Strategic risks	Mitigation strategy
Lack of an integrated ICT strategy may lead to misalignment between business needs and technology solutions impacting on the effective operations of the organisation	Finalise the integrated ICT strategy ICT steering committee to provide strategic direction and monitor the implementation of the strategy Develop an enterprise architecture Modernise business processes through the use of technology
Insufficient maintenance of the geospatial information frame due to financial and capacity constraints will impact on the coverage and quality of the sampling frame for household surveys	Ensure full integration of census demarcation and EA update activities with the multipurpose geospatial information frame of Stats SA

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

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 (%)
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	3 623	4 109	3 718	4 159	4,7%	1,6%	4 864	5 186	5 533	10,0%	1,7%
Geography Services	15 554	18 530	17 969	23 302	14,4%	7,7%	22 410	23 915	25 304	2,8%	8,0%
Geography Frames	19 534	22 243	23 682	24 426	7,7%	9,1%	28 166	30 102	31 988	9,4%	9,6%
Publication Services	22 226	20 163	23 221	26 765	6,4%	9,4%	30 846	32 855	34 735	9,1%	10,5%
Data Management and Technology	115 614	135 095	118 786	149 874	9,0%	52,8%	142 554	151 548	160 843	2,4%	50,9%
Business Modernisation	43 626	47 743	49 669	50 895	5,3%	19,5%	55 067	59 279	63 818	7,8%	19,3%
Total	220 177	247 883	237 045	279 421	8,3%	100,0%	283 907	302 885	322 221	4,9%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				12 297			(851)	(409)	696		

Economic classification											
Current payments	199 396	220 319	217 001	249 123	7,7%	90,0%	260 302	286 408	304 519	6,9%	92,6%
Compensation of employees	115 349	126 189	131 171	138 295	6,2%	51,9%	147 832	158 752	170 158	7,2%	51,8%
Goods and services ¹	84 047	94 130	85 830	110 828	9,7%	38,1%	112 470	127 656	134 361	6,6%	40,8%
of which:											
Communications	4 417	3 770	4 805	2 432	-18,0%	1,6%	2 505	2 319	2 639	2,8%	0,8%
Computer services	68 220	80 785	70 709	93 738	11,2%	31,8%	93 774	103 554	108 922	5,1%	33,7%
Contractors	5 195	3 643	4 043	7 447	12,8%	2,1%	5 094	9 434	10 600	12,5%	2,7%
Consumable supplies	324	133	323	541	18,6%	0,1%	533	1 057	1 107	27,0%	0,3%
Travel and subsistence	1 285	2 830	2 496	2 825	30,0%	1,0%	6 204	6 537	6 626	32,9%	1,9%
Operating payments	3 088	1 457	2 584	2 539	-6,3%	1,0%	2 648	2 899	2 623	1,1%	0,9%
Transfers and subsidies¹	333	172	248	8	-71,1%	0,1%	-	-	-	-100,0%	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	-	-100,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	100	-	-	-	-100,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	232	172	248	8	-67,5%	0,1%	-	-	-	-100,0%	-
Payments for capital assets	20 448	27 392	19 796	30 290	14,0%	9,9%	23 605	16 477	17 702	-16,4%	7,4%
Machinery and equipment	17 208	25 060	14 290	22 448	9,3%	8,0%	18 005	10 711	11 473	-20,0%	5,3%
Software and other intangible assets	3 240	2 332	5 506	7 842	34,3%	1,9%	5 600	5 766	6 229	-7,4%	2,1%
Total	220 177	247 883	237 045	279 421	-	100,0%	283 907	302 885	322 221	-	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	9,7%	10,1%	10,8%	12,3%	-	-	11,3%	9,2%	6,6%	-	-
Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	232	156	248	8	-	0,1%	-	-	-	-	-
Employee social benefits	232	156	248	8	-100,0%	0,1%	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agency and accounts	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims against the state	-	16	-	-	9,3%	-	-	-	-	-20,0%	-
Higher education institutions											
Current	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Pretoria	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel information

Statistical Support and Informatics personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number				
Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment		Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)			
			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22		
			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost					
Statistical Support and Informatics																			
Salary level	264	–	208	131,2	0,6	204	138,3	0,7	203	147,8	0,7	203	158,8	0,8	203	170,2	0,8	-0,2%	100,0%
1 – 6	42	–	30	7,6	0,3	29	7,9	0,3	28	8,3	0,3	28	9,0	0,3	28	9,7	0,3	-1,2%	13,9%
7 – 10	115	–	93	48,0	0,5	91	50,7	0,6	91	54,5	0,6	91	58,7	0,6	91	63,0	0,7	–	44,8%
11 – 12	74	–	57	44,7	0,8	57	48,1	0,8	57	51,4	0,9	57	55,1	1,0	57	58,9	1,0	–	28,0%
13 – 16	33	–	28	30,9	1,1	27	31,5	1,2	27	33,6	1,2	27	36,0	1,3	27	38,5	1,4	–	13,3%

1. Rand million.

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 R9,3 million.

International Statistical Development and Cooperation manages relations with international statistical agencies, promotes statistical development in Africa, and builds partnerships. Key outputs for 2019/20 include a report on Stats SA's participation in international programmes (UN, AUC and UNECA); Stats SA frameworks for hosting international events and international engagements reviewed; a report on Stats SA's participation in the ASSD; and African peer support provided at a cost of R10,5 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 2019/20 include administering survey instruments for surveys; Census 2019 mini-test conducted; provincial plan for Census 2021 compiled; enumeration areas updated using GIF; providing technical support to provincial and local stakeholders; and coordinating statistical capacity building in the provinces at a cost of R641,4 million.

Stakeholder Relations and Marketing maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs for 2019/20 include reports on visitor sessions to the website; publications downloaded; Census 2021 dissemination plan compiled; Census 2021 dissemination platforms evaluated; a branding strategy developed; a user satisfaction survey conducted; user training sessions conducted; and a stakeholder management and marketing plan for Census 2021 compiled at a cost of R22,8 million.

Corporate Communications manages external and internal communications in the department. Key outputs for 2019/20 include *Pulse* editions; 4 dashboards; communication products and services evaluated; Census 2021 communication and community mobilisation tools tested; a report on communication approaches compiled; and a Census 2021 communication plan compiled at a cost of R16,3 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 respond to user needs at local level due to funding and capacity constraints may result in a loss of trust by users in Stats SA	<p>Increase statistical support and advice to provincial and local stakeholders in respect of user paid surveys and improving administrative records</p> <p>Engage National Treasury on full funding for the continuous population survey that will enable statistics at lower geographic level</p>
Sustainability and affordability of statistical operations in the provinces are at risk due to an expensive mode of collection	<p>Roll out CAPI to all household surveys</p> <p>Develop an integrated fieldwork strategy that is cost effective and efficient</p> <p>Develop a proposal on the rationalisation of provincial and district offices</p>
Inability to implement and manage quality controls due to funding and capacity constraints leading to a decline in the quality of statistical operations	<p>Automate and simplify quality assurance processes</p> <p>Provide supplementary refresher training to provincial staff on methodologies and quality assurance processes</p> <p>Conduct real-time quality checks through CAPI</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. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

Expenditure trends and estimates

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

Subprogramme				Adjusted appropriation	Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)	Medium-term expenditure estimate			Average growth rate (%)	Average: Expenditure/total (%)
Audited outcome											
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	8 253	8 421	6 461	4 685	-17,2%	1,1%	9 313	9 925	10 009	28,8%	1,2%
International Statistical Development and Cooperation	8 595	6 967	6 183	8 114	-1,9%	1,2%	10 450	11 470	13 587	18,7%	1,6%
Provincial and District Offices	525 369	578 706	591 366	564 299	2,4%	91,7%	641 348	649 003	694 698	7,2%	91,3%
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing	19 204	20 224	21 710	21 744	4,2%	3,4%	22 793	24 467	26 028	6,2%	3,4%
Corporate Communications	14 364	15 770	16 194	17 189	6,2%	2,6%	16 314	17 248	18 139	1,8%	2,5%
Total	575 785	630 088	641 914	616 031	2,3%	100,0%	700 218	712 113	762 461	7,4%	100,0%
Change to 2018 to budget estimate				8 011			48 341	13 827	20 101		
Economic classification											
Current payments	555 615	612 891	634 506	605 402	2,9%	97,8%	695 327	707 105	756 916	7,7%	99,1%
Compensation of employees	447 690	493 921	511 938	490 560	3,1%	78,9%	526 260	566 040	608 882	7,5%	78,5%
Goods and services ¹	107 925	118 970	122 568	114 842	2,1%	18,8%	169 067	141 065	148 034	8,8%	20,5%
of which:											
Communications	13 056	15 172	18 645	11 499	-4,1%	2,4%	12 120	12 677	13 003	4,2%	1,8%
Agency and support/outsourced services	315	621	765	876	40,6%	0,1%	32 592	642	671	-8,5%	1,2%
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	19 480	19 188	15 228	16 434	-5,5%	2,9%	16 097	17 544	17 673	2,5%	2,4%
Operating leases	44 257	55 176	64 371	60 245	10,8%	9,1%	69 780	74 117	79 313	9,6%	10,2%
Travel and subsistence	21 378	19 643	16 763	14 142	-12,9%	2,9%	20 559	21 422	22 723	17,1%	2,8%
Training and development	156	263	72	623	58,7%	–	5 281	1 480	1 566	36,0%	0,3%
Transfers and subsidies¹	757	1 151	2 277	518	-11,9%	0,2%	1	1	18	-67,4%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	6	9	4	9	14,5%	–	1	1	1	-51,9%	–
Public corporations and private enterprises	23	30	–	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	728	1 112	2 273	509	-11,2%	0,2%	–	–	17	-67,8%	–
Payments for capital assets	19 413	16 046	5 131	10 111	-19,5%	2,1%	4 890	5 007	5 527	-18,2%	0,9%
Machinery and equipment	19 413	16 014	5 131	10 111	-19,5%	2,1%	4 890	5 007	5 527	-18,2%	0,9%
Software and other intangible assets	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	575 785	630 088	641 914	616 031	–	100,0%	700 218	712 113	762 461	–	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	25,3%	25,6%	29,2%	27,1%	–	–	27,8%	21,6%	15,5%	–	–

Details of transfers and subsidies											
Households											
Social benefits											
Current	665	1 102	2 203	347	–	0,2%	–	–	–	–	–
Employee social benefits	665	1 102	2 203	347	14,5%	0,2%	–	–	–	-51,9%	–
Departmental agencies and accounts											
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)											
Current	6	9	4	9	-100,0%	–	1	1	1	–	–
Communications	6	9	4	9	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	63	10	70	162	–	–	–	–	17	–	–
Employee ex-gratia payment	63	10	70	162	-19,5%	–	–	–	17	-18,2%	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	23	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other transfers	23	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Personnel information

Statistical Collection and Outreach personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment														Number		
Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment		Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate							Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)		
			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22					2018/19 - 2021/22	
			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number				Cost
Statistical Collection and Outreach			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost		
Salary level	1 361	–	1 200	511,9	0,4	1 084	490,6	0,5	1 079	526,3	0,5	1 076	566,0	0,5	1 079	608,9	0,6	-0,2%	100,0%
1 – 6	761	–	695	190,0	0,3	647	189,1	0,3	642	203,1	0,3	639	218,9	0,3	642	236,6	0,4	-0,3%	59,5%
7 – 10	392	–	339	172,9	0,5	287	156,0	0,5	287	167,7	0,6	287	180,6	0,6	287	194,1	0,7	–	26,6%
11 – 12	159	–	126	105,3	0,8	112	101,2	0,9	112	108,2	1,0	112	116,0	1,0	112	124,0	1,1	–	10,4%
13 – 16	49	–	40	43,8	1,1	38	44,2	1,2	38	47,3	1,2	38	50,7	1,3	38	54,2	1,4	–	3,5%

1. Rand million.

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 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 R12,2 million.

Censuses and Community Survey Operations conducts periodic population censuses or large-scale population surveys. Key outputs for 2019/20 include Census 2021 mini test conducted; a report on the mini-test compiled; and plans for Census 2021 compiled at a cost of R170,8 million.

Household Survey Operations coordinates and integrates collection activities across surveys. Key outputs for 2019/20 include conducting quality assurance; training sessions on household surveys; and digital data collection implemented at a cost of R27,2 million.

Corporate Data Processing manages the editing and processing of data. Key outputs for 2019/20 include reports on processing of questionnaires for QLFS, SAYP and EPWP; final edited data sets for household surveys; death notification forms processed; and Census 2021 processing (mini test) at a cost of R78,9 million.

Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of field operations of household surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs for 2019/20 include monitoring of the CDC (GHS, DTS and GPSJS); and the evaluation of QLFS at a cost of R20,9 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
Inadequate quality assurance on data collected due to the lack of an integrated quality management system which may compromise the quality of statistical information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop digital data collection standards Develop quality assurance processes and manuals for the CAPI transition project Roll out phase 2 of the quality management system Validate quality data against the set quality survey standards
Quality of statistical information may be compromised due to the dependency for the quality, timeliness and coverage of data received from external stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen collaboration with external stakeholders through formalising partnerships with an MoU
Inadequate planning, implementation and management of Census 2021 puts the project at risk due to capacity constraints which will compromise the successful delivery of the census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring project buy-in and communication Continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders Identify skilled and experienced project team Prioritise system developments Appoint work stream leaders

e) Resource considerations

A prerequisite for implementing the strategy of Stats SA is progressively funding a growing organisation over a period of five years. The estimated budget that follows is an outline per subprogramme of funding the work programme activities.

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 (%)
R thousand	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2015/16 - 2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2018/19 - 2021/22	
Programme Management for Survey Operations	12 867	10 102	9 316	10 885	-5,4%	3,9%	12 235	13 211	14 038	8,8%	1,3%
Census and Community Survey Operations	111 112	368 378	56 513	63 303	-17,1%	54,0%	170 795	882 627	2 233 131	228,0%	85,4%
Household Survey Operations	28 587	24 015	21 804	23 646	-6,1%	8,8%	27 231	29 102	30 922	9,4%	2,8%
Corporate Data Processing	69 603	74 869	80 988	72 750	1,5%	26,9%	78 853	84 590	90 058	7,4%	8,3%
Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	17 297	16 670	17 081	19 231	3,6%	6,3%	20 909	22 443	23 876	7,5%	2,2%
Total	239 466	494 034	185 702	189 815	-7,5%	100,0%	310 023	1 031 973	2 392 025	132,7%	100,0%
Change to 2018 budget estimate				(4 880)			13 570	14 897	1 317 372		
Economic classification											
Current payments	231 746	486 098	179 188	181 799	-7,8%	97,3%	225 397	1 010 831	2 373 954	135,5%	96,6%
Compensation of employees	136 993	143 943	141 366	152 124	3,6%	51,8%	161 093	179 790	192 972	8,3%	17,5%
Goods and services ¹	94 753	342 155	37 822	29 675	-32,1%	45,5%	64 304	831 041	2 180 982	318,9%	79,2%
of which:											
Advertising	2 445	6 062	207	283	-51,3%	0,8%	1 136	69 144	219 466	818,7%	7,4%
Minor assets	1 613	31 927	35	52	-68,2%	3,0%	11 733	647 583	702	138,1%	16,8%
Catering: Departmental activities	11 192	2 097	533	560	-63,2%	1,3%	598	2 488	108 278	478,3%	2,9%
Agency and support/outourced services	9 134	129 927	5	450	-63,3%	12,6%	1 000	7 920	1 227 750	1297,3%	31,5%
Property payments	2	5	-	-	-100,0%	-	-	-	56 483	-	1,4%
Travel and subsistence	48 709	130 557	11 937	10 517	-40,0%	18,2%	16 499	37 842	342 944	219,5%	10,4%
Transfers and subsidies¹	370	1 352	108	1 620	63,6%	0,3%	1 162	1 397	7 789	68,8%	0,3%
Public corporations and private enterprises	54	-	-	-	-100,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	316	1 352	108	1 620	72,4%	0,3%	1 162	1 397	7 789	68,8%	0,3%
Payments for capital assets	7 350	6 584	6 406	6 396	-4,5%	2,4%	83 464	19 745	10 282	17,1%	3,1%
Machinery and equipment	7 350	6 353	506	1 149	-46,1%	1,4%	55 514	11 145	10 282	107,6%	2,0%
Software and other intangible assets	-	231	5 900	5 247	-	1,0%	27 950	8 600	-	-100,0%	1,1%
Total	239 466	494 034	185 702	189 815	-	100,0%	310 023	1 031 973	2 392 025	-	100,0%
Proportion of total programme expenditure to vote expenditure	10,5%	20,1%	8,5%	8,4%	-	-	12,3%	31,2%	48,7%	-	-

Details of transfers and subsidies

Households											
Social benefits											
Current	249	1 322	101	1 620	–	0,3%	1 162	1 397	7 789	–	0,3%
Employee social benefits	249	1 322	101	1 620	–	0,3%	1 162	1 397	7 789	–	0,3%
Households											
Other transfers to households											
Current	67	30	7	–	-100,0%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Claims against the state	67	30	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public corporations and private enterprises											
Private enterprises											
Other transfers to private enterprises											
Current	54	–	–	–	-46,1%	–	–	–	–	107,6%	–
Claims against the state	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Personnel information

Survey Operations personnel numbers and cost by salary level

Number of posts estimated for 31 March 2019			Number and cost ¹ of personnel posts filled/planned for on funded establishment												Number				
Number of funded posts	Number of posts additional to the establishment		Actual			Revised estimate			Medium-term expenditure estimate						Average growth rate (%)	Average: Salary level/total (%)			
			2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22				2018/19 - 2021/22		
			Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost	Number	Cost	Unit cost					
Survey Operations																			
Salary level	346	–	289	141,4	0,5	287	152,1	0,5	407	161,1	0,4	480	179,8	0,4	462	193,0	0,4	17,2%	100,0%
1 – 6	178	–	145	45,0	0,3	143	48,3	0,3	125	45,8	0,4	118	47,2	0,4	125	53,9	0,4	-4,4%	31,2%
7 – 10	100	–	88	42,5	0,5	88	45,9	0,5	83	46,3	0,6	83	49,8	0,6	83	53,6	0,6	-1,9%	20,6%
11 – 12	41	–	37	30,6	0,8	37	32,9	0,9	36	34,1	0,9	36	36,5	1,0	36	39,0	1,1	-0,9%	8,9%
13 – 16	27	–	19	23,3	1,2	19	25,0	1,3	14	19,6	1,4	14	21,0	1,5	14	22,4	1,6	-9,7%	3,7%
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	15,4	0,1	229	25,3	0,1	204	24,1	0,1	–	35,6%

1. Rand million.



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 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

In the SONA 2019, the President, Cyril Ramaphosa stated: 'It is about smarter, more responsive, more effective governance. To ensure that we effectively and with greater urgency harness technological change in pursuit of inclusive growth and social development, I have appointed a Presidential Commission on the 4th Industrial Revolution.'

Stats SA, since 2015, has registered its strategic intent to close the data gaps and strengthen the capability of the National Statistics System (NSS) to be responsive to the growing demand. The organisation has assessed new opportunities linked to innovation and technological development as well as the surge of new public and private data providers. These have presented an opportunity for Stats SA to rethink current modes of service delivery to address its challenges through digital transformation. The piloted innovative methods of work (computer-assisted personal interviewing [CAPI], online enumeration, etc.) have proven to be better, faster, more flexible and cheaper, enabling efficiency and innovation of operations. Discussions, testing and preparations to transit from PAPI and the use of the master sample to CAPI and a geospatial information sampling frame were conducted for most of 2017, a process that culminated with pilot surveys to test the implications of the change in data collection mode. These have served as an initial phase of digital transformation in line with key priorities of Stats SA for the next MTEF, which is expected to be eventually implemented for all household surveys conducted by Stats SA progressively.

During 2018/19, three household surveys have transited from PAPI to CAPI, that is, GPSJS from April 2018 as well as GHS and DTS which commenced with the transition to CAPI in January 2019. QLFS is still in its testing phase through a parallel run which commenced in October 2018. Transforming the operating model of Stats SA in terms of data collection and processing will continue in 2019/20. These efforts are in line with government's intent to accelerate and improve service delivery.

The DPSA has also issued an Operations Management Framework (OMF) in 2017 in order to bridge the gap between strategy and delivery of services. The OMF assists governmental institutions to plan, structure, execute and continuously improve operations for the effective and efficient delivery of services.

In 2019/20, Stats SA aims to implement the OMF through:

- Reviewing its service delivery model;
- Finalising phase 2 of mapping business processes for CAPI;
- Developing standard operating procedures for CAPI;
- Publishing and monitoring service standards;
- Implementing re-aligned structure;
- Developing operational plans;
- Developing a concept note on service delivery improvement; and
- Publishing the service charter on the website.

Stats SA's SDIP will continue its focus on improving timeliness and access to statistics as well as improving stakeholder management, mainly for transiting surveys by:

- Monitoring response rates for transiting surveys;
- Formalising consultation arrangements with stakeholders impacted by the transition;
- Communicating key statistical information, where there will be changes, to maintain and increase use;
- Enhancing training of staff members dealing with stakeholders at all levels to include Stats SA values and Batho Pele principles; and
- Monitoring use of statistical products through Stats SA platforms and contact points.

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.

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 ISlballo 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 that 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 branch, 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.

Statistics South Africa Service Charter

What does Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) do?

Statistics South Africa is a national government department responsible for the production and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, business and the public in evidence-based decisions for planning, policy development and measurement governed by the Statistic Act (Act No. 6 of 1999)

Vision

Our vision is 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

Strategic goal

To increase the supply and use of official and other quality ***Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based Management and Transformation (START)*** through coordination, integration and innovation

Organisational values



Integrity



Empowering partnership



Service excellence

Stats SA key services



Economic statistics



Population statistics



Statistical services, support and advice

Our conduct when interacting with the public

When collecting data, Stats SA staff must:

- Identify themselves by name, department (Stats SA) and outline the purpose of the visit
- Deal with respondents professionally

Stats SA will uphold Batho Pele Principles by committing to the following:

- We shall conduct user consultation sessions by advocating the use of data for evidence-based decision-making
- We shall provide various channels to access information such as ROAMBI, MOBI, SuperCROSS and the website
- We shall treat our stakeholders with courtesy and respect at all times
- We shall be open and transparent about the methodologies we use for collecting data and compiling our products
- We shall strive to redress information gaps by expanding our services in the municipalities and rural areas
- We shall continue to release our information on time and in line with international best practices
- We shall maintain our service standards by keeping abreast with the needs of our stakeholders
- We shall ensure value for money by utilising our resources effectively and efficiently

Our service standards

*Our stakeholders will be attended to in a friendly and professional manner
Telephones will be answered at all times and emails will be responded to during official working hours: 08:00 – 16:30
Requests are classified as per below:*

- Simple requests will be responded to within 15 minutes
- Normal requests will be responded to within 24 hours
- Special requests will be responded to within 5 working days

Our product standards

We commit to compile our products by adhering to national, continental and international best practices

- Nationally: South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)
- Continental: African Statistics Charter
- Internationally: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

'Our response is on time, first time. Your voice counts. We strive for service excellence.'

In cases of misconduct, poor service delivery or difficulties in any form of communication, please contact:

012 310 0174/4825

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Accounting Officer's Declaration:

I, Risenga Maluleke (Statistician-General of Statistics South Africa), commit my department in terms of Part 3, C.2 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001, as amended, to adhere to this charter.


Signature

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 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 the management of data and information within a highly technological environment. The ICT 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. The nature of Stats SA's business processes relies on the support of technology systems for effective data management. The business modernisation strategy focuses on transforming the organisation into a digital ecosystem, while the ICT strategy will provide the underlying enterprise wide infrastructure requirements.

- Goal 1** Delivery of reliable and highly available, secure, cost-effective ICT solutions and services to support business operations
- The ICT infrastructure provides the backbone of all Stats SA services and systems. It is critical that this infrastructure is stable, reliable, highly available and functional. Our key goals are to ensure ICT stability, reliability, and functionality (ICT)
 - User-focused services delivered by ICT enables Stats SA to fulfil its mission and to assist it to evolve into a more functional, effective and efficient organisation (ICT)
- 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 (ICT)
 - Innovative strategic partner aligning to business needs (ICT)
 - Innovate by exploiting new technologies to deliver new business solutions (BM)
- Goal 3** Implement efficient ICT governance
- Provide the necessary structures to effectively manage the use of ICT
 - Develop appropriate policies, processes, procedures and standards in line with ICT regulatory frameworks
 - Ensure effective infrastructure capacity planning
 - Ensure improved value realisation from the ICT resource capital investments
- 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** Implement effective Enterprise Architecture governance (BM)
- Provide the necessary structures, roadmaps and guidelines to effectively manage the use of ICT and the implementation of an Enterprise Architecture
 - Develop and implement appropriate EA processes, procedures and standards

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 2019/20

- Goal 1** Harness the retention 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 in August 2016. This resulted in bringing together all Stats SA employees, who 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 of August 2016.

The PPP contract is for a period of 26 years, and 5 years of the contract have been exhausted (2 years for construction and 3 years for operations). Currently the Facilities Management, Logistics and Security Division is monitoring the performance of the operations in relation to the PPP contract. Monthly ISibalo House Steering Committee meetings are held with representatives of Dipalopalo Concession and Dipalopalo Facilities Management to discuss all issues in relation to the operational phase of the PPP contract.

3.5.3 Financial implications

The building project is affordable and value for money. Stats SA has no other long-term infrastructure programmes planned for the future.

3.6 Evaluation plan

3.6.1 Background

Stats SA introduced evaluations a number of years ago, from both 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:



- Design evaluation:
 - Conduct a mini-test on census tools and methodologies in 2019/20 in preparation for the main census in 2021.
 - Conduct a pilot census to test all processes and systems in 2020/21 in preparation for the main census in 2021.
- Implementation evaluation:
 - Independent quality assessment against SASQAF: Target for 2019/20 is two assessments.
 - Independent evaluation through conducting post-enumeration surveys on the mini-test in 2019/20, the pilot in 2020/21 and the main census in 2021/21.
 - Independent evaluation on household surveys: Target for 2019/20 is to conduct an evaluation on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey








Annexures

Annexure 1: Strategy in brief: 2018/19

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 statistical 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 Collection and Outreach</p> <p>Methodology, Standards & Research</p> <p>Statistical Collection 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 Statistics 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 Collection and Outreach Statistical Collection 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 Statistics 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 Collection 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, analysis and presentation of statistical data. Statistics 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 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

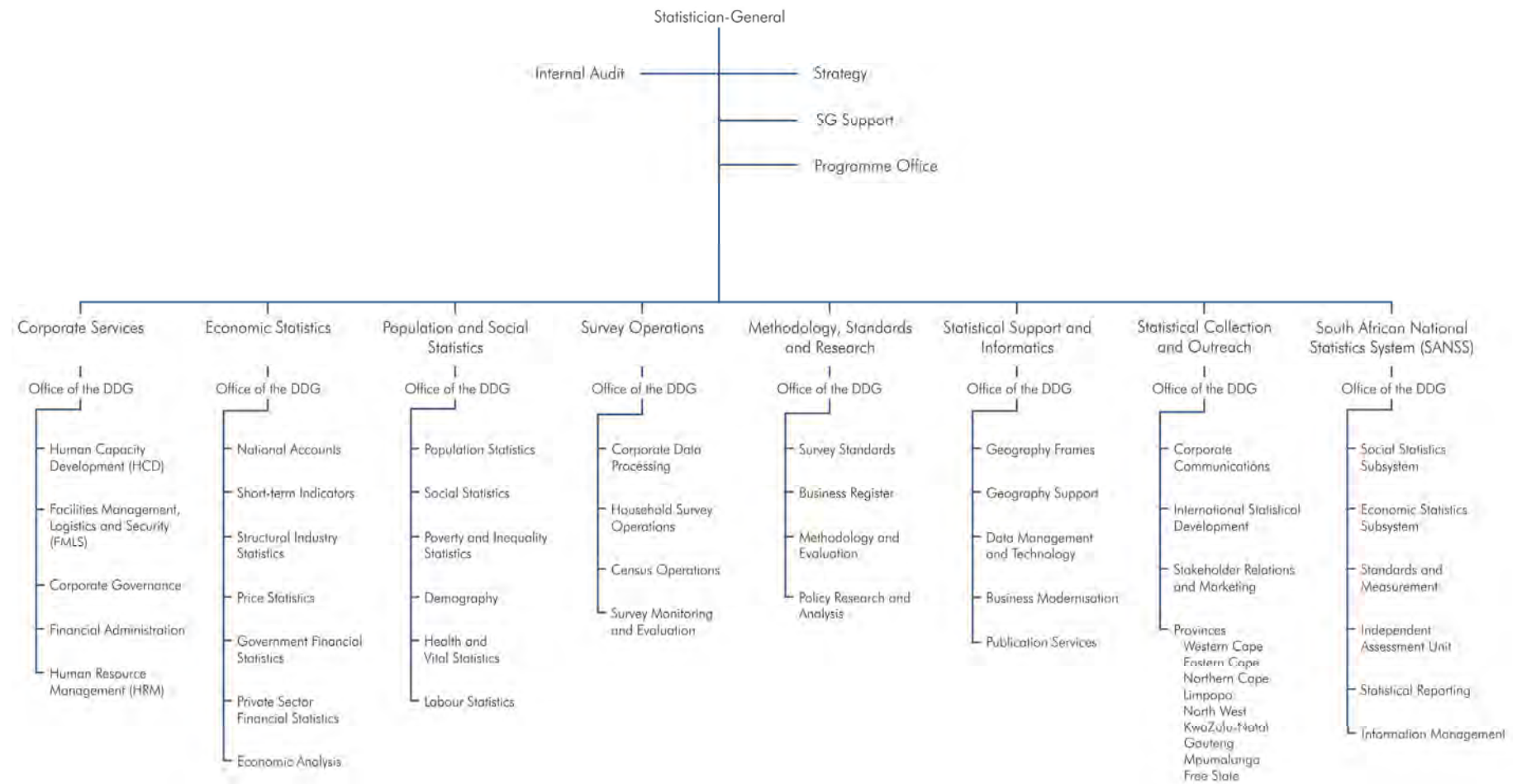
In order to safeguard official statistics and guide national statistics offices in their work, the United Nations has adopted the following fundamental principles of official statistics:

- 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.



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.

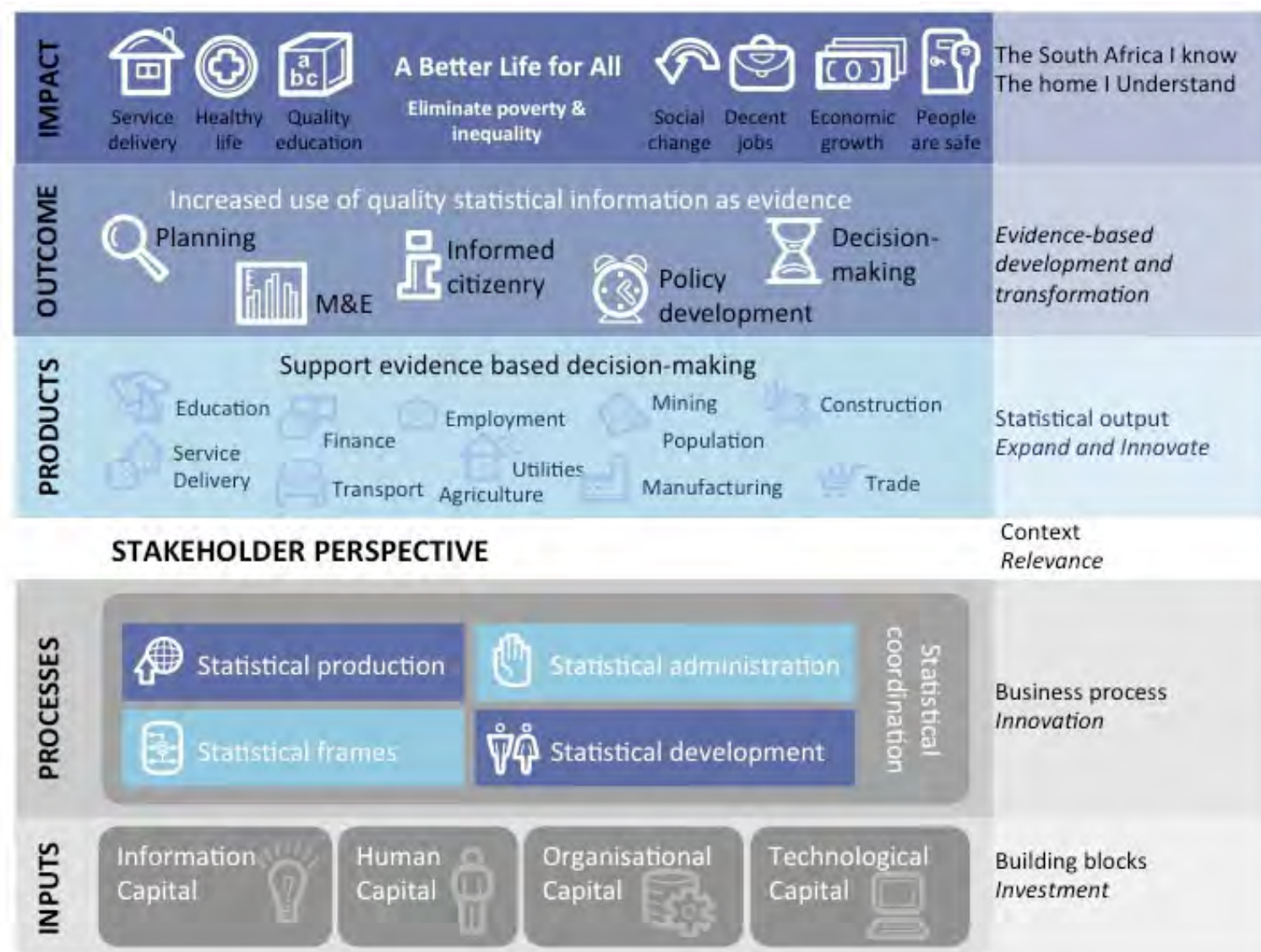
Monitoring and reporting

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

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

Annexure 6: Strategy map

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







Statistics Act



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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KAAPSTAD, 21 APRIL 1999

No. 19957

OFFICE OF THE 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.

KANTOOR VAN DIE PRESIDENT

No. 489.

21 April 1999

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

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

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

ACT

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

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

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Definitions

1. In this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise—

- (i) "business" means any individual, juristic person or partnership carrying on a commercial activity; (iv)
- (ii) "Cabinet" means the Cabinet in the national sphere of government, referred to 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)
- (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)
- (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)
- (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)
- (ix) "official statistics" means statistics designated as official statistics by the Statistician-General in terms of section 14(7); (j)
- (x) "organ of state" means—
- (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or
- (b) any other functionary or institution—
- (i) exercising a power or performing a duty in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or
- (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public duty in terms of any legislation,
- but does not include a court or a judicial officer; (xiv)
- (xi) "other organisation" means any non-governmental or nonprofit organisation, voluntary association or other organisation other than a business, household or organ of state; (ii)
- (xii) "Public Service Act" means the Public Service Act, 1994 (Proclamation No. 103 of 1994); (xiii)
- (xiii) "respondent" means—
- (a) any individual or household in respect of whom or which; or
- (b) any organ of state, business or other organisation in respect of whose activities or affairs,
- any information is sought or provided for purposes of a statistical collection in terms of this Act; (xii)
- (xiv) "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,
- for the purpose of producing official or other statistics; (x)
- (xv) "statistical collection" means the process of—
- (a) conducting a population or other census or a sample survey; or
- (b) collating administrative records or data for statistical purposes; (xvii)
- (xvi) "Statistician-General" means the person appointed as Statistician-General in terms of section 6(1); (xviii)
- (xvii) "statistics" means aggregated numerical information relating to demographic, economic, financial, environmental, social or similar matters, at national, provincial or local level, which is compiled and analysed according to relevant scientific and statistical methodology; (xv)
- (xviii) "Statistics South Africa" means the department contemplated in section 4(1). (xvi)

Purpose of Act

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

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

(d) co-operation between the producers of official statistics and—	
(i) the users of such and other statistics in the government, other sectors of society and the public at large;	
(ii) the respondents supplying the information that results in official and other statistics;	5
(e) liaison with international and regional organisations that—	
(i) request official statistics;	
(ii) make recommendations about the standardisation, classification, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistics.	
Purpose of official statistics, and statistical principles	10
3. (1) The purpose of official statistics is to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations or the public in—	
(a) planning;	
(b) decision-making or other actions;	
(c) monitoring or assessment of policies, decision-making or other actions.	15
(2) Official statistics must protect the confidentiality of the identity of, and the information provided by, respondents and be—	
(a) relevant, accurate, reliable and 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 the Statistician-General to undertake any statistical collection;
 - (b) subject to subsection (4) and on the recommendation of the Statistician-General, enter into an international agreement with the government of any other state or any international organisation relating to the purpose of this Act;
 - (c) after consultation with the Cabinet, terminate the membership of a member of the Council as provided in section 9(3).
- (3) The Minister may not interfere with the power of the Statistician-General to decide, in respect of the activities of Statistics South Africa, on—
- (a) the manner in which, and the time when, a statistical collection is to be undertaken;
 - (b) the form, extent and timing of the release of statistical information; or
 - (c) whether a statistical collection should be discontinued.
- (4) The Minister may only enter into an international agreement in terms of subsection (2)(b) if authorised in accordance with the applicable law by the national executive which, in terms of section 231(1) of the Constitution, is responsible for the negotiating and signing of international agreements.

Appointment and tenure of Statistician-General

6. (1) The President must appoint an appropriately qualified person as the Statistician-General who is the head of Statistics South Africa.
- (2) The Statistician-General must be professionally independent by acting impartially and exercising his or her powers and performing his or her duties—
- (a) without fear, favour or prejudice; and
 - (b) in the interest of maintaining a high standard of professional service and the integrity of the statistics which Statistics South Africa produces.
- (3) The provisions of the Public Service Act regarding the appointment, 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
 - and

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

Tenure of members of Council

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

Meetings of Council

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

Committees of Council

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

Remuneration of members of Council and its committees

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

Duties and powers of Council 40

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

(e) the general appropriateness to the country's needs of the services provided by Statistics South Africa.

(2) The Council must promote and safeguard—

- (a) official statistics;
- (b) the co-ordination of statistical activities; and
- (c) an environment which is supportive of the collection, production, dissemination and use of official statistics.

(3) The Council must furnish the Minister and Statistician-General with an annual report in respect of its activities, including its advice to the Minister and Statistician-General and the outcome of that advice, during the year in question, and the Minister must as soon as possible table that report in Parliament.

(4) The Council may issue public statements on any matter relating to its functions in terms of this Act, but only after consultation with the organ of state, business or other organisation involved, if any, in the matter in question.

(5) The Statistician-General must provide the Council with such secretarial and clerical assistance as is necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Council.

Statistical co-ordination among organs of state

14. (1) Despite any other law—

- (a) no Minister may authorise an organ of state to undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection; and
- (b) no organ of state may undertake a new statistical collection or substantially vary or discontinue any statistical collection—

except with the approval of the Minister given in accordance with subsection (2), provided that in the case of any state institution referred to in section 181(1) of the Constitution, the state institution does not require the Minister's approval, but it must consult with the Minister, who must be advised by the Statistician-General.

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

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

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

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

(5) As soon as possible after—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Such designation must be in accordance with—

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

(8) The Statistician-General may—

- (a) at his or her own instance or at the request of the Council, the Minister or any other Minister, review and comment on the production, analysis, documentation, storage, dissemination, interpretation and use of official or other statistics of any other organ of state; and

- (b) after consultation with the head of that organ of state, publish any such statistics and comments thereon as he or she considers necessary or appropriate.

(9) For the purposes of assisting the Statistician-General in the performance of his or her duties imposed by this Act, the head of any other organ of state must, subject to subsection (10)—

- (a) within a reasonable period, supply the Statistician-General with information he or she may request regarding any official or other statistics for which that organ of state is responsible;

- (b) advise the Statistician-General from time to time of any substantial changes in the information that has been so supplied;

- (c) grant the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her unhindered access, without charge, to such information or data of that organ of state as the Statistician-General requests; and

- (d) allow the Statistician-General or any officer of Statistics South Africa authorised by him or her to copy, without charge, any information or data which may be used in producing official statistics.

(10) The Statistician-General may, subject to such conditions as he or she determines, stipulate that any provision of subsection (9)(a) or (b) does not apply to any specific organ of state in any specific instance or class of instances.

(11) Subject to subsection (12), the Statistician-General may enter into an agreement with—

- (a) the head of another organ of state in respect of information or data which the latter has the authority to collect;

- (b) any body other than an organ of state engaged in collecting such information or data.

(12) The agreement referred to in subsection (11) is subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The collection of such information or data must be undertaken either by Statistics South Africa or jointly by Statistics South Africa and that organ of state or body;

- (b) the resulting statistics or information must subject to paragraph (c) and section 17(3) be exchanged between the parties or shared with the other party;

- (c) if information has been supplied by any respondent who gives notice in writing to the Statistician-General that he or she objects to the exchange or sharing of that information by the parties, that information may not be so exchanged or shared;

- (d) every employee within the organ of state or body who is engaged in any such joint collection or to whom such statistics or information is made available, must take an oath of confidentiality similar to that provided for in section 17(7)(a), whether or not he or she has taken an oath of confidentiality in terms of any other law.

Entry on and inspection of premises

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

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

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

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

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

(a) it is executed;

(b) it is cancelled by the person who issued it or, if such person is not available, 10 by any person with similar authority;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(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,

as is required by that document.

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

Confidentiality and disclosure

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

(a) an individual;

(b) a household;

(c) an organ of state;

(d) a business; or

(e) any other organisation,

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Despite any other law—

- (a) an entry made by the competent person concerned in terms of this Act in any document; or
- (b) a return or its contents,

is not admissible as evidence in legal proceedings, except for purposes of criminal 35 proceedings in terms of this Act.

(5) Information collected by any person, organ of state, business or other organisation for his, her or its own purposes and communicated to Statistics South Africa is subject to the same confidentiality requirements as information collected directly by Statistics South Africa, irrespective of any other confidentiality requirements to which it may have 40 been subject when it was collected.

(6) The results of the compilation and analysis of the statistical information collected in terms of this Act may not be published or disseminated in a manner which is likely to enable the identification of a specific individual, business or other organisation, unless that person, business or organisation has consented to the publication or dissemination 45 in that manner.

(7) The Statistician-General and every officer of Statistics South Africa must—

- (a) before assuming duty, take an oath of confidentiality prohibiting disclosure of any information coming to his or her knowledge by reason of such duty before its release is authorised by the Statistician-General; 50
- (b) preserve, and promote the preservation of, confidentiality in respect of all information that may come to his or her knowledge by reason of such employment.

Offences and penalties

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

- (a) 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;
- (g) 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 or 20 Qwaqwa, in so far as it deals with any matter provided for in this Act, is hereby repealed.

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

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(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

