



ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17 [BOOK 1]

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

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Book 1

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Submission of the report to the executive authority

Minister JT Radebe

It is my pleasure to submit the 2016/17 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, in compliance with section 7(2)(c) of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), section 40(1)(d)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and in accordance with section 18 of the Treasury Regulations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PJ Lehohla', written in a cursive style.

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General



Section 1: General information

1. Foreword by the Minister



As Minister responsible for Statistics South Africa, I am pleased to hand over the Annual Report for tabling in Parliament. Statistics South Africa is our national statistics agency empowered by the Statistics Act, Act No. 6 of 1999, to play a critical role in our democracy. I took responsibility for Stats SA following the elections of 2014 when I was appointed Minister for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The journey with Stats SA has been a marvellous one.

Stats SA has stayed true to form by meeting its targets and delivering to expectation. The measurement of the expenditure side of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been transferred from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) to Stats SA. This episode ended a seven-decade practice of a dual-line estimation of the GDP, where Stats SA had all along been responsible for the production side of the GDP. In the year under review, Stats SA moved into a new home, ISibalo House, at Salvokop in Pretoria. The new Stats SA headquarters is located next to the Freedom Park precinct where the names are displayed of our illustrious heroes who have fought for the democracy that we enjoy today. The ISibalo House location echoes our message that freedom, information and democracy are intertwined into inseparability. This notion hammers home the decision by government in 2009 to place Stats SA side by side with the planning function. Stats SA, while close to the policy space, continues to enjoy its independence at all times.

National statistics agencies all over the world require solid leadership. They further require a proper and yet robust interface among all the institutions as prescribed by legislation. To this date, we have observed a great relationship between myself as Minister responsible for statistics as well as with the South African Statistics Council and the Statistician-General (SG). As Minister, I approve the Work Programme of Stats SA. The Statistics Council is an independent body that represents members of society from all walks of life. It is responsible for providing advice to both the Minister and the SG. The SG is responsible for the implementation of the Statistics Act. The current SG is concluding his employment contract this year and the search for a new SG is on course.

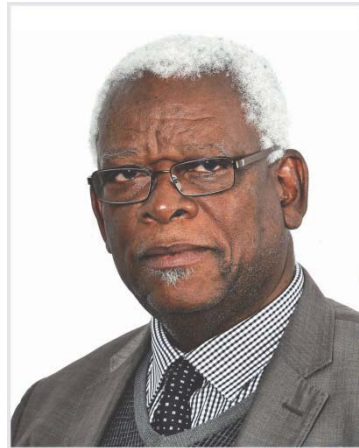
Stats SA is leapfrogging towards the use of advanced technology. We have observed the deployment of computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) during the 2016 Community Survey (CS). The results of the CS were released to the South African public exactly two months after concluding fieldwork. Stats SA is currently taking steps to attend to the CAPI transition in its field collections. As Stats SA turns the corner on technology, it still has to get to work to attend to matters of legislative reform, trade statistics and entrenching the role of official statistics within the planning function.

Our democracy was never handed on a silver platter to us. We toiled hard to achieve the current dispensation. It is therefore very critical that we protect our gains. Stats SA, therefore, is one of the institutions that we need to continue protecting our gains so that the agency can discharge of its duties with all the requisite independence.

Mr JT Radebe (MP)

Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

2. Foreword by the Chairperson of the Statistics Council



The year 2016/17 is marked by the occurrence and the achievement of three historic milestones in the area of official statistics: The first publication by Statistics South Africa of a complete set of National Accounts; the completion, and occupation by Statistics South Africa, of the new home of Statistics South Africa – ISibalo House; and the successful hosting of the first United Nations World Data Forum on African soil and, more specifically, in Cape Town, South Africa.

Stats SA has been responsible for the publication of one side – the production side – of National Accounts. The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) had, for the past seventy years, been responsible for the drawing up and publication of the expenditure side of National Accounts. In June 2016, a joint effort of Stats SA and the SARB culminated in the successful publication by Stats SA of a set of National Accounts covering both the production and expenditure sides. This achievement elevated South Africa’s advancement towards the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The National Accounts System on the continent has been subjected to a torrent of unfair criticism through Afro-pessimism attacks on its quality and credibility.

ISibalo House is the new home of Stats SA. This is a state-of-the-art building in many respects. It is a benchmark Public Private Partnership, the construction of which took eighteen months and which now houses all of Stats SA’s divisions under one roof.

The contribution of Stats SA in global statistical development has been manifested again this year by the successful hosting of the first United Nations World Data Forum in this country and in the city of Cape Town. The outcome of the UN World Data Forum was the adoption of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data with the following six strategic areas:

1. Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development
2. Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems
3. Strengthening of basic statistical activities and programmes, with particular focus on addressing the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda
4. Dissemination and use of sustainable development data
5. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data
6. Mobilize resources and coordinate efforts for statistical capacity building

The UN World Data Forum has put the United Nations Statistics Commission on the driving seat in the development of statistical response to the global data and statistical needs, as called for by heads of state and

government and contained in the document titled, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

The implementation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data shall serve to advance national statistics and statistical coordination in response to the global 2030 Development Agenda.

These global statistical developments – in which Stats SA is playing such an important part – have coincided with efforts at strengthening the South African National Statistics System. In this regard, the drawing up of legislation governing statistics must enhance the competence of South Africa in advancing the strategic areas contained in the Cape Town Global Action Plan. It therefore became necessary that research be done in global best practices on how to institutionalise a statistical system that is able to meet contemporary and future demands for statistics. Both the Statistics Council and Stats SA have consulted widely, and the results of the consultation and research are currently informing the drafting of the amendment to the Statistics Act.

The current tight budget in the country bears threat of minimising the advancement of the Agenda for Statistical Development. Indeed, quality statistics are needed to provide evidence of the development and of the evaluation of the success, effectiveness or otherwise, of government policies and programmes. It is important that ways be found to ensure that the production of information that leads to sound decision-making is sustained. The tight fiscal space does provide an opportunity to improve efficiencies within organs of state in the area of statistical production. Currently there are various statistical surveys conducted by organs of state, outside the provisions of the Statistics Act. What must be considered is pulling these resources together for the production of official statistics in line with the provisions of the Act.

The next fiscal year is the year in which it is expected that the contract of the current Statistician-General, Dr Pali Lehohla, will come to an end. The contribution of Dr Lehohla in the development of statistics in South Africa, the continent and the world is indescribably and arguably the loftiest ever. His ability to generate statistical products that relate to the needs of people and their living conditions has made statistics simple and meaningful. This era, during which statistics in South Africa and the continent had risen to prominence under his leadership, needs to be clearly documented.

Council is grateful for the opportunity to work with such an illustrious and compassionate leader. Special thanks goes to the Minister for his leadership and guidance.

Mr MB Mphahlele
Chairperson: Statistics Council

3. Accounting Officer's review



This is the last of sixteen reports I have tabled before Parliament as the Statistician-General of South Africa, the longest at that and the longest-serving Head of Department. As such I have organised the input into three distinct categories. The first is the beginning, the second is about leading and the third is about my exit, with key messages on risks.

The beginning

Seventeen years ago in 2000, I had the privilege of being appointed as South Africa's first Statistician-General. The statistics law had been passed in 1999, i.e. the Statistics Act of 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999). This would regulate the South African statistics system. Dr Mark Orkin, my predecessor, handed down to me this brand new and most modern law that would go down in history as the last Statistics Act to be enacted globally at the end of the 20th century. This made Act 6 of 1999 one of the most modern acts in the 21st century.

The Statistics Act, the United Nations Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics, and other protocols such as the Special Data Dissemination Standards, laid a firm foundation for statistical development in South Africa. This set us apart, anchored us well, and enabled us to accelerate and excel in statistical practice.

Seventeen years ago, a necessary wave of many programmes aimed at transformation (such as restructuring and implementation of Chapter B (Special), the Voluntary Severance Package, retrenchments at the very top, and the unfinished business of uniform dispensation) almost paralysed the organisation. The organisation was bleeding from the trauma of change. Adding to this trauma were the following: significance and impact of Census '96, the enormity of compliance emanating from the Public Finance Management Act, the impending second census under democratic rule – Census 2001, the restructuring of economic statistics, the implementation of provincial offices, and significant budget constraints. The staff were anxious and eager for change, and they demanded participation in the affairs of the organisation. Although my appointment was internal and I was part of the leadership in this whirlwind of change, the theatre looked very strange and intimidating once I put on the lens of Statistician-General. Although very much expected from the staff, especially the black African majority, that I was the most likely candidate to be the Statistician-General, the breaking of the news that I had indeed been appointed ushered new hope, escalated expectations and often times veered into negating the significant accomplishments that my predecessor had made and which I actually shared in the making. There was at no point ever a situation of difference in my leadership and that of Mark Orkin, Ros Hirschowitz and Annette Myburgh. We were committed to hard work. The transition from Mark Orkin to myself as the Statistician-General was thus smooth and did not see any departures of senior staff from the organisation. Instead it witnessed the consolidation and leapfrogging of the gains attained in the five years of

Orkin's tenure. Despite the smooth handover, getting to the top was always going to be overwhelming, and the environment looked strange and intimidating.

Given those challenges, I had steeled myself against this moment over a period of time and had thought through what my first steps would be with the assistance of the leadership that I had created over the preparatory phase in the race for the position of Statistician-General. I was thus able to summon the key levers that would enable the organisation to move forward. First it was commitment to training and ensuring that the leadership of the trade unions was the first to be trained abroad in statistical methods. Their leadership was to pay off in time, because skills development were to permeate the organisation and be a culture that sees Stats SA as the learning organisation it is today. This became a key pillar for a leading coalition in the Agenda for Change which, from the onset of my appointment, we had been committed to.

The first thirty days were crucial in defining my tenure as the Statistician-General, and the immediacy of the December holidays provided me the respite needed for further thinking through what we would deliver in the first quarter of the following year.

The next stage was about ensuring that we sharpen our focus on systems, and in this regard much earlier on, we formalised the discipline of planning and project management. The progress was initially slow and resistance levels were generally high. But training those who have to plan, led to change emerging organically, and today Stats SA boasts a high-quality project management programme that has enabled staff to be effective in the way they execute their work. This has set us apart from the rest here in South Africa, in Africa and globally. Third, we were open and eager to learn. We copied and imitated fast. We pledged transparency and by so doing, reduced the potential for error, especially the commitment of some mistakes. We did things differently, and that led to making progress. Fourth, the allegations of corruption and impropriety – however painful – ensured that we created an environment of taking accountability very seriously. I actually called the Public Service to investigate me. That set the tone at the top from the onset. Of course the allegations were malicious and false.

Leading

The subsequent years from 2003 to 2006 were dedicated to transformative leadership and content coordination. As regards leadership, I subscribed to the notion of a self-liquidating catalytic role which in the main focuses on reinvention through innovation and continuous improvement. This, I would argue, constitutes the hallmark of Statistics South Africa. In these seventeen years we have built a cadre of women and men that are enthusiastic and serious about their professional life. The reports emerging from Statistics South Africa since 2005 have improved significantly with the adoption of an end-to-end quality management system that embedded Clearance Teams and documents that accompany the clearance process. The clearance was run through a sign-off ceremony where different series producers would convene in my office and a series of questions would be raised. This led to the creation of organic quality teams who dissolved the barriers. With the walls and silos broken, the quality of products improved significantly.

The problem, however, still remained that the series necessarily still emerged as a single series, therefore only capable of describing phenomena instead of analysing and unveiling diagnosis. By 2007, the urge for embedding space in our work was too strong to resist, and discussions on regional science were intensified. So we sought an institution that would be designed to deliver a well-rounded statistician or researcher capable of thinking in space. By creating the Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration (CRUISE) at Stellenbosch University in 2009, we created a transformative intellectual platform for Stats SA offerings, which instigated significant customer delight. CRUISE drove a crucial point of inflection in Stats SA, which anticipated the discipline of planning and predated the National Development Plan, confirming that Stats SA staff always were and continue to be innovative and ahead of their time.

In the last two years, from 2015, we embarked on seven crucial projects through which we have delivered significant value to the state and to the staff of Stats SA. For the staff of Stats SA, we have built a new home at the precinct of Freedom Park, and the space could possibly be themed with the Chapter 9 Institutions to drive a clear message home about the rights-based culture of South Africa. The building represents what is possible in a Public Private Partnership (PPP), but beyond that it is a five-star green building using natural spring water for

cooling purposes. It was the fastest PPP to be concluded – from its conception to the building and occupation of ISibalo House – and with a clean bill of health from the Auditor-General.

The second project was the Citizen Satisfaction Survey, which pointed very good evidence for political decisions in KwaZulu-Natal for service delivery. Unfortunately the resources were only available in KwaZulu-Natal. The downside of this is that the state is becoming uneven in creating knowledge markets, thus asymmetries in information can be destructive in policymaking and destroy value.

The third project was the Community Survey, a large-scale survey reaching out to 1,5 million households that provided high-quality data at the lowest cost ever per household within the shortest space of time (six weeks). This was exceptionally well executed within time and significantly reduced cost.

The fourth project was the delivery of planning tools in the state, and the essence of these are first and foremost their diagnostic capability from which predictions can be made about possible outcomes. With that in mind, a prescriptive discipline to planning is now within reach in South Africa. These tools are now ready for use in the state.

The fifth project was putting the expenditure and production side of the GDP under one roof, thus ending a bad practice of statistical production in the country that spanned seventy years.

The sixth project (which is still ongoing) is on legislative reform. In this regard we should be seeking to focus on the significance of data revolution in statistical production, enhancing a state-wide cadre of people managing the system of evidence, embedding geography as an indispensable dataset for planning, and enhancing and elevating the authority of the Statistician-General.

The seventh project was about hosting the very first United Nations World Data Forum, which provided traction for data revolution and the Cape Town Global Action Plan (CTGAP) for SDGs.

No doubt the record of Stats SA delivery is beyond match. The question is whether the record can be emulated. With the raft and skills of women and men to whom time was dedicated to empower them there should be minimal disruption as leadership changes guard. However, even under the best of circumstances it is highly improbable for Stats SA to perform and sustain the level of performance it has come to be expected of Stats SA.

Risks

So as I exit, I do so with trepidation as undoubtedly the African widow syndrome is upon us; not because of inadequacies of Stats SA and its staff but because of matters not under the control of Stats SA. During my period as Statistician-General I contributed in building a formidable institution, a paragon of hope for the nation. Yet this brick-by-brick construction faces major risks. There are too many vacancies in critical posts that have not been filled because of unresolved matters of structure between the Public Service Administration and Stats SA. As a Statistician-General, the evidence marshalled is overwhelmingly pointing to the legitimacy of the structure that Stats SA is using, otherwise the Auditor-General would have made a finding. This risk that has now taken more than a year heralds a disastrous state of affairs for the fact-finder of the nation. It should be solved without any further delay, otherwise the incoming Statistician-General will be like an African widow who laments and embellishes poverty as the means of elevating the powers of the late husband who was very successful. So the outgoing Statistician-General should not be emulated least the widow will be accused of poisoning the late husband – misery is appreciation of the best thing that happened to her: being married to this great man. The second risk is the result of far more than average cuts in financial allocations to Stats SA by Treasury: critical posts in Stats SA have not been filled since September 2016 to date, whilst key people have resigned. The more than average and deep cuts that Stats SA has suffered have put it at an intolerable risk.

Whilst I have to express my deepest appreciation to the people of South Africa who had to put up with some of the most annoying and costly mistakes I have made (such as the CPI debacle of 2003), I am terribly concerned about the state of resourcing in Stats SA. Even under the best of leadership, Stats SA will not succeed if there is no urgent remedy for this parlous state of resourcing.

Let me take this opportunity to thank South Africans from all walks of life who have allowed me to be a constant feature in their lives – piercing into their most valued secrets of how much they earn and how much they spend, how many children they have, how much alcohol they consume and how much they spend on education. These are questions to which South Africans responded. Let me thank the global statistics fraternity that I came to know through my privileged position of service. Let me thank the four Ministers under whom I served: former ministers Jay Naidoo, Dr Essop Pahad, and Trevor Manuel (under whom I served the longest and who had a profound influence in the structure of statistics – not only in South Africa but also globally) and finally the current Minister under whom I served, Honourable Jeff Radebe. Let me thank the Presidents under whom I served: the late President Nelson Mandela (who I had the privilege of personally enumerating twice), President Thabo Mbeki (under whom I first took my responsibility as Statistician-General), President Kgalema Motlanthe (with whom we mounted a successful campaign in Senwabarwana in Limpopo), and finally, President Jacob Zuma, under whose current leadership I conclude my sojourn as Statistician-General. Let me thank the Chairs of the Statistics Council with whom I served: Dr Hilary Southall, Mr Howard Gabriels, and current chair, Mr Ben Mphahlele.

Finally, as I bow out, I wish to thank the staff of this mighty organisation – too many to thank by name, but those who were there in the darkest of hours as we stood to ensure the mighty organisation remains unshaken are Risenga Maluleke, Ros Hirschowitz, Lena Soares, Akhtari Henning and Jonas Mathabe. They remained rock solid at any time when my leadership was tested and many a times it was. Lastly, my family whom I denied many years of my presence but who still stood in front through thick and thin to protect me.

Dr Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa November 2000 to October 2017

4. Management report for the year ended 31 March 2017

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

1. Overview of the operations of Statistics South Africa

In pursuit of *A better life for all*, the government has worked consistently towards eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. These goals will be achieved by building on the achievements of the past by growing an inclusive economy, accompanied by an expanded and capable workforce, and better access to electricity, water and sanitation in decent community settlements. Statistical information is the evidential knowledge base and the foundation for meeting these goals. Statistics are vital for planning, good governance, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and for decision-making. The overarching strategic goal of the department is to increase the supply of official statistics to inform evidence-based decisions by expanding and transforming the statistical information base. The following key strategic priorities have enabled the department to achieve its mandate:

Key strategic priorities

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) adopted a new strategy for 2015/16–2019/20. In line with the strategy, the department focused on the following key priorities during the 2016/17 financial year:

Informed nation

- Compiling GDP from the expenditure side
- Conducting a Community Survey

Trusted statistics

- Increasing the use of statistical information (focus on municipalities and schools)

Partners in statistics

- Driving the legislative reform
- Commencing with the compilation of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics

Capable organisation

- Finalising construction of the new building
- Driving a business modernisation programme

Statistical leadership

- Building statistical leadership capability
- Driving the agenda for change

2. Overview of the financial results of Statistics South Africa

2.1 Departmental receipts

Departmental receipts	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under- collection R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	1 549	1 563	(14)	1 033	1 115	(82)
Transfers received	-	30	(30)	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	48	110	(62)	80	124	(44)
Sale of capital assets	1 050	1 039	11	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	560	5 838	(5 278)	1 811	8 816	(7 005)
Total	3 207	8 580	(5 373)	2 924	10 055	(7 131)

The department levies fees for parking, replacement of lost access cards, commission on deductions for garnishee orders, and a penalty for illegal parking. The fees charged are paid into the revenue fund.

The replacement-of-access-card fee is based on the average cost of printing a colour photo, logo and details of the employee on the card, while the parking fee is aligned to the Department of Public Works (DPW) parking guidelines. The commission for garnishee order deductions is levied at 5% of the deduction.

The department disseminates some of its statistical products through the website (www.statssa.gov.za) at no cost to users. The department further disseminates data through its User Information Services and information units at provincial offices. Actual cost of production is recovered from users of statistical products, where user-specific information is requested.

The department budgets for departmental receipts using historical collection trends. The overcollection of revenue in the *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets* relates to an increase in the sale of departmental publications related to the Community Survey 2016. The amount reflected in *Transfers received* relates to a cash amount received for a SITA ICT award which was not budgeted for. The amounts in *Interest, dividends and rent on land* relate to interest earned on bank accounts and debtors. The overcollection can be attributed to an increase in the interest rate. The amount in *Sale of capital assets* was generated by the sale of machinery and equipment to staff due to the relocation to the new PPP building. Amounts in *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities* relate to recoverable revenue and the recovery of previous years' expenditure not disallowed as receivables, and differ from the estimated amount due to the challenge in reasonably estimating how many, and if any, recoveries will be made. This year, the department received credit notes for large amounts in respect of previous years' vehicle expenditure.

2.2 Programme expenditure

Programme name	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under- expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under- expenditure R'000
1. Administration	707 647	671 188	36 459	849 840	800 124	49 716
2. Economic Statistics	233 312	233 312	-	218 651	218 651	-
3. Population and Social Statistics	119 146	114 498	4 648	154 385	161 188	(6 803)
4. Methodology, Standards and Research	70 202	70 202	-	58 711	58 149	562
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	247 883	247 883	-	226 418	220 177	6 241
6. Statistical Collection and Outreach	630 088	630 088	-	575 785	575 785	-
7. Survey Operations	529 830	494 034	35 796	239 466	239 466	-
Total	2 538 108	2 461 205	76 903	2 323 256	2 273 540	49 716

The final appropriation after virements are applied

Programme 1: Administration spent R671,188 million, which represents 94,8% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R233,312 million, which represents 100% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R114,498 million, which represents 96,1% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research spent R70,202 million, which represents 100% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R247,883 million, which represents 100% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach spent R630,088 million, which represents 100% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: Survey Operations spent R494 034 million, which represents 93,2% of the allocated budget.

The department's budget allocation for its 2016/17 financial activities was R2,538 billion. Actual expenditure as at 31 March 2017 amounted to R2,461 billion, representing 97,0% of the total allocated budget. The underspending is on the capital contribution towards the construction, and unitary fee payments for the Head Office building project and the continuation of the Community Survey 2016 dissemination. A rollover will be requested in the 2017/18 financial year. Savings of R7,412 million were realised on Compensation of Employees (CoE) due to anticipated budget cuts on the CoE budget in the ensuing year. This amount forms part of the funds to be surrendered to National Treasury.

2.3 Virement

Virements between programmes

In order to balance budgeting disparities, the following virements were applied:

Programme 1 (Administration): The programme underspent by R37,006 million due to vacancies, goods and services as a result of austerity measures.

Savings amounting to R6,774 million were transferred to Programme 2 (Economic Statistics) to defray overspending on compensation of employees; R1,726 million to Programme 7 (Survey Operations) to defray overspending on compensation of employees, and R28,506 million to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray overspending related to the appointment of contract staff to collect data for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey and the Continuous Data Collection in the Gauteng Provincial Office due to the implementation of the new Master Sample and underfunded leased vehicles costs.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The net effect of the overspending on Programme 2 is R4,539 million. The programme exceeded its compensation of employees allocation by R6,774 million due to the payment of general salary increases, which were higher than anticipated, whilst savings of R2,235 million were realised on goods and services as a result of austerity measures. Savings on goods and services may not be utilised to defray overspending on compensation of employees. Thus, the savings on goods and services on the cluster were transferred to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray overspending on goods and services due to underfunded leased vehicle costs. Savings on compensation of employees (R6,774 million) realised in Programme 1 (Administration) were transferred to this programme to defray the overspending.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme underspent by R10,342 million due to vacancies and goods and services as a result of austerity measures. Savings were transferred to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray expenditure as a result of underfunded leased vehicle costs.

Programme 4 (Methodology, Standards and Research): Savings amounting to R3,220 million were realised on this programme mainly due to vacancies and goods and services as a result of austerity measures. Savings were transferred to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray the overspending as a result of the underfunded leased vehicle costs.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): Savings amounting to R9,161 million were realised on this programme mainly due to vacancies and goods and services as a result of austerity measures. Savings were transferred to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray the deficit on compensation of employees and leased vehicles costs.

Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach): The programme exceeded its allocation by R58,706 million due to the appointment of contract staff to collect data for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey and Continuous Data Collection in the Gauteng Provincial Office as a result of the implementation of the new Master Sample and underfunded leased vehicles costs. Savings realised from Programme 1 (Administration) R28,506 million, Programme 2 (Economic Statistics) R2,235 million, Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) R10,342 million, Programme 4 (Methodology, Standards and Research) R3,220 million, Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) R9,161 million, and Programme 7 (Survey Operations) R5,242 million were transferred to defray the overspending in this programme.

Programme 7 (Survey Operations): Net savings of R3,516 million were realised on this programme. This programme overspent on compensation of employees by R1,726 million. A saving of R5,242 million on goods and services was realised mainly as a result of austerity measures. The saving was transferred to Programme 6 (Statistical Collection and Outreach) to defray the overspending.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to augment the unfunded activities in the Economic Statistics and Statistical Collection and Outreach clusters. The unfunded activities relate to general salary increases that were higher than anticipated, appointment of contract staff to collect data for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey and Continuous Data Collection in the Gauteng Provincial Office due to the implementation of the new Master Sample and underfunded leased vehicle costs.

Approval for virement

In terms of the current Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and National Treasury Regulations (NTR) delegations, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has been delegated to approve the virement of funds between programmes. National Treasury granted the department approval to utilise savings from payment for capital assets to defray current expenditure.

2.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department had ninety (90) cases of fruitless and wasteful expenditure to the value of R11,823 million registered and under investigation as at the beginning of the 2016/17 financial year. Fifty-seven (57) new cases totalling R239 thousand were registered, thirty-one (31) cases totalling R118 thousand were condoned, whilst twelve (12) cases totalling R22 thousand were approved for recovery from responsible officials. The closing balance for registered cases still under investigation is represented by one hundred and four (104) to the value of R11 922 million, of which 96% are travel related, i.e. late cancellation fees, etc.

Recommendations have been made and processes improved to address the root causes of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure, with a view of minimising future occurrences.

2.5 Irregular expenditure

The department had nineteen (19) cases to the value of R7,790 million that were brought forward to the year under review. One case relating to a prior period error was registered to the value of R1,340 million, bringing the opening balance to an adjusted opening balance of R9,130 million. During the year, thirteen (13) new cases to the value of R444 thousand were registered, which relate to non-compliance with supply chain management procedures, six (6) cases to the value of R79 thousand were condoned, and one (1) case to the value of R6 thousand was approved for recovery during the year. The irregular expenditure register closed with twenty-six (26) cases to the value of R9,487 million.

All cases investigated are followed up with recommendations to address any internal control weaknesses, and recommendations for corrective or disciplinary action were made where deemed necessary.

2.6 Unauthorised expenditure

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) used to update the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has not been funded for a number of years. The department used savings realised from vacancies and cost-cutting measures to fund the project. The Population and Social Statistics programme exceeded its allocated funds by R16,306 million during the 2015/16 financial year due to the LCS not being part of the baseline allocation. Savings of R9,503 million were transferred to this programme to defray the deficit. The overexpenditure of R6,803 million could not be defrayed due to the limitations of section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 29 of 1999) and resulted in unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million. The unauthorised expenditure was reported to National Treasury, where it was further reported to Parliament, and the R6,803 million was surrendered to the National Treasury. The department is awaiting the outcome on whether the unauthorised expenditure is approved or disapproved.

In the current financial year there was no unauthorised expenditure.

3. Future plans of Statistics South Africa

The key priorities for 2017/18 are outlined below:

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

4. Public Private Partnerships

The department entered into a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd on 1 April 2014 for the construction of a new Head Office building for the department. Financial close was achieved in April 2014 and excavations commenced on 20 May 2014.

The construction of the building lasted for a period of 27 months. Service commencement as per contract was supposed to be achieved on 1 June 2016; however, there were delays with the construction phase. Stats SA and the Private Party had to work together to achieve completion by signing a number of Records of Agreements (RoAs) which were aligned to the snagging period as per the PPP contract.

The Independent Certifier (IC) only certified the building as complete on 28 August 2016. Service commencement began on 29 August 2016 and the building was officially opened by the Minister in the Presidency, Honourable Minister JT Radebe on 12 December 2016.

National Treasury approved the rollover of an amount of R49,006 million, capital contribution, from the 2015/16 to the 2016/17 financial year for the completion of the construction.

Since the service commencement period start date of 29 August 2016, a total of R110,465 million has been paid to the Private Party in respect of unitary fees.

5. Discontinued activities

Not applicable

6. New or proposed activities

- Developing an integrated indicator framework
- Integrating, innovating and modernising the statistics value chain
- Restructuring and rationalising

7. Supply Chain Management

The department did not have any requests for unsolicited bids in the financial year 2016/17.

The department has an established system of supply chain management with functions covering demand management, acquisition management, logistics management, and contracts management supported by departmental policies, including practice notes and standard operating procedures.

The challenge currently faced by the department is that of service providers who misrepresent information relating to the declaration of their interest on the SBD4 form when procuring with the department. At this stage, the department does not have the tool to validate the authenticity of the declarations of interest made by service providers. This is a transversal challenge. Remedial action put in place is that all requests for quotation are accompanied by an SBD4 form, which compels service providers to declare their interest, and where misrepresentation is found on the part of service providers, appropriate action is taken against such.

8. Cost containment measures

The department established the Finance Control Committee in 2012/13 which looks at the reasonability of procurement request and to enforce the austerity measures put in place by the department.

The department implemented cost containment measures for travel management, and the circular was issued in November 2016. The department continues implementing the consultancy reduction plan to reduce the dependency in the usage of consultants. The department only utilises consultants on areas which it does not have adequate resources or skills. Over and above, National Treasury negotiated a deal with South African Airways which the department has started implementing during the reporting period.

9. Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Stats SA received sponsorship in kind valued at R815 thousand from MTN for the UNWDF conference that was held at the CTICC in January 2017.

10. Asset management

The department maintains a complete and accurate asset register, which is fully compliant with the minimum requirements as set by National Treasury.

Tangible and intangible assets to the value of R30,048 million were acquired during the 2016/17 financial year. The acquisition value is high as compared to the previous year, due to the computer refresh that took place during the year. However, furniture purchases remained minimal, because of the relocation to the new building.

Intangible assets to the value of R1,792 million were acquired through the advance received from the Department of Home Affairs for the digitisation of the Department of Home Affairs civil records.

11. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

No exemptions were received from National Treasury.

Ten (10) cases of deviations above R1 million to the value of R78,406 million were reported to the National Treasury and the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), as prescribed by National Treasury Practice Note 6 of 2007/08, and these are mainly ICT related due to IT infrastructure requirements in the department's new Head Office building that were not provided for by the PPP project.

The main reasons for the deviations were:

- Renewal of contracts to ensure continuity of service;
- Single-source quality selection; and
- Sole suppliers of goods and services.

12. Events after the reporting date

Below are adjusting events after the reporting date:

- During the subsequent events process, the operating leases expenditure note 23.1 was adjusted from R228,745 million to R219,800 million. This is due to the amended lease agreements for five (5) buildings occupied by Stats SA that were received during June 2017. The amendment was related to reduced annual escalation rates.

13. Others

13.1 Progress on damages and losses incurred

Statistics South Africa collects data for various surveys. During fieldwork, hired vehicles are utilised by fieldworkers to conduct their daily work. During fieldwork, these cars encounter minor damages that require repairs. All such cases are investigated to determine negligence, and whether the drivers have lost state cover or not.

The department started the year with 1 238 damages and losses cases to the value of R18,06 million emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 2 041 new cases to the value of R8,074 million were registered during the financial year. Investigations were conducted on some of the cases by the end of the financial year, resulting in 1 197 cases to the value of R5,623 million being written off, utilising available savings.

13.2 Inter-departmental projects/contract work

13.2.1 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS)

The National Department of Health (NDoH) entered into an agreement with Stats SA and the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) to conduct a demographic and health survey in all nine provinces.

An amount of R18,858 million was brought forward from the 2015/16 financial year and a further R38,264 million was received from NDoH during the financial year. The department incurred expenditure amounting to R56,583 million during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R539 thousand will be carried forward to the next financial year, and the project is expected to be concluded during the 2017/18 financial year.

13.2.2 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS)

The National Department of Transport (NDoT) entered into an agreement with the department to collect and process travel data countrywide.

An amount of R4,272 million was brought forward from the 2015/16 financial year and the department incurred expenditure amounting to R2,224 million during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R2,048 million will be carried forward to the 2017/18 financial year for ongoing activities.

13.2.3 East London Industrial Development Zone (ELIDZ)

The East London Industrial Development Zone (ELIDZ) entered into an agreement to conduct a census of the tenants in the zone.

An amount of R406 thousand was received during the 2016/17 financial year and the department incurred expenditure amounting to R207 thousand during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R199 thousand will be carried forward, and the project is expected to be concluded during the 2017/18 financial year.

13.2.4 Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey (MEBS)

The Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism (MDEDT) entered into an agreement with the department to conduct an employment and business survey in the province.

An amount of R2,015 million was brought forward from the 2015/16 financial year for ongoing activities. The department incurred expenditure amounting to R723 thousand during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R1,292 million will be carried forward, and the project is expected to be concluded during the 2017/18 financial year.

13.2.5 Department of Trade and Industry Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Project

The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) entered into an agreement with the department to conduct a survey covering the tenants located in special economic zones (SEZs).

An amount of R202 thousand was brought forward from the 2015/16 financial year for ongoing activities. The department incurred expenditure amounting to R68 thousand during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R134 thousand will be carried forward, and the project is expected to be concluded during the 2017/18 financial year.

13.2.6 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) entered into an agreement with the department to scan and index birth registrations and other documents.

An amount of R10 million was received during October 2016, and expenditure amounting to R4,604 million was incurred during the financial year.

The remaining amount of R5,396 million will be carried forward, and the project is expected to be concluded during the 2017/18 financial year.

13.3 Investigations

An investigation was undertaken by the Office of the Accountant-General on the procurement of services during Census 2011 for the amount of R35, 8 million. Whilst the report has been finalised, the Office of the Accountant-General has been engaged to seek clarity regarding the report's recommendations.

14. Approval

The annual financial statements set out on pages 145 to 234 have been duly approved by the Accounting Officer.



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General (Accounting Officer)

5. Statement of responsibility and confirmation of accuracy for the annual report


To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- All information and amounts disclosed throughout the annual report are consistent.
- The annual report is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.
- The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines on the annual report as issued by National Treasury.
- The Annual Financial Statements (Section 5) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by the National Treasury.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgments made in this information.
- The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

External auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the annual report fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Yours faithfully



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Our strategic direction

Strategic overview



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

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

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

Our vision

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

Our mission

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

Our core values



The core values below form the basis of our decision-making and our interactions with our stakeholders (both internal and external):



Integrity:

We take accountability for the quality of information delivered by striving to deliver products and services in a transparent and ethical way. We ensure that our products are fit for use and aligned to internationally recognised best practice



Empowering partnerships:

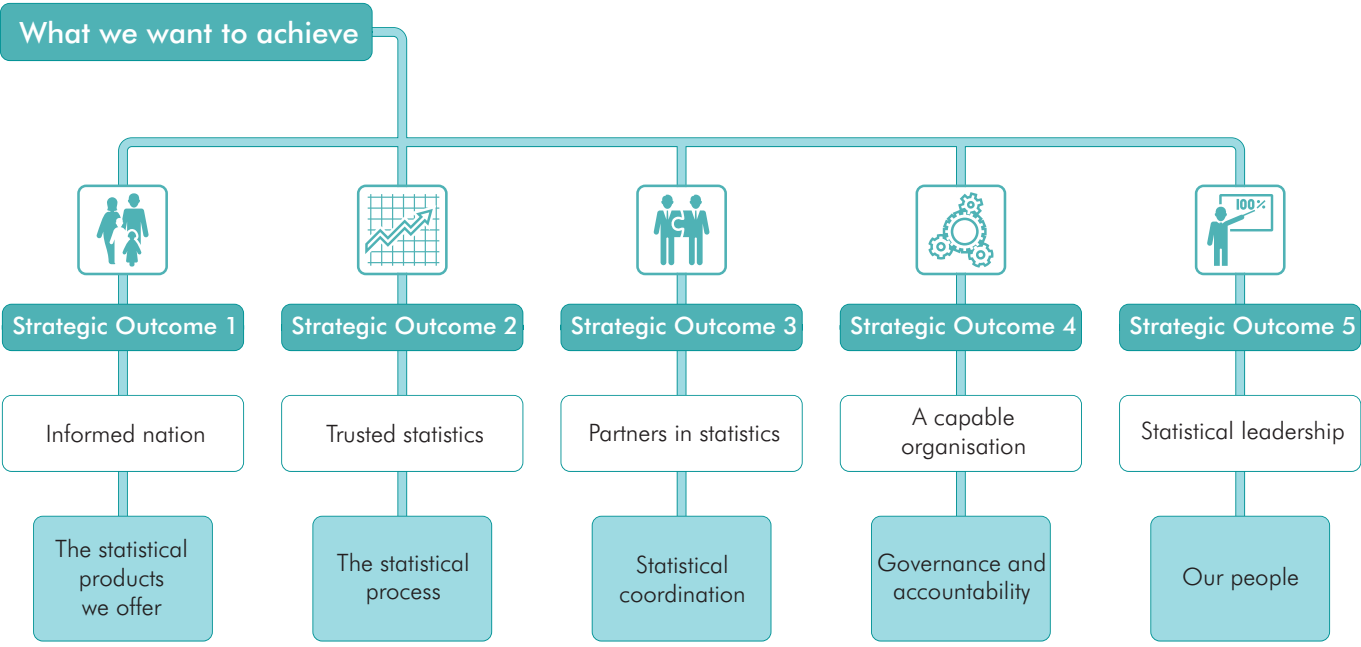
We create opportunities for organisational and individual growth. We will treat each other with mutual respect and harness diversity to advance organisational effectiveness. We foster partnerships to achieve better coordination and collaboration



Service excellence:

We strive to deliver more products and services to satisfy customer needs through operational excellence and value for money, and by continuously increasing our productivity through innovation

Strategic outcomes

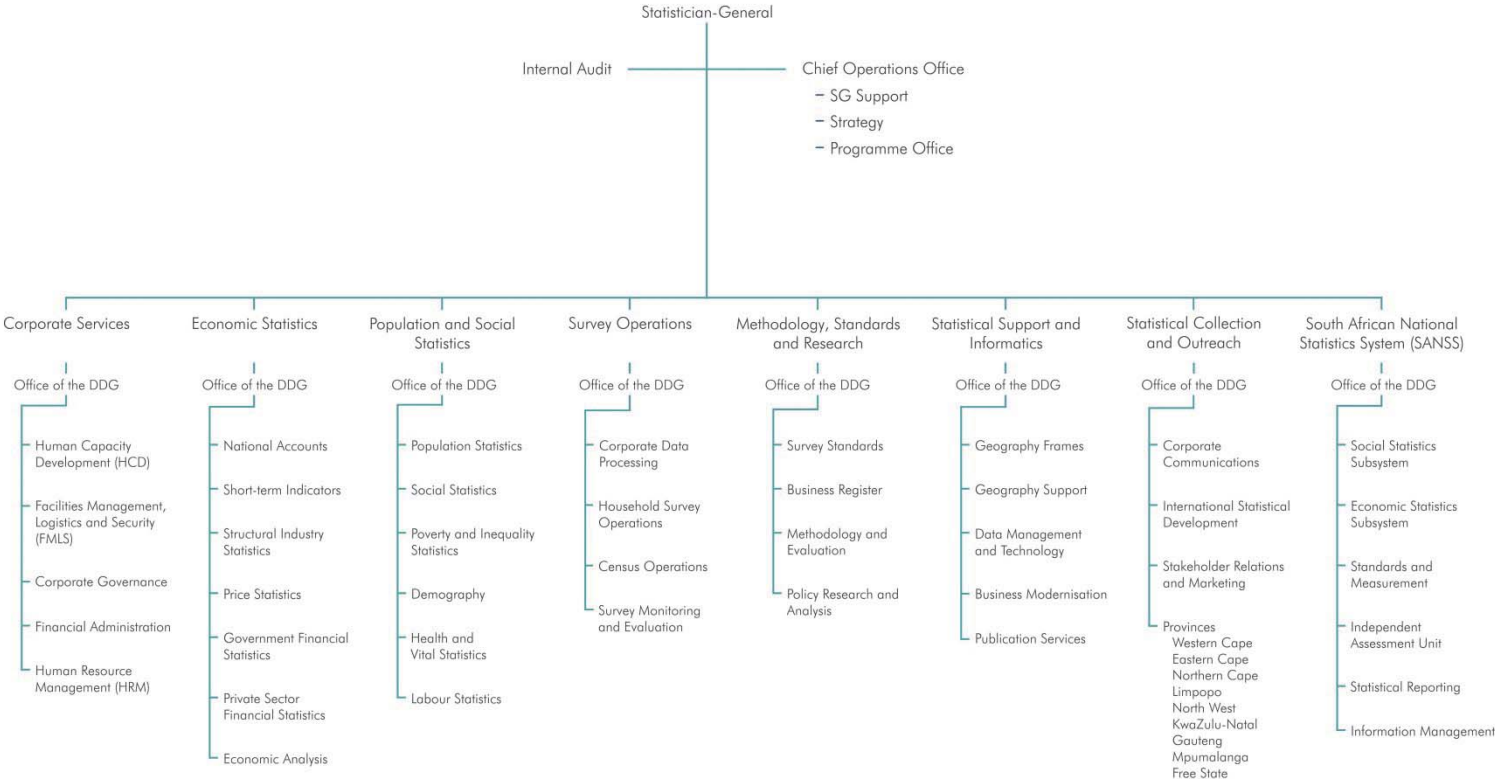


Legislative mandate

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.

Organisational structure

The organogram below represents the structure for 2016/17.





Ms A Henning
DDG: Corporate Services



Mr J de Beer
DDG: Economic Statistics



Dr K Masiteng
DDG: Population and Social Statistics



Mr A Jenneker
DDG: Statistical Support and Informatics



Mr R Maluleke
DDG: Statistical Collection and Outreach



Ms N Makhatha
DDG: Methodology, Standards and Research



Ms Y Mpetsheni
Acting DDG: South African National Statistics System



Ms A Myburgh
Acting Chief Operations Officer

Qualifications: Deputy Directors-General

Programme	Post	Name	Qualification
Programme 1	Deputy Director-General: Corporate Services	Ms Akhtari Henning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCom (Accounting) • Articles of Clerkship • Harvard Advanced Management Programme
Programme 1	Acting Chief Operations Officer	Ms Annette Myburgh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCom (Statistics, Mathematics, Mathematical Economics, Accounting and Econometrics) • BComHons (Econometrics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics) • MCom (Econometrics) • MBA • Post-graduate Diploma in Education
Programme 1	Acting Deputy Director-General: South African National Statistical System	Ms Yandiswa Mpetsheni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BA (Geography) • BAHons (Geography) • Higher Education Diploma • MPhil (Social Research Methods) • Advanced Management Programme Certificate
Programme 2	Deputy Director-General: Economic Statistics	Mr Joe de Beer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BComHons (Economics) • Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons)
Programme 3	Deputy Director-General: Population and Social Statistics	Dr Kefiloe Masiteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc (Botany and Zoology) • BScHons (Botany) • MSc (Public Health) • DPhil
Programme 4	Deputy Director-General: Methodology, Standards and Research	Ms Nthabiseng Makhatha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc (Statistics) • BScHons (Statistics) • Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons) • MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)
Programme 5	Deputy Director-General: Statistical Support and Informatics	Mr Ashwell Jenneker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc (Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics) • BScHons (Mathematics) • Higher Education Diploma • Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons) • MPhil (Urban and Regional science)
Programme 6	Deputy Director-General: Statistical Collection and Outreach	Mr Risenga Maluleke	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSc (Mathematical Statistics) • MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) • Senior Executive Programme (Hons) • Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons) • Harvard Advanced Management Programme
Programme 7	Deputy Director-General: Survey Operations	Vacant	



Section 2: Performance information

1. Auditor-General's report: Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Refer to paragraphs 10 to 16 of the Auditor-General report on page 141.

2. Overview of departmental performance

The 2016/17 financial year represents the second year of implementing the 2015–2020 Strategic Plan. This document reports on the performance of the organisation against the 813 targets set in the 2016/17 Work Programme which are aligned to the overall strategic direction.

Stats SA has achieved 87% of its targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 5% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 4% were achieved later than scheduled. 13% of the targets were not achieved.

2.1 Service delivery environment

During the 2016/17 financial year, Stats SA increased its products and service offerings as follows:

The CS 2016 is a large-scale household survey undertaken to collect demographic and socioeconomic data. Stats SA trained more than 11 000 contract staff who were deployed to collect information from more than 1,3 million households throughout the country from 7 March to 22 April 2016. The CS 2016 used the Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) methodology, where data collection was done digitally via electronic devices, rather than the traditional paper method. The cost structure has been reduced from an average cost of R2 000 per household for a paper-based survey to one that costs approximately R200. This is a tenfold reduction in cost because of the use of the new technology which also ensures improved data quality through built-in controls in the electronic questionnaire. The use of geographic navigation capabilities ensured that fieldworkers enumerated houses that had been selected. In addition, using CAPI greatly reduced the turnaround time to release the results. CS 2016 results were released at the end of June 2016, within two months of completion of data collection, and provided objective, accurate and up-to-date data on the population count, the number of households, and service delivery – all at municipal level. The new methodologies deployed in the CS enabled Stats SA to deliver better, faster and more cost-effectively.

In June 2016, the seventy-year practice of the production of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates in two separate institutions ended. The Governor of the Reserve Bank handed the responsibility for the compilation of the expenditure side of the Gross Domestic Product (GDPe) to Stats SA. Historically, Stats SA published GDP production (GDPp) figures only, measuring the supply side of the economy. GDPe is a measure of the demand side of the economy (the amount of money that is used to buy the goods and services that are produced). While the reference period has changed from approximately 60 days to 67 days after the reference quarter, users now have a complete understanding of all elements of the GDP and its growth in one publication.

Stats SA, in collaboration with the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC), conducted the South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) in 2016 on behalf of the National Department of Health. The survey aimed to provide a better understanding of the health status of the population in South Africa. Key topics included child health, reproductive health, adult health, and nutrition. The information collected from approximately 15 000 households across the country will assist the Department of Health to plan and prioritise health programmes and service delivery. The survey also provided an opportunity for household members to understand their individual health status. An intensive five-week training programme covered the methodology of the survey, completing the questionnaire, an overview of the CAPI as well as how to use the digital devices (tablets).

The new Consumer Price Index (CPI) weights were released in January 2017. The weights are based on the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) conducted during 2014/15. The LCS determines what households spend their money on and CPI uses this information to update the basket of goods and services that will be priced to produce the inflation figure. The first inflation figure calculated from the new weights, for January 2017 was

released in February. In addition to new products being introduced into the basket, operational and methodological improvements have been implemented to improve the quality of the data. Although international best practice prescribes a 5-year reweighting period for CPI, Stats SA has published a reweighted CPI within 4 years.

2.2 Service delivery improvement plan

The tables below highlight the achievements against targets in the service delivery improvement plan.

Main services provided and standards

Main service	Beneficiaries	Batho Pele principle	Current standard of service as in 2015/16	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Produce economic, social and population statistics	EXTERNAL CLIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, provincial and local government The public The media The private sector Research and educational institutions Parliamentarians Non-governmental organisations Constitutional institutions and public entities International bodies and statistics agencies 	Quantity	Simple requests 94,8% enquiries handled within 15 minutes Normal requests 98,3% enquiries handled within 24 hours Special requests 95,2% enquiries handled within 5 days Subject matter requests 93,4% enquiries handled within 5 days	95% 90% 90% 90%	95,6% 96,6% 98,0% 100,0%
		Quality	Compiled 1 quality statement for GHS. A quality statement for DTS is in progress Economic surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STI and LSS: 90,4% GFS: 99,0% PPI: 99,3% Population and social surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QES: 91,1% QLFS: 90,1% 	2 assessments against SASQAF Publish surveys with an average response rate of 85%	Conducted QLFS assessment Economic surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STI and LSS: 90,0% GFS: 97,0% PPI: 93,0% Population and social surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QES: 89,2% QLFS: 92,8%

Batho Pele arrangements with stakeholders

Main service	Beneficiaries	Batho Pele principle	Current standard of service as in 2015/16	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, provincial and local government • The public • The media • The private sector • Research and educational institutions • Parliamentarians • Non-governmental organisations • Constitutional institutions and public entities • International bodies and statistics agencies 	Consultation	Conducted stakeholder workshops: 37	10	Conducted 26 stakeholder workshops and consultations. Increased workshops as a result of new survey requirements
			Conducted annual user satisfaction survey	1 report	Conducted the User Satisfaction Survey during February 2017 and the report was signed in March 2017
		Access	Visitor sessions to website: 955 929	1 000 000	1 625 473 visitor sessions to the website increased due to CS 2016 results
			Publications downloaded from the website: 115 209	150 000	260 456 downloaded publications from the website due to CS 2016 results
			Developed Roambi applications for 206 series	5 series	206 series updated
			Personal visits in Head Office and provinces: 1 065	1 500	2 023 personal visits in Head Office and provinces
		Courtesy	24 rural areas visited in 9 provinces	Visit 9 rural areas for dissemination of statistics	Visited 51 municipalities (mainly rural) to train users on SuperCross as a dissemination tool for CS 2016
			No training for frontline staff (reception) was reported	Train frontline staff (reception) at national and provincial levels	No training for frontline staff (reception) was reported
		Openness and transparency	All statistical releases were published with metadata	Publish statistical releases with metadata	Metadata for all statistical releases is available
		Information	Statistical products available on the website were expanded through published articles	Expand statistical products available on the website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articles - GDP expenditure approach - CS results at municipal level - IES 	Statistical products expanded through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 61 fact sheets - 15 Newsletters on statistical products - GDP expenditure approach published in June 2016 - CS results released at municipal level - IES/LCS results published in January 2016 - Reweighted CPI published in February 2016

Batho Pele arrangements with stakeholders (concluded)

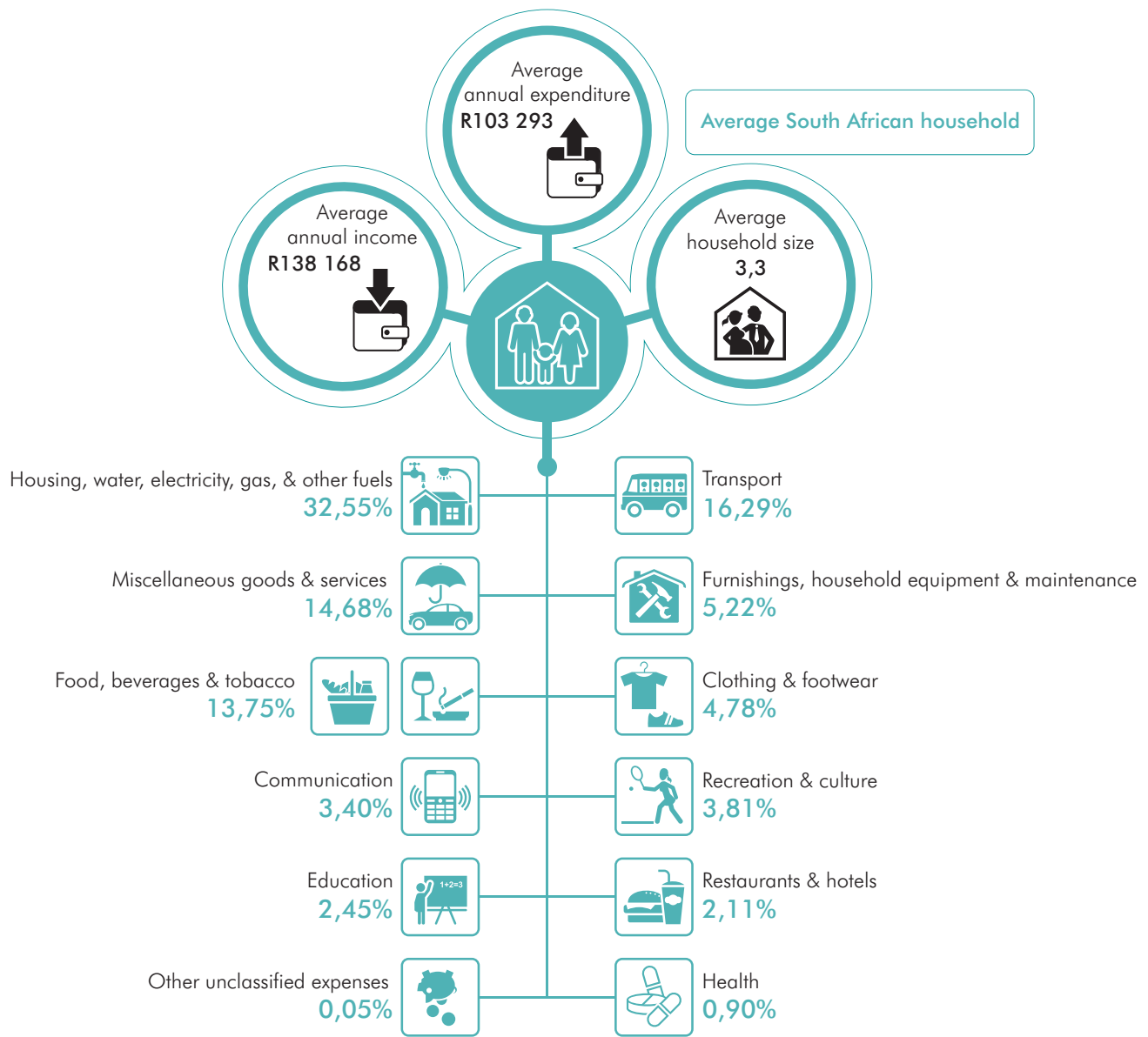
Main service	Beneficiaries	Batho Pele principle	Current standard of service as in 2015/16	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
Provide statistical information	EXTERNAL CLIENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, provincial and local government The public The media The private sector Research and educational institutions Parliamentarians Non-governmental organisations Constitutional institutions and public entities International bodies and statistics agencies 	Redress	Held 92 training sessions and provided statistical support to 6 SANSS partners (compiled 5 assessments/data inventory reports)	61 (training, support and assessments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted 49 training sessions Provided statistical support to 12 partners
		Value for money	Published 264 statistical releases. Visitor and website sessions were not measured due to system constraints	Increased use of statistical information through official statistical releases published and downloads from the website	Published 269 statistical releases
		Time	Published 18 (7,0%) releases later than scheduled due to data quality challenges and internal processes	Statistical information according to the release schedule	3 (1,0%) releases published earlier due to improved methodologies and 8 (3,0%) releases published later than scheduled due to the dependencies and availability of the SG
		Human resources	Staff complement of 3 197 (89,5%)	3 250	3 128 (89%)
		Costs	Total budget: R2 274 billion (98,0%)	R2 323 billion	R2 448 billion (96%)

Service delivery information tool

Current information tool	Desired information tool	Actual achievements
Client Relationship Management (CRM)	Record all user enquiries	100% of user requests were logged onto the CRM system
iPad applications	Expand Roambi applications	Roambi applications were expanded to include releases on economic and social statistics

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
Electronic complaints mechanism	Improve complaints mechanism	Users can submit a complaint, a request or provide feedback on the Stats SA website: http://www.statssa.gov.za or send an email to: info@statssa.gov.za
Manual complaints mechanism	Improve complaints mechanism	Users can submit a complaint, a request or provide feedback in writing to any Stats SA office nationally



Source: Living Conditions Survey (LCS), 2014/2015

2.3 Organisational environment

Stats SA has a total staff complement of 3 511, of which 3 128 (89%) are filled, comprising 46,5% male and 53,5% female staff members. 87,0% of employees are black African, 6% white, 5% coloured and 2% Indian. Filled SMS posts constitute 59,4% males and 40,6% females. 1,2% of employees constitute staff members with disabilities. The vacancy rate at 31 March 2016 was 11%.

Stats SA's organisational structure consists of eight clusters. An acting Deputy Director-General was appointed for the SANSS cluster, as well as an acting Chief Operations Officer in the Office of the Statistician-General. The DDG post for the Survey Operations cluster is currently vacant.

In March 2014, Stats SA signed a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement with Divalopalo Concessions for the construction and facilities management of its new Head Office premises. The construction of the building commenced in May 2014, and Stats SA relocated to its new premises on 29 August 2016. ISibalo House was officially opened by Minister Jeff Radebe on 12 December 2016.

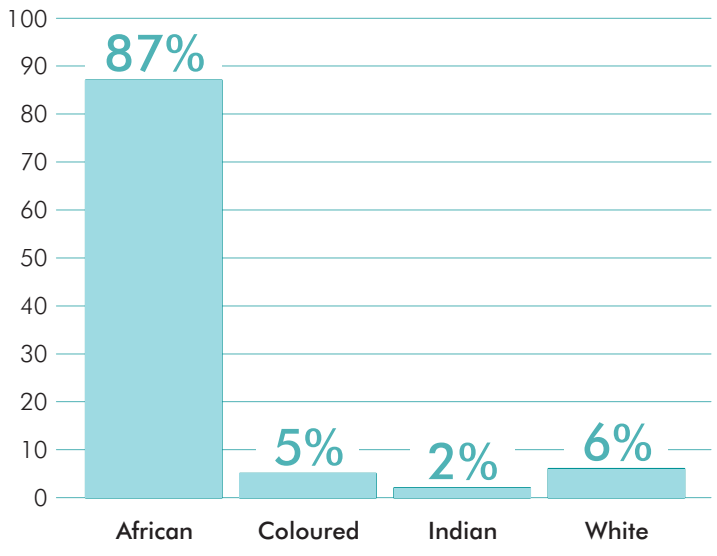
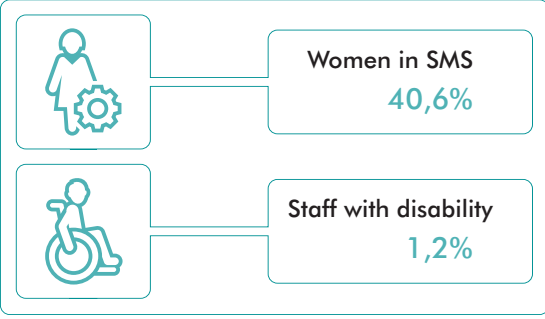
2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The activities of Stats SA are regulated by the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999). Amendments to the Act are necessitated by the department's strategic intent to lead the development and coordination of the national statistical system in South Africa.

The department is in the process of revising the statistics legislation to drive statistical reform – particularly statistical coordination. Coordination between statistical agencies is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system. The planned legislative reform will address administrative records for improved planning and evaluation; creating a state-wide service of statisticians; facilitating the implementation of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act as an integral part of planning; and implementing statistical reforms through data revolution. Other amendments to the Statistics Act include ensuring that there is administrative and legislative consistency in accountability, and changing the execution of a population census from a five-yearly to a ten-yearly cycle.

Stats SA has concluded its stakeholder consultation and will commence with crafting revisions to the Act in 2017/18.

Staff complement



Summary of achievements against strategic outcomes and objectives

An informed nation



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

Achievements:

- Published 269 statistical releases and reports informing business, organs of state and the public on the economy and society
- Published the results of the community survey (large-scale population survey) only eight weeks after field collection concluded
- Published the rebased and reweighted CPI within 4 years whilst international best practice prescribes a 5-year reweighting period
- Published the Gross Domestic Product from the expenditure side. It is the first time in the history of South Africa that Stats SA published the GDP from both the production and expenditure side
- The South African Demographic and Health Survey was conducted for the first time by Stats SA in collaboration with the Department of Health and the Medical Research Council
- Stats SA co-hosted the first United Nations World Data Forum, which was attended by more than 2 000 participants globally
- Stats SA developed new and innovative statistical planning tools, including the Growth Accounting Framework system and the Social Accounting Matrix

Trusted statistics



- Institutionalise quality management
- Innovate the statistics value chain for better efficiency
- Adopt international statistical standards and classifications
- Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing
- Designate statistics as official

Achievements:

- The Community Survey adopted and implemented a digital data collection system which increased the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and turnaround time. A digital data collection system for other household surveys will be rolled out in 2017/18
- An extensive communication and stakeholder engagement campaign was rolled out in provinces and municipalities to increase the use of statistics by stakeholders
- A media engagement workshop, focusing on community media journalists, was held to increase the use of statistics
- New statistical standards developed include standards on data confidentiality, measuring and documenting sampling errors, and statistical data collection and maintenance of the business frame

Partners in statistics



- Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling forums
- Lead the development and coordination of the national statistical system in SA
- Strengthen international collaboration and partnerships

Achievements:

- Published a complete dwelling frame at metro, city, and regional service centre levels
- An innovative field navigation application was designed which enhanced the efficiency of field collection
- Compiled a report on register-based statistics
- Statistical support and advice provided to 12 organs of state in improving statistical information
- Statistical support provided to the SDG and African Integration Agenda, Vision 2063
- Conducted an Evidence and Data on Gender Equality Pilot Project (EDGE) in KwaZulu-Natal in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division and UN Women
- Statistical technical and strategy support provided to 9 African countries
- The 12th ASSD adopted a new 5-year strategic theme: "Strengthening basic economic statistics for the compilation of national accounts in Africa"

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 statistical infrastructure

Achievements:

- Stats SA relocated to a new, modern, green building in August 2016; the fastest Public Private Partnership in the history of government
- The ICT infrastructure was upgraded and three separate data centres were consolidated into one, ensuring minimal disruption to work during the relocation period
- Received a clean audit for 2015/16 – the third consecutive clean audit
- Appointment and payment of more than 11 000 temporary fieldworkers for the Community Survey
- Stats SA and the Statistician-General were among the finalists at the National Batho Pele Excellence Awards

Statistical leadership



- Invest in statistical leadership and management
- Invest in building statistical capability and competence
- Build a united and diverse organisation

Achievements:

- 11 staff members graduated with Master's Degrees in Urban and Regional Science at the University of Stellenbosh as part of the statistical leadership programme
- Stats SA hosted the 5th ISibalo Conference of African Young Statisticians, which was attended by 17 African countries. The challenge put to them was to lead Africa in an emerging data revolution, and to embrace transformation and innovation
- As part of building a united and diverse organisation, a successful change management programme was implemented for the relocation project
- A diversity management and values programme was developed to integrate and guide diversity management

Key achievements against strategic outcomes

3.1.1 Informed nation

Stats SA's primary purpose is to publish statistics that inform socioeconomic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely economic, population and social statistics through the application of internationally recognised practices by publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic statistical information.

Expand the statistical information base: Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely economic and population and social statistics. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics and safety and security. A total of 269 releases were published.

A rebased and reweighted CPI was published in February 2017. In addition to new products being introduced into the basket, operational and methodological improvements have been implemented to improve the quality of the data. Although international best practice prescribes a 5-year reweighting period for CPI, Stats SA has published a reweighted CPI within 4 years.

Research in the Economic Statistics Branch focused on improving short-term indicators through the implementation of weights for the manufacturing and mining indices, base year changes for electricity and building statistics, and seasonal adjustment for tourist accommodation and food and beverages. Improvement initiatives in the structural industry statistics area included discussion documents on forestry and fishing, and private sector financial statistics researched the feasibility of a capital expenditure survey. National Accounts research focused on improving data sources, and expanding the use of national accounts through the development of a satellite account.

The Population and Social Statistics Branch focused on improving transport, household service delivery and crime statistics. Initiatives to improve health and vital statistics included research on alternative sources of data for mortality and the National Population Register. The expanding of labour market statistics was achieved through a Survey of the Activities of Young People (SAYP) and thematic reports on improving demographic statistics included demographic indicators and adolescent fertility.

The key findings for the report *Quest for Nodal Development: Evidence from Census 2001 and Census 2011* were published in May 2016. The report comes as a need to restructure South Africa economically, socially and spatially in order to address the imbalances and inequalities that were caused by the apartheid system, specifically in rural and urban areas. The report was two-fold in that it provided a detailed analysis of the state of citizens living in nodes over a period of ten years (2001–2011) and a comparison of the development of nodes relative to the areas that were not selected as nodes in the same time frame.

Develop new and innovative statistical products and services: The strategic intent behind integrative research and analysis is to develop new and innovative statistical products to respond to user demand. To this end, research was conducted on specific aspects of selected municipalities, government's socioeconomic planning, spatial analysis and the use of external administrative data sources for poverty and inequality statistics.

Revolutionise data systems: Stats SA co-hosted the first ever United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF) which was held in Cape Town in January 2017. Experts on global data met to find ways to strike a balance between public good and privacy. The achievements of the forum included building a broad consensus on how to harness the power of data for sustainable development, and boost the collaboration and resources needed to carry the work forward. The singular focus was an attempt towards achieving standard measurement tools to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

3.1.2 Trusted statistics

Statistics are essential for sustainable economic, environmental and social development. Public trust in official statistics is anchored in professional independence and impartiality of statisticians, their use of scientific and transparent methods and equal access to official statistical information for all.

Institutionalise quality management: Outputs related to the institutionalisation of quality management included a proposal on a quality management system and evaluation reports on CS 2016, SADHS, DTS and QLFS. Research to improve monitoring and evaluation was done through conducting verification of out-of-scope cases for surveys.

Innovate the statistics value chain for better efficiency: Innovation of the statistics value chain commenced with conducting research to improve methodological systems and processes. Other initiatives included the implementation of small-area estimations, a quality assessment of the master sample, the design of a methodologist capacity building programme and seasonal adjustment methodological notes for short-term indicator surveys. Improvements to household surveys included the implementation of a quality assurance tool, the development of a data collection strategy and reports on processing CS 2016 data using new technologies and collaboration and partnering in the design of a digital data collection system. Data collection for household surveys is a core activity of provincial offices. Household surveys concluded included the QLFS with an average response rate of 92,4%, the GHS with an average response rate of 92,1%, the DTS with an average response rate of 82,5% and the VOCS with an average response rate of 92,9%.

Adopt international statistical standards and classifications: The adoption of international statistical standards and classifications to improve comparability, methodological soundness and accuracy of statistical information continued with the development of standards on data confidentiality, measuring and documenting sampling errors, statistical data collection and maintenance of the business frame, and reviewing of standards on measuring and reporting response rates and master sample maintenance. Initiatives to improve standards development included the implementation of a standards awareness programme for provinces, the compilation of a standards registry, and the identification of priority standards in SANSS. At provincial level, improvement initiatives included the implementation of quality improvements to surveys and the development of a quality management framework.

Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing: Increasing stakeholder engagement and use of statistics to better know and understand the needs of stakeholder groups and creating public awareness to raise the profile of statistics remained a priority for Stats SA in 2016/17. Initiatives to improve internal and external communication included extensive communication campaigns for the CS 2016 and the relocation project, the development of user-friendly electronic products (infographics, informational and animated videos and audio clips), and improvements to internal communication channels and tools (lift screens, news flashes and pause area screens).

A media engagement workshop was held at ISlballo House in March 2017 to equip community media journalists with the knowledge and tools to report statistical information more accurately to the communities they serve. The workshop, which is the second in a series of engagements intended to encourage the media to make use of Stats SA data, was attended by reporters from grassroots media outlets, *Caxton Community News*, the *Midrand Reporter* and *Tshwane Capital*.

At provincial level, a total of 26 workshops were conducted with specific focus on CS 2016 launches and dissemination as well as SDG consultations. Improvement initiatives included the implementation of communications, advocacy and publicity plans.

Designate statistics as official: Initiatives to improve independent quality assessments included the compilation of practice guidelines for independent assessments and a SASQAF roll-out strategy and plan. One assessment was conducted for the Quarterly Labour Force Survey.

3.1.3 Partners in statistics

Coordination in statistical development and strengthening partnerships in statistical systems cannot be overemphasised. The United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics provides, inter alia, that coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system. In South Africa, statistical coordination among organs of state is provided for in section 14 of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999).

Strengthen collaboration to build statistical sampling frames: Stats SA depends on sound sampling frames to ensure the production of accurate and reliable statistical information. The provision of an updated spatial information frame for the collection of household statistics was done through quality assurance of the Spatial Information Frame in 64 municipalities and demarcation of enumerator areas in 2 provinces. A complete dwelling frame was published at metro, city, and regional service centre levels. Different geospatial technologies were used during CS 2016 to develop applications that support specific CS work flow activities. These include modules for updating the dwelling frame, creating of fieldworker units using the latest satellite imagery, spatially enabling the human resource database to applicants places of residence thereby allowing targeted recruitment, providing real time dashboard reports on fieldworker progress and a navigation application which optimized the efficiency of field collection by listing the work assignments in terms of shortest distance to the sampled points.

At provincial level, the verifying and updating of the spatial frame was a priority activity, and over 50% of the spatial frame was updated. Partnerships on the Spatial Information Frame were established in three provinces.

Activities to ensure the provision of an updated sample frame for the collection of economic statistics included the completion of 99% of large business surveys, the compiling of reports on quality indicators, and providing quarterly snapshots and frames to the survey areas. Initiatives for the improvement of the sampling frame included reports on register-based statistics and revised business rules, and a review of the BSF quality management framework.

Lead the development and coordination of the national statistical system in South Africa: The coordination process for the production of statistics for the economic and social statistics subsystems has commenced. A clearance protocol was developed and SASQAF Lite was applied to two data sources. The facilitating of information-sharing amongst SANSS partners is underway with the signing of two agreements with the SAPS and the Department of Social Development, the development of a blueprint for a SANSS-wide data repository, and expanding the use of the E-data transfer tool and a dissemination tool amongst SANSS members. National reporting requirements were met with the compilation of an SDG report. Technical support was provided to six departments. A handbook on diagnostic assessments was published and three diagnostic assessments were conducted.

At provincial level, statistical support was provided to 12 partners and a data inventory was conducted in one department. Provincial statistical coordination structures were established in four provinces and the statistical capability and infrastructure of seven departments were assessed. Provincial statistical coordination structures were established in four departments and the mining of data sources was done in three provinces.

The Eastern Cape Provincial Cabinet and stakeholders from business and civil society gathered at the East London Industrial Development Zone (ELIDZ) on 3 March for the official release of the ELIDZ census results conducted by Stats SA during the 2015/16 financial year. In 2013, ELIDZ had approached Stats SA to conduct a 'census' on financial information, ratio of exports and imports as well as level of employment at ELIDZ. Since then, ELIDZ has worked closely with Stats SA to monitor economic growth of the industrial zone.

Strengthen international cooperation and participation in statistics: Initiatives to improve international collaboration and statistical development in Africa included the compilation of an international statistical best practice benchmarking framework, guidelines for bilateral and multilateral collaboration, and a report on the 12th ASSD. An African peer support framework, and reports on establishing African centres of operational excellence and support in the evaluation of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) programme were compiled.

Stats SA, in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) Statistics Division and UN Women, undertook a joint venture to conduct the Evidence and Data on Gender Equality pilot project (EDGE) in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). South Africa is one of six pilot countries that have been selected to test and refine collection of data that shed light on a suite of variables from a gender perspective. Data collection for the EDGE project was done through the Computer-assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method. The EDGE pilot project focused mainly on asset ownership, employment and demographics. Training for the EDGE project commenced in July and data collection was conducted between August and September 2016. The sample focused on approximately 2 000 households covering all settlement types.

During 2016/17, Stats SA hosted international delegations from various countries:

- Statistics Botswana (SB) in April 2016. The purpose of the study tour was to share experiences on areas concerning communication, editing, graphic design, documentation and dissemination processes.
- Lesotho Bureau of Statistics (LBS) in July 2016. The purpose of the study tour was to share experiences and learn new techniques of conducting a Post-enumeration Survey (PES) using a computer-assisted program.
- Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in July 2016. Assistance was requested with the development of their new 5 year strategy. The capacity building workshop focused on the strategic management model. The working relationship between the two statistical offices culminated in an exchange of lessons and experiences and drafting of memoranda of understanding on pertinent areas of collaboration.
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in June 2016. The purpose of the visit was to benchmark South Africa against the Data Quality and Assessment Framework (DQAF) after the delegation identified South Africa as one of the countries to implement the International Monetary Fund (IMF) DQA. Strong ties exist between Stats SA and the KNBS, particularly in the area of National Accounts, after having experts from South Africa leading the recent peer review carried out in Kenya.
- The Federal Republic of Somalia and Statistics Sweden in October 2016. The purpose of the visit was to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the role of Stats SA in the cooperation project between Somalia Statistics Authorities and Statistics Sweden and to outline their need for technical statistical support and training from Stats SA, specifically on Economic Statistics and preparation for their first census which will be conducted between 2018 and 2020.
- Statistics Botswana in October 2016. The objective of the visit was to benchmark Corporate Services processes and systems in the areas of Human Resources Management, Finance, Procurement and Internal Audit.
- Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Statistics (SMBS) in November 2016. The delegation benchmarked processes and systems in statistical indicator frameworks, national accounts, legislative reforms, measurements of municipalities' performances and sample size.
- Mozambique National Institute of Statistics (INE) in February 2017. The purpose of the visit was to gather experience and knowledge on how to produce relevant statistics at small area level, how to strengthen their National Statistical System and to obtain information about Stats SA's training offerings.

- Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) in February 2017. The purpose of the visit was to gain knowledge about the systems of recording and coding causes of death and the implementation of ICD-10 coding in general. Stats SA has a memorandum of understanding with the NSA to collaborate and advance common goals in the areas of skills and capacity development, statistical production, coordination of national statistics systems, strategy formulation and implementation, enhancing the profession of statistics and exchange of experts. A team of two from Stats SA went to Namibia to conduct ICD-10 training to ensure a seamless migration and assist with enhancing the production of vital statistics in the country.
- Somalia Statistics Agency in March 2017. The visit stems from previous visits made to Stats SA to collaborate on statistical matters and on statistical development assistance to be given to Somalia as a country emerging from conflict, and one of the countries which could not participate in the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Censuses (RPHC). The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) were identified as priority training areas. The delegation is the first of four delegations to be hosted between March and July for on-the-job training on CPI and GDP.

It was an auspicious moment as participants from different parts of Africa and beyond converged in Tunis, Tunisia in November 2016 for the 12th session of the Africa Symposia on Statistical Development (ASSD). The first of a five-year series that will focus on economic statistics, particularly national accounts, the 12th ASSD was themed “Strengthening basic economic statistics for the compilation of national accounts in Africa”. The theme draws from a need to address the challenge to provide quality statistics to planners and policymakers. The Government of Tunisia, through the Institute of National Statistics, had the privilege of hosting the 12th edition of the ASSD at this moment of transition from Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) to National Accounts, which will continue until 2020. The national accounts phase happens parallel to preparations for the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, which should see an increased use of Information and Communication Technology.

Stats SA hosted an enthusiastic group of delegates from different statistical institutions, universities and representatives for persons with disabilities from around the world for the 16th annual meeting of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics in December 2016. This comes after South Africa celebrated National Disability Rights Awareness Month and International Day of Persons with Disabilities between 3 November and 3 December 2016. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) is a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission to address the urgent need for cross-nationally comparable population-based measures of disability.

Stats SA hosted Dr Tamer Tandogan who was commissioned by the African Development Bank in March 2017 to undertake a baseline study on industrial statistics compilation capacities in the tripartite member/partner states, and to support the formulation of industrial statistics strategies, roadmaps and capacity building programmes. South Africa is one of the 16 countries selected to be part of the study.

3.1.4 A capable organisation

A capable organisation encourages better decision-making and the efficient use of resources, and strengthens accountability for the stewardship of those resources. It is characterised by robust scrutiny, which provides important pressures for improving organisational performance and tackling corruption. A capable organisation improves management, which in turn leads to more effective implementation of the chosen interventions, better service delivery, and, ultimately, better outcomes.

Drive legislative reform: Stats SA commenced with the consultation process on legislative changes in 2015/16 with representatives from civil society organisations, organs of state, research institutions, academic institutions and members of the Statistics Council, among others. Key areas that will drive the legislative reform process include implementing statistical geography, strengthening the coordination mechanism and compliance, addressing the data revolution, creating a state-wide statistical service, and institutional arrangements and protocols to support coordination. A series of consultations on the proposed changes took place across the country with specific national government departments and special interest groups. Provincial stakeholders were invited to give their input on suggested changes to the Statistics Act, which will enable the organisation to

streamline its work in coordinating statistical production in the country. Stats SA also visited the national statistics agencies in Mexico, France, England and the Philippines to benchmark against their statistical legislations.

Enhance corporate governance and administration: Stats SA received a clean audit award in respect of the 2015/16 financial year, for the third consecutive year from the Auditor-General (AGSA). A clean audit award recognises government entities that submitted annual financial statements, which amongst other factors, were free from material misstatements.

Stats SA and the Statistician-General, Dr Pali Lehohla, were among the finalists at the National Batho Pele Excellence Awards, which are held annually to recognise excellence in the public service. The categories included Public Service Lifetime Achiever, Best Frontline Public Service Employee of the Year, Best Director-General of the Year, Best Functioning National Department of the Year, and Best Functioning Provincial Department of the Year. The SG collected the runner-up award in the Best Functioning National Department of the Year.

Strategic and operational planning and reporting activities were conducted in line with legislative requirements. The strategic direction was communicated to staff and the management information repository was enhanced. Internal audits were conducted in line with the risk management register. Governance, legal, risk management, fraud prevention, investigations and compliance services were provided.

Become the employer of choice: Stats SA has an HIV and AIDS Programme in place with the objective of investing resources and effort in information, awareness and education campaigns that are aimed at combating the spread of HIV and TB in order to reduce the negative impact of HIV and AIDS. The AIDS programme has been expanded to schools with the intention of creating awareness among the youth on issues related to HIV, sexuality, and peer group pressure.

The organisation has developed an Employee Health and Wellness Programme (EHW) and has recently approved the Employee Health and Wellness Policy. The purpose of this policy is to provide programmes and interventions that will enhance the wellness of employees in order to improve the work morale, job satisfaction, staff retention, motivation and the overall performance of staff members, and is applicable to all staff members regardless of their contract of employment.

Stats SA's relocation to new premises has created the opportunity to expand its wellness programme. Physical activities that include aerobics, golf, netball, volleyball, soccer, athletics and cycling are part of this programme.

Invest in ICT to align to organisational growth: The relocation of Stats SA to its new premises required the upgrading of IT infrastructure and the challenges of consolidating three separate data centres into one, and ensuring minimal disruption to work during the relocation period. IT services were connected and switched on few days before staff moved in. On opening day, staff immediately had access to their end-user devices (personal computers, laptops, printers, and telephones) and the network.

3.1.5 Statistical leadership

The success or failure of Stats SA and the national statistics system is largely dependent on the effectiveness of its leadership. Leadership has been the single most critical ingredient and agent of change in Statistics South Africa, and its enhancement can guarantee continuous improvement and managed succession in statistical development.

Statistical leadership and management: One of Stats SA's priorities is to ensure that all employees are equipped with the right skills and knowledge to meet the long-term goals of the organisation. Stats SA celebrated the achievements of eleven CRUISE (Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation Statistical Exploration) graduates who were awarded Master's Degrees in MPhil: Urban and Regional Science by the University of Stellenbosch at a graduation ceremony held on 15 March 2017. CRUISE was founded in 2009 in a collaboration between Statistics South Africa and the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of Stellenbosch.

Statistical capability and competence: The 5th ISlballo Conference of African Young Statisticians was held in June 2016. As young statisticians from seventeen African countries gathered in Pretoria, the collective challenge put to them was to lead Africa in an emerging data revolution, and to embrace transformation and innovation in data platforms to produce better data for better development outcomes, as statistics rapidly becomes a currency for the improvement of policy planning and decision-making by policymakers and politicians.

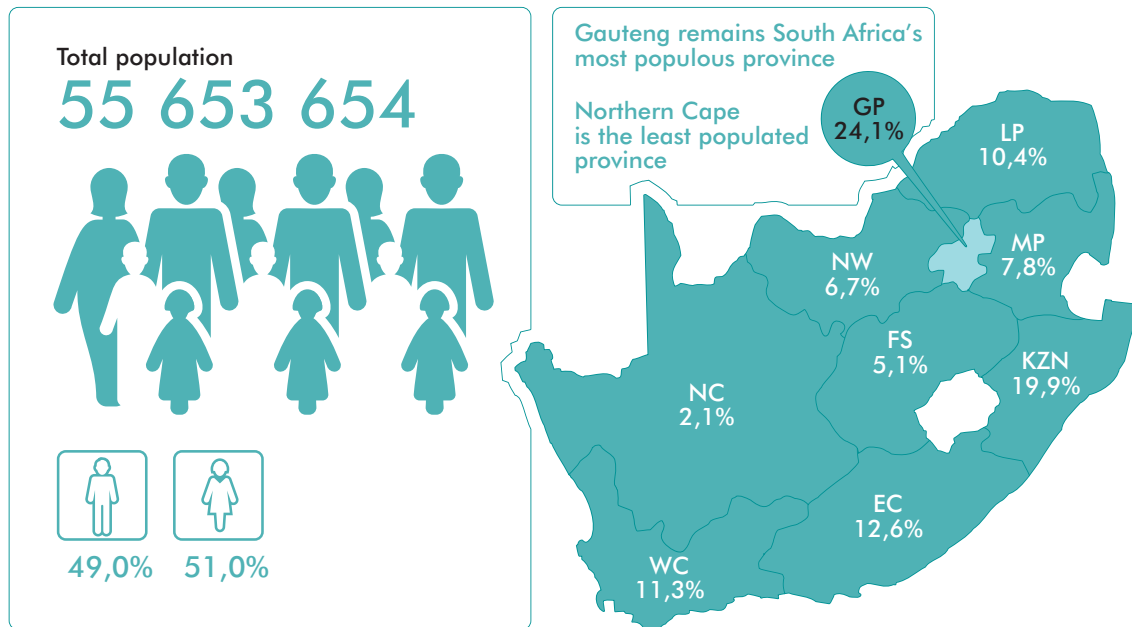
The KZN Provincial Office hosted a 3rd Provincial ISlballo Symposium in October 2016. The Symposium is a Stats SA initiative aimed at bringing knowledge specialists and experts together to discuss issues of provincial importance and suggest solutions. It is a partnership event between Stats SA and the KZN Premier's Office. The thematic focus of the papers for the 2016 ISlballo Symposium was 'Promoting the education agenda towards eradicating poverty and unemployment in KwaZulu-Natal'. Sixteen young statisticians were selected to participate in many dry runs, building up to the 28th International Population Conference in Cape Town in October 2017. The symposia established a platform to create awareness about the International Population Conference (IPC) 2017 which will be hosted in Cape Town from 29 October to 4 November 2017.

Stats SA hosted Grade 12 Economics learners from Ruabohlale Secondary School in Soshanguve for a one-day career development workshop in March 2017. The workshop was initiated to address the low output of statistics qualifications produced by universities in South Africa. Learners displayed interest as they were taken through a series of presentations that included the calculations of economics statistics such as the GDP and the CPI. Learners were also given an opportunity to explore career paths within economics statistics that they could venture into, as well as the skills and qualification requirements.

A total of 272 bursaries were awarded to employees, learners at local universities and foreign study students, and 1 390 staff were trained during the year. 49 training sessions were conducted in the provinces consisting of Maths4Stats, SuperCross, and SASQAF training.

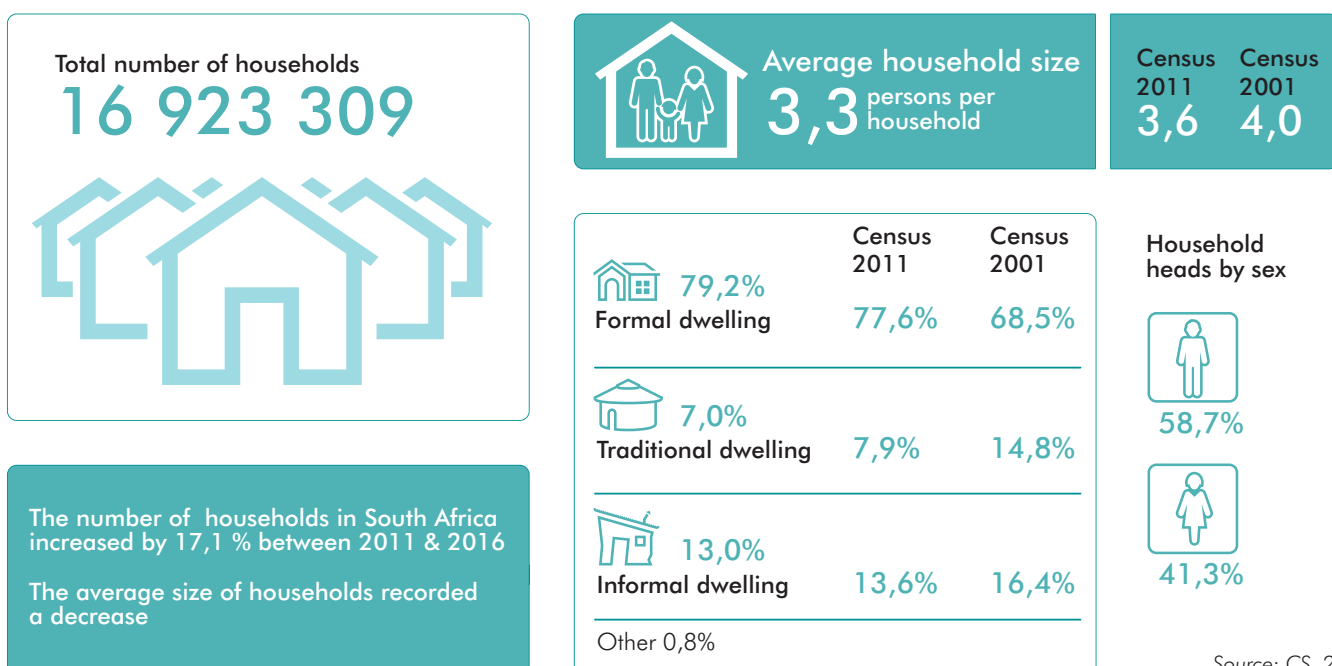
Build a united and diverse organisation: Stats SA is an organisation where all employees are valued and have an equal chance to succeed, thereby increasing the organisational capability to achieve the mandate. In striving to become an employer of choice, Stats SA is committed to building a united and diverse workforce. Diversity management is about recognising, celebrating and utilising our differences and similarities for the benefit of Stats SA, our stakeholders and our workforce, based on the core values of Stats SA. A diversity management and values programme was developed to integrate and guide diversity management initiatives based on the set of organisational values defined, as well as the development of appropriate measures to document the achievement of set goals. Personal empowerment and organisational growth is the outcome of this process.

South Africa at a glance: Population



Source: CS, 2016

South Africa at a glance: Households



Source: CS, 2016



Mr H Thema
Chief Director:
National Statistics System



Mr D Booysen
Chief Director:
National Statistics System



Mr N du Plessis
Chief Director:
National Statistics System



Ms C de Klerk
Chief Director:
Strategy



Mr M Mohale
Chief Director:
Internal Audit



Ms A Mphahlele
Chief Director:
Programme Office

Absent:
Dr M Mafafo (Chief Director: Office of the SG)



Mr B Jooste
Chief Director:
Corporate Governance



Mr B Mathunjwa
Chief Financial Officer



Mr D Jele
Chief Director:
Office of the DDG: Corporate Services



Mr T Ntshangase
Chief Director:
Facilities Management,
Logistics and Security

4. Performance information by programme

4.1 Programme 1: Administration





Programme 1 consists of three components, namely the Office of the Statistician-General, the Corporate Services and the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) clusters.

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

Objectives:

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

Linking programmes with 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)

4.1.1 Programme 1: Administration (Office of the Statistician-General)

Programme Management for the Office of the Statistician-General provides strategic direction and leadership to the organisation on statistical development. Key activities in 2016/17 included administering the Statistics Act, setting and monitoring the strategic direction of the organisation, leading and managing the implementation of the Work Programme supported by the Executive Committee, and participating in international statistical development activities.

Overall programme performance

Programme 1 (Office of the SG) has achieved 86% of its targets as scheduled in the Work Programme and 14% were not achieved. This programme's performance has contributed to providing strategic direction to the organisation, planning and monitoring its performance, leading the development and coordination of the national statistics system and to enhancing corporate governance and administration. Achievements and constraints are reported in the subprogrammes below.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **Programme Office** oversees operational planning and reporting in the organisation, provides coordinated and integrated management information, and builds project management capability. Key outputs for 2016/17 included support to eight clusters in operational planning and reporting, empowering of 7 projects in accordance with Stats SA's project management framework, monthly progress reports on the operational performance of the organisation to Exco and Senior Management Staff (SMS) and a report on enhancing the management information repository.
- b) **Strategy** is responsible for driving and facilitating organisational strategy development, strategic planning, organisational strategic reporting and monitoring processes, and the change agenda. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the SDIP annual report, Stats SA's quarterly and annual reports, the 2017/18 Work Programme, the development of an evaluation framework and a report on the strategy in action programme. Change management outputs included the development of a diversity and values programmes and change management support to the relocation project. An assessment report on talent management was not compiled due to human resource constraints.
- c) **Internal Audit** provides an independent audit service to the department and promotes good governance through assessing risk management, internal control systems and governance processes. Key outputs for 2016/17 included 47 audit reports, the development of quality assurance and a combined assurance framework, and a report on conducting the CS 2016 audit. A report on external quality assurance was reprioritised for 2017/18.
- d) The **South African National Statistics System branch** coordinates the statistical production system among organs of state. Key outputs for 2016/17 included a SASQAF quality statement; a practice guideline and handbook for independent quality assessments; reports on the implementation of a SASQAF roll-out strategy and plan; the implementation of a clearance protocol; and the application of SASQAF Lite on data from two departments. Two service level agreements on data sharing were signed and three reports on improving information management in the SANSS were compiled. A report on SDG indicators, a handbook on diagnostic assessments, six reports on technical support provided and three reports on diagnostic assessments were compiled. In addition, the SANSS Branch was responsible for organising of the first ever UN World Data Forum hosted by South Africa in Cape Town in January 2017.

A national strategy for the development of statistics was not completed. Consultations around the amendments of the Statistics Act, 1999 is ongoing. The legislative reform will be the enabling vehicle necessary for the development of the National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) amongst organs of state. Strategies and plans for the economic and social statistics subsystems will be developed once the NSDS has been finalised. Documents for the legislative reform process were not compiled as scheduled. Consultations with international statistical agencies have commenced and work will continue in 2017/18.

4.1.2 Programme 1: Administration (Corporate Services)

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

Programme Management for Corporate Services provides strategic direction and leadership. Key activities in 2016/17 included leading strategic initiatives such as the New Building Project and monitoring the implementation of the corporate services strategy.

Overall cluster performance

The programme achieved 62% of its targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 6% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 2% were achieved later than scheduled. 38% of targets were not achieved. A key project that was delivered in 2016/17 was the relocation of Stats SA to its new premises.

This programme's performance has contributed to enhancing corporate governance and administration and investing in a sustainable and responsive statistical infrastructure.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **Financial Administration** provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the submission of the departmental MTEF, ENE, AENE and financial statements to the National Treasury, support to the CS 2016 through the timeous payment of 11 502 fieldworkers, the implementation of an asset disposal strategy as the department moved to its new headquarters in Salvokop, and the procurement of 78% of goods and services from BEE institutions.

Support was provided to the United Nations World Data Forum (UNWDF) without the appointment of the Professional Conference Organisers as compared to previously hosted international conferences, which resulted in significant savings for the department (the CTICC conference venue was estimated at R8 million based on the prevailing prices; however, through negotiations the cost of the conference was R6,122 million). Additional savings were secured with hotel bookings where special rates were negotiated for delegates attending the conferences.

99,9% of valid invoices received were paid within 30 days of receipt. Training and assistance was provided to Statistics Namibia, the Government Communication Information Services, and the Departments of Science and Technology and Arts and Culture in the roll-out of the Invoice Tracking System (ITS) that was developed by Stats SA. The system was further demonstrated to over 30 government departments at sessions facilitated by National Treasury.

An audit progress monitoring system was not developed due to stakeholder consultation.

- b) **Human Resource Management and Development** provides human resource management services to the organisation and facilitates the development and implementation of a people development programme to enhance the skills and competencies of staff. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the resolving of 83% of grievance cases within 30 days and 77% of disciplinary cases within 60 days, the implementation of e-recruitment for the appointment of contract staff, the placement of staff affected by the relocation of Stats SA and the revision of standard operating procedures. 75% of vacant posts were filled within 12 months of becoming vacant due to budget cuts. 42% of performance contracts and 39% of performance evaluations were finalised by the end of June 2016. The finalisation of plans and evaluations were delayed due to the preparation for the move to the new building. As at the end of March 2017, 94% of performance contracts and 99,5% of performance evaluations were finalised.

An HRD implementation plan and Workplace Skills Plan were submitted to DPSA and PSETA. Bursaries were awarded to employees, learners at local universities and foreign study students. 1 390 staff members were trained during the year, 11 staff graduated from the CRUISE course and a statistical leadership and

management programme was developed. A scarce skills matrix and strategy is in the process of being developed. The document will only be finalised in 2018/19 due to the organisational transition from PAPI to CAPI which will affect the strategy. Documents on generic career pathways and the pool of talent were not compiled due to human resource constraints. CRUISE participation was not expanded to municipalities. The target will be discontinued due to human resource constraints. The appointment of interns was delayed due to internal processes. It will be finalised in Q1 of 2017/18. The assessment of the course content and curriculum of tertiary partners, the enrolment of students in the 1-year certificate course in official statistics and initiatives to enhance capacity building in Stats SA did not commence due to human resource constraints.

- c) **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. Key outputs for 2016/17 included relocating Stats SA to new premises, reports on Security and OHSA compliance, records and registry services implemented, the post-relocation programme roll-out and logistical services provided to CS 2016. Stats SA was declared a National Key Point (NKP) by the SAPS. Guidelines for the implementation of security classification was sent to the State Security Agency.
- d) **Corporate Governance** is responsible for the provision of efficient risk management, an efficient process for the development, review and implementation of organisational policies, and legal advisory services to the department. In addition, the ethics function resides within Corporate Governance with the responsibility for implementing the relevant sections of the Public Service Regulations, 2016. Key outputs for 2016/17 included quarterly corporate governance reports tabled at the various governance structures detailing the risk management, fraud and compliance investigations, governance, internal policies and legal advisory activities undertaken. Improvement initiatives included reviews of the compliance plan and governance programme and a report on strengthening the risk identification and assessment process in Stats SA.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

- Finalise the Draft Amendment Bill to commence with the NSDS;
- Fast-track the filling of the post of Chief Director: Human Resource Management.

Changes to planned targets: Not applicable

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Departmental Management	35 230	35 230	-	38 687	38 687	-
Corporate Services	165 844	163 829	2 015	166 383	165 673	710
Financial Administration	76 052	74 369	1 683	68 672	68 672	-
Internal Audit	12 847	12 847	-	11 103	11 103	-
National Statistics System	29 812	29 812	-	21 691	21 691	-
Office Accommodation	387 862	355 101	32 761	543 304	494 298	49 006
	707 647	671 188	36 459	849 840	800 124	49 716

The programme has spent R671,188 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure to date, an amount of R228,720 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R259,573 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R127,963 million that was spent on operating leases and R58,612 million spent on property payments. An amount of R155,911 million was spent on building and other fixed structures relating to the new building. All of the aforementioned are the main cost drivers for the programme.

The programme spent 94,8% of its allocated budget.



Mr G Bouwer
Chief Director:
Economic Analysis



Ms G Bruwer
Chief Director:
Short-term Indicators



Mr I Magwaba
Chief Director:
Structural Industry Statistics



Dr P Naidoo
Chief Director:
Government Finance Statistics



Mr P Kelly
Chief Director:
Price Statistics



Mr M Manamela
Chief Director:
National Accounts



Dr S Pillay
Chief Director:
Private Sector Finance Statistics

4.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

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

Objectives and measures:

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

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

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives:



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

Develop new and innovative statistical products and services

Revolutionise/innovate data systems

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership in this programme. Key activities in 2016/17 included signing-off of statistical releases and reports, the updating and monitoring of the implementation of the economic statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the National Statistics System.

Overall cluster performance

The programme has achieved 98% of its annual targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 2% were achieved earlier than scheduled. 2% of targets were not achieved.

Key outputs in 2016/17 included monthly, quarterly and annual releases in line with the international Special Data Dissemination Standards. This programme informed economic planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant and timely statistical information on the level of economic activity in relation to the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, financial information on private sector businesses and government, and information on sustainable resource use and management.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **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 outputs for 2016/17 included two annual releases on Selected building plans passed and completed, and Buildings completed per annum, quarterly releases on Manufacturing: utilisation of production capacity by large enterprises, and 12 monthly releases consisting of Mining: production and sales, Manufacturing: production and sales, Generation and consumption of electricity, Building plans passed and completed, Retail trade sales, Motor trade sales, Wholesale trade sales, Food and beverages, Tourist accommodation, Transport, Liquidations and insolvencies, and Civil cases for debt. Initiatives to improve industry statistics included the implementation of weights for the manufacturing and mining indices, base year changes for electricity and building statistics, seasonal adjustment for tourist accommodation and food and beverages, and weights for deflators for retail statistics.
- b) **Structural Industry Statistics** provides periodic information on the income and expenditure structure of industries by publishing periodic statistical information. Key outputs for 2016/17 included an annual report on the agricultural industry and three periodic releases on the mining, manufacturing and construction industries. Research initiatives included discussion documents on forestry and fisheries.
- c) **Government Finance Statistics** tracks government revenue and spending and the financial performance of government. Key outputs for 2016/17 included quarterly releases on financial statistics of municipalities, nine annual releases on financial and non-financial statistics of municipalities and other government spending, and three reports on improving government financial statistics.
- d) **Private Sector Financial Statistics** tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs for 2016/17 included five releases on private sector income, expenditure and selected balance sheet indicators and two reports on improving private sector financial statistics.
- e) **National Accounts** produces GDP data and other integrative statistical products. Key outputs for 2016/17 included quarterly GDP estimates, a report on Supply and use tables and a research report on improving national accounts statistics.
- f) **Economic Analysis** integrates and analyses information from various internal and external data sources. Key outputs for 2016/17 included quarterly flash estimates of GDP, two integrative economic reports, two research reports on improving economic statistics, the development of a Growth Accounting Framework System and the compilation of an EEA compendium. A discussion document on the non-profit sector was compiled. The document was not published as a report as scheduled due to data quality and accessibility challenges. Position papers on a research and development satellite account and integrated economic accounts were compiled. The documents were not published as discussion documents as scheduled since the exercise that commenced in 2016/17 was a feasibility study to establish the possibility of publishing discussion documents. The study showed gaps in the required data sources and a decision was taken to publish the research results as internal position papers.
- g) **Price Statistics** provides information on the level of inflation by producing the consumer price index and various producer price indices. Key outputs for 2016/17 included monthly CPI and PPI and a rebased and reweighted CPI. Two reports on improving PPI were not compiled as scheduled due to human resource constraints and data accessibility challenges.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance: Not applicable

Changes to planned targets: Not applicable

Linking performance with budgets

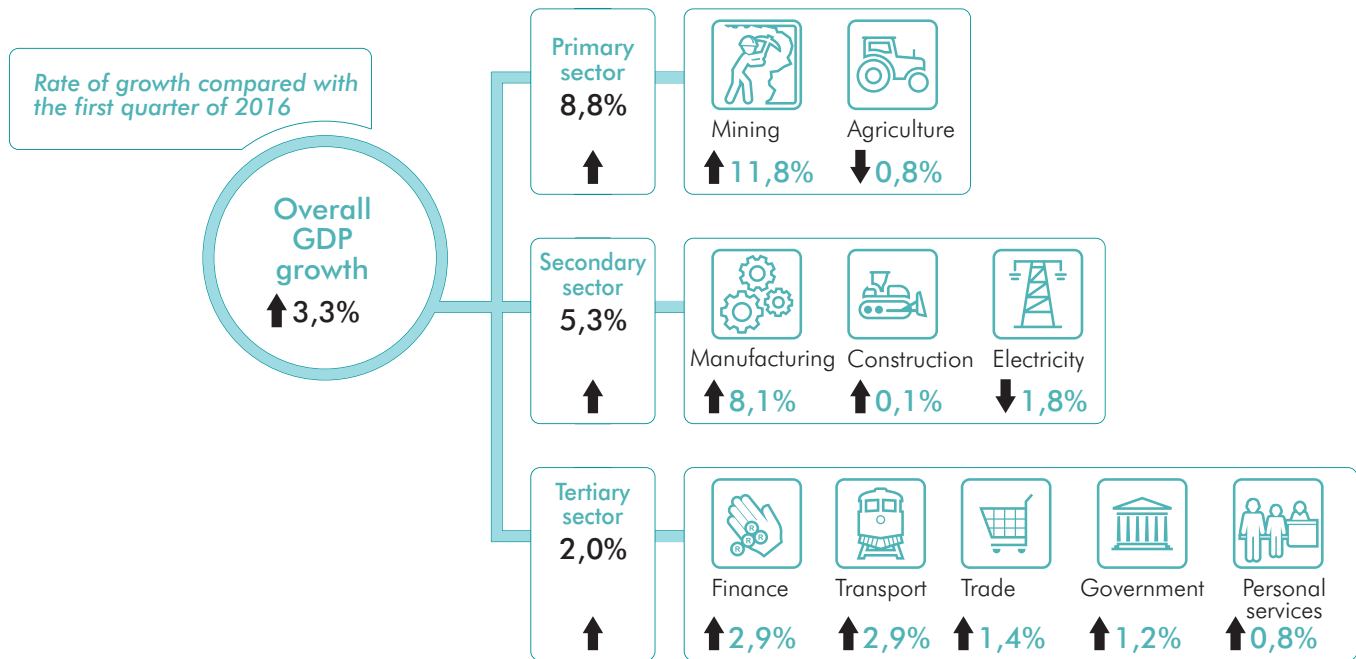
Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	4 594	4 594	-	3 941	3 941	-
Short-term Indicators	30 861	30 861	-	28 908	28 908	-
Structural Industry Statistics	40 823	40 823	-	39 404	39 404	-
Price Statistics	73 503	73 503	-	68 763	68 763	-
Private Sector Finance Statistics	32 655	32 655	-	29 647	29 647	-
Government Finance Statistics	18 155	18 155	-	17 326	17 326	-
National Accounts	20 067	20 067	-	10 805	10 805	-
Economic Analysis	12 654	12 654	-	19 857	19 857	-
	233 312	233 312	-	218 651	218 651	-

The programme has spent R233,312 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R210,384 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R21,225 million was spent on goods and services items such as consultants (R8,064 million), travel and subsistence (R7,241 million) and operating payments (R2,453 million).

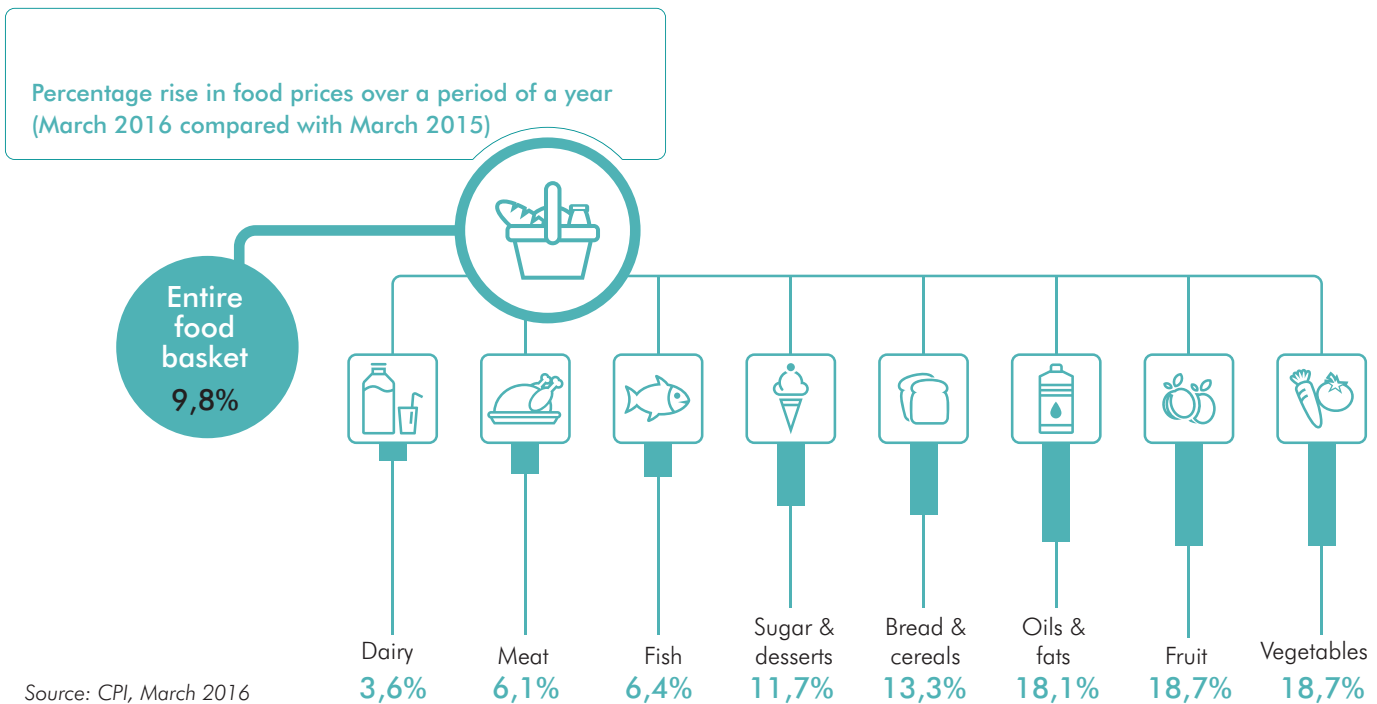
The programme spent 100% of its allocated budget.

How did the South African economy perform in the second quarter of 2016?



Source: GDP, 2nd quarter 2016

Which items are increasing the cost of your grocery bill?



Source: CPI, March 2016



Ms N Shabalala
Chief Director:
Poverty and Inequality Statistics



Dr C Khoza
Chief Director:
Population Statistics



Mr P Buwembo
Chief Director:
Labour Statistics



Dr I Schmidt
Chief Director:
Social Statistics



Mr D Iturralde
Chief Director:
Demographic Analysis

4.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

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


Objectives and measures

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; and
- improving the measurement of social indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices over the medium term.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

Informed nation



- Expand the statistical information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread
- Develop new and innovative statistical products and services
- Revolutionise/innovate data systems

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2016/17 included signing-off of statistical releases and reports, oversight of the implementation of the population and social statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the National Statistics System.

Overall cluster performance

The cluster has achieved 74% of its targets as scheduled in the Work Programme, of which 6% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 19% were achieved later than scheduled. 26% of targets were not achieved. Challenges included late and/or incomplete data received from other departments, and human resource constraints. This programme published the CS 2016 results and contributed to informing social and economic development planning, monitoring and decision-making by providing relevant, timely and accurate statistical information on living conditions, population dynamics, vital events, employment, crime and poverty levels.

Performance per subprogramme:

- Poverty and Inequality Statistics** provides information on poverty levels and income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2016/17 included statistical releases on poverty and expenditure patterns in South Africa and a research document on the use of administrative/external data sources for the poverty and inequality statistics agenda.

- b) **Labour Statistics** provides information on employment levels in the formal, non-agriculture sector and labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs for 2016/17 included three quarterly releases on employment and earnings, quarterly releases on labour market information, an annual report on labour market dynamics in South Africa, and a report on the survey of young people. A quarterly release on employment and earnings was postponed for publication in April to allow for linking of the historical series. Two reports on expanding labour market statistics were not compiled due to a change in questionnaire design, human resource constraints and the editing and imputation process.
- c) **Demographic Analysis** collates and analyses data from censuses and other surveys, as well as administrative data to compile mid-year population estimates and generate a knowledge base on social and population themes. Key outputs for 2016/17 included an annual report on projected population estimates and two thematic reports on demographic indicators and adolescent fertility.
- d) **Health and Vital Statistics** publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and tourism and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs for 2016/17 included monthly releases on tourism and migration, annual publications on international tourism, recorded live births, and mortality and causes of death. A research report on improving health and vital statistics was compiled. The document was signed in April 2017. Annual publications on marriages and divorces, documented immigrants, and perinatal deaths were not published due to data accessibility challenges and quality assurance processes. A research report on international tourism and a CRVS strategic plan were not compiled as scheduled due to human resource constraints and stakeholder consultation. The CRVS country assessment report was compiled during 2016/17.
- e) **Population Statistics** publishes population estimates collected through population censuses and surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the CS 2016 release; metadata; a quality statement; and the compilation of three scientific research papers on population statistics. Discussion documents on the assessment of data quality on emerging population and spatial issues and CS 2016 data quality were not compiled due to the reprioritisation of activities and dependency on municipal boundaries data.
- f) **Social Statistics** provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime through household surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 included an annual report on domestic tourism, an annual release on social and household service delivery statistics, a report on development indicators, two reports on vulnerable groups, a report on gender, and an annual release on victims of crime. Research initiatives included two reports on improving social and household service delivery statistics, and reports on improving crime, education and governance statistics. A biannual report on domestic tourism and a comparative analysis of Stats SA and South African Tourism (SAT) estimates were not done due to delays with the annual domestic tourism report. A research report on providing technical support to improve the RTMC was compiled. The document was signed in April 2017. A research report on the NHTS pilot for digital data collection was not compiled due to funding constraints, and a thematic report on housebreaking was not compiled due to delays with the VOCS release.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Late publications were mainly due to concerns by Stats SA relating to the quality of administrative data received from Home Affairs. Stats SA continues to collaborate and support the Department of Home Affairs to improve the quality of administrative records. The CRVS country strategic plan will outline agreed objectives to improve civil registration and vital statistics in South Africa.

Changes to planned targets: Not applicable.

Linking performance with budgets

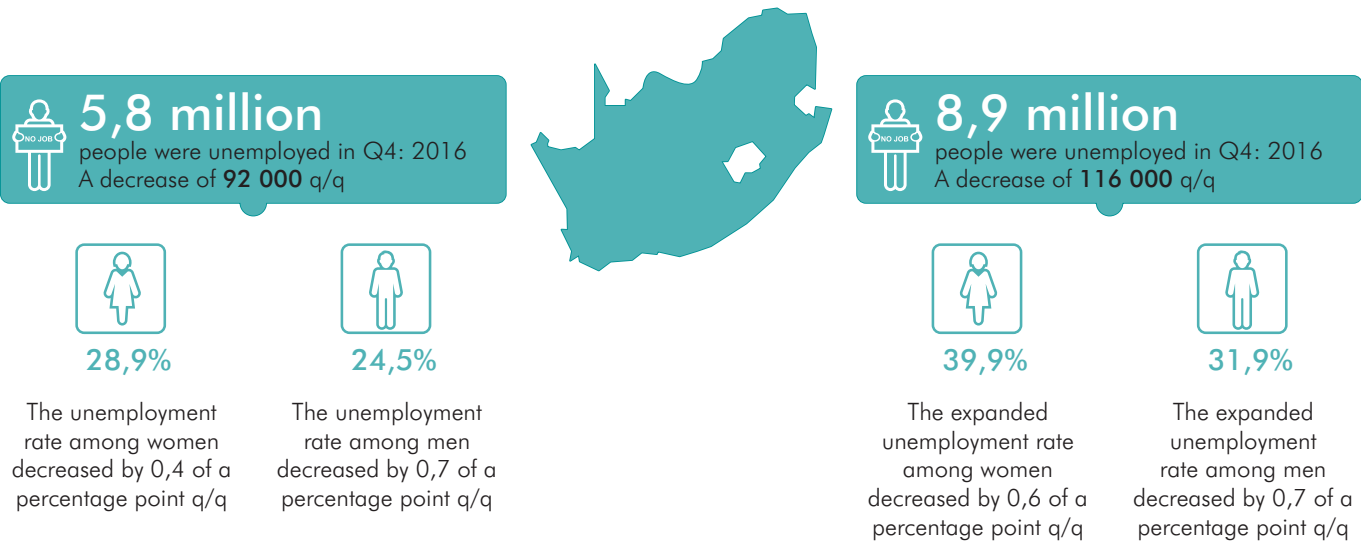
Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	3 303	3 303	-	4 792	4 792	-
Population Statistics	11 961	11 961	-	7 098	7 098	-
Health and Vital Statistics	10 939	10 939	-	10 765	10 765	-
Social Statistics	17 555	17 555	-	15 788	15 788	-
Demographic Analysis	12 348	12 348	-	13 664	13 664	-
Labour Statistics	40 245	37 299	2 946	36 602	36 602	-
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	22 795	21 093	1 702	65 676	72 479	(6 803)
	119 146	114 498	4 648	154 385	161 188	(6 803)

The programme has spent R114,498 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R101,460 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R11,618 million was spent on goods and services items such as travel and subsistence (R3,473 million) and operating payments (R5,696 million).

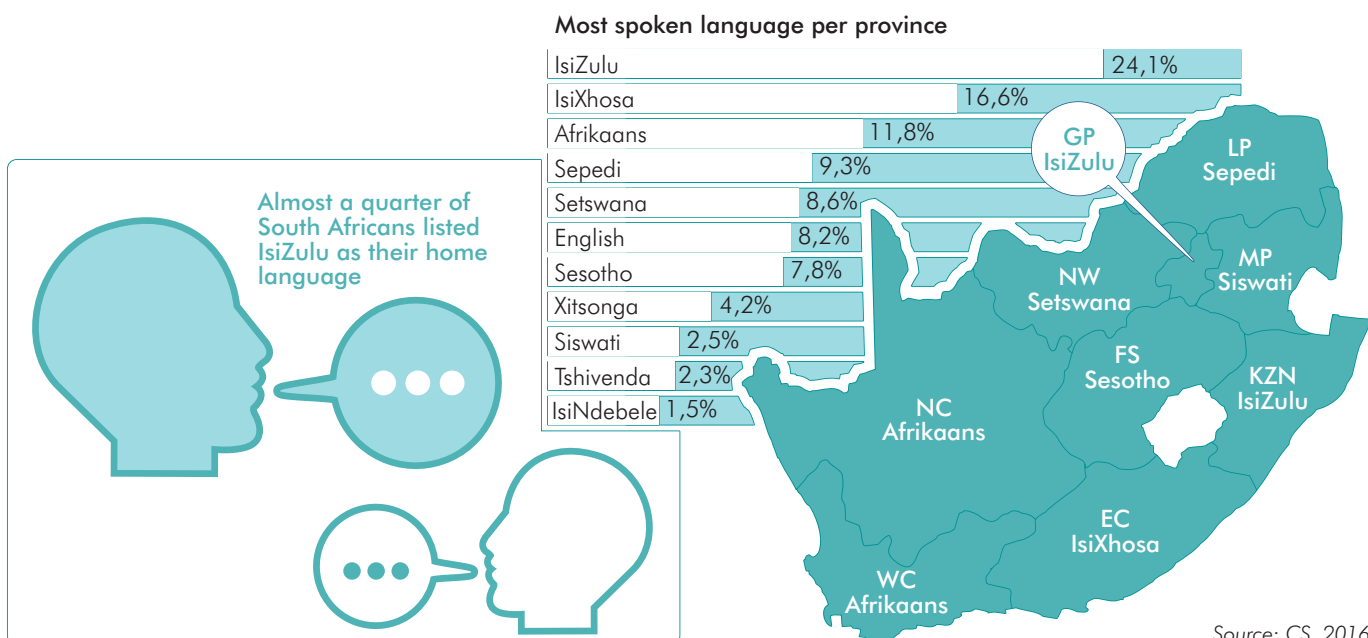
The programme spent 96,1% of its allocated budget.

Official and expanded unemployment rate



Source: QLFS, Q4: 2016

Speaking my language



Source: CS, 2016



Mr J Lukhwareni
Chief Director:
Survey Standards



Ms M Gouws
Chief Director:
Business Register



Dr G Djolov
Chief Director:
Methodology and Evaluation



Ms S Laldaparsad
Chief Director:
Policy Research and Analysis



Dr H Morudu
Chief Director:
Policy Research and Analysis



Dr M Nthangeni
Chief Director:
Methodology and Standards

4.4 Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research

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 and measures

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

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives



Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2016/17 included providing strategic guidance on statistical methodology and monitoring the implementation of the Work Programme.

Overall cluster performance

The cluster achieved 89% of its targets as scheduled of which 2% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 2% were achieved later than scheduled. 11% of targets were not achieved. The programme contributed to improving the credibility, comparability and accuracy of statistical information by applying appropriate quality criteria, standards, classifications and procedures, providing methodological and system support services, developing standards, researching current and international best practice, and ensuring an updated sample frame for the collection of economic statistics.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **Methodology and Evaluation** provides technical expertise on methodologies for producing official statistics and conducting reviews of surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 included 100% methodological support to stakeholders, a proposal on a quality management system, an evaluation report on CS 2016 and eight research reports on improving methodological practice and systems.
- b) **Survey Standards** develops standards, classifications, and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 included developing/reviewing six statistical standards and the compilation of three reports on improving standards development. Additional standards for the management of systematic errors, data capturing, and data coding were developed during the year. Standards on international classifications of activities for Time-use, Crime for statistical purposes and Status in employment were not finalised due to a need for broader stakeholder consultation.
- c) **Business Register** maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. Key outputs for 2016/17 included updating and maintaining the Business Register for economic statistics, completing 99% of surveys of large businesses, providing quarterly snapshots and financial sampling frames based on the Business Register, and compiling six reports on improving the functionality of the business register.
- d) **Policy Research and Analysis** provides integrative technical support and advisory services for policy planners and development practitioners, and participates in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes. Key outputs for 2016/17 included two research reports on spatial analysis and four research reports on government's socioeconomic planning. Research reports on socioeconomic, demographic and developmental issues were not compiled due to human resource constraints.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Not applicable.

Changes to planned targets

Not applicable.

Additional activities during the past financial year included: SADC selected economic and social indicators – 2015; International Comparison Program (ICP) Africa; World Health Organization, ZAF population projections; African Development Bank: ICP Africa; and Produce local municipality GDP estimates using Zipf's rule, transform these to 2005 Purchasing Power Parity.

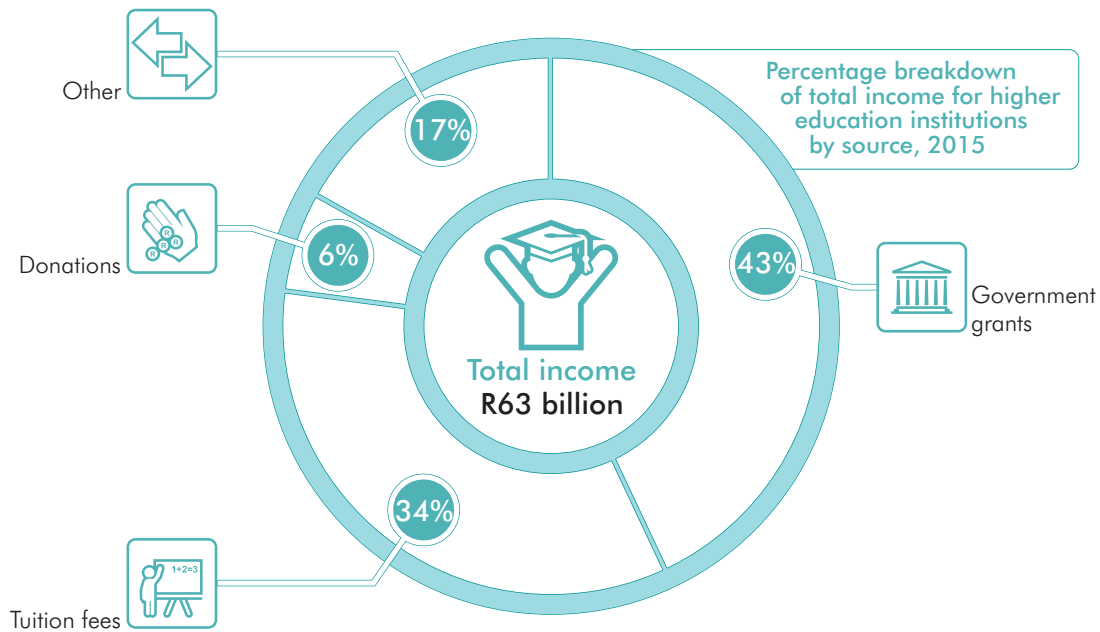
Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology, Standards and Research

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	4 283	4 283	-	2 165	2 165	-
Policy Research and Analysis	6 163	6 163	-	5 490	5 490	-
Methodology and Evaluation	18 701	18 701	-	14 400	13 838	562
Survey Standards	7 355	7 355	-	5 397	5 397	-
Business Register	33 700	33 700	-	31 259	31 259	-
	70 202	70 202	-	58 711	58 149	562

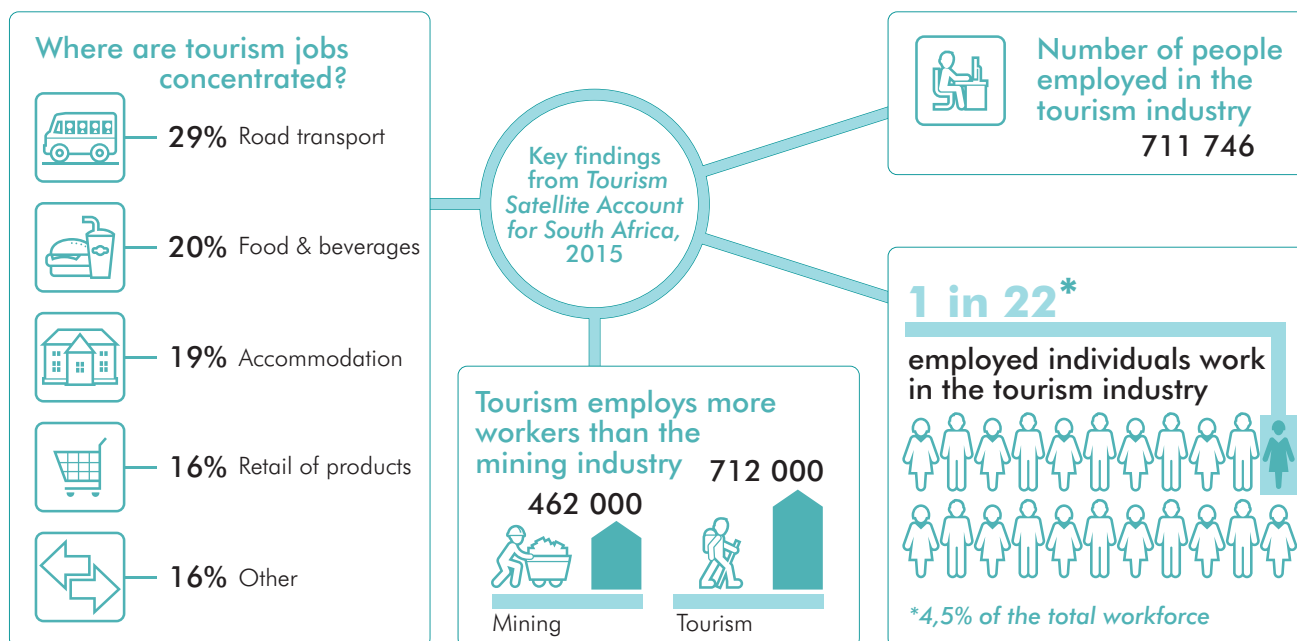
The programme has spent R70,202 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R67,150 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R2,264 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are travel and subsistence (R1,152 million), operating payments (R392 thousand) and machinery and equipment (R534 thousand). The programme spent 100% of its allocated budget.

What does it take to fund tertiary education in South Africa?



Source: Financial statistics of higher education institutions, 2015

Tourism and employment in South Africa



Source: Quarterly Employment Statistics, December 2015



Mr L Modise
Chief Director:
Geography



Mr L Lengs
Chief Director:
Business Modernisation



Mr R Begg
Chief Director:
Data Management and Technology



Mr M Phirwa
Chief Director:
Publication Services

4.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

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

Objectives and measures

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

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives



Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities in 2016/17 included implementing a geospatial strategy for Statistics South Africa, driving the development of an IT governance framework, monitoring the implementation of the Work Programme, and maintaining relations with key partners in the National Statistics System.

Overall cluster performance

The cluster achieved 50% of its targets as scheduled and 50% were not achieved. The programme contributed to improving the measurement of the economy and society by providing and maintaining a frame for accurate sampling of household surveys and a complete and up-to-date database of dwellings for planning and conducting of surveys and censuses. The programme provided editing, publishing and distribution services. A key deliverable during the financial year was a secure and operable IT environment with the relocation of Stats SA to a new building.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **Geography Frames and Services** provides a sampling frame for household surveys and censuses and a mapping and information service to the department and other users. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the quality assurance and integrating of 64 municipalities, demarcation and maintenance of EA layers in 2 provinces, and the publishing of the complete dwelling frame at metro, city and regional service centre levels. Initiatives to improve the Spatial Information Frame were not realised due to skills constraints and dependency on external procurement processes.
- b) **Data Management and Technology** provides technological infrastructure for the department and supports data management across statistical series. During 2016/17, targets for ICT were reviewed and the targets scheduled in the Work Programme were therefore not achieved. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the building of a new data centre at the new premises and the development of a disaster recovery infrastructure.
- c) **Publication Services** provides editing, publishing and distribution services to survey areas and all areas of the department that produce reports, correspondence, policy documentation and manuals. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the compilation of multidisciplinary publications and the development of 206 electronic datasets for statistical data. Research reports on a data repository and alternative data delivery channels were not compiled due to a change in the operating procedures and human resource constraints.
- d) **Business Modernisation** improves data and information management across the department, modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology, and develops systems applications. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the development of 100% solutions in line with stakeholder needs and the implementation of an enterprise architecture programme.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance:

Server management: A new server management operating model will be rolled out in four phases.

Changes to planned targets

During 2016/17, targets for ICT were reviewed and the targets scheduled in the Work Programme were therefore not achieved. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the building of a new data centre at the new premises and the development of a disaster recovery infrastructure.

Linking performance with budgets

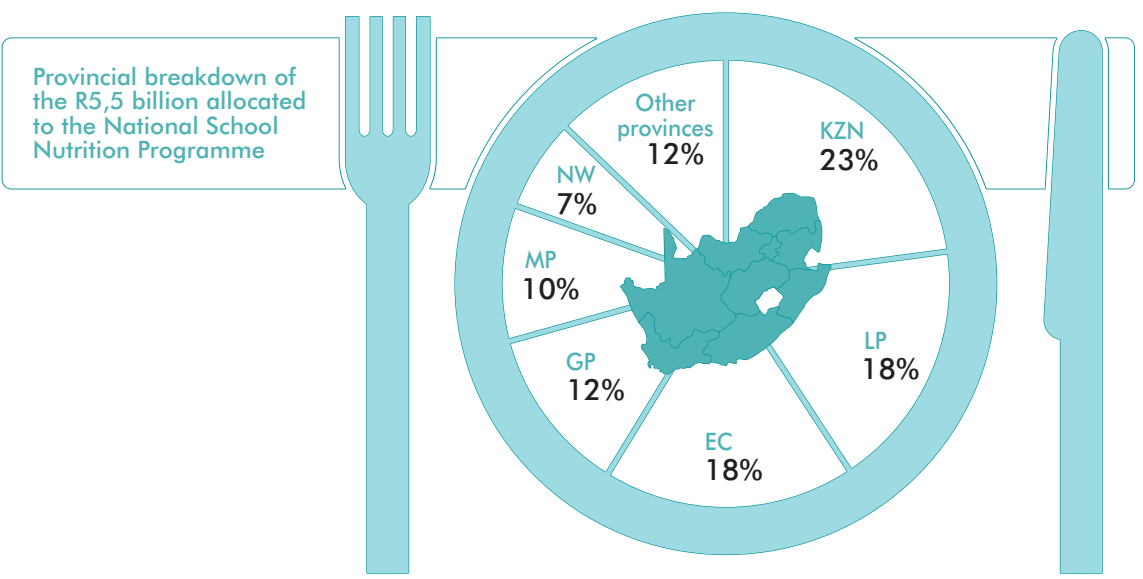
Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	4 109	4 109	-	3 623	3 623	-
Geography Services	18 530	18 530	-	19 222	15 554	3 668
Geography Frames	22 243	22 243	-	20 003	19 534	469
Publication Services	20 163	20 163	-	22 226	22 226	-
Data Management and Technology	135 095	135 095	-	115 614	115 614	-
Business Modernisation	47 743	47 743	-	45 730	43 626	2 104
	247 883	247 883	-	226 418	220 177	6 241

The programme has spent R247,883 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R126,189 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R94,130 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R80,785 million) and contractors (R3,643 million). Other operating expenditure include machinery and equipment (R25,060 million).

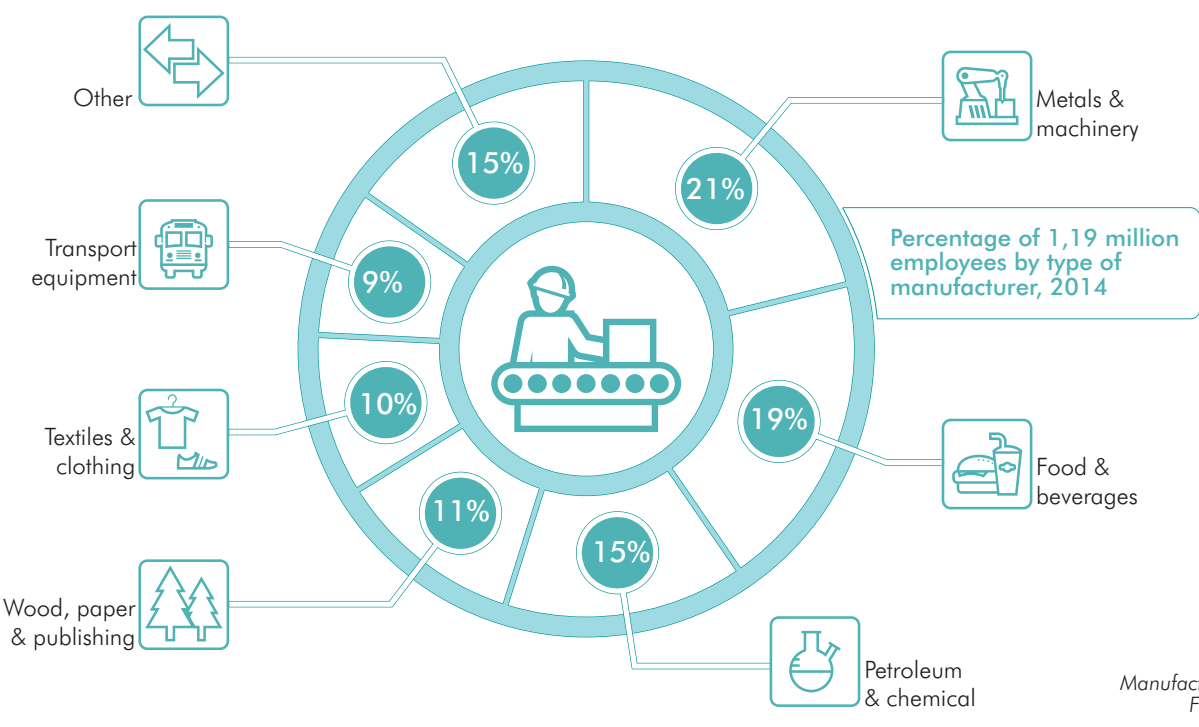
The programme spent 100% of its allocated budget.

Who spends the bulk of the school feeding budget?



Source: Financial statistics of provincial government

Who are the biggest employers in the manufacturing industry?



Source: Manufacturing industry: Financial, 2014



Dr A Naidoo
Chief Director:
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing



Ms N Maya
Acting Chief Director:
International Statistical Development



Mr T Oosterwyk
Chief Director:
Corporate Communications



Mr P Lesame
Chief Director:
Office of the DDG
Statistical Collection and Outreach



Ms N Chobokoane
Provincial Chief Director:
Free State



Dr M Mohale
Provincial Chief Director:
Gauteng



Ms H North
Provincial Chief Director:
KwaZulu-Natal



Mr R Thenga
Acting Provincial Chief Director:
Mpumalanga



Mr D Kleinsmith
Provincial Chief Director:
Northern Cape



Mr N Mukwehlo
Acting Provincial Chief Director:
Eastern Cape



Ms Y Mashele
Acting Provincial Chief Director:
Limpopo



Ms I Setshedi
Provincial Chief Director:
North West



Mr M Cronjé
Provincial Chief Director:
Western Cape

4.6 Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach

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

Objectives and measures

- Increase awareness and the use of official statistics by government and the public on an ongoing basis by reaching out to stakeholders and responding to user enquiries; educating users; improving the accessibility and ease of use of statistical information; and 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%.
- 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.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives

Trusted statistics		Innovate the statistics value chain Increase stakeholder focus, communication and marketing
Partners in statistics		Strengthen international collaboration and partnerships and lead statistical development in Africa
Capable organisation		Invest in a sustainable and responsive statistical infrastructure
Statistical leadership		Invest in statistical leadership and management Invest in building statistical capacity and competence Build a united and diverse organisation

Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach provides strategic direction and leadership for the programme. Key activities include oversight of the provincial and district offices, leading strategic communications and stakeholder relations, representing the organisation on international forums, and maintaining relations with key partners in the National Statistics System.

Overall cluster performance

The cluster achieved 88% of its targets as scheduled, of which 8% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 4% were achieved later than scheduled. 12% were not achieved. This programme contributed to increasing awareness and marketing, and communicating and disseminating official statistics to relevant stakeholders through effective stakeholder management, internal communications, and public and media relations. The programme contributed to expanding the statistical information database through integrated fieldwork, continuous data collection, stakeholder management, increased collaboration and strengthening partnerships within the SANSS, promoting the harmonisation of statistics in Africa, strengthening statistical capacity on the continent, promoting international statistical best practice and building international partnerships.

Performance per subprogramme:

- a) **Corporate Communications** manages external and internal communications in the department. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the compilation of 53 editions of *Pulse* and 2 reports on analysis of media perception. Improvement outputs included rolling out the CS 2016 communication campaign, a communication product for municipalities, user-friendly products developed, relocation communication campaign and new communication channels and tools for employee engagement. The establishment of a knowledge management environment was not done due to human resource constraints.
- b) **Stakeholder Relations and Marketing** maintains relations with stakeholders across the country. Key outputs for 2016/17 included reports on visitor sessions, website downloads, and user enquiries. A user satisfaction survey was conducted and a report was compiled. Dissemination of CS 2016 products was done at national, provincial and municipal levels. The integration of survey data and geography for special needs of users, the improvement of access to public data files and initiatives to improve SRM services were not done due to human resource constraints.
- c) **International Statistical Development and Cooperation** manages relations with international statistical agencies, promotes statistical development in Africa, builds partnerships and promotes the development of capacity for young statisticians on the African continent. Key outputs for 2016/17 included reports on Stats SA's participation in international programmes, frameworks for international statistical best practice benchmarking and African peer support, guidelines for bilateral and multilateral collaboration, reports on the implementation of frameworks for the international programme, the 12th ASSD, Stats SA's support in establishing African Centres of Operational Excellence, and support to the APAI-CRVS Programme.
- d) **Provincial and District Offices** provides integrated data collection and dissemination services, and promotes the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs for 2016/17 included reports on data collection, stakeholder workshops, conducting CS 2016 and dissemination of results, provincial fact sheets, the implementation of quality improvements in surveys, communication, advocacy and publicity plans, updating of the spatial frame, support to SANSS partners and capacity building. The establishment of partnerships with organs of state was not done in six provinces due to human resource constraints, stakeholder consultation and lengthy signing processes. Provincial statistical coordination structures were not established and the mining of data sources were not done in four provinces due to HR and skills constraints.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The following areas will be addressed in this cluster:

- Digital data collection strategy will be rolled out to all surveys;
- Provincial activities, performance indicators and targets have been reviewed for 2017/18 financial year; and
- Integrated stakeholder management and communication strategy will be developed to guide stakeholder interaction in the future.

Changes to planned targets

There were no changes to planned targets.

Linking performance with budgets

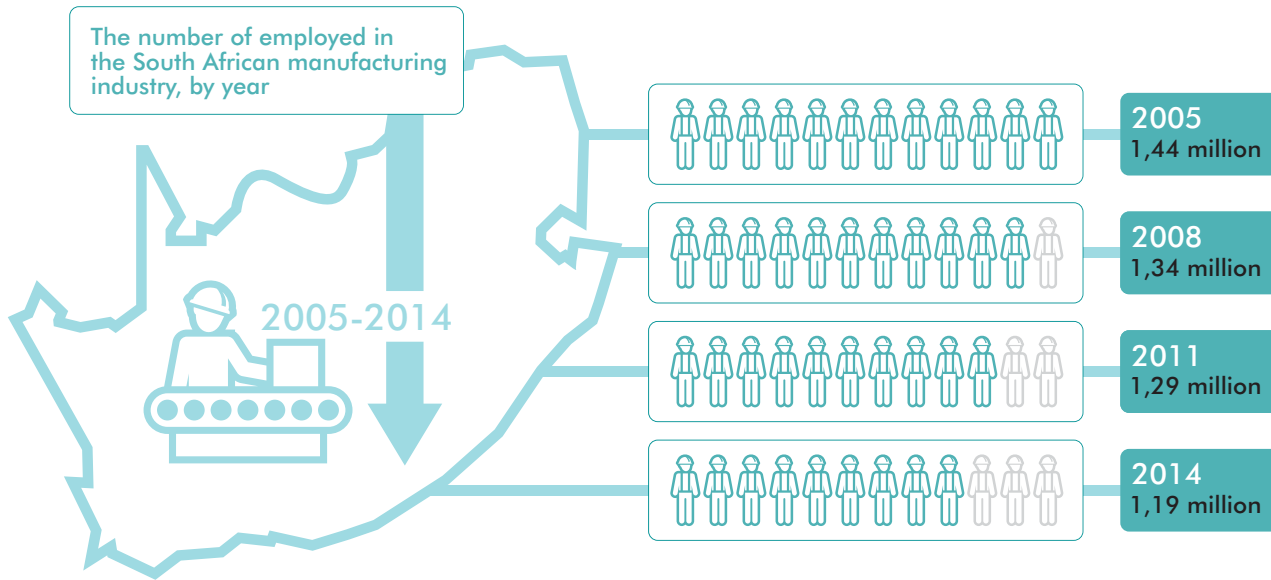
Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Collection and Outreach

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under- expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under- expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	8 421	8 421	-	8 253	8 253	-
International Statistical Development and Cooperation	6 967	6 967	-	8 595	8 595	-
Provincial and District Offices	578 706	578 706	-	525 369	525 369	-
Stakeholder Relations and Marketing	20 224	20 224	-	19 204	19 204	-
Corporate Communications	15 770	15 770	-	14 364	14 364	-
	630 088	630 088	-	575 785	575 785	-

The programme spent R630,088 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R493,921 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R118,970 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R15,172 million), fleet services (R19,188 million), operating leases (R55,176 million) and travel and subsistence (R19,643 million), mainly due to surveys such as the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, General Household Survey, Domestic Tourism Survey, Victims of Crime Survey, and the Master Sample Survey.

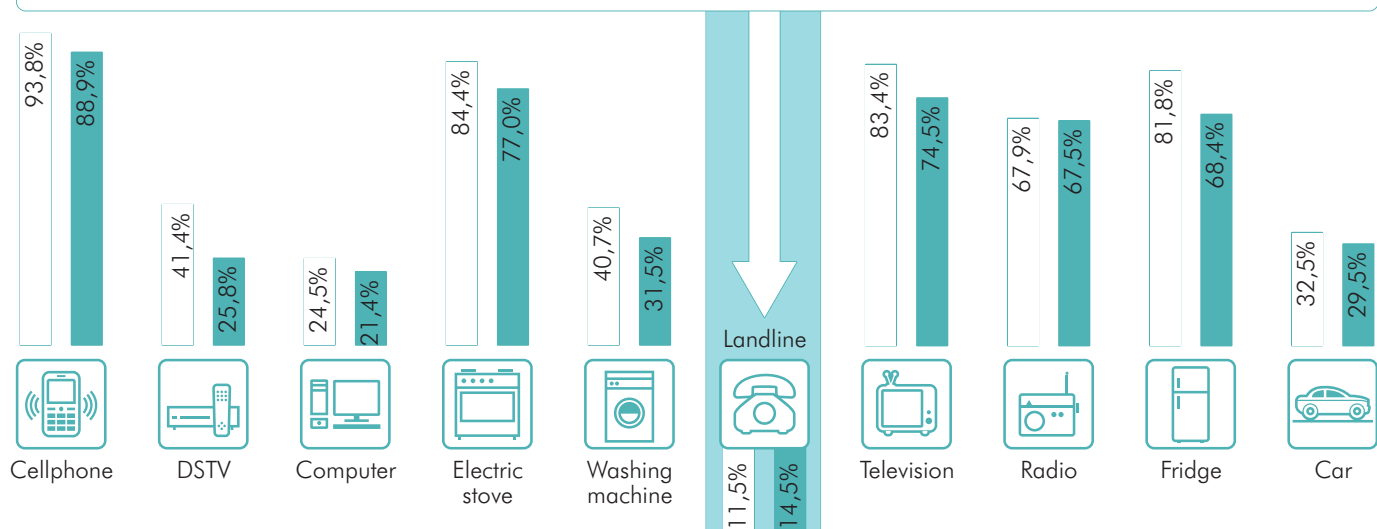
The programme spent 100% of its allocated budget.

The long-term decline in manufacturing jobs



Source: Manufacturing industry: Financial, 2014

South Africa at a glance: Household goods



There has been a marked increase in the percentage of households with cellphones, DSTV, televisions, fridges and washing machines.

The percentage of households with a landline has dropped.

Census 2016 Census 2011

Source: CS, 2016



Mr C Molongoana
Chief Director:
Census Operations



Mr M Mulla
Chief Director:
Project Office: Survey Operations



Mr L Omar
Chief Director:
Corporate Data Processing



Ms G Lehloenya
Chief Director:
Survey Coordination, Monitoring
and Evaluation



Mr M Mnyaka
Chief Director:
Household Survey Operations

4.7 Programme 7: Survey Operations

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

Objectives and measures:

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

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives



Programme Management for Survey Operations provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities included driving the timely processing of data, monitoring targets in the Work Programme, and maintaining relations with key partners in the National Statistics System.

Overall cluster performance

The cluster achieved 83% of its targets in the Work Programme of which 3% were achieved earlier than scheduled and 27% were achieved later than scheduled. 17% of targets were not achieved. This programme contributes to informing social and economic development, planning, monitoring and decision-making, and to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations.

Performance per subprogramme:

- Census and Community Survey Operations** conducts periodic population censuses and large-scale population surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 included data collection for the CS 2016 and SADHS. A report on collaboration and partnering in design of innovative data collection methodologies was not completed. Collaboration and partnering efforts have been amalgamated under the Transition Project (Papi to Capi).
- Household Survey Operations** coordinates and integrates collection activities across household surveys. Key outputs for 2016/17 included the checking of questionnaires for quality, reports on the maintenance of the master sample, survey operations training, and three reports on improving household survey operations.
- Corporate Data Processing** manages the editing and processing of data. Key outputs for 2016/17 included reports on processing and editing of questionnaires, the CS 2016 final dataset, maintenance of the master sample, and a report on improving data processing. A research report on the piloting of digital data collection for household surveys was postponed to 2018.

- d) **Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation** monitors the quality of field operations of household surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. Key outputs for 2016/17 included reports on monitoring and evaluation of CS 2016, SADHS, DTS and QLFS. A research report on conducting verification of out-of-scope cases was compiled.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

No concerns of underperformance were reported. New and improved collection methodologies will be rolled out over the medium term in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of survey operations.

Changes to planned targets

There were no changes to planned targets.

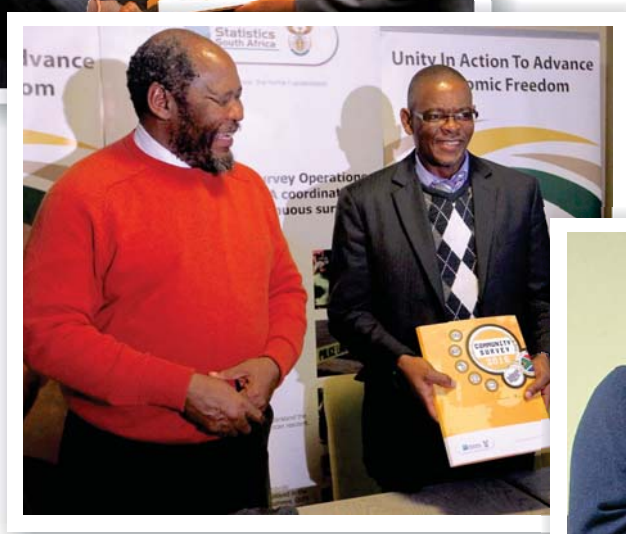
Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Survey Operations

Subprogramme	2016/2017			2015/2016		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Survey Operations	10 102	10 102	-	12 867	12 867	-
Census and Community Survey Operations	404 174	368 378	35 796	111 112	111 112	-
Household Survey Operations	24 015	24 015	-	28 587	28 587	-
Corporate Data Processing	74 869	74 869	-	69 603	69 603	-
Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	16 670	16 670	-	17 297	17 297	-
	529 830	494 034	35 796	239 466	239 466	-

The programme spent R494,034 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R143,943 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R342,155 million was spent on goods and services items such as minor assets (R31,927 million) relating to tablets procured for data collection, agency and support services (R129,927 million) relating to the payment of fieldworkers, and travel and subsistence (R130,557 million), mainly due to the Community Survey 2016.

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



5. Selected performance indicators as per Estimates of National Expenditure

Indicators	Cluster	Projected	Actual
Number of quarterly and annual GDP estimates releases per year	Economic Statistics	4	4
Number of releases on industry and trade statistics per year	Economic Statistics	150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics	17	17
Number of price index releases per year	Economic Statistics	48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year ¹	Economic Statistics	8	7
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty	Population and Social Statistics	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year ²	Population and Social Statistics	17	16

¹ QES in Q4 delayed to Q1 of 2017/18.

² Two additional tourism and migration releases were published in Q1 and Q4.

Annual releases on documented immigrants, marriages and divorces and perinatal deaths were not published as scheduled. Revised dates: Q1 of 2017/18.

6. Transfer payments

6.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Did the department comply with s38(1)(j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity (R'000)	Reasons why funds were unspent by the entity
University of Cape Town	University	Capacity building in the use of statistics	Yes	1 000	1 000	
University of Witwatersrand	University	To promote collaboration among academia to build research and analytical skills capacity	Yes	500	500	
University of Stellenbosch	University	To conduct basic and operational research in the fields of regional and urban spatial development analysis, planning, policy formulation, and management and building capacity within the public and private sectors in the same fields	Yes	6 000	6 000	
Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA)	Association	To promote collaboration in the field of demography	Yes	200	200	

6.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017, but no transfer payments were made

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which funds were used	Amount budgeted (R'000)	Amount transferred (R'000)	Reasons why funds were not transferred
South African Statistical Association (SASA)	Association	For statistical skills development plan	123	90	SASA did not request the budgeted amount due to unspent funds from their side in the previous financial year
South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)	Corporation	Television licence renewals	15	9	Not all funds were transferred, due to the disposal of old television sets utilised at the old Head Office building. The new building provided for new television sets of which the licences are payable in the 2017/18 financial year
University of Stellenbosch	University	To conduct basic and operational research in the fields of regional and urban spatial development analysis, planning, policy formulation and management, and building capacity within the public and private sectors in the same fields	6 691	6 000	The allocation for transfer to the University of Stellenbosch was based on the assumption that the amount will escalate annually. However, the department received an invoice of R6 million and made a payment based on the received invoice

Stats SA entered into an agreement with the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) within the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town for a joint venture and collaboration towards building capacity in the use of statistics for empirically-based policy analysis. Stats SA obtained approval to transfer R1 million to the University of Cape Town. Benefits to Stats SA are that the focus will be on three crucial areas where further work could greatly improve the capacity of countries in Africa. The three areas relate to the design of questionnaires, data collection, and the ability to analyse data for the purpose of evidence-based decision-making and policy development.

Stats SA entered into an agreement with the University of Stellenbosch. Stats SA has offered to establish the Chair to be known as Statistics South Africa Chair of Regional and Urban Analysis and an associated Centre for Regional and Urban Statistical Exploration. Stats SA obtained approval and transferred R6 million to the University. Benefits to Stats SA are that basic and operational research will be conducted in the field of regional and urban spatial development analysis, planning, policy formulation, and capacity building within government.

Stats SA entered into an agreement with the University of the Witwatersrand to promote academic collaborations with each other for the purpose of building capacity for research analytical skills. Stats SA obtained approval and transferred R500 thousand to the University.

Stats SA entered into an agreement with the South African Statistical Association (SASA) for a joint venture and collaboration towards statistical capacity building in support of the national statistical system in South Africa. Financial support amounting to R123 thousand was provided; however only R90 thousand was actually transferred as explained above. Benefits to Stats SA are that the statistical skills development plan will address the capacity building within the National Statistics System, and improve the foundation of statistical literacy at schools.

Stats SA is a key partner of the Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) along with various academic and research institutions that have vested interest in demographers. Stats SA obtained approval and transferred R200 thousand to provide support in their activities.

Stats SA obtained approval for a transfer payment of R15 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals; however only R9 thousand was actually transferred as explained in Table 6.2.

7. Donor funds

Stats SA received donor funds from the African Development Bank and the United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs (DESA)

Donor fund	Details
Name of donor	African Development Bank (AfDB)
Full amount of the funding	R8,253 million
Period of the commitment	April 2014 to March 2017
Purpose of the funding	International Statistical Development and Cooperation 2015
Expected outputs	Reviewed SHaSA Strategy, Agenda 2063 Indicators and Improved CRVS in Africa
Actual outputs achieved	Consultant's report on advancement of Africa Programme on Acceleration and Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS) in Africa
Amount received in current period (R'000)	An amount of R1,285 million was carried forward from the 2015/16 financial year. The amount received in the reporting period differs from the closing balance for 2015/16 as a result of an adjustment of R1 thousand by NT, due to only R1,285 million being surrendered to the RDP instead of R1,286 million
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R1,276 million
Reasons for the funds unspent	Funds were spent as per Project Plan, the surplus for R9,073.13 could not be spent as set target for the project were already achieved
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Project Performance and Expenditure Reports
Donor fund	Details
Name of donor	United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs (DESA)
Full amount of the funding	R3,948 million
Period of the commitment	May to November 2016
Purpose of the funding	To collect data on measuring individual levels of asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective and accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable indicators on health, education, entrepreneurship and asset ownership
Expected outputs	Conduct a pilot using the UN Women EDGE pilot survey questionnaire, analyse the results, produce statistical tables as well as a report of the general execution of the project
Actual outputs achieved	The Pilot survey was conducted, a report as well as statistical tables were produced
Amount received in current period (R'000)	R3,948 million
Amount spent by the department (R'000)	R3,071 million
Reasons for the funds unspent	Certain items budgeted for (such as tablets) were not procured, because Stats SA could use the devices used for CS 2016. Savings were also achieved by procuring cheaper training venues and securing better car rental rates than anticipated
Monitoring mechanism by the donor	Monthly expenditure reports had to be submitted to the donor

8. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Assets to the value of R85,394 million have been written off as a result of relocation to the new Stats SA Head Office building which came furnished. The disposal related transfers, losses, theft and scrapping. See table below for the breakdown of categories:

Write-offs: 2016/17	
Category	R'000
Computer equipment	27 897
Furniture and office equipment	63 730
Other machinery and equipment	1 995
Total	93 622

An asset register is maintained on the Barcoded Asset Audit (BAUD) system. Assets in a good and normal condition account for 90% of total assets, whilst 7% are in a poor but usable condition, and 3% are in scrap condition.



Section 3: Governance

1. Introduction

Stats SA continues to be committed to the highest standards of governance, which is fundamental to the management of public finances and resources through coordinated governance structures to effectively, efficiently and economically utilise state resources.

Internal Audit provides continuous assurance on overall governance and administration, and engagement is ongoing to ensure that the combined assurance model to maximise risk and governance oversight and control efficiencies will commence roll-out in the next financial year.

The Finance Control Committee (FCC) continues to ensure fiscal discipline through the approval and monitoring of expenditure.

2. Risk management

Stats SA is committed to maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management as outlined in the reviewed risk management policy and strategy, which supports the achievement of the department's strategic and operational objectives. Risk assessments have been conducted at both strategic and operational levels, including the consideration of possible emerging risks. The Risk Management Steering Committee (RMSC) advises Exco on the overall system of risk management and raises its concerns where strategic risks are not being fully mitigated. The Audit Committee thereafter reviews, monitors and engages management on the risk management reports tabled on a quarterly basis.

Where certain strategic risks could not be fully mitigated during the financial year, Stats SA has commenced with engaging relevant stakeholders to prevent these risks from materialising in future.

3. Fraud and corruption

Stats SA has an approved fraud prevention strategy and plan that reinforces zero tolerance towards fraud, corruption and any acts of dishonesty. Employees are encouraged to report alleged incidents of fraud and corruption through various methods highlighted in the various awareness campaigns. The Directorate: Fraud and Compliance Investigations within the Chief Directorate: Corporate Governance carries the mandate to conduct all investigations within the department. This entails investigations into losses and damages, fraud and corruption, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, irregular expenditure and third-party claims against the State.

Awareness sessions with regard to the new Public Service Regulations 2016, outside remunerative work, financial disclosures, and fraud were conducted during the financial year by means of emails to employees, circulars and internal newsletter articles, etc.

4. Minimising conflict of interest

The department has implemented a specific request form and comparative schedule that requires users and SCM practitioners to declare whether or not they have interests in a particular company. This is additional to the Standard Bidding documentation that requires the service provider to declare their interest in and knowledge of departmental officials that are or could be involved in the respective procurement process. The Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committees declare their interests prior to any evaluation or adjudication of a bid process. Where an interest exists, the respective members are expected to recuse themselves from the process. The members of the Bid Adjudication Committee and SCM practitioners are required to sign the respective codes of conduct additional to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants that further advises on the process of declaring interests. In cases where undeclared conflict is established, disciplinary procedures are instituted.

5. Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct forms part of Stats SA's internal induction programme and of the official Public Service Induction Programme. Every employee receives a copy thereof at acceptance of employment and thereby binds him- or herself thereto.

Stats SA follows the process as outlined in the Disciplinary Code and Procedures as per Resolution 01 of 2003 in occurrences of breach of the Code of Conduct. The said Disciplinary Code and Procedures provide for a formal or informal process to be followed, depending on the nature and seriousness of the non-compliance. Additional to the Code, employees of Stats SA are also bound by section 17 of the Statistics Act, to maintain confidential personal or business information to which they have access. Any contravention thereof will be addressed through the disciplinary procedures as mentioned above.

6. Health, safety and environmental issues

Stats SA relocated to its new premises in August 2016. The new building is compliant with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Stats SA and Dipalopalo Concession has finalised the appointment of health and safety representatives. Training of the representatives will be done in 2017/18.

7. Portfolio committee

Composition of Portfolio Committee on Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	UDM	COPE	ACDP
Dr M Khoza (Chairperson)	Mr Y Cassim	Ms N Mente	Mr M Hlengwa	Mr N Kwankwa	Mr S Mncwabe	Mr M Galo
Mr M Booie	Ms Z Jongbloed	Ms M Mokause				
Mr M Dirks	Mr S Motau					
Ms Z Dubazana	Ms D Van Der Walt					
Ms R Lesoma						
Ms W Newhoudt-Druchen						
Mr M Ntombela						

Dates of meetings

Stats SA and the Portfolio Committee on Performance Monitoring and Evaluation met twice during the year on the following matters:

- 20 April 2016: Briefing on the annual Work Programme
- 13 October 2016: Briefing on the Annual Report.

Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee

Based on the deliberations of the annual Work Programme with Statistics South Africa, the committee recorded the following recommendations:

Recommendations of the Committee are, amongst others, the following:

- a) Statistics South Africa must fast-track amending the Statistics Act (1999) to drive statistical reform, in order to inform infrastructure planning; and
- b) Stats SA must continuously track public sector spending and provide government and legislatures with the financial outlook of the state.

Based on the deliberations of the Annual Report with Statistics South Africa, the Committee recorded the following recommendations:

Legislative and policy matters:

Statistics South Africa should fast-track amending the Statistics Act (1999) to drive statistical reform in order to inform infrastructure planning. The amendments to the Act should firmly respond to the evolving environment and effect alignment with the objectives of the National Development Plan. Statistics South Africa, in concurrence with the Ministry for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, must ensure amendments to legislation enhance better statistical coordination between organs of state. The amendments should incorporate measures for consequence management to enforce utilisation of statistical information. Stats SA must provide the Committee with the road map on the amendments of the Act, before the end of the financial year.

Administrative matters:

The Minister for the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the National Treasury should ensure that Statistics South Africa remain the only institution entrusted to produce reliable, relevant and quality statistical information in the country. The Minister of the DPME and the National Treasury are therefore required to communicate with all government departments including Offices of the Premier who are planning to conduct their own independent statistical surveys to collaborate with Statistics South Africa in commissioning such, without any outsourcing. These efforts will minimise duplication and unreliable statistical information, and will bring about a saving in scarce resources, as Stats SA has the capacity to conduct surveys.

In light with the Constitutional Court ruling on the Independent Electoral Commission concerning the residential addresses for voters, the Ministers of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, the Department of Home Affairs, and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs should ensure that funding is allocated to Statistics South Africa so as to carry out this crucial resolution timeously.

The National Treasury should assist Statistics South Africa with funding for planned projects such as the Living Conditions Survey and the Consumer Price Index. Government departments must ensure that transferring of the task to Statistics South Africa has to be followed by financial resources from their original budget votes. The principle of “budget follows functions” should be adhered to by departments.

The State Information Technology Agency (SITA) and the Department of Public Service and Administration must attend as a matter of urgency to the ageing ICT infrastructure of Statistics South Africa.

Conclusion

South Africa currently relies on Statistics South Africa to measure progress on implementing the National Development Plan and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, Statistics South Africa plays an important role in South Africa’s drive to development and greater growth rates. This is evident through the organisation’s continued improvements in the management of the institution and its products. The

Governance Cluster of Parliament is complimented for its contribution towards the Budgetary Review and Recommendation (BRR) Report, and also the support staff for the drafting of same.

8. SCOPA resolutions

Not applicable.

9. Prior modifications to audit report

There were no matters of non-compliance reported by the AGSA during the audit of the 2015/16 financial year.

10. Internal Control

The purpose of Internal Control is to address risks and provide reasonable assurance that, in pursuit of the vision, mission and objectives, the following are achieved:

- Executing orderly, ethical, economical, efficient and effective operations;
- Fulfilling accountability obligations;
- Complying with applicable laws and regulations; and
- Safeguarding resources against loss, misuse and damage.

An effective internal control system is a fundamental success factor in meeting the objectives of the department. The mandate of the Internal Control component is to monitor the implementation of the internal controls that are built into the policies, procedures, practice notes and legal prescripts that govern the organisation, and to identify any weaknesses that are either inherent in the system or the result of ignorance or neglect to adhere to these controls.

During 2016/17, the component exercised its mandate through:

- Conducting internal control inspection visits in order to address any non-compliance with internal control procedures, to identify internal control weaknesses, to recommend improvements, and to follow up on the implementation thereof;
- The validation of financial document parcels/batches to ensure that processes and procedures were followed in order to address any non-compliance with policies and internal control procedures, to identify internal control weaknesses, to recommend improvements, and to follow up on the implementation thereof; and
- Maintaining the register of fruitless and wasteful expenditure and irregular expenditure, as well as reporting on progress.

11. Internal Audit and Audit Committee

11.1 Internal Audit

In terms of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), the Institute of Internal Auditors standards and the Internal Audit Charter, the scope of Internal Audit focuses mainly on determining whether Stats SA's risk management, internal control and governance processes, designed by management in compliance with section 38(1)(a) of the PFMA, are adequate and functioning in a manner that ensures that set objectives are met.

For the year under review, Internal Audit fulfilled the audit activities in terms of the internal audit coverage plan approved by the Audit Committee. This was achieved by:

- Auditing of control systems and submission of internal audit reports identifying weaknesses and recommending improvements within the organisation, including provincial offices;
- Conducting of follow-up audits to determine whether areas of improvement as recommended by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and Internal Audit have been implemented; and
- Providing advisory and consulting services at various forums, e.g. committees, etc.

Internal Audit also fulfilled its responsibility to the Audit Committee by providing support and reporting on the organisation's control environment deficiencies as reported to management.

11.2 Audit Committee

The control environment is based on policies and procedures that are developed and periodically reviewed to ensure that Stats SA meets its responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner, complies with relevant legislation, and manages known and identified risks to the organisation.

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is established in terms of sections 76(4)(d) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and performs its duties in terms of a written terms of reference (the Audit Committee Charter).

The status of the Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising four members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA, and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer.

Name	Qualifications	Date appointed	Date reappointed	No. of meetings attended
Ms RA van Wyk (Chairperson)	MBA, CA (SA)	25/05/2009	25/05/2015	4
Mr RA Tshimole	B Com	12/10/2012	25/05/2015	4
Ms S Khan	CA (SA), CIA, CISA	01/10/2014		4
Adv JL Thubakgale	LLM, EDP, MBA	01/03/2016		3

During the financial year, the Audit Committee met four times and performed, amongst other activities, the following key responsibilities:

- Approved the strategic and coverage plans of Internal Audit and reviewed their performance during the year;
- Reviewed the strategic plan of the Auditor-General South Africa for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and their audit report to Statistics South Africa for the financial year ended 31 March 2017;
- Reviewed in-year management reporting relating to financial management, risk management and performance management;
- Reviewed the Annual Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017; and
- Reviewed the improvements implemented by management to address control weaknesses reported by Internal Audit and the AGSA.

12. Report of the Audit Committee of Statistics South Africa for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

The Audit Committee of Statistics South Africa is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

Audit Committee responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

The effectiveness of internal control

Our review of the findings of the audit work by Internal Audit which was based on the risk assessments conducted, as well as the audit work done by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA), revealed certain weaknesses that were raised with Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The following Internal Audit work was completed during the year under review:

- Adequacy and effectiveness audits on various internal control and governance processes in Head Office and a sample of provincial and district offices;
- Reviews of the Annual Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and the quarterly interim financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017;
- Reviews of the quarterly performance information reports for the financial year ended 31 March 2017;
- Follow-up audits on previous audits to evaluate the effective implementation of Internal Audit recommendations that management had agreed to implement;
- Advisory services; and
- Follow-up on implementation of previous years' audit recommendations by the AGSA.

The following were areas of concern:

- Certain areas affecting the IT environment. We acknowledge that management has actively addressed many of the previous weaknesses to ensure there is a stable IT infrastructure and environment; As IT plays an ever increasing role within the core business of Stats SA, it is important that management continues improving the stability, capacity and security of the IT infrastructure.
- It is pleasing to note that there is a considerable reduction in the number of repeat findings on control weaknesses. We encourage management to strengthen controls where necessary to try reduce those weaknesses still reported.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting to the Treasury as is required by the PFMA.

Evaluation of financial statements

We have reviewed the annual financial statements prepared by Stats SA.

Auditor-General's report

We continuously review Stats SA's implementation plan for addressing audit issues raised in the previous years and we are satisfied that all matters are receiving attention. We are pleased to note that, compared to previous financial years, there has been continued reduction in the number of repeat and new audit findings reported by the AGSA. We will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures in this regard, to ensure that these are implemented.

The Audit Committee concurs with and accepts the conclusions of the AGSA on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Conclusion

We are pleased to note that Stats SA has achieved a clean audit for the fourth consecutive year and congratulate management on their commitment to strong governance within the organisation.



Ms R van Wyk
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
Statistics South Africa
31 July 2017



Section 4: Human resource information

1. Human Resource Management

The information contained in this part of the annual report has been prescribed by the Minister: Public Service and Administration for all departments in the public service.

2. Introduction

The status of human resources in the department

Human capital is the most valuable asset in Stats SA. In order to achieve its organisational strategic objectives, Stats SA needs employees with the necessary skills and competencies. Thus, great emphasis is placed on capacity building programmes for employees at all levels.

The organisation has made considerable progress in developing leadership and management skills. The priority for this organisation in the medium term is to implement a Talent Management Strategy that looks at issues of career management, succession planning and training and development. The emphasis of training is also looking at developing statistical capacity in the country.

The role of Human Resource Management and Development is to ensure the provision and retention of skilled employees. Employees are developed to attain the organisation's strategic objectives through a performance management framework. The organisation creates a conducive environment through a vibrant Employee Health and Assistance Programme and through Labour Relations Management.

Human resource priorities for the year under review and the impact of these priorities

- The implementation of the approved organisational structure over the medium term;
- Talent management to ensure retention and succession planning;
- Alignment of training with organisational strategic objectives;
- Special focus on spatial statistics through programmes like the Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation and Statistical Exploration (CRUISE);
- Repositioning of the internship programme as an integral part of our recruitment strategy; and
- Expansion of intake for the National Certificate in Official Statistics (NCOS) to address the statistical skills shortage in the National Statistics System.

Workforce planning and key strategies to attract and recruit a skilled and capable workforce

Besides the normal advertising of vacancies, should funds be available, as a requirement by the regulatory framework, the internship programme is used as a vehicle to recruit, especially for lower-level positions. For retention, specifically on positions that are difficult to recruit, candidates are headhunted and a Counter-offer Policy is in place.

In addition to the above, the organisation has taken a strategic decision to explore and implement a Talent Management Strategy that contains the following pillars:

- Recruitment and resourcing;
- Training and development;
- Performance management;
- Career management; and
- Succession planning.

Employee Performance Management

Performance management includes activities which ensure that the strategic and operational goals of Stats SA are consistently being met in an effective and efficient manner. In Stats SA, performance management consists of three primary elements: measurement, feedback and positive reinforcement. Benefits may include direct financial gain, depending on the availability of funds, for those employees who consistently performed above the norm and encouraging employee engagement to assist in establishing a motivated work force and improved management control.

Employee Health and Wellness Programmes

The following employee health and wellness programmes are in place to promote productivity in the work place:

- Disability sensitisation and awareness;
- Disability module for fieldworkers;
- Gender mainstreaming;
- Implementation of harassment policy and procedures;
- Men and women's programmes;
- 24-hour counselling and professional support;
- HIV and TB management programme;
- Scholar programme; and
- Fitness programme.

Achievements

- Enhanced capacity building programmes; and
- Enhanced collaboration with institutions of higher learning through a memorandum of understanding (MoU).

Challenges faced by the department

- Compliance to governance prescripts;
- Achievement of employment equity targets; and
- Measuring the impact of training.

Future HR plans/goals

- Implementation of the Talent Management Strategy;
- Support to SANSS partners through capacity building and partnering with other higher education institutions, including the National School of Government (NSG); and
- Support to large sample surveys.

3. Human Resources oversight statistics

3.1 Personnel related expenditure

Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Programme	Total expenditure R'000	Personnel expenditure R'000	Training expenditure R'000	Professional and special services R'000	Personnel cost as % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Programme 1: Administration	671 188	228 720	2 273	4 749	34,1	15
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	233 312	210 384	456	8 064	90,2	14
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	114 498	101 460	566	23	88,6	7
Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research	70 202	67 150	291	-	95,7	4
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	247 883	126 189	883	-	50,9	8
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach	630 088	493 921	263	572	78,4	32
Programme 7: Survey Operations	494 034	143 943	350	9 303	29,1	9
Total	2 461 205	1 371 767	5 082	22 711	55,7	90

Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Personnel expenditure R'000	% of total personnel cost	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	54 807	4	327
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	73 371	5	60
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	424 890	31	254
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	12 314	1	202
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	563 399	41	552
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	2 081	-	520
Levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	240 905	18	991
Levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	-	-	-
Total	1 371 767	100	90

Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

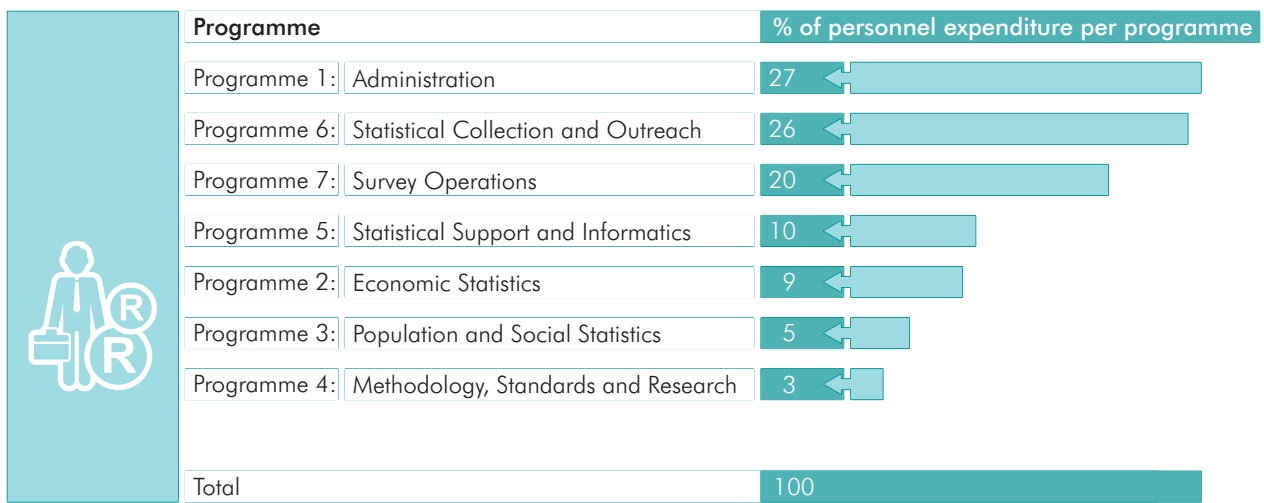


Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical allowance	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Home-owners allowance as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical allowance as % of personnel cost
Programme 1: Administration	159 720	69,8	5 175	2,3	5 746	2,5	7 826	3,4
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	148 854	70,8	1	0,0	7 327	3,5	10 362	4,9
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	70 705	69,7	6	0,0	2 006	2,0	2 680	2,6
Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research	47 127	70,2	-	0,0	1 926	2,9	2 103	3,1
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	87 689	69,5	424	0,3	2 878	2,3	4 088	3,2
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach	349 327	70,7	200	0,0	17 192	3,5	24 668	5,0
Programme 7: Survey Operations	99 164	68,9	45	0,0	4 234	2,9	6 733	4,7
Total	962 586	70,2	5 851	0,4	41 309	3,0	58 460	4,3

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical allowance	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Home-owners allowance as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical allowance as % of personnel cost
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	35 034	63,9	2 862	5,2	3 690	6,7	4 608	8,4
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	32 546	44,4	402	0,5	-	0,0	-	0,0
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	324 748	76,4	1 403	0,3	20 738	4,9	33 023	7,8
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	10 655	86,5	7	0,1	-	-	-	-
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	405 713	70,2	1 177	0,2	11 516	2,0	17 666	3,1
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	1 483	71,3	-	0,0	32	1,5	8	0,4
Levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	152 407	63,3	-	0,0	5 333	2,2	3 155	1,3
Levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	962 586	70,2	5 851	0,4	41 309	3,0	58 460	4,3

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2017

Programme	Permanent posts			Contract posts	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of contract posts filled	
Programme 1: Administration	619	490	21	70	0
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	584	533	9	0	0
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	209	185	11	5	0
Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research	131	113	14	0	0
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	261	219	16	0	0
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach	1 351	1 259	7	62	0
Programme 7: Survey Operations	356	329	8	23	0
Total	3 511	3 128	11	160	0

Note:

* The table includes interns appointed against the approved establishment.

Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2017

Salary band	Permanent posts			Contract posts	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of contract posts filled	
Levels 1–2	88	87	1	31	0
Levels 3–5	259	216	17	27	0
Levels 6–8	1 738	1 614	7	99	0
Levels 9–12	1 161	984	15	2	0
Levels 13–16	265	227	14	1	0
Total	3 511	3 128	11	160	0


Note:

* Although some of the SMS posts reflect as being filled, they are filled with lower levels, due to operational reasons.

* Two salary level 12 posts, one salary level 11 post and one salary level 1 post are sitting against salary level 13 posts.


* The table includes interns appointed against the approved establishment.

Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2017



Programme	Permanent posts		
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	% vacancy rate per programme
Programme 1: Administration	619	490	21
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	261	219	16
Programme 4: Methodology, Standards and Research	131	113	14
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	209	185	11
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	584	533	9
Programme 7: Survey Operations	356	329	8
Programme 6: Statistical Collection and Outreach	1 351	1 259	7
Total	3 511	3 128	11

Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2017



Salary band	Permanent posts		
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	% vacancy rate per salary band
Levels 3–5	259	216	17
Levels 9–12	1 161	984	15
Levels 13–16	265	227	14
Levels 6–8	1 738	1 614	7
Levels 1–2	88	87	1
Total	3 511	3 128	11

Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2017

Critical occupation	Permanent posts			Contract posts	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
	Number of posts	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of contract posts filled	
IT Specialists	278	237	41	0	0
Economists	62	54	8	0	0
Statisticians and related professionals	501	430	71	1	0
Graphic Designers	6	6	0	0	0
Total	847	727	14	1	0

Note:

* The number of critical posts changed due to updating of job titles in 2016.

* Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.

* The one contract post is vacant and has been abolished as from 1 April 2017.

3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2017

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	1	100	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0	0	0
Salary level 15	9	6	67	3	33
Salary level 14	57	49	86	8	16
Salary level 13	198	171	86	27	16
Total	265	227	86	38	14

Note:

* Although some of the SMS posts reflect as being filled, they are filled with lower levels, due to operational reasons.

* Two salary level 12 posts, one salary level 11 post and one salary level 1 post are sitting against salary level 13 posts.

Table 3.3.2 – SMS post information as on 30 September 2016

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS posts filled	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General/Head of Department	1	1	100	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0	0	0
Salary level 15	9	6	67	3	33
Salary level 14	57	49	86	8	14
Salary level 13	198	174	88	24	12
Total	265	230	87	35	13

Note:

* Although some of the SMS posts reflect as being filled, they are filled with lower levels, due to operational reasons.

* Two salary level 12 posts, one salary level 11 post and one salary level 1 post are sitting against salary level 13 posts.

Table 3.3.3 – Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

SMS level	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 months
Director-General/Head of Department	0	0	0
Salary level 16	0	0	0
Salary level 15	0	0	0
Salary level 14	6	0	1
Salary level 13	8	1	0
Total	14	1	1

Table 3.3.4 – Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded SMS posts – advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

Filling of posts in Stats SA has been put on hold in 2016 due to budget cuts by National Treasury

Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months

Some positions were re-advertised as the first recruitment process did not yield positive results

Table 3.3.5 – Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

None

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months

None

3.4 Job evaluation

Table 3.4.1 – Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Number of permanent posts	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number of posts upgraded	% of upgraded posts evaluated	Number of posts downgraded	% of downgraded posts evaluated
Levels 1–2	88	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 3–5	259	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 6–8	1 738	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 9–12	1 161	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS Band A	198	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS Band B	57	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS Band C	9	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS Band D	1	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	3 511	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Note:

* Due to budget cuts by National Treasury, job evaluations were not done.

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Beneficiaries	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0

Note:

* Due to budget cuts by National Treasury, job evaluations were not done and no upgrades were implemented.

Table 3.4.3 – Employees with salary level higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 (in terms of PSR 1.V.C.3)

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Professionals	1	11	12	Headhunting
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation in 2016/17				1
Percentage of total employment				0,03

Table 3.4.4 – Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 (in terms of PSR 1.V.C.3)

Beneficiaries	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	1	0	0	0	1
Male	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	1
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0

3.5 Employment changes

Table 3.5.1 – Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Number of employees per band as at 1 April 2016	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Permanent staff				
Levels 1–2	156	1	1	0,6
Levels 3–5	212	5	12	5,5
Levels 6–8	1 609	42	39	2,4
Levels 9–12	989	12	44	4,4
SMS Band A	170	5	7	4,0
SMS Band B	52	1	5	9,4
SMS Band C	6	0	0	0,0
SMS Band D	1	0	0	0,0
Total	3 195	66	108	3,3
Temporary staff				
Levels 1–2	15 694	676	16 370	100,0
Levels 3–5	70	4	74	100,0
Levels 6–8	11	0	11	100,0
Levels 9–12	1	0	1	100,0
SMS Band A	0	1	1	100,0
SMS Band B	0	0	0	0,0
SMS Band C	0	0	0	0,0
SMS Band D	0	0	0	0,0
Total	15 776	681	16 457	100,0

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2016	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT Specialists (permanent staff)	278	9	8	2,8
IT Specialists (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0,0
Economists (permanent staff)	62	1	5	7,9
Economists (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0,0
Statisticians and related professionals (permanent staff)	501	6	24	4,7
Statisticians and related professionals (temporary staff)	1	0	0	0,0
Graphic Designers	6	0	1	16,7
Total	848	16	38	4,4

Note:

* Statisticians and related professionals include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists, and Demographers.

* Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.

* The one contract post is vacant and has been abolished as from 1 April 2017.

* IT Specialists (including Geography related posts).

* Number of critical posts changed due to continuous updating of job titles.

Table 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations	% of total employment
Permanent staff			
Death	12	11,1	0,4
Resignation	47	43,5	1,4
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0,0	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	0	0,0	0,0
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0,0	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	0	0,0	0,0
Retirement	17	15,7	0,5
Transfer out of Department	32	29,6	1,0
Total	108	100,0	3,8
Temporary staff			
Death	2	0,0	0,0
Resignation	236	1,4	1,4
Discharged due to ill health	2	0,0	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	2	0,0	0,0
Retirement	1	0,0	0,0
Expiry of contract	16 214	98,5	98,5
Total	16 457	100,0	100,0

Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2016	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by occupation	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by occupation
IT Specialists (permanent staff)	278	14	5,0	202	72,7
IT Specialists (temporary staff)	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Economists (permanent staff)	62	5	8,1	40	64,5
Statisticians and related professionals (permanent staff)	501	28	5,6	497	99,2
Statisticians and related professionals (temporary staff)	1	0	0,0	0	0,0
Graphic Designers	6	0	0,0	5	83,3
Total	848	47	5,5	744	87,7

Note:

* Pay progression is linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2015/16.

* Statisticians and related professionals include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists, and Demographers.

* Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.

* IT Specialists (including Geography related posts).

* Number of critical posts changed due to continuous updating of job titles.

Table 3.5.5 – Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2016	Promotion to another salary level	Salary level promotion as % of employees by salary level	Progression to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as % of employees by salary band
Levels 1–2 (temporary staff)	101	55	54,5	0	0,0
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	368	9	2,4	185	50,3
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	17	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	1 609	27	1,7	1 409	87,6
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	1	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	989	15	1,5	849	85,8
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	2	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	229	3	0,0	191	83,4
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	3 316	109	3,3	2 634	79,4

Note:

* Pay progression is linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2015/16.

3.6 Employment equity



Table 3.6.1 – Total number of employees (including employees with a disability) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2017

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers (permanent staff)	82	9	15	24	64	3	6	19	222
Legislators, senior officials and managers (temporary staff)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Professionals (permanent staff)	428	27	11	31	350	20	10	49	926
Professionals (temporary staff)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Clerks (permanent staff)	30	0	0	2	99	7	1	8	147
Clerks (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Service workers (permanent staff)	688	44	6	10	831	48	4	44	1 675
Service workers (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (permanent staff)	18	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	25
Plant and machine operators and assemblers (temporary staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Elementary occupations (permanent staff)	6	2	0	0	69	7	0	0	84
Elementary occupations (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled (permanent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled (temporary)	51	0	0	0	61	0	2	0	114
Total	1 309	82	32	68	1 481	85	23	120	3 200
Employees with a disability	14	2	0	2	9	0	0	10	37

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with a disability) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2017

Occupational level	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (permanent staff)	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	6
Top management (temporary staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior management (permanent staff)	81	8	15	23	62	3	5	18	215
Senior management (temporary staff)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (permanent staff)	213	16	9	23	149	7	8	33	458
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (temporary staff)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (permanent staff)	859	54	8	20	1 039	61	6	67	2 114
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (permanent staff)	92	1	0	0	96	7	1	1	198
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (temporary staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unskilled (permanent staff)	6	2	0	0	73	7	0	0	88
Unskilled (temporary staff)	52	0	0	0	61	0	2	0	115
Total	1 309	82	32	68	1 481	85	23	120	3 200
Employees with a disability	14	2	0	2	9	0	0	10	37

Permanent employees per occupational band as at 31 March 2017

Employment equity Permanent employees	Occupational band	Race	Gender		Number of staff
			Female %	Male %	
 47%  53%	Top management	African Coloured Indian White Total	17 0 17 17 50	17 17 0 17 50	6
	Senior management	African Coloured Indian White Total	38 4 7 11 60	29 1 2 8 40	215
	Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	African Coloured Indian White Total	33 2 2 7 43	47 3 2 5 57	458
	Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen	African Coloured Indian White Total	49 3 0 3 55	41 3 0 1 45	2 114
	Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	African Coloured Indian White Total	48 3 1 1 53	46 1 0 0 47	198
	Unskilled	African Coloured Indian White Total	83 8 0 0 91	7 2 0 0 9	88
Total					3 079

Note: Due to rounding, percentages will not necessarily add up to 100%

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational level	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (permanent staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Top management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (permanent staff)	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Senior management (temporary staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (permanent staff)	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (permanent staff)	18	0	0	1	21	1	0	1	42
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (permanent staff)	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (temporary staff)	214	13	0	1	433	19	0	0	680
Unskilled and defined decision-making (permanent staff)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unskilled and defined decision-making (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	251	13	0	2	461	20	0	1	748
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational level	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (permanent staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (permanent staff)	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (permanent staff)	18	0	0	0	22	0	1	0	41
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (permanent staff)	9	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	27
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (temporary staff)	17	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	50
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (permanent staff)	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision-making (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	50	0	0	1	79	0	1	0	131
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational level	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (permanent staff)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Top management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (permanent staff)	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	12
Senior management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (permanent staff)	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	3	44
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (permanent staff)	18	1	0	1	16	0	0	3	39
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen (temporary staff)	57	2	0	0	25	2	0	0	86
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (permanent staff)	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making (temporary staff)	5 011	480	8	26	10 123	677	6	39	16 370
Unskilled and defined decision-making (permanent)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision-making (temporary staff)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5 122	483	8	29	10 190	679	6	47	16 564
Employees with a disability	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Note:

* The table excludes interns as they do not fall under a specific occupational level.

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Total	18	2	0	1	9	2	0	0	32

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	16	4	4	5	24	0	2	2	57
Professionals	104	11	2	5	138	8	3	11	282
Clerks	99	4	0	0	108	1	2	1	215
Service and sales workers	92	4	0	0	156	20	0	5	277
Machine operators and drivers	120	14	1	1	166	19	0	2	323
Elementary occupations	14	5	0	0	187	30	0	0	236
Total	445	42	7	11	779	78	7	21	1 390
Employees with a disability	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

Table 3.7.1 – Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2016

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General/Head of Department (HOD)	1	1	0	0
Salary level 16, but not HOD	0	0	0	0
Salary level 15	8	6	6	100
Salary level 14	56	50	49	98
Salary level 13	200	169	168	99
Total	265	226	223	99

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2016

The preparations to relocate to ISibalo House delayed the submission of performance agreements for some Senior Managers

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance Agreements as on 31 May 2016

None. SMS members who had not concluded their performance agreements by 31/05/2017 showed good cause for not meeting the deadline.

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016³

	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group	% of total in group	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
African, female	1 440	891	61,9	8 143	9
African, male	1 266	752	59,4	8 228	11
Indian, female	21	17	81,0	338	20
Indian, male	32	22	68,8	419	19
Coloured, female	84	50	59,5	491	10
Coloured, male	83	45	54,2	564	13
White, female	117	96	82,1	1 398	15
White, male	68	39	57,4	830	21
Employees with a disability	38	17	44,7	185	11
Total	3 149	1 929	61,3	20 597	11

³ Performance rewards are linked to the 2015/16 performance cycle.

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Salary band	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Levels 1–2	49	102	48,0	117	2	0,1
Levels 3–5	116	214	54,2	434	4	0,1
Levels 6–8	942	1 611	58,5	5 954	6	0,1
Levels 9–12	698	991	70,4	10 463	15	0,1
Total	1 805	2 918	61,9	16 968	9	0,1

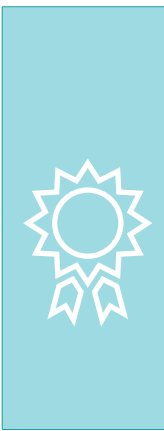
Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

Critical occupation	Total number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
Economists	44	52	84,6	685	16
IT Specialists	104	181	57,5	1 226	12
Statisticians	296	708	41,8	4 074	14
Graphic Designers	4	6	66,7	69	17
Total	448	947	47,3	6 054	14

Table 3.8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016

SMS band	Number of beneficiaries	Total employment	% of total within band	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
Band A	173	91	52,6	2 490	27
Band B	51	28	54,9	878	31
Band C	6	5	83,3	261	52
Band D	1	0	0,0	0	0
Total	231	124	53,7	3 629	29

Performance rewards for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016



Salary band	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% beneficiaries	Total cost R'000	Average cost per beneficiary R'000
Levels 1-2	49	102	48,0	117	2
Levels 3-5	116	214	54,2	434	4
Levels 6-8	942	1 611	58,5	5 954	6
Levels 9-12	698	991	70,4	10 463	15
SMS levels	124	231	53,7	3 629	29
Total	1 929	3 149	61,3	20 597	11

3.9 Foreign workers

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Salary band	1 April 2016		31 March 2017		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Levels 1–2 (temporary staff)	1	9,1	0	0,0	1	100,0
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	2	18,2	2	22,2	0	0,0
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	3	27,3	3	33,3	0	0,0
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	5	45,5	4	44,4	1	20,0
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	11	100,0	9	100,0	2	18,2

Note:

* Changes to salary levels 13–16 due to one Level 13 resignation and changes to salary levels 1–2 due to one Level 1 Intern resignation.

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Major occupation	1 April 2016		31 March 2017		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	3	27,3	2	22,2	1	33,3
Information technology personnel	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Professionals and managers	8	72,7	7	77,8	1	12,5
Total	11	100,0	9	100,0	2	18,2

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days	Number of sick leave taken with medical certification		Number of employees using sick leave with medical certification		Number of employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
		% of days with medical certification	% of total employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave			
Levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	674	560	83,1	45	2,5	72	9	299
Levels 1–2 (contract staff)	631	324	51,3	75	7,0	202	3	239
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	1 688	1 212	71,8	80	6,5	189	9	1 186
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	74	42	56,8	8	0,7	21	4	46
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	13 423	10 122	75,4	646	48,3	1 396	10	14 787
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	8	5	62,5	2	0,2	5	2	7
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	7 108	5 401	76,0	422	29,1	842	8	15 546
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	12	12	100,0	2	0,1	2	6	34
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	935	664	71,0	78	5,6	163	6	3 581
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0	0
Total	24 553	18 342	74,7	1 358	100,0	2 892	8	35 728

Sick leave taken for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	% of days with medical certification	% of total employees using sick leave	Number of employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	83,1	2,5	72	9	299
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	71,8	6,5	189	9	1 186
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	75,4	48,3	1 396	10	14 787
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	76,0	29,1	842	8	15 546
Levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	71,0	5,6	163	6	3 581
Total	75,4	92,0	2 662	8	35 399
Levels 1–16 (temporary staff)		8,0			329
Organisational Total		100			35 728

Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Levels 1–2	94	100,0	2	4,5	47	42
Levels 3–5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Levels 6–8	702	100,0	26	59,1	27	726
Levels 9–12	467	100,0	15	34,1	31	1 015
SMS levels 13–16	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (1–2)	5	100,0	1	2,3	5	2
Contract (3–5)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Contract (9–12)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0
Total	1 268	100,0	44	100,0	29	1 785

Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days taken	Average number of days per employee	Number of employees who took leave
Levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	1 382	16	87
Levels 1–2 (temporary staff)	2 164	8	276
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	3 703	17	215
Levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	190	9	21
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	28 748	18	1 624
Levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	21	3	8
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	19 162	19	999
Levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	44	11	4
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	4 829	21	227
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	52	26	2
Total	60 295	17	3 463

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees who utilised capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2016
Levels 3–5	51	3	17	3
Levels 6–8	65	3	22	3
Levels 9–12	229	2	115	2
SMS levels 13–16	370	5	74	5
Contract levels (3–16)	0	0	0	1
Total	715	13	55	13

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee (R)
Leave payouts for 2016/17 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	0	0	0
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2016/17	1 682	13	129 371
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2016/17	1 569	57	275 526
Total	3 251	70	46 440

3.11 HIV/AIDS and health promotion programmes

Table 3.11.1 – Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV and related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
Fieldworkers are at risk of physical abuse such as rape which could expose them to HIV infection	A training module was developed for fieldworkers to mitigate this risk

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

The following programmes are in place:

Condom distribution

24-hour counselling service

Voluntary HIV counselling and testing

HIV, TB and STI awareness

Promotion of medical male circumcision

Youth and sexuality

Question	Yes/ No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI(E) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, provide the name and position of the particular SMS member	YES	Ms Xoli Kunene, Director: Employee Relations
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose	YES	There is an Employee Health and Wellness Unit which comprises 4 full-time EHW Professionals. In addition to the above, a private health and wellness company provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R2 135 000
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme	YES	24-hour counselling and professional support, health and wellness programmes, HIV/AIDS programme, stress management programmes, retirement planning and life skills training
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5(e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholders that they represent	YES	There is an HIV/AIDS Committee representing various clusters. It comprises the following members: Ms N Baholo, Ms E Mkhabela, Ms G Makgato, Mr J Manganyi, Ms O More, Mr J Masangu, Ms C Malinga, Ms D Ramatlhape
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/ practices so reviewed	YES	The bereavement and EAP policies have been reviewed in line with the DPSA Employee Health and the HIV/AIDS and TB Management Frameworks
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures	YES	The HIV and AIDS programme comprises the following preventive measures: Counselling and support as well as HIV campaigns, and the implementation of the HIV and AIDS policy which addresses issues of discrimination and stigma associated with HIV. There is also an HIV Programme for teenagers which addresses HIV, Sexuality and Peer Group Pressure
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing (VCT)? If so, list the results that you have achieved	YES	4 voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) sessions were conducted and 215 staff members participated in the HCT programme
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators	YES	Measures/Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 304 employees used the health promotion service • 290 employees participated in the campaigns • 61 000 condoms distributed. 215 employees voluntarily tested for HIV

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Total collective agreements	0
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Table 3.12.2 – Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Suspension without pay	3	9,4
Demotion	0	0,0
Withdrawals	4	12,5
Dismissal	2	6,3
Final written warnings	7	21,9
Written warnings	9	28,1
Counselling	2	6,3
Pending	5	15,6
Total	32	100,0

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Insubordination	2	6,3
Withdrawal of contract (assault)	1	3,1
Irregular appointment	2	6,3
Consistent late-coming	1	3,1
Dereliction of duty	1	3,1
Negligently captured/approval of PERSAL transactions	4	12,5
Threatening and giving an ultimatum to the Head of Department	1	3,1
Abscondment	1	3,1
Absenteeism	4	12,5
Cheating during competency test	0	0,0
Falsification	2	6,3
Poor performance	8	25,0
Under the influence of alcohol while on duty	1	3,1
Misuse of state vehicle	3	9,4
Irregularity in conducting competency test	1	3,1
Total	32	100,0

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	50	92,6
Number of grievances not resolved	4	7,4
Total number of grievances lodged	54	100,0

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Disputes lodged	Number	% of total
Disputes in favour of the employee	3	11,1
Disputes in favour of the employer	6	22,2
Cases withdrawn	3	11,1
Settlement	3	11,1
Cases pending	12	44,4
Total	27	100,0

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017⁴

Strike actions	Total
Total number of working days lost	1
Total cost of working days lost	3 001
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay	3 001

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	4
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	4
Total number of days suspended	435
Average number of days suspended	109
Total cost of suspensions	789 210

⁴ 5 officials were on strike on 22 February 2017 for 5,67 hours in total.

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Training needs identified at start of reporting period						
Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2016 (permanent and contract)	Learnerships (Pilot)	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	94	0	30	0	30
	Male	134	0	26	0	26
Professionals	Female	483	0	190	0	190
	Male	503	0	170	0	170
Clerks	Female	306	0	140	0	140
	Male	210	0	120	0	120
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	665	0	220	0	220
	Male	572	0	190	0	190
Service and sales workers	Female	71	0	120	0	120
	Male	60	0	80	0	80
Elementary occupations	Female	90	0	50	0	50
	Male	12	0	20	0	20
Gender subtotals	Female	1 709	0	750	0	750
	Male	1 491	0	606	0	606
Total		3 200	0	1 356	0	1 356

Note:

* The table excludes interns as they do not fall under a specific occupational level.

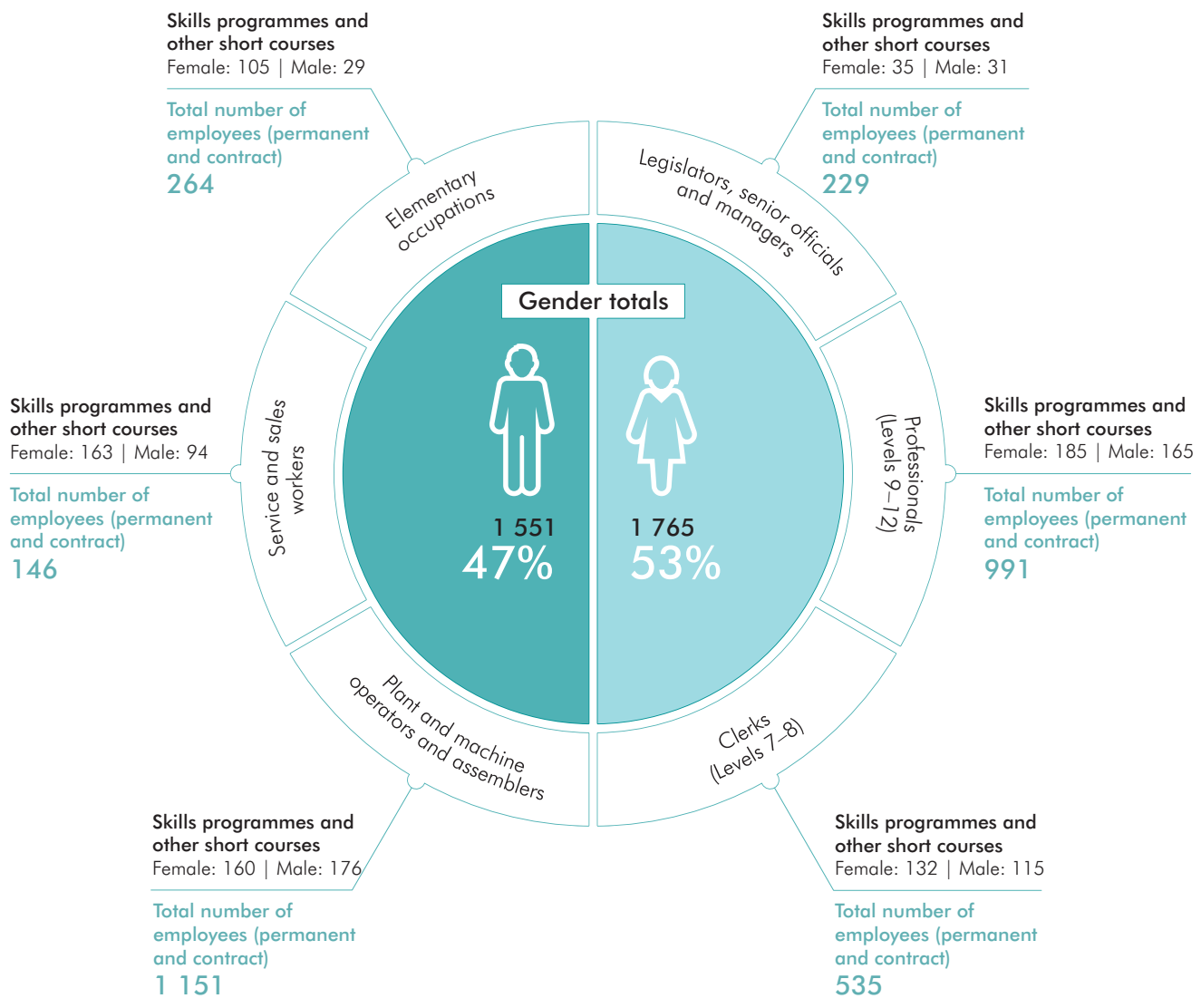
Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Training provided within the reporting period						
Occupational level	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2016 (permanent and contract)	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	94	0	35	0	35
	Male	135	0	31	0	31
Professionals 9–12	Female	484	0	185	0	185
	Male	507	0	165	0	165
Clerks 7–8	Female	313	0	132	0	132
	Male	222	0	115	0	115
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	621	0	160	0	160
	Male	530	0	176	0	176
Service and sales workers	Female	84	0	163	0	163
	Male	62	0	94	0	94
Elementary occupations	Female	169	0	105	0	105
	Male	95	0	29	0	29
Gender subtotals	Female	1 765	0	780	0	780
	Male	1 551	0	610	0	610
Total		3 316	0	1 390	0	1 390

Note:

* The table excludes interns as they do not fall under a specific occupational level.

Skills programmes and other short courses provided for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017



3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	15	83,3
Temporary total disablement	1	5,6
Permanent disablement	1	5,6
Fatal	1	5,6
Total	18	100,0

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Project title	Number of companies	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Contract value R'000	Amount paid R'000
Implement National Accounts Capacity Development Project	4	4	9 366	8 064
Overall evaluation on the acceptance and validity of results of Community Survey 2016	1	1	449	394
To develop and implement data visualisation instrument to communicate Community Survey 2016 results	6	6	6 096	4 423
Procurement of the Stats SA Head Office building	5	10	6 514	4 593
Total	16	21	22 425	17 474

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Implement National Accounts Capacity Development Project	0	0	0
To develop and implement data visualisation instrument to communicate Community Survey 2016 results	0	0	0
Procurement process of the new building	40	100	6

Table 3.15.3 – Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Contract value R'000	Amount paid R'000
African Development Bank statistics capacity building grant in region member countries overall acceptance of the 2016 Community Survey	1	597	597
Appointment of translators	2	64	64
Total	3	661	661

Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
African Development Bank statistics capacity building grant in region member countries overall acceptance of the 2016 Community Survey	0,0	0,0	0
Appointment of translators	0,0	0,0	0
Total	0,0	0,0	0

3.16 Employee initiated severance packages

Table 3.16.1 – Employee severance packages for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	0	0,0
Levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	0	0,0
Levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	0	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	0	0,0
Total	0	0,0



Section 5: Financial information

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on Vote No. 12: Statistics South Africa

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Unqualified opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of Statistics South Africa set out on pages 145 to 227 which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Statistics South Africa as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of ethics for professional accountants* (IESBA code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of accounting officer for the financial statements

6. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Modified Cash Standard (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
7. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing Statistics South Africa's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the accounting officer either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

8. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

9. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to the auditor’s report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

10. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof I have a responsibility to report material findings on the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected strategic outcome presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
11. My procedures address the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the department. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators/measures included in the planning documents. My procedures also did not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
12. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected strategic outcome presented in the annual performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2017:

Strategic outcome	Pages in the annual performance report
Strategic outcome 1: An informed nation	58 – 65

13. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
14. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following strategic outcome:
- An informed nation

Other matter

15. I draw attention to the matter below:

Achievement of planned targets

16. Refer to the annual performance report on page 32 to 65 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under/overachievement of a number of targets.

Report on audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

17. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof I have a responsibility to report material findings on the compliance of the department with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
18. I did not identify any instances of material non-compliance with selected specific requirements of applicable legislation, as set out in the general notice issued in terms of the PAA.

Other information

19. Statistics South Africa’s accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report which includes the management report for the year, overview of the departmental performance; governance, human resource management, information on transfers and subsidies, a report on the use of foreign aid assistance and information on the management of Private Public Partnership (PPP) agreements as required by the department annual report guide and the audit committee report required by the PFMA. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor’s report thereon and the selected strategic outcome presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in the auditor’s report.
20. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
21. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected strategic objectives presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.
22. I have not yet received the annual report. When I do receive this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected I may have to re-issue my auditor’s report amended as appropriate.

Internal control deficiencies

23. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance thereon. I did not identify any significant deficiencies in internal control.

Other reports

24. I draw attention to the following investigation conducted by the office of the Accountant General that could potentially have an impact on the department’s financial statements and compliance with applicable legislation matters. The reports noted do not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

25. At the date of this report, a long overdue investigation on SCM processes followed to award a bid for an amount of R35,77 million which was disclosed in the 2011-12 financial statements for payments for goods and services has been carried out by the office of the Accountant General (OAG). A final report was issued by the OAG; however this was not accepted by the accounting officer as certain recommendations and required actions were deemed to be inconclusive by the accounting officer. The accounting officer has sought further clarity on the report from the OAG.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2017



Annexure – Auditor-general’s responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements, and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected strategic outcome and on the department’s compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in the auditor’s report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department’s internal control.
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by accounting officer.
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Statistics South Africa’s ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of the auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the department to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicated with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and here applicable, related safeguards.

Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

Appropriation per programme

Programme	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Administration	744 653	-	(37 006)	707 647	671 188	36 459	94,8%	849 840	800 124
2. Economic Statistics	228 773	-	4 539	233 312	233 312	-	100,0%	218 651	218 651
3. Population and Social Statistics	129 488	-	(10 342)	119 146	114 498	4 648	96,1%	154 385	161 188
4. Methodology, Standards and Research	73 422	-	(3 220)	70 202	70 202	-	100,0%	58 711	58 149
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	257 044	-	(9 161)	247 883	247 883	-	100,0%	226 418	220 177
6. Statistical Collection and Outreach	571 382	-	58 706	630 088	630 088	-	100,0%	575 785	575 785
7. Survey Operations	533 346	-	(3 516)	529 830	494 034	35 796	93,2%	239 466	239 466
Total	2 538 108	-	-	2 538 108	2 461 205	76 903	97,0%	2 323 256	2 273 540

Reconciliation with statement of financial performance

Departmental receipts	8 580	10 055
Aid assistance	5 234	5 309
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	<u>2 551 922</u>	<u>2 338 620</u>
Aid assistance	4 348	3 981
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)	<u>2 465 553</u>	<u>2 277 521</u>

Appropriation per economic classification

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	2 235 704	(2 107)	28 637	2 262 234	2 221 702	40 532	98,2	1 943 937	1 943 937
Compensation of employees	1 408 390	-	-	1 408 390	1 371 767	36 623	97,4	1 288 374	1 288 374
Salaries and wages	1 232 562	168	(3 362)	1 229 368	1 192 745	36 623	97,0	1 120 768	1 120 768
Social contributions	175 828	(168)	3 362	179 022	179 022	-	100,0	167 606	167 606
Goods and services	827 314	(2 107)	28 637	853 844	849 935	3 909	99,5	655 535	655 535
Administrative fees	1 100	(277)	(55)	768	768	-	100,0	589	589
Advertising	9 513	101	680	10 294	10 294	-	100,0	6 870	6 870
Minor assets	43 217	(5 815)	(4 867)	32 535	32 535	-	100,0	2 178	2 178
Audit costs: External	6 626	-	(1 012)	5 614	5 614	-	100,0	7 168	7 168
Bursaries: Employees	5 874	(327)	(3 014)	2 533	2 533	-	100,0	2 109	2 109
Catering: Departmental activities	7 358	(141)	(2 777)	4 440	4 440	-	100,0	13 344	13 344
Communication (G&S)	36 376	(1 937)	208	34 647	34 647	-	100,0	25 831	25 831
Computer services	88 839	1 024	(2 571)	87 292	87 292	-	100,0	72 869	72 869
Consultants: Business and advisory services	30 902	(1 998)	(6 193)	22 711	22 711	-	100,0	18 673	18 673
Infrastructure and planning services	889	(886)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	2 805	(60)	10 806	13 551	13 551	-	100,0	2 818	2 818
Contractors	11 881	1 608	(4 302)	9 187	9 187	-	100,0	8 424	8 424
Agency and support/outsourced services	100 998	463	29 449	130 910	130 910	-	100,0	9 707	9 707
Entertainment	96	1	(69)	28	28	-	100,0	62	62
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	26 891	(2 963)	372	24 300	24 300	-	100,0	30 007	30 007
Consumable supplies	4 232	799	(1 505)	3 526	3 526	-	100,0	3 604	3 604
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	12 573	(1 822)	(6 446)	4 305	4 305	-	100,0	10 134	10 134
Operating leases	146 294	(135)	36 980	183 139	183 139	-	100,0	211 229	211 229
Property payments	49 103	(560)	11 687	60 230	59 371	859	98,6	69 443	69 443
Travel and subsistence	194 541	11 242	(16 350)	189 433	186 383	3 050	98,4	131 783	131 783
Training and development	11 277	(12)	(6 183)	5 082	5 082	-	100,0	2 795	2 795
Operating payments	25 551	(3 744)	(1 903)	19 904	19 904	-	100,0	16 693	16 693
Venues and facilities	9 875	2 848	(4 831)	7 892	7 892	-	100,0	8 330	8 330
Rental and hiring	503	484	536	1 523	1 523	-	100,0	875	875
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Transfers and subsidies	16 673	184	453	17 310	13 091	4 219	75,6	15 705	14 995
Departmental agencies and accounts	15	-	-	15	9	6	60,0	15	15
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	15	-	-	15	9	6	60,0	15	15
Higher education institutions	8 191	-	-	8 191	7 500	691	91,6	8 310	7 600
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	185	185	185	-	100,0	77	77
Private enterprises	-	-	185	185	185	-	100,0	77	77
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	185	185	185	-	100,0	77	77
Non-profit institutions	323	-	-	323	290	33	89,8	438	438
Households	8 144	184	268	8 596	5 107	3 489	59,4	6 865	6 865
Social benefits	5 367	184	1 741	7 292	3 803	3 489	52,2	4 431	4 431
Other transfers to households	2 777	-	(1 473)	1 304	1 304	-	100,0	2 434	2 434
Payments for capital assets	285 731	1 923	(35 300)	252 354	220 202	32 152	87,3	362 385	313 379
Buildings and other fixed structures	230 360	-	(43 200)	187 160	155 911	31 249	83,3	304 271	255 265
Buildings	230 360	-	(43 200)	187 160	155 911	31 249	83,3	304 271	255 265
Machinery and equipment	52 344	1 344	8 551	62 239	61 586	653	99,0	54 633	54 633
Transport equipment	9 914	-	(1 768)	8 146	8 146	-	100,0	11 367	11 367
Other machinery and equipment	42 430	1 344	10 319	54 093	53 440	653	98,8	43 266	43 266
Software and other intangible assets	3 027	579	(651)	2 955	2 705	250	91,5	3 481	3 481
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	6 210	6 210	6 210	-	100,0	1 229	1 229
Total	2 538 108	-	-	2 538 108	2 461 205	76 903	97,0	2 323 256	2 273 540

Programme 1 – Administration

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Departmental Management	39 311	-	(4 081)	35 230	35 230	-	100,0%	38 687	38 687
2. Corporate Services	183 782	-	(17 938)	165 844	163 829	2 015	98,8%	166 383	165 673
3. Financial Administration	83 072	-	(7 020)	76 052	74 369	1 683	97,8%	68 672	68 672
4. Internal Audit	13 178	-	(331)	12 847	12 847	-	100,0%	11 103	11 103
5. National Statistics System	32 261	-	(2 449)	29 812	29 812	-	100,0%	21 691	21 691
6. Office Accommodation	393 049	-	(5 187)	387 862	355 101	32 761	91,6%	543 304	494 298
Total	744 653	-	(37 006)	707 647	671 188	36 459	94,8%	849 840	800 124

Programme 1 – Administration (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	491 581	(549)	1 088	492 120	488 293	3 827	99,2	525 747	525 747
Compensation of employees	252 506	-	(20 818)	231 688	228 720	2 968	98,7	224 711	224 711
Salaries and wages	220 153	-	(15 416)	204 737	201 769	2 968	98,6	197 619	197 619
Social contributions	32 353	-	(5 402)	26 951	26 951	-	100,0	27 092	27 092
Goods and services	239 075	(549)	21 906	260 432	259 573	859	99,7	301 036	301 036
Administrative fees	627	-	(33)	594	594	-	100,0	548	548
Advertising	2 655	1 249	(253)	3 651	3 651	-	100,0	3 051	3 051
Minor assets	627	79	(650)	56	56	-	100,0	146	146
Audit costs: External	6 573	-	(959)	5 614	5 614	-	100,0	7 168	7 168
Bursaries: Employees	803	-	(444)	359	359	-	100,0	448	448
Catering: Departmental activities	1 881	97	(149)	1 829	1 829	-	100,0	1 246	1 246
Communication (G&S)	3 860	(268)	(1 806)	1 786	1 786	-	100,0	2 233	2 233
Computer services	2 391	17	(104)	2 304	2 304	-	100,0	2 294	2 294
Consultants: Business and advisory services	12 022	(4 169)	(3 104)	4 749	4 749	-	100,0	7 412	7 412
Infrastructure and planning services	386	(386)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	2 805	(60)	10 806	13 551	13 551	-	100,0	2 818	2 818
Contractors	4 327	(20)	(408)	3 899	3 899	-	100,0	1 929	1 929
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	308	(107)	201	201	-	100,0	16	16
Entertainment	61	5	(43)	23	23	-	100,0	52	52
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	3 239	(1)	(515)	2 723	2 723	-	100,0	2 815	2 815
Consumable supplies	992	(65)	48	975	975	-	100,0	473	473
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 434	88	(2 753)	769	769	-	100,0	1 406	1 406
Operating leases	113 142	-	14 821	127 963	127 963	-	100,0	166 972	166 972
Property payments	48 689	(450)	11 232	59 471	58 612	859	98,6	69 340	69 340
Travel and subsistence	20 615	2 463	(1 591)	21 487	21 487	-	100,0	25 014	25 014
Training and development	4 481	1 092	(3 300)	2 273	2 273	-	100,0	1 238	1 238
Operating payments	3 221	(63)	1 792	4 950	4 950	-	100,0	2 134	2 134
Venues and facilities	2 194	(425)	(1 465)	304	304	-	100,0	2 273	2 273
Rental and hiring	50	(40)	891	901	901	-	100,0	10	10
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	11 105	-	(1 103)	10 002	9 272	730	92,7	12 112	11 402
Departmental agencies and accounts	14	-	(8)	6	-	6	-	4	4
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	14	-	(8)	6	-	6	-	4	4
Higher education institutions	8 191	-	-	8 191	7 500	691	91,6	8 210	7 500
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	135	135	135	-	100,0	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	135	135	135	-	100,0	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	135	135	135	-	100,0	-	-
Non-profit institutions	123	-	-	123	90	33	73,2	238	238
Households	2 777	-	(1 230)	1 547	1 547	-	100,0	3 660	3 660
Social benefits	-	-	299	299	299	-	100,0	1 369	1 369
Other transfers to households	2 777	-	(1 529)	1 248	1 248	-	100,0	2 291	2 291
Payments for capital assets	241 967	549	(43 201)	199 315	167 413	31 902	84,0	311 981	262 975
Buildings and other fixed structures	230 360	-	(43 200)	187 160	155 911	31 249	83,3	304 271	255 265
Buildings	230 360	-	(43 200)	187 160	155 911	31 249	83,3	304 271	255 265
Machinery and equipment	11 423	529	203	12 155	11 502	653	94,6	7 554	7 554
Transport equipment	3 914	-	(2 945)	969	969	-	100,0	2 530	2 530
Other machinery and equipment	7 509	529	3 148	11 186	10 533	653	94,2	5 024	5 024
Software and other intangible assets	184	20	(204)	-	-	-	-	156	156
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	6 210	6 210	6 210	-	100,0	-	-
Total	744 653	-	(37 006)	707 647	671 188	36 459	94,8	849 840	800 124

Subprogramme 1.1 – Departmental Management

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	38 374	-	(3 855)	34 519	34 519	-	100,0	37 045	37 045
Compensation of employees	28 097	-	(1 270)	26 827	26 827	-	100,0	23 013	23 013
Goods and services	10 277	-	(2 585)	7 692	7 692	-	100,0	14 032	14 032
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	76	76	76	-	100,0	736	736
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	76	76	76	-	100,0	734	734
Payments for capital assets	937	-	(302)	635	635	-	100,0	906	906
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	937	(20)	(282)	635	635	-	100,0	750	750
Software and other intangible assets	-	20	(20)	-	-	-	100,0	156	156
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	39 311	-	(4 081)	35 230	35 230	-	100,0	38 687	38 687

Subprogramme 1.2 – Corporate Services

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	167 115	(108)	(13 396)	153 611	152 326	1 285	99,2	150 669	150 669
Compensation of employees	125 730	-	(15 056)	110 674	109 389	1 285	98,8	117 503	117 503
Goods and services	41 385	(108)	1 660	42 937	42 937	-	100,0	33 166	33 166
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	11 105	-	(1 322)	9 783	9 053	730	92,5	11 215	10 505
Departmental agencies and accounts	14	-	(8)	6	-	6	-	2	2
Higher education institutions	8 191	-	-	8 191	7 500	691	91,6	8 210	7 500
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	135	135	135	-	100,0	-	-
Non-profit institutions	123	-	-	123	90	33	73,2	238	238
Households	2 777	-	(1 449)	1 328	1 328	-	100,0	2 765	2 765
Payments for capital assets	5 562	108	(3 220)	2 450	2 450	-	100,0	4 499	4 499
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	5 562	108	(3 220)	2 450	2 450	-	100,0	4 499	4 499
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	183 782	-	(17 938)	165 844	163 829	2 015	98,8	166 383	165 673

Subprogramme 1.3 – Financial Administration

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	80 318	(101)	(4 757)	75 460	73 777	1 683	97,8	67 941	67 941
Compensation of employees	66 437	-	(1 458)	64 979	63 296	1 683	97,4	59 684	59 684
Goods and services	13 881	(101)	(3 299)	10 481	10 481	-	100,0	8 257	8 257
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	143	143	143	-	100,0	158	158
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	143	143	143	-	100,0	158	158
Payments for capital assets	2 754	101	(2 406)	449	449	-	100,0	573	573
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2 754	101	(2 406)	449	449	-	100,0	573	573
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	83 072	-	(7 020)	76 052	74 369	1 683	97,8	68 672	68 672

Subprogramme 1.4 – Internal Audit

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	13 067	(60)	(307)	12 700	12 700	-	100,0	10 950	10 950
Compensation of employees	11 167	-	51	11 218	11 218	-	100,0	9 434	9 434
Goods and services	1 900	(60)	(358)	1 482	1 482	-	100,0	1 516	1 516
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	111	60	(24)	147	147	-	100,0	153	153
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	111	60	(24)	147	147	-	100,0	153	153
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13 178	-	(331)	12 847	12 847	-	100,0	11 103	11 103

Subprogramme 1.5 – National Statistics System

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	31 318	(280)	(8 025)	23 013	23 013	-	100,0	21 063	21 063
Compensation of employees	21 075	-	(3 085)	17 990	17 990	-	100,0	15 077	15 077
Goods and services	10 243	(280)	(4 940)	5 023	5 023	-	100,0	5 986	5 986
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0	3	3
Payments for capital assets	943	280	(634)	589	589	-	100,0	625	625
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	759	280	(450)	589	589	-	100,0	625	625
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	184	-	(184)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	6 210	6 210	6 210	-	100,0	-	-
Total	32 261	-	(2 449)	29 812	29 812	-	100,0	21 691	21 691

Subprogramme 1.6 – Office Accommodation

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	161 389	-	31 428	192 817	191 958	859	99,6	238 079	238 079
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	161 389	-	31 428	192 817	191 958	859	99,6	238 079	238 079
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	231 660	-	(36 615)	195 045	163 143	31 902	83,6	305 225	256 219
Buildings and other fixed structures	230 360	-	(43 200)	187 160	155 911	31 249	83,3	304 271	255 265
Machinery and equipment	1 300	-	6 585	7 885	7 232	653	91,7	954	954
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	393 049	-	(5 187)	387 862	355 101	32 761	91,6	543 304	494 298

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Economic Statistics	5 812	-	(1 218)	4 594	4 594	-	100,0	3 941	3 941
2. Short-term Indicators	31 253	-	(392)	30 861	30 861	-	100,0	28 908	28 908
3. Structural Industry Statistics	41 647	-	(824)	40 823	40 823	-	100,0	39 404	39 404
4. Price Statistics	70 968	-	2 535	73 503	73 503	-	100,0	68 763	68 763
5. Private Sector Finance Statistics	31 555	-	1 100	32 655	32 655	-	100,0	29 647	29 647
6. Government Finance Statistics	17 929	-	226	18 155	18 155	-	100,0	17 326	17 326
7. National Accounts	20 827	-	(760)	20 067	20 067	-	100,0	10 805	10 805
8. Economic Analysis	8 782	-	3 872	12 654	12 654	-	100,0	19 857	19 857
Total	228 773	-	4 539	233 312	233 312	-	100,0	218 651	218 651

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	227 290	(199)	4 518	231 609	231 609	-	100,0	217 066	217 066
Compensation of employees	203 610	-	6 774	210 384	210 384	-	100,0	194 543	194 543
Salaries and wages	174 057	-	6 566	180 623	180 623	-	100,0	166 876	166 876
Social contributions	29 553	-	208	29 761	29 761	-	100,0	27 667	27 667
Goods and services	23 680	(199)	(2 256)	21 225	21 225	-	100,0	22 523	22 523
Administrative fees	29	42	1	72	72	-	100,0	-	-
Advertising	23	2	(25)	-	-	-	-	12	12
Minor assets	45	(11)	9	43	43	-	100,0	44	44
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	1 855	(220)	(1 156)	479	479	-	100,0	308	308
Catering: Departmental activities	104	30	(91)	43	43	-	100,0	31	31
Communication (G&S)	3 659	(555)	(1 385)	1 719	1 719	-	100,0	2 880	2 880
Computer services	15	(6)	(1)	8	8	-	100,0	7	7
Consultants: Business and advisory services	8 050	(50)	64	8 064	8 064	-	100,0	8 508	8 508
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	21	2	(23)	-	-	-	100,0	53	53
Agency and support/outsourced services	109	1	-	110	110	-	100,0	104	104
Entertainment	4	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Consumable supplies	101	(26)	82	157	157	-	100,0	84	84
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 174	(390)	(437)	347	347	-	100,0	1 897	1 897
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	7 234	856	(849)	7 241	7 241	-	100,0	7 611	7 611
Training and development	583	113	(240)	456	456	-	100,0	419	419
Operating payments	611	37	1 805	2 453	2 453	-	100,0	452	452
Venues and facilities	63	(22)	(8)	33	33	-	100,0	108	108
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	39	-	371	410	410	-	100,0	134	134
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	38	-	372	410	410	-	100,0	132	132
Social benefits	38	-	372	410	410	-	100,0	132	132
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	1 444	199	(350)	1 293	1 293	-	100,0	1 451	1 451
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 444	199	(350)	1 293	1 293	-	100,0	1 451	1 451
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	1 444	199	(350)	1 293	1 293	-	100,0	1 451	1 451
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	228 773	-	4 539	233 312	233 312	-	100,0	218 651	218 651

Subprogramme 2.1 – Programme Management for Economic Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	5 758	-	(1 220)	4 538	4 538	-	100,0	3 892	3 892
Compensation of employees	2 911	-	48	2 959	2 959	-	100,0	2 798	2 798
Goods and services	2 847	-	(1 268)	1 579	1 579	-	100,0	1 094	1 094
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	53	-	3	56	56	-	100,0	47	47
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	53	-	3	56	56	-	100,0	47	47
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5 812	-	(1 218)	4 594	4 594	-	100,0	3 941	3 941

Subprogramme 2.2 – Short-term Indicators

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	31 134	-	(340)	30 794	30 794	-	100,0	28 782	28 782
Compensation of employees	30 299	-	(184)	30 115	30 115	-	100,0	28 219	28 219
Goods and services	835	-	(156)	679	679	-	100,0	563	563
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	25	-	(19)	6	6	-	100,0	27	27
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	25	-	(19)	6	6	-	100,0	27	27
Payments for capital assets	94	-	(33)	61	61	-	100,0	99	99
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	94	-	(33)	61	61	-	100,0	99	99
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31 253	-	(392)	30 861	30 861	-	100,0	28 908	28 908

Subprogramme 2.3 – Structural Industry Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	41 495	-	(797)	40 698	40 698	-	100,0	39 250	39 250
Compensation of employees	37 932	-	(549)	37 383	37 383	-	100,0	35 266	35 266
Goods and services	3 563	-	(248)	3 315	3 315	-	100,0	3 984	3 984
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	13	-	31	44	44	-	100,0	11	11
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	13	-	31	44	44	-	100,0	11	11
Payments for capital assets	139	-	(58)	81	81	-	100,0	143	143
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	139	-	(58)	81	81	-	100,0	143	143
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41 647	-	(824)	40 823	40 823	-	100,0	39 404	39 404

Subprogramme 2.4 – Price Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	70 408	-	2 312	72 720	72 720	-	100,0	68 114	68 114
Compensation of employees	67 098	-	2 573	69 671	69 671	-	100,0	64 440	64 440
Goods and services	3 310	-	(261)	3 049	3 049	-	100,0	3 674	3 674
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	336	336	336	-	100,0	73	73
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	336	336	336	-	100,0	73	73
Payments for capital assets	560	-	(113)	447	447	-	100,0	576	576
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	560	-	(113)	447	447	-	100,0	576	576
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70 968	-	2 535	73 503	73 503	-	100,0	68 763	68 763

Subprogramme 2.5 – Private Sector Finance Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	31 357	-	1 166	32 523	32 523	-	100,0	29 530	29 530
Compensation of employees	29 113	-	1 337	30 450	30 450	-	100,0	27 493	27 493
Goods and services	2 244	-	(171)	2 073	2 073	-	100,0	2 037	2 037
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	198	-	(66)	132	132	-	100,0	117	117
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	198	-	(66)	132	132	-	100,0	117	117
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31 555	-	1 100	32 655	32 655	-	100,0	29 647	29 647

Subprogramme 2.6 – Government Finance Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	17 783	-	259	18 042	18 042	-	100,0	17 202	17 202
Compensation of employees	16 562	-	45	16 607	16 607	-	100,0	15 462	15 462
Goods and services	1 221	-	214	1 435	1 435	-	100,0	1 740	1 740
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	146	-	(33)	113	113	-	100,0	124	124
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	146	-	(33)	113	113	-	100,0	124	124
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17 929	-	226	18 155	18 155	-	100,0	17 326	17 326

Subprogramme 2.7 – National Accounts

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	20 679	(199)	(653)	19 827	19 827	-	100,0	10 557	10 557
Compensation of employees	11 741	-	(530)	11 211	11 211	-	100,0	10 046	10 046
Goods and services	8 938	(199)	(123)	8 616	8 616	-	100,0	511	511
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	148	199	(107)	240	240	-	100,0	248	248
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	148	199	(107)	240	240	-	100,0	248	248
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20 827	-	(760)	20 067	20 067	-	100,0	10 805	10 805

Subprogramme 2.8 – Economic Analysis

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	8 676	-	3 791	12 467	12 467	-	100,0	19 739	19 739
Compensation of employees	7 954	-	4 034	11 988	11 988	-	100,0	10 819	10 819
Goods and services	722	-	(243)	479	479	-	100,0	8 920	8 920
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	24	24	24	-	100,0	21	21
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	24	24	24	-	100,0	21	21
Payments for capital assets	106	-	57	163	163	-	100,0	97	97
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	106	-	57	163	163	-	100,0	97	97
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8 782	-	3 872	12 654	12 654	-	100,0	19 857	19 857

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	4 414	-	(1 111)	3 303	3 303	-	100,0	4 792	4 792
2. Population Statistics	11 856	-	105	11 961	11 961	-	100,0	7 098	7 098
3. Health and Vital Statistics	12 115	-	(1 176)	10 939	10 939	-	100,0	10 765	10 765
4. Social Statistics	14 954	-	2 601	17 555	17 555	-	100,0	15 788	15 788
5. Demographic Analysis	15 975	-	(3 627)	12 348	12 348	-	100,0	13 664	13 664
6. Labour Statistics	42 071	-	(1 826)	40 245	37 299	2 946	92,7	36 602	36 602
7. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	28 103	-	(5 308)	22 795	21 093	1 702	92,5	65 676	72 479
Total	129 488	-	(10 342)	119 146	114 498	4 648	96,1	154 385	161 188

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	127 652	(157)	(9 769)	117 726	113 078	4 648	96,1	151 175	157 978
Compensation of employees	105 904	-	-	105 904	101 460	4 444	95,8	107 425	114 228
Salaries and wages	94 647	38	(232)	94 453	90 009	4 444	95,3	96 532	103 335
Social contributions	11 257	(38)	232	11 451	11 451	-	100,0	10 893	10 893
Goods and services	21 748	(157)	(9 769)	11 822	11 618	204	98,3	43 722	43 722
Administrative fees	12	-	(12)	-	-	-	-	30	30
Advertising	207	27	(234)	-	-	-	-	15	15
Minor assets	147	(78)	(68)	1	1	-	100,0	128	128
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	415	-	(234)	181	181	-	100,0	191	191
Catering: Departmental activities	283	41	(277)	47	47	-	100,0	336	336
Communication (G&S)	1 399	42	(657)	784	784	-	100,0	546	546
Computer services	90	-	(20)	70	70	-	100,0	124	124
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 337	(241)	(2 073)	23	23	-	100,0	2 009	2 009
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	12	12
Agency and support/ outsourced services	66	1	(16)	51	51	-	100,0	138	138
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	74	27	(16)	85	85	-	100,0	6 512	6 512
Consumable supplies	231	(6)	(142)	83	83	-	100,0	81	81
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 082	14	(605)	491	491	-	100,0	1 744	1 744
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	6 415	461	(3 199)	3 677	3 473	204	94,5	27 049	27 049
Training and development	774	(140)	(68)	566	566	-	100,0	313	313
Operating payments	6 317	12	(633)	5 696	5 696	-	-	4 347	4 347
Venues and facilities	1 887	(317)	(1 503)	67	67	-	100,0	147	147
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Transfers and subsidies	225	55	200	480	480	-	100,0	1 965	1 965
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0	-	-
Non-profit institutions	200	-	-	200	200	-	100,0	200	200
Households	25	55	180	260	260	-	100,0	1 764	1 764
Social benefits	25	55	180	260	260	-	100,0	1 736	1 736
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Payments for capital assets	1 611	102	(773)	940	940	-	100,0	1 245	1 245
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 511	92	(773)	830	830	-	100,0	1 181	1 181
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	1 511	92	(773)	830	830	-	100,0	1 181	1 181
Software and other intangible assets	100	10	-	110	110	-	100,0	64	64
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	129 488	-	(10 342)	119 146	114 498	4 648	96,1	154 385	161 188

Subprogramme 3.1 – Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	4 334	-	(1 179)	3 155	3 155	-	100,0	4 647	4 647
Compensation of employees	2 577	-	(423)	2 154	2 154	-	100,0	3 524	3 524
Goods and services	1 757	-	(756)	1 001	1 001	-	100,0	1 123	1 123
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	80	-	68	148	148	-	100,0	144	144
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	80	-	68	148	148	-	100,0	144	144
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 414	-	(1 111)	3 303	3 303	-	100,0	4 792	4 792

Subprogramme 3.2 – Population Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17							2015/16	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	11 698	(40)	245	11 903	11 903	-	100,0	6 904	6 904
Compensation of employees	10 970	-	513	11 483	11 483	-	100,0	5 852	5 852
Goods and services	728	(40)	(268)	420	420	-	100,0	1 052	1 052
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	47	47	47	-	100,0	45	45
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	47	47	47	-	100,0	45	45
Payments for capital assets	158	40	(187)	11	11	-	100,0	149	149
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	158	40	(187)	11	11	-	100,0	149	149
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11 856	-	105	11 961	11 961	-	100,0	7 098	7 098

Subprogramme 3.3 – Health and Vital Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	11 946	(62)	(1 122)	10 762	10 762	-	100,0	10 625	10 625
Compensation of employees	10 666	-	(498)	10 168	10 168	-	100,0	9 763	9 763
Goods and services	1 280	(62)	(624)	594	594	-	100,0	862	862
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1	-	96	97	97	-	100,0	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1	-	96	97	97	-	100,0	1	1
Payments for capital assets	168	62	(150)	80	80	-	100,0	139	139
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	168	62	(150)	80	80	-	100,0	139	139
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12 115	-	(1 176)	10 939	10 939	-	100,0	10 765	10 765

Subprogramme 3.4 – Social Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	14 690	(5)	2 638	17 323	17 323	-	100,0	15 605	15 605
Compensation of employees	10 487	-	3 119	13 606	13 606	-	100,0	12 613	12 613
Goods and services	4 203	(5)	(481)	3 717	3 717	-	100,0	2 992	2 992
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	5	5	10	10	-	100,0	2	2
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	5	5	10	10	-	100,0	2	2
Payments for capital assets	264	-	(42)	222	222	-	100,0	181	181
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	264	-	(42)	222	222	-	100,0	181	181
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14 954	-	2 601	17 555	17 555	-	100,0	15 788	15 788

Subprogramme 3.5 – Demographic Analysis

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	15 420	-	(3 514)	11 906	11 906	-	100,0	13 165	13 165
Compensation of employees	13 378	-	(1 846)	11 532	11 532	-	100,0	11 789	11 789
Goods and services	2 042	-	(1 668)	374	374	-	100,0	1 376	1 376
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	200	-	-	200	200	-	100,0	215	215
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	200	-	-	200	200	-	100,0	200	200
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Payments for capital assets	355	-	(113)	242	242	-	100,0	284	284
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	255	(10)	(113)	132	132	-	100,0	220	220
Software and other intangible assets	100	10	-	110	110	-	100,0	64	64
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15 975	-	(3 627)	12 348	12 348	-	100,0	13 664	13 664

Subprogramme 3.6 – Labour Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	41 652	(50)	(1 622)	39 980	37 034	2 946	92,6	36 345	36 345
Compensation of employees	37 034	-	(865)	36 169	33 427	2 742	92,4	31 694	31 694
Goods and services	4 618	(50)	(757)	3 811	3 607	204	94,6	4 651	4 651
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	15	50	32	97	97	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	15	50	32	97	97	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	404	-	(236)	168	168	-	100,0	257	257
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	404	-	(236)	168	168	-	100,0	257	257
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42 071	-	(1 826)	40 245	37 299	2 946	92,7	36 602	36 602

Subprogramme 3.7 – Poverty and Inequality Statistics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	27 912	-	(5 215)	22 697	20 995	1 702	92,5	63 884	70 687
Compensation of employees	20 792	-	-	20 792	19 090	1 702	91,8	32 190	38 993
Goods and services	7 120	-	(5 215)	1 905	1 905	-	100,0	31 666	31 666
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Transfers and subsidies	9	-	20	29	29	-	100,0	1 701	1 701
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	9	-	-	9	9	-	100,0	1 701	1 701
Payments for capital assets	182	-	(113)	69	69	-	100,0	91	91
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	182	-	(113)	69	69	-	100,0	91	91
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28 103	-	(5 308)	22 795	21 093	1 702	92,5	65 676	72 479

Programme 4 – Methodology, Standards and Research

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research	4 741	-	(458)	4 283	4 283	-	100,0	2 165	2 165
2. Policy Research and Analysis	7 067	-	(904)	6 163	6 163	-	100,0	5 490	5 490
3. Methodology and Evaluation	19 647	-	(946)	18 701	18 701	-	100,0	14 400	13 838
4. Survey Standards	7 591	-	(236)	7 355	7 355	-	100,0	5 397	5 397
5. Business Register	34 376	-	(676)	33 700	33 700	-	100,0	31 259	31 259
Total	73 422	-	(3 220)	70 202	70 202	-	100,0	58 711	58 149

Programme 4 – Methodology, Standards and Research (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	72 537	(106)	(3 017)	69 414	69 414	-	100,0	56 951	56 389
Compensation of employees	69 207	-	(2 057)	67 150	67 150	-	100,0	55 422	54 860
Salaries and wages	60 576	(1)	(1 663)	58 912	58 912	-	100,0	48 428	47 866
Social contributions	8 631	1	(394)	8 238	8 238	-	100,0	6 994	6 994
Goods and services	3 330	(106)	(960)	2 264	2 264	-	100,0	1 529	1 529
Administrative fees	50	(40)	10	20	20	-	-	-	-
Advertising	45	34	(44)	35	35	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	24	35	(45)	14	14	-	100,0	1	1
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	175	-	(134)	41	41	-	100,0	58	58
Catering: Departmental activities	121	(42)	(79)	-	-	-	-	3	3
Communication (G&S)	606	(174)	(185)	247	247	-	100,0	353	353
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	445	(341)	(104)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	4	5	(8)	1	1	-	100,0	13	13
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	12	-	(11)	1	1	-	100,0	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	38	(3)	12	47	47	-	100,0	22	22
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	270	(117)	(130)	23	23	-	100,0	198	198
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	1 155	486	(489)	1 152	1 152	-	100,0	737	737
Training and development	299	-	(8)	291	291	-	100,0	129	129
Operating payments	86	51	255	392	392	-	100,0	15	15
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	385	-	(131)	254	254	-	100,0	34	34
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	385	-	(131)	254	254	-	100,0	33	33
Social benefits	385	-	(131)	254	254	-	100,0	33	33
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	500	106	(72)	534	534	-	100,0	497	497
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	500	106	(72)	534	534	-	100,0	476	476
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	500	106	(72)	534	534	-	100,0	476	476
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 229	1 229
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 229	1 229
Total	73 422	-	(3 220)	70 202	70 202	-	100,0	58 711	58 149

Subprogramme 4.1 – Programme Management for Methodology, Standards and Research

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	4 698	(27)	(438)	4 233	4 233	-	100,0	2 105	2 105
Compensation of employees	3 601	-	(113)	3 488	3 488	-	100,0	1 694	1 694
Goods and services	1 097	(27)	(325)	745	745	-	100,0	411	411
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	43	27	(20)	50	50	-	100,0	58	58
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	43	27	(20)	50	50	-	100,0	58	58
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	4 741	-	(458)	4 283	4 283	-	100,0	2 165	2 165

Subprogramme 4.2 – Policy Research and Analysis

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	7 017	(79)	(865)	6 073	6 073	-	100,0	5 336	5 336
Compensation of employees	6 513	-	(603)	5 910	5 910	-	100,0	5 102	5 102
Goods and services	504	(79)	(262)	163	163	-	100,0	234	234
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	50	79	(39)	90	90	-	100,0	154	154
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	50	79	(39)	90	90	-	100,0	133	133
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7 067	-	(904)	6 163	6 163	-	100,0	5 490	5 490

Subprogramme 4.3 – Methodology and Evaluation

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	19 443	-	(908)	18 535	18 535	-	100,0	13 736	13 174
Compensation of employees	18 873	-	(908)	17 965	17 965	-	100,0	13 490	12 928
Goods and services	570	-	-	570	570	-	100,0	246	246
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	50	-	(27)	23	23	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	50	-	(27)	23	23	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	154	-	(11)	143	143	-	100,0	118	118
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	154	-	(11)	143	143	-	100,0	118	118
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	546
Total	19 647	-	(946)	18 701	18 701	-	100,0	14 400	13 838

Subprogramme 4.4 – Survey Standards

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	7 478	-	(279)	7 199	7 199	-	100,0	4 636	4 636
Compensation of employees	6 991	-	(15)	6 976	6 976	-	100,0	4 587	4 587
Goods and services	487	-	(264)	223	223	-	100,0	49	49
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	113	-	43	156	156	-	100,0	79	79
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	113	-	43	156	156	-	100,0	79	79
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	682
Total	7 591	-	(236)	7 355	7 355	-	100,0	5 397	5 397

Subprogramme 4.5 – Business Register

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16			
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	
Current payments	33 901	-	(527)	33 374	33 374	-	100,0	31 138	31 138	
Compensation of employees	33 229	-	(418)	32 811	32 811	-	100,0	30 549	30 549	
Goods and services	672	-	(109)	563	563	-	100,0	589	589	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers and subsidies	335	-	(104)	231	231	-	100,0	33	33	
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Households	335	-	(104)	231	231	-	100,0	33	33	
Payments for capital assets	140	-	(45)	95	95	-	100,0	88	88	
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Machinery and equipment	140	-	(45)	95	95	-	100,0	88	88	
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	34 376	-	(676)	33 700	33 700	-	100,0	31 259	31 259	

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	4 177	-	(68)	4 109	4 109	-	100,0	3 623	3 623
2. Geographic Services	26 878	309	(8 657)	18 530	18 530	-	100,0	19 222	15 554
3. Geographic Frames	25 854	(309)	(3 302)	22 243	22 243	-	100,0	20 003	19 534
4. Publication Services	26 048	-	(5 885)	20 163	20 163	-	100,0	22 226	22 226
5. Data Management and Technology	124 064	-	11 031	135 095	135 095	-	100,0	115 614	115 614
6. Business Modernisation	50 023	-	(2 280)	47 743	47 743	-	100,0	45 730	43 626
Total	257 044	-	(9 161)	247 883	247 883	-	100,0	226 418	220 177

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	237 669	(513)	(16 837)	220 319	220 319	-	100,0	205 637	199 396
Compensation of employees	138 171	-	(11 982)	126 189	126 189	-	100,0	121 590	115 349
Salaries and wages	121 077	93	(10 385)	110 785	110 785	-	100,0	107 721	101 480
Social contributions	17 094	(93)	(1 597)	15 404	15 404	-	100,0	13 869	13 869
Goods and services	99 498	(513)	(4 855)	94 130	94 130	-	100,0	84 047	84 047
Administrative fees	112	(44)	(67)	1	1	-	100,0	4	4
Advertising	7	-	(7)	-	-	-	100,0	43	43
Minor assets	419	137	(158)	398	398	-	100,0	195	195
Audit costs: External	53	-	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	242	-	(124)	118	118	-	100,0	79	79
Catering: Departmental activities	50	15	(48)	17	17	-	100,0	28	28
Communication (G&S)	4 725	17	(972)	3 770	3 770	-	100,0	4 417	4 417
Computer services	81 218	(1 289)	856	80 785	80 785	-	100,0	68 220	68 220
Consultants: Business and advisory services	454	-	(454)	-	-	-	-	96	96
Infrastructure and planning services	503	(500)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	4 137	1 061	(1 555)	3 643	3 643	-	100,0	5 195	5 195
Agency and support/outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	3	3
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	651	(17)	(501)	133	133	-	100,0	324	324
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	387	(195)	(150)	42	42	-	100,0	536	536
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24
Travel and subsistence	3 743	136	(1 049)	2 830	2 830	-	100,0	1 285	1 285
Training and development	947	-	(64)	883	883	-	100,0	427	427
Operating payments	1 772	189	(504)	1 457	1 457	-	100,0	3 088	3 088
Venues and facilities	78	(24)	(1)	53	53	-	100,0	83	83
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	28	129	15	172	172	-	100,0	333	333
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	28	129	15	172	172	-	100,0	232	232
Social benefits	28	129	(1)	156	156	-	100,0	232	232
Other transfers to households	-	-	16	16	16	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	19 347	384	7 661	27 392	27 392	-	100,0	20 448	20 448
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	17 094	(165)	8 131	25 060	25 060	-	100,0	17 208	17 208
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	17 094	(165)	8 131	25 060	25 060	-	100,0	17 208	17 208
Software and other intangible assets	2 253	549	(470)	2 332	2 332	-	100,0	3 240	3 240
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	257 044	-	(9 161)	247 883	247 883	-	100,0	226 418	220 177

Subprogramme 5.1 – Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	4 144	-	(69)	4 075	4 075	-	100,0	3 569	3 569
Compensation of employees	2 736	-	194	2 930	2 930	-	100,0	2 754	2 754
Goods and services	1 408	-	(263)	1 145	1 145	-	100,0	815	815
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	33	-	1	34	34	-	100,0	53	53
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	33	-	1	34	34	-	100,0	53	53
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4 177	-	(68)	4 109	4 109	-	100,0	3 623	3 623

Subprogramme 5.2 – Geographic Services

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	26 264	31	(8 254)	18 041	18 041	-	100,0	19 059	15 391
Compensation of employees	21 776	-	(5 084)	16 692	16 692	-	100,0	18 814	15 146
Goods and services	4 488	31	(3 170)	1 349	1 349	-	100,0	245	245
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	96	-	96	96	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	96	-	96	96	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	614	182	(403)	393	393	-	100,0	163	163
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	614	182	(403)	393	393	-	100,0	163	163
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26 878	309	(8 657)	18 530	18 530	-	100,0	19 222	15 554

Subprogramme 5.3 – Geographic Frames

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	25 207	(253)	(3 045)	21 909	21 909	-	100,0	19 660	19 191
Compensation of employees	22 792	-	(2 454)	20 338	20 338	-	100,0	18 624	18 155
Goods and services	2 415	(253)	(591)	1 571	1 571	-	100,0	1 036	1 036
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	10	-	(1)	9	9	-	100,0	100	100
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	10	-	(1)	9	9	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	637	(56)	(256)	325	325	-	100,0	243	243
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	637	(56)	(256)	325	325	-	100,0	243	243
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25 854	(309)	(3 302)	22 243	22 243	-	100,0	20 003	19 534

Subprogramme 5.4 – Publication Services

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	20 771	(33)	(1 159)	19 579	19 579	-	100,0	20 643	20 643
Compensation of employees	18 168	-	(392)	17 776	17 776	-	100,0	16 779	16 779
Goods and services	2 603	(33)	(767)	1 803	1 803	-	100,0	3 864	3 864
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	33	-	33	33	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	33	-	33	33	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	5 277	-	(4 726)	551	551	-	100,0	1 583	1 583
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	5 277	-	(4 726)	551	551	-	100,0	1 583	1 583
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26 048	-	(5 885)	20 163	20 163	-	100,0	22 226	22 226

Subprogramme 5.5 – Data Management and Technology

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	112 221	(74)	(2 352)	109 795	109 795	-	100,0	98 632	98 632
Compensation of employees	26 018	-	(3 071)	22 947	22 947	-	100,0	21 661	21 661
Goods and services	86 203	(74)	719	86 848	86 848	-	100,0	76 971	76 971
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	16	16	16	-	100,0	22	22
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	16	16	16	-	100,0	22	22
Payments for capital assets	11 843	74	13 367	25 284	25 284	-	100,0	16 960	16 960
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	9 922	(520)	13 550	22 952	22 952	-	100,0	14 068	14 068
Software and other intangible assets	1 921	594	(183)	2 332	2 332	-	100,0	2 892	2 892
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	124 064	-	11 031	135 095	135 095	-	100,0	115 614	115 614

Subprogramme 5.6 – Business Modernisation

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	49 062	(184)	(1 958)	46 920	46 920	-	100,0	44 074	41 970
Compensation of employees	46 681	-	(1 175)	45 506	45 506	-	100,0	42 958	40 854
Goods and services	2 381	(184)	(783)	1 414	1 414	-	100,0	1 116	1 116
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	18	-	-	18	18	-	100,0	210	210
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	18	-	-	18	18	-	100,0	210	210
Payments for capital assets	943	184	(322)	805	805	-	100,0	1 446	1 446
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	611	229	(35)	805	805	-	100,0	1 098	1 098
Software and other intangible assets	332	(45)	(287)	-	-	-	-	348	348
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50 023	-	(2 280)	47 743	47 743	-	100,0	45 730	43 626

Programme 6 – Statistical Collection and Outreach

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach	8 187	94	140	8 421	8 421	-	100,0	8 253	8 253
2. International Statistical Development and Cooperation	11 041	-	(4 074)	6 967	6 967	-	100,0	8 595	8 595
3. Provincial and District Offices	515 186	-	63 520	578 706	578 706	-	100,0	525 369	525 369
4. Stakeholders Relations and Marketing	20 142	-	82	20 224	20 224	-	100,0	19 204	19 204
5. Corporate Communications	16 826	(94)	(962)	15 770	15 770	-	100,0	14 364	14 364
Total	571 382	-	58 706	630 088	630 088	-	100,0	575 785	575 785

Programme 6 – Statistical Collection and Outreach (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	557 146	-	55 745	612 891	612 891	-	100,0	555 615	555 615
Compensation of employees	467 564	-	26 357	493 921	493 921	-	100,0	447 690	447 690
Salaries and wages	407 254	38	18 160	425 452	425 452	-	100,0	383 714	383 714
Social contributions	60 310	(38)	8 197	68 469	68 469	-	100,0	63 976	63 976
Goods and services	89 582	-	29 388	118 970	118 970	-	100,0	107 925	107 925
Administrative fees	10	-	47	57	57	-	100,0	7	7
Advertising	415	(388)	519	546	546	-	100,0	1 304	1 304
Minor assets	168	24	(96)	96	96	-	100,0	51	51
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	1 945	(107)	(689)	1 149	1 149	-	100,0	603	603
Catering: Departmental activities	886	(7)	(472)	407	407	-	100,0	508	508
Communication (G&S)	9 762	(10)	5 420	15 172	15 172	-	100,0	13 056	13 056
Computer services	114	-	(32)	82	82	-	100,0	61	61
Consultants: Business and advisory services	1 123	(458)	(93)	572	572	-	100,0	648	648
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	387	111	(122)	376	376	-	100,0	311	311
Agency and support/ outsourced services	119	148	354	621	621	-	100,0	315	315
Entertainment	11	(3)	(4)	4	4	-	100,0	7	7
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	15 535	(226)	3 879	19 188	19 188	-	100,0	19 480	19 480
Consumable supplies	1 136	55	(268)	923	923	-	100,0	871	871
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2 054	(265)	(197)	1 592	1 592	-	100,0	2 858	2 858
Operating leases	33 152	(135)	22 159	55 176	55 176	-	100,0	44 257	44 257
Property payments	354	(110)	510	754	754	-	100,0	77	77
Travel and subsistence	15 067	2 355	2 221	19 643	19 643	-	100,0	21 378	21 378
Training and development	2 937	(964)	(1 710)	263	263	-	100,0	156	156
Operating payments	3 189	25	(1 103)	2 111	2 111	-	100,0	1 605	1 605
Venues and facilities	1 201	(44)	(950)	207	207	-	100,0	207	207
Rental and hiring	17	(1)	15	31	31	-	100,0	165	165
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	152	-	999	1 151	1 151	-	100,0	757	757
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	9	9	9	-	100,0	6	6
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	9	9	9	-	100,0	6	6
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	30	30	30	-	100,0	23	23
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	30	30	30	-	100,0	23	23
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	152	-	960	1 112	1 112	-	100,0	728	728
Social benefits	152	-	950	1 102	1 102	-	100,0	680	680
Other transfers to households	-	-	10	10	10	-	100,0	48	48
Payments for capital assets	14 084	-	1 962	16 046	16 046	-	100,0	19 413	19 413
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	14 084	-	1 930	16 014	16 014	-	100,0	19 413	19 413
Transport equipment	6 000	-	1 177	7 177	7 177	-	100,0	8 837	8 837
Other machinery and equipment	8 084	-	753	8 837	8 837	-	100,0	10 576	10 576
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	32	32	32	-	100,0	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	571 382	-	58 706	630 088	630 088	-	100,0	575 785	575 785

Subprogramme 6.1 – Programme Management for Statistical Collection and Outreach

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	8 063	94	(105)	8 052	8 052	-	100,0	7 943	7 943
Compensation of employees	5 185	-	(395)	4 790	4 790	-	100,0	4 550	4 550
Goods and services	2 878	94	290	3 262	3 262	-	100,0	3 393	3 393
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	10	10	10	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	10	10	10	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	124	-	235	359	359	-	100,0	310	310
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	124	-	235	359	359	-	100,0	310	310
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8 187	94	140	8 421	8 421	-	100,0	8 253	8 253

Subprogramme 6.2 – International Statistical Development and Cooperation

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	10 788	-	(4 055)	6 733	6 733	-	100,0	8 137	8 137
Compensation of employees	8 059	-	(2 748)	5 311	5 311	-	100,0	5 886	5 886
Goods and services	2 729	-	(1 307)	1 422	1 422	-	100,0	2 251	2 251
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	23	-	(1)	22	22	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	23	-	(1)	22	22	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	230	-	(18)	212	212	-	100,0	458	458
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	230	-	(18)	212	212	-	100,0	458	458
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11 041	-	(4 074)	6 967	6 967	-	100,0	8 595	8 595

Subprogramme 6.3 – Provincial and District Offices

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	502 306	-	60 326	562 632	562 632	-	100,0	506 546	506 546
Compensation of employees	421 350	-	29 787	451 137	451 137	-	100,0	408 204	408 204
Goods and services	80 956	-	30 539	111 495	111 495	-	100,0	98 342	98 342
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	27	-	1 070	1 097	1 097	-	100,0	715	715
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	1	1	1	-	100,0	4	4
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	30	30	30	-	100,0	23	23
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	27	-	1 039	1 066	1 066	-	100,0	688	688
Payments for capital assets	12 853	-	2 124	14 977	14 977	-	100,0	18 108	18 108
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	12 853	-	2 124	14 977	14 977	-	100,0	18 108	18 108
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	515 186	-	63 520	578 706	578 706	-	100,0	525 369	525 369

Subprogramme 6.4 – Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	19 961	-	179	20 140	20 140	-	100,0	19 027	19 027
Compensation of employees	19 221	-	421	19 642	19 642	-	100,0	17 836	17 836
Goods and services	740	-	(242)	498	498	-	100,0	1 191	1 191
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	11	-	(1)	10	10	-	100,0	15	15
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	11	-	(1)	10	10	-	100,0	15	15
Payments for capital assets	170	-	(96)	74	74	-	100,0	162	162
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	170	-	(96)	74	74	-	100,0	162	162
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20 142	-	82	20 224	20 224	-	100,0	19 204	19 204

Subprogramme 6.5 – Corporate Communications

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	16 028	(94)	(600)	15 334	15 334	-	100,0	13 962	13 962
Compensation of employees	13 749	-	(708)	13 041	13 041	-	100,0	11 214	11 214
Goods and services	2 279	(94)	108	2 293	2 293	-	100,0	2 748	2 748
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	91	-	(79)	12	12	-	100,0	27	27
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	8	8	8	-	100,0	2	2
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	91	-	(87)	4	4	-	100,0	25	25
Payments for capital assets	707	-	(283)	424	424	-	100,0	375	375
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	707	-	(315)	392	392	-	100,0	375	375
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	32	32	32	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16 826	(94)	(962)	15 770	15 770	-	100,0	14 364	14 364

Programme 7 – Survey Operations

Subprogramme	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
1. Programme Management for Survey Operations	14 491	(484)	(3 905)	10 102	10 102	-	100,0	12 867	12 867
2. Census and Community Survey Operations	407 948	(503)	(3 271)	404 174	368 378	35 796	91,1	111 112	111 112
3. Household Survey Operations	22 811	484	720	24 015	24 015	-	100,0	28 587	28 587
4. Corporate Data Processing	69 578	-	5 291	74 869	74 869	-	100,0	69 603	69 603
5. Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	18 518	503	(2 351)	16 670	16 670	-	100,0	17 297	17 297
Total	533 346	-	(3 516)	529 830	494 034	35 796	93,2	239 466	239 466

Programme 7 – Survey Operations (concluded)

Economic classification	2016/17						2014/15		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	521 829	(583)	(3 091)	518 155	486 098	32 057	93,8	231 746	231 746
Compensation of employees	171 428	-	1 726	173 154	143 943	29 211	83,1	136 993	136 993
Salaries and wages	154 798	-	(392)	154 406	125 195	29 211	81,1	119 878	119 878
Social contributions	16 630	-	2 118	18 748	18 748	-	100,0	17 115	17 115
Goods and services	350 401	(583)	(4 817)	345 001	342 155	2 846	99,2	94 753	94 753
Administrative fees	260	(235)	(1)	24	24	-	100,0	-	-
Advertising	6 161	(823)	724	6 062	6 062	-	100,0	2 445	2 445
Minor assets	41 787	(6 001)	(3 859)	31 927	31 927	-	100,0	1 613	1 613
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	439	-	(233)	206	206	-	100,0	422	422
Catering: Departmental activities	4 033	(275)	(1 661)	2 097	2 097	-	100,0	11 192	11 192
Communication (G&S)	12 365	(989)	(207)	11 169	11 169	-	100,0	2 346	2 346
Computer services	5 011	2 302	(3 270)	4 043	4 043	-	100,0	2 163	2 163
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6 471	3 261	(429)	9 303	9 303	-	100,0	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	2 995	449	(2 176)	1 268	1 268	-	100,0	911	911
Agency and support/outsourced services	100 704	5	29 218	129 927	129 927	-	100,0	9 134	9 134
Entertainment	6	-	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	8 043	(2 763)	(2 976)	2 304	2 304	-	100,0	1 195	1 195
Consumable supplies	1 083	861	(736)	1 208	1 208	-	100,0	1 749	1 749
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 172	(957)	(2 174)	1 041	1 041	-	100,0	1 495	1 495
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	60	-	(55)	5	5	-	100,0	2	2
Travel and subsistence	140 312	4 485	(11 394)	133 403	130 557	2 846	97,9	48 709	48 709
Training and development	1 256	(113)	(793)	350	350	-	100,0	113	113
Operating payments	10 355	(3 995)	(3 515)	2 845	2 845	-	100,0	5 052	5 052
Venues and facilities	4 452	3 680	(904)	7 228	7 228	-	100,0	5 512	5 512
Rental and hiring	436	525	(370)	591	591	-	100,0	700	700
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 739	-	102	4 841	1 352	3 489	27,9	370	370
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4 739	-	102	4 841	1 352	3 489	27,9	316	316
Social benefits	4 739	-	72	4 811	1 322	3 489	27,5	249	249
Other transfers to households	-	-	30	30	30	-	100,0	67	67
Payments for capital assets	6 778	583	(527)	6 834	6 584	250	96,3	7 350	7 350
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	6 288	583	(518)	6 353	6 353	-	100,0	7 350	7 350
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	6 288	583	(518)	6 353	6 353	-	100,0	7 350	7 350
Software and other intangible assets	490	-	(9)	481	231	250	48,0	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	533 346	-	(3 516)	529 830	494 034	35 796	93,2	239 466	239 466

Subprogramme 7.1 – Programme Management for Survey Operations

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	14 095	(484)	(4 096)	9 515	9 515	-	100,0	12 807	12 807
Compensation of employees	11 723	-	(2 776)	8 947	8 947	-	100,0	10 649	10 649
Goods and services	2 372	(484)	(1 320)	568	568	-	100,0	2 158	2 158
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	532	532	532	-	100,0	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	532	532	532	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for capital assets	396	-	(341)	55	55	-	100,0	60	60
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	396	-	(341)	55	55	-	100,0	60	60
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14 491	(484)	(3 905)	10 102	10 102	-	100,0	12 867	12 867

Subprogramme 7.2 – Census and Community Survey Operations

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	398 967	(1 086)	(3 571)	394 310	362 253	32 057	91,9	105 158	105 158
Compensation of employees	59 491	-	468	59 959	30 748	29 211	51,3	27 092	27 092
Goods and services	339 476	(1 086)	(4 039)	334 351	331 505	2 846	99,1	78 066	78 066
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 266	-	(51)	4 215	726	3 489	17,2	140	140
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4 266	-	(51)	4 215	726	3 489	17,2	86	86
Payments for capital assets	4 715	583	351	5 649	5 399	250	95,6	5 814	5 814
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 465	583	351	5 399	5 399	-	100,0	5 814	5 814
Software and other intangible assets	250	-	-	250	-	250	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	407 948	(503)	(3 271)	404 174	368 378	35 796	91,1	111 112	111 112

Subprogramme 7.3 – Household Survey Operations

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	21 998	484	1 145	23 627	23 627	-	100,0	27 706	27 706
Compensation of employees	16 451	-	119	16 570	16 570	-	100,0	16 183	16 183
Goods and services	5 547	484	1 026	7 057	7 057	-	100,0	11 523	11 523
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	381	-	(287)	94	94	-	100,0	171	171
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	381	-	(287)	94	94	-	100,0	171	171
Payments for capital assets	432	-	(138)	294	294	-	100,0	710	710
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	432	-	(138)	294	294	-	100,0	710	710
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22 811	484	720	24 015	24 015	-	100,0	28 587	28 587

Subprogramme 7.4 – Corporate Data Processing

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	69 056	-	5 311	74 367	74 367	-	100,0	69 135	69 135
Compensation of employees	66 900	-	5 914	72 814	72 814	-	100,0	66 581	66 581
Goods and services	2 156	-	(603)	1 553	1 553	-	100,0	2 554	2 554
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57
Payments for capital assets	522	-	(20)	502	502	-	100,0	411	411
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	282	-	(11)	271	271	-	100,0	411	411
Software and other intangible assets	240	-	(9)	231	231	-	100,0	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	69 578	-	5 291	74 869	74 869	-	100,0	69 603	69 603

Subprogramme 7.5 – Survey Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Economic classification	2016/17						2015/16		
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Shifting of funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000
Current payments	17 713	503	(1 880)	16 336	16 336	-	100,0	16 940	16 940
Compensation of employees	16 863	-	(1 999)	14 864	14 864	-	100,0	16 488	16 488
Goods and services	850	503	119	1 472	1 472	-	100,0	452	452
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	92	-	(92)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	92	-	(92)	-	-	-	-	2	2
Payments for capital assets	713	-	(379)	334	334	-	100,0	355	355
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	713	-	(379)	334	334	-	100,0	355	355
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18 518	503	(2 351)	16 670	16 670	-	100,0	17 297	17 297

Notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-E) to the annual financial statements.

2. Details of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after virement):

Details of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual appropriation) to the annual financial statements.

3. Details on payments for financial assets:

Details of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from amounts voted (after virement):

4.1 Per programme		Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Administration	The under spending relates to vacant funded posts, capital contribution portion and unitary fee payments that were retained as a result of incomplete finishes to the new building.	707 647	671 188	36 459	5,2%
Economic Statistics		233 312	233 312	-	0,0%
Population and Social Statistics	The underspending is due to vacant funded posts.	119 146	114 498	4 648	3,9%
Methodology, Research and Standards		70 202	70 202	-	0,0%
Statistical Support and Informatics		247 883	247 883	-	0,0%
Statistical Collection and Outreach		630 088	630 088	-	0,0%
Survey Operations	The underspending is mainly due to non-completion of the Community Survey 2016 dissemination.	529 830	494 034	35 796	6,8%

4.2 Per economic classification	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of final appropriation %
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	1 408 390	1 371 767	36 623	2,6
Goods and services	853 844	849 935	3 909	0,5
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	15	9	6	40,0
Higher education institutions	8 191	7 500	691	8,4
Public corporations and private enterprises	185	185	-	-
Non-profit institutions	323	290	33	10,2
Households	8 596	5 107	3 489	40,6
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	187 160	155 911	31 249	16,7
Machinery and equipment	62 239	61 586	653	1,0
Software and other intangible assets	2 955	2 705	250	8,5
Payments for financial assets				
Payments for financial assets	6 210	6 210	-	-

Statement of financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	2 538 108	2 323 256
Departmental revenue	2	8 580	10 055
Aid assistance	3	5 234	5 309
Total revenue		2 551 922	2 338 620
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		2 225 949	1 947 694
Compensation of employees	4	1 371 767	1 288 374
Goods and services	5	849 935	655 536
Interest and rent on land	6	-	28
Aid assistance	3	4 247	3 756
Transfers and subsidies		13 091	15 219
Transfers and subsidies	8	13 091	14 994
Aid assistance	3	-	225
Expenditure for capital assets		220 303	313 379
Tangible assets	9	217 598	309 898
Intangible assets	9	2 705	3 481
Payments for financial assets	7	6 210	1 229
Total expenditure		2 465 553	2 277 521
Surplus for the year		86 369	61 099
Reconciliation of net surplus for the year			
Voted funds		76 903	49 716
Annual appropriation	14	76 903	49 716
Departmental revenue	15	8 580	10 055
Aid assistance	3.2	886	1 328
Surplus for the year		86 369	61 099

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		91 290	86 476
Unauthorised expenditure	10	6 803	6 803
Cash and cash equivalents	11	43 517	39 599
Prepayments and advances	12	147	312
Receivables	13	40 823	39 762
Non-current assets		249	118
Receivables	13	249	118
Total assets		91 539	86 594
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		88 066	84 382
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	14	76 903	56 519
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	70	254
Payables	16	10 207	26 323
Aid assistance repayable	3	886	1 286
Total liabilities		88 066	84 382
Net assets		3 473	2 212
		2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		3 473	2 212
Total		3 473	2 212

Statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 31 March 2017

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
<u>Recoverable revenue</u>		
Opening balance	2 212	1 705
Transfers	1 261	507
Debts revised	670	740
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)	(247)	(360)
Debts raised	838	127
Closing balance	3 473	2 212

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Receipts		2 550 883	2 338 620
Annual appropriated funds received	1	2 538 108	2 323 256
Departmental revenue received	2	7 431	9 931
Interest received	2.2	110	124
Aid assistance received	3	5 234	5 309
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(17 143)	(1 978)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(65 283)	(96 157)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/donor		(1 286)	(3 239)
Current payments		(2 225 949)	(1 940 863)
Interest paid	6	-	(28)
Payments for financial assets		(6 210)	(1 229)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(13 091)	(15 219)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	17	221 921	279 907
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
Payments for capital assets	9	(220 303)	(313 379)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	1 039	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(219 264)	(313 379)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>			
Increase in net assets		1 261	507
Net cash flows from financing activities		1 261	507
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		3 918	(32 965)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		39 599	72 564
Unrealised gains and losses within cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	18	43 517	39 599

Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department’s primary and secondary information

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

3. Presentation currency

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand rand (R’000).

5. Foreign currency translation

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

6. Comparative information

6.1 Prior period comparative information

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year’s financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year’s financial statements.

6.2 Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

7. Revenue

7.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund, i.e. statutory appropriation.

Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective.

The net amount of any appropriated funds due to/from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable/receivable in the statement of financial position.

7.2 Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3 Accrued departmental revenue

Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.

8. Expenditure

8.1 Compensation of employees

8.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Compensation paid to key management personnel, including their family members where relevant, is included in the notes to the financial statements.

8.1.2 Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.2 Other expenditure

Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.

8.3 Payments for financial assets

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write-off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but an estimate is included in the notes to the financial statements amounts.

All other losses are recognised when authorisation has been granted for the recognition thereof.

8.4 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the goods are received or, in the case of services, when they are rendered to the department or in the case of transfers and subsidies when they are due and payable.

Accruals and payables not recognised are measured at cost.

8.5 Leases

8.5.1 Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.5.2 Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.

Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

9.2 Aid assistance paid

Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

11. Prepayments and advances

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

The department expenses prepayments for certain conference and training related registrations as well as software licence renewals.

12. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off. Write offs are made according to the departments write off policy.

13. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

14. Financial assets

14.1 Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written off.

14.2 Impairment of assets

Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

15. Payables

Payables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

16. Capital assets

16.1 Movable capital assets

Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the movable assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the Office of the Accountant-General [OAG]) are recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the movable asset is recorded by another department/entity in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

16.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.

Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value, and where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible assets are measured at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) are recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature is added to the cost of the asset at the end of the capital project unless the intangible asset is recorded by another department/entity in which case the completed project costs are transferred to that department.

17. Provisions and contingents

17.1 Provisions

Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

17.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

17.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.

17.4 Commitments

Commitments, other than for transfers and subsidies, are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.

18. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:

- approved by Parliament with funding and the related funds are received; or
- approved by Parliament without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

19. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and/or wasteful expenditure incurred.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

20. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons thereof are provided in the note.

Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and is not recoverable.

Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written off as irrecoverable.

21. Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors

Changes in accounting policies that are effected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such instances the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.

Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.

22. Events after the reporting date

Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

23. Departures from Modified Cash Standards (MCS) requirements

The financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information. The department has complied with the requirement of the MCS.

24. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written off.

25. Related party transactions

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party. Related party transactions within the Minister's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

26. Inventories

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recorded at cost price in the notes to the financial statements.

Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the cost of inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or the lower of cost and current replacement value.

Subsequent measurement of the cost of inventory is determined on the weighted average basis.

27. Public Private Partnerships

Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

28. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the statement of financial performance or the statement of financial position. The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee Benefits note.

Notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

1. Annual appropriation

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

Programme	2016/17			2015/16	
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual funds received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Appropriation received R'000
Administration	707 647	744 653	(37 006)	849 840	853 833
Economic Statistics	233 312	228 773	4 539	218 651	215 868
Population and Social Statistics	119 146	129 488	(10 342)	154 385	144 882
Methodology, Standards and Research	70 202	73 422	(3 220)	58 711	64 587
Statistical Support and Informatics	247 883	257 044	(9 161)	226 418	246 106
Statistical Collection and Outreach	630 088	571 382	58 706	575 785	556 828
Survey Operations	529 830	533 346	(3 516)	239 466	241 152
Total	2 538 108	2 538 108	-	2 323 256	2 323 256

The department requested all the appropriated funds as per its cash flow projections. Surpluses were realised due to the retained capital contribution relating to the incomplete new building finishes, a 15% deducted from unitary fee payments for all incomplete items in the new building, 50% balance for the SMS members' furniture and to continue with the dissemination of the 2016 Community Survey results.

Rollover was requested for the following:

Programme 1: Rollover of R31,249 million has been requested in respect of the unspent capital contribution towards the new building in 2016/17 and a 15% deduction from the unitary fee payments.

Programme 7: Rollover of R35,796 million unspent for the dissemination of the 2016 Community Survey results.

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	1 563	1 115
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	110	124
Sales of capital assets	2.3	1 039	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	5 838	8 816
Transfers received		30	-
Total departmental revenue		8 580	10 055

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	826	938
Sales by market establishment	142	277
Other sales	684	661
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods	737	177
Total	1 563	1 115

The increase in the sales of scrap and waste is attributed to the disposal of old records.

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Interest	110	124
Total	110	124

There was a decrease in interest recovered from debtors on outstanding accounts.

2.3 Sale of capital assets

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Tangible assets	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 039	-
Total	1 039	-

Revenue generated from the sales of capital assets is attributed to sales of assets due to moving to the new Stats SA Head Office building which came with furniture for non-SMS members and equipment.

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Receivables	162	258
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	5 676	8 558
Total	5 838	8 816

Other receipts including recoverable revenue relate to the recovery of previous years' expenditure not disallowed as receivables. These amounts fluctuate from year to year.

2.5 Transfers received

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Other governmental units	30	-
Total	30	-

A cash amount of R30 thousand was received for a SITA ICT award.

3. Aid assistance

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance	1 286	3 197
Transferred from statement of financial performance	886	1 328
Paid during the year	(1 286)	(3 239)
Closing balance	886	1 286

Aid assistance received was R5,234 million, whilst R4,348 million was spent leaving a surplus of R886 thousand transferred from statement of financial performance. No aid assistance was received from local sources.

An amount of R101 thousand for cellphone finance leases for aid assistance has been included under expenditure for capital assets for voted funds in the PER due to AFS template limitation, however note 9.1 the split has been reflected for the different types.

3.1 Analysis of balance by source

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Aid assistance from RDP	886	1 286
Closing balance	886	1 286

3.2 Analysis of balance

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Aid assistance repayable	886	1 286
Closing balance	886	1 286

4. Compensation of employees

4.1 Salaries and wages

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Basic salary	962 587	904 538
Performance award	20 547	18 826
Service-based	1 510	1 105
Compensative/circumstantial	5 851	6 023
Periodic payments	1 115	1 014
Other non-pensionable allowances	201 134	189 262
Total	1 192 744	1 120 768

4.2 Social contributions

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	120 314	112 744
Medical	58 460	54 600
Bargaining councils	249	262
Total	179 023	167 606
Total compensation of employees	1 371 767	1 288 374
Average number of employees	3 320	3 730

The increase in *compensation of employees* is attributed to the general salary increases.

The decrease in average number of employees in 2016/17 is due to the Living Conditions Survey and the Community Survey 2016 projects for which the employee number was included in the 2015/16 figures.

5. Goods and services

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Administrative fees		768	590
Advertising		10 294	6 870
Minor assets	5.1	32 535	2 177
Bursaries (employees)		2 533	2 109
Catering		4 440	13 344
Communication		34 647	25 832
Computer services	5.2	87 292	72 870
Consultants: Business and advisory services		22 711	18 673
Infrastructure and planning services		-	-
Legal services		13 551	2 818
Contractors		9 186	8 424
Agency and support/outsourced services		130 910	9 707
Entertainment		27	62
Audit cost – external	5.3	5 614	7 168
Fleet services		24 300	30 007
Consumables	5.4	7 832	13 737
Operating leases		183 139	211 228
Property payments	5.5	59 371	69 444
Rental and hiring		1 523	875
Travel and subsistence	5.6	186 385	131 784
Venues and facilities		7 891	8 329
Training and development		5 082	2 795
Other operating expenditure	5.7	19 904	16 693
Total goods and services		849 935	655 536

The significant increase on agency and support / outsourced services and minor assets is attributed to payments made to the 2016 Community Survey (CS) fieldworkers and gadgets acquired for the 2016 CS digital data collection respectively. Other significant increases on *advertising, communication, travel and subsistence*, are also attributed to the 2016 CS project during the reporting period.

The increase in *rental and hiring* costs is due to hiring of tables and chairs at training venues for the Community Survey 2016.

The increase in *consultants: business and advisory services* is attributed to the use of consultants for the New Building Project which was still in the construction phase during the period under review.

The decrease in *operating leases* is due to the reduction in payment of office buildings leases for the Stats SA Head Office buildings attributed to vacating the old Head Office buildings to the new building.

The decrease in catering and operating leases is attributed to the efficiencies brought about by the new building.

5.1 Minor assets

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Tangible assets	32 484	2 135
Machinery and equipment	32 484	2 135
Intangible assets	51	42
Software	51	42
Total	32 535	2 177

The increase in minor tangible assets is due to the procurement of gadgets procured due to the new digital data collection for the Community Survey 2016.

5.2 Computer services

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16
SITA computer services	27 201	19 485
External computer service providers	60 091	53 385
Total	87 292	72 870

The increase in computer services is attributed to the increase in transactions on transversal systems due to the Community Survey 2016.

5.3 Audit cost – external

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Regularity audits	5 452	6 120
Investigations	-	455
Computer audits	162	593
Total	5 614	7 168

The decrease in external audit costs is due to improved quality on the submitted financial statements, associated disclosure information, and key controls.

5.4 Consumables

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Consumable supplies	3 526	3 603
Uniform and clothing	694	892
Household supplies	2 006	1 807
Communication accessories	14	2
IT consumables	487	346
Other consumables	325	556
Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 306	10 134
Total	7 832	13 737

The decrease in consumables is attributed to the decrease in the use of stationery, printing, and office supplies due to the new digital data collection method replacing printed questionnaires.

5.5 Property payments

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Municipal services	30 457	38 412
Property maintenance and repairs	28 914	31 032
Total	59 371	69 444

The decrease in *municipal services* is attributed to Stats SA vacating its old Head Office buildings and moving to the new building, as well as the scaling down of non-essential maintenance in the old building.

5.6 Travel and subsistence

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Local	172 820	117 735
Foreign	13 565	14 049
Total	186 385	131 784

The increase in *travel and subsistence* is attributed to the Community Survey 2016.

5.7 Other operating expenditure

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	1 063	33
Resettlement costs	497	992
Other	18 344	15 668
Total	19 904	16 693

The expenditure under the category *other* is for courier and delivery services, freight services, and printing and publication services. The increase on this item is attributed to the increase in courier and publication services due to the Community Survey 2016 in the main.

6. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Interest paid		-	28
Total		-	28

7. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Other material losses written off	7.1	5 624	849
Debts written off	7.2	586	380
Total payments for financial assets		6 210	1 229

7.1 Other material losses written off

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Damages and losses	5 624	849
Total	5 624	849

The material cases written off, relate to damages to hired vehicles utilised during surveys.

7.2 Debts written off

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Uneconomical/irrecoverable/prescribed debts	586	380
Total	586	380

8. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	9	15
Higher education institutions	Annexure 1B	7 500	7 600
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1C	185	77
Non-profit institutions	Annexure 1D	290	437
Households	Annexure 1E	5 107	6 865
Total transfers and subsidies		13 091	14 994
Unspent funds transferred to the above beneficiaries		-	-
Provinces and municipalities		-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts		-	-

The decrease in payments to *households* is due to a decrease in leave gratuities to ex-employees and bursary allocations to non-employees. The decrease in transfer payment to *non-profit institutions* is attributed to the South African Statistical Association (SASA) not requesting the entire budgeted amount due to unspent funds from their side in the 2015/16 financial year. A once off transfer to the University of Pretoria in the 2015/16 financial year contributed to the reduction of transfers to higher education institutions.

9. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Tangible assets		217 598	309 898
Buildings and other fixed structures	32.1	155 911	255 265
Machinery and equipment	30.1	61 687	54 633
Intangible assets		2 705	3 481
Software	31.1	2 705	3 481
Total expenditure for capital assets		220 303	313 379

Included in the expenditure for *buildings and other fixed structures* is R110,465 million for the unitary fee payments and R45,465 million for capital contribution towards the completion of construction of the new building paid in the reporting period.

The increase in expenditure for *machinery and equipment* is attributed to new servers procured to store data collected and processed during Community Survey 2016. In addition the storage area network refresh/maintenance project conducted once every five years also contributed to the increase in expenditure.

9.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2016/17

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	217 497	101	217 598
Buildings and other fixed structures	155 911	-	155 911
Machinery and equipment	61 586	101	61 687
Intangible assets	2 705	-	2 705
Software	2 705	-	2 705
Total	220 202	101	220 303

9.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2015/16

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Tangible assets	309 898	-	309 898
Buildings and other fixed structures	255 265	-	255 265
Machinery and equipment	54 633	-	54 633
Intangible assets	3 481	-	3 481
Software	3 481	-	3 481
Total	313 379	-	313 379

9.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Tangible assets	138 170	33 312
Buildings and other fixed assets	110 465	-
Machinery and equipment	27 705	33 312
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	138 170	33 312

In terms of the PPP contract for Stats SA building, the unitary fee payment related to the new building increases from 1 April based on the annual CPI. Stats SA occupied its new building on 29 August 2016.

10. Unauthorised expenditure

10.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance		6 803	1 340
Prior period error			(1 340)
Unauthorised expenditure - discovered in current year		-	6 803
Closing balance		6 803	6 803

The Living Conditions Survey (LCS) used to update the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has not been funded for a number of years. The department used savings realised from vacancies and cost cutting measures to fund this priority project. The Population and Social Statistics programme exceeded its allocated funds by R16,306 million during the 2015/16 financial year due to the LCS not being part of the baseline allocation. Savings of R9,503 million were transferred to this programme to defray the deficit. The over expenditure of R6,803 million could not be defrayed due to limitations of section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act, 29 of 1999 and resulted in unauthorised expenditure. Stats SA is still awaiting approval of the unauthorised expenditure.

10.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Current		6 803	6 803
Capital		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Total		6 803	6 803

10.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote		6 803	6 803
Total		6 803	6 803

10.4 Details of unauthorised expenditure – current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2016/17 R'000
		-
Total		-

10.5 Prior period error

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2014/15 (affecting the opening balance)		
This was due to the utilisation of savings from transfers to goods and services without obtaining approval prior to implementation resulting in non-compliance with the PFMA. This was classified as unauthorised expenditure during the 2015/16 AFS, and was adjusted to irregular expenditure as it materially related to the latter during 2016/17.		(1 340)
		(1 340)
Total		(1 340)

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	43 233	38 766
Cash on hand	284	284
Investments (domestic)	-	549
Total cash and cash equivalents	43 517	39 599

The consolidated PMG account reflects a positive bank balance which includes remaining cash at the reporting date for foreign aid assistance, and contract / inter-departmental projects. The department has to surrender a surplus of R76,903 million due to unspent funds relating to the capital contribution, 15% deductions made from the unitary fee payments and unused funds required for the continuation of disseminating the 2016 Community Survey results. A rollover was requested from National Treasury.

The decrease in domestic investments is due to the finalisation of the Community Survey 2016 fieldwork during the reporting period.

12. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Travel and subsistence		147	312
Prepayments (Not expensed)	12.2	-	-
Advances paid (Not expensed)	12.1	-	-
Total prepayments and advances		147	312

12.1 Advances paid (not expensed)

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Other institutions		-	-
Total		-	-

12.2 Prepayments (not expensed)

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Goods and services		-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Capital assets		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		-	-

12.3 Prepayments (expensed)

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Goods and services		16 828	36 615
Interest and rent on land		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Capital assets		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		16 828	36 615

This note has been introduced for the first time in the 2015/16 financial year. The department had budgeted for these items in the 2016/17 financial year and all licence fees are prescribed in the relevant contracts with various service providers. Payments are due by the end of March for continuity of services from 1 April each year, therefore these prepayments are regarded as expenditure in the year of payment processing.

12.4 Advances paid (expensed)

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
National departments		-	-
Provincial departments		-	-
Public entities		-	-
Other entities		-	-
Total		-	-

13. Receivables

	Note	2016/17			2015/16		
		Current R'000	Non-Current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-Current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	13.1	8 671	-	8 671	10 976	-	10 976
Recoverable expenditure	13.2	29 348	-	29 348	25 991	-	25 991
Staff debt	13.3	2 795	249	3 044	2 794	118	2 912
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	13.4	9	-	9	1	-	1
Total receivables		40 823	249	41 072	39 762	118	39 880

In the statement of financial position, receivables less than one year are disclosed under current assets and amounts older than a year are disclosed under non-current assets.

13.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
National departments	Annexure 3	8 516	10 880
Provincial departments	Annexure 3	59	-
Public entities	Annexure 3	96	96
Total		8 671	10 976

13.2 Recoverable expenditure

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses	20 416	18 060
Disallowance: Miscellaneous	287	-
Disallowance: Fraud	126	128
Debts emanating from service providers	8 519	7 803
Total	29 348	25 991

With regard to *debts emanating from service providers*, an amount of R7,654 million is owed by one service provider. This case is being pursued through the legal process.

The impairment related to *damages and losses* and *fraud* amounts to R11,722 million.

13.3 Staff debt

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Debt account	2 951	2 912
Salary tax debt account	28	-
Salary reversal control account	65	-
Total	3 044	2 912

The impairment related to the *debt account* for staff debts amounts to R86 thousand.

13.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance		1	-
Less amounts recovered		(14)	(13)
Less amounts written off		-	-
Transfers from note 25 Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure	25	22	14
Total		9	1

13.5 Impairment of receivables

		2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		11 808	12 320
Total		11 808	12 320

The impairment of receivables is comprised of R86 thousand for *staff debts*, and R11,722 million for *damages and losses*.

14. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance		56 519	87 419
Prior period error		-	(1 340)
As restated		56 519	86 079
Transfer from statement of financial performance		76 903	49 716
Add: Unauthorised expenditure	10	-	6 803
Paid during the year		(56 519)	(86 079)
Closing balance		76 903	56 519

An amount of R1,340 million budgeted for transfers that was shifted to goods and services without proper approval in 2014/15, was disclosed as unauthorised expenditure in 2015/16. This was subsequently reclassified as irregular expenditure as it materially met that definition. This amount is included in the irregular expenditure note.

14.1 Prior period error

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of prior period error	14	
Relating to 2015/16 (affecting the opening balance)		(1 340)
Unauthorised expenditure reversed		(1 340)
Total		(1 340)

15. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance	254	277
Transfer from statement of financial performance	8 580	10 055
Paid during the year	(8 764)	(10 078)
Closing balance	70	254

16. Payables – current

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Advances received	16.1	9 643	25 538
Clearing accounts	16.2	564	785
Total current payables		10 207	26 323

16.1 Advances received

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
National departments	Annexure 5	8 117	23 332
Provincial departments	Annexure 5	1 292	2 015
Public entities	Annexure 5	199	191
Other institutions		35	-
Total		9 643	25 538

The decrease in advances received is mainly attributed to the finalisation of the SA Demographic and Health Survey which Stats SA conducted on behalf of the Department of Health. A new advance of R5, 396 million was received from the Department of Home Affairs for the digitisation of civil records.

16.2 Clearing accounts

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account	346	613
Salary pension deductions account	53	8
Salary bargaining council deductions account	-	1
Salary reversal control account	-	163
Salary government employee housing account	165	-
Total	564	785

17. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Net surplus as per statement of financial performance	86 369	61 099
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	135 552	218 808
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current	(1 192)	(2 603)
Decrease in prepayments and advances	165	128
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	(16 116)	7 300
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(1 039)	-
Expenditure on capital assets	220 303	313 379
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(65 283)	(96 157)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/donor	(1 286)	(3 239)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	221 921	279 907

18. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account	43 233	38 766
Cash on hand	284	284
Cash with commercial banks (Local)	-	549
Total	43 517	39 599

19. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annexure 2A	-	86
Claims against the department		Annexure 2B	6 843	6 406
Other		Annexure 2B	23 204	1 054
Total contingent liabilities			30 047	7 546

The increase in *contingent liabilities* is due to new cases that have been registered during the 2016/17 financial year. R20,454 million of the increase is attributed to disputes related to the PPP unitary fee payments.

All claims referred for legal processes in determining the extent that the state should accept liability or not, have uncertainty regarding settlement amounts and the timing of these outflows until an agreement is reached between parties.

The levels of uncertainty of cases reflected in Annexure 2B are as follows:

	R'000
Low level of uncertainty	1 516
Medium level of uncertainty	25 214
High level of uncertainty	3 317

20. Commitments

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Current expenditure		
Approved and contracted	45 606	79 359
Approved but not yet contracted	60 608	6 429
	106 214	85 788
Capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted	9 824	2 177
	9 824	2 177
Total commitments	116 038	87 965

The above amounts include commitments totalling R46,128 million that are for a period longer than a year.

21. Accruals and payables not recognised

21.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 Days R'000	30+ Days R'000	2016/17 Total R'000	2015/16 Total R'000
Goods and services	20 524	7 581	28 105	132 215
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-
Total accruals	20 524	7 581	28 105	132 215

Listed by programme level	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Administration	18 618	48 361
Economic Statistics	1 135	1 217
Population and Social Statistics	1 174	1 470
Methodology, Standards and Research	39	13
Statistical Support and Informatics	2 336	3 088
Statistical Collection and Outreach	2 047	2 285
Survey Operations	2 285	71 512
Recoverable expenditure	471	4 269
Total	28 105	132 215

Material accruals in administration relates to buildings rental and private party partnership additional cost and pass through costs invoices.

The decrease in accruals is attributed to the Community Survey 2016 invoices that remained unpaid at the end of 2015/16 and paid during 2016/17.

21.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 Days R'000	30+ Days R'000	2016/17 Total R'000	2015/16 Total R'000
Goods and services	76 047	2 869	78 916	72 063
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	91	-	91	-
Total accruals	76 138	2 869	79 007	72 063

The increase in payables not recognised is attributed to the payable Property Management Trading Entity for leased property invoices in the main.

Listed by programme level	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Administration	78 536	63 732
Economic Statistics	28	1 031
Population and Social Statistics	29	293
Methodology, Standards and Research	5	3
Statistical Support and Informatics	55	1 284
Statistical Collection and Outreach	182	626
Survey Operations	153	4 876
Recoverable expenditure	19	218
Total	79 007	72 063

Material payables in administration relates to property payments that remained unpaid at the end of the reporting period.

22. Employee benefits

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Leave entitlement	63 249	48 396
Service bonus (thirteenth cheque)	36 987	35 026
Capped leave commitments	20 658	20 976
Other	782	7 873
Total	121 676	112 271

A negative amount of R681 thousand was offset against leave entitlement. The amount is as a result of pro-rata calculation of leave taken by employees as at 31 March 2017. If an employee takes more leave than what was entitled, it results in a negative leave balance which is automatically balanced off during the leave period.

The category other includes an amount of R693 thousand for long service awards payable in the ensuing year, whilst R89 thousand relates to accruals for 2016/17.

23. Lease commitments

23.1 Operating leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2016/17			
Not later than one year	77 319	23 785	101 104
Later than one year and not later than five years	118 696	-	118 696
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	196 015	23 785	219 800
2015/16			
Not later than one year	156 517	39 883	196 400
Later than one year and not later than five years	122 825	-	122 825
Later than one year and not later than five years	1 415	-	1 415
Total lease commitments	280 757	39 883	320 640

Buildings are leased for periods ranging from 12 to 120 months. Annual rental escalation ranges from 5 to 10 %. The building lease agreements entered into with landlords have clauses that prohibit the department from subletting leased properties.

The decrease in the operating lease commitments is due to the extended Phakisaworld contract expiring in a few months.

The leases for machinery and equipment are for vehicles from the Government Garage and Phakisaworld Fleet Solutions which are leased on a month-to-month basis. The Phakisaworld commitments are raised for the remaining duration of 5 months of the contract extension. The department, however will require vehicles beyond this period. If commitments were estimated for a period of 24 months, the department would have commitments of R112,296 million based on the current rates of the Phakisaworld contract.

23.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2016/17			
Not later than one year	-	4 129	4 129
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	3 700	3 700
Total lease commitments	-	7 829	7 829
2015/16			
Not later than one year	-	9 743	9 743
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1 672	1 672
Total lease commitments	-	11 415	11 415

The finance lease commitments relating to *machinery and equipment* include leased photocopiers and cellular phones.

The decrease on finance leases is attributed to the end of the Vodacom finance lease cellular phone contract.

This note excludes leases relating to Public Private Partnership as they are separately disclosed in note number 28.

The current RT15 transversal cellular phone contracts are on an enterprise bundle method, with Vodacom on a 24-months contract, however the remaining few disclosed on this note are individual contracts that are ending in 2017/18.

Photocopy machines are leased from various suppliers in terms of the transversal government contracts. The lease period is 36 months with an option to renew.

The contracts with service providers prohibit the department from sub-leasing finance leased assets.

24. Irregular expenditure

24.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance		9 130	7 601
Prior period error			1 340
As restated		9 130	8 941
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	24.2	444	222
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	24.3	(79)	(31)
Less: Current year amounts condoned	24.3	-	(2)
Less: Amounts not condoned and recoverable	24.4	(6)	-
Less: Amounts not recoverable and not condoned	24.5	(2)	-
Closing balance		9 487	9 130
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		444	220
Prior years		9 043	8 910
Total		9 487	9 130

24.2 Details of irregular expenditure – current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2016/17 R'000
Non-compliance to HR prescripts	Corrective action recommended	1
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	Corrective action recommended	394
Non-compliance to Fleet Management prescripts	Corrective action recommended	49
Total		444

24.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2016/17 R'000
Non-compliance to cost containment practice note 1/2014	Condoned by the Chief Financial Officer	2
Non-compliance to HRM policy	Condoned by the Chief Financial Officer	30
Non-compliance to SCM prescripts	Condoned by the Chief Financial Officer	2
Non-compliance to Petty Cash prescripts	Condoned by the Chief Financial Officer	45
Total		79

24.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2016/17 R'000
Non-compliance to HRM policy	Chief Financial Officer	6
Total		6

24.5 Details of irregular expenditure not recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	2016/17 R'000
Case discovered not to be irregular expenditure upon conclusion of investigation	2
Total	2

24.6 Details of irregular expenditure under investigation (not included in the main note)

Incident	2016/17 R'000
Non-compliance with SCM and travel policy	212
Non-compliance to Property Management Trading Entity requirements	856
Total	1 068

24.7 Prior period error

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2014/15 (affecting the opening balance)		1 340
Irregular expenditure omitted in 2014/15 AFS.		1 340
Total		1 340

25. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

25.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Opening balance		11 823	11 405
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		239	472
Less: Amounts resolved		(118)	(40)
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	13.4	(22)	(14)
Closing balance		11 922	11 823

25.2 Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Current	11 922	11 823
Capital	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Total	11 922	11 823

25.3 Analysis of current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2016/17 R'000
Cancellation Charges	Corrective action recommended	80
No shows	Corrective action recommended	126
Incidental	Corrective action recommended	5
Penalty fees and interest	Corrective action recommended	28
Total		239

Included in the incidental case is a travel related payment made for an employee without proper approval.

26. Related party transactions

	2016/17 R'000
In kind goods and services provided/received	
Machinery and equipment donated to other National Departments:	
Department of Rural Development & Land Reform	4 495
Department of Higher Education & Training	3 188
Total	7 683

Stats SA reports to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. Other national departments falling under the Minister are listed below:

- Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
- The Presidency

Stats SA donated its Head Office machinery and equipment to the DRDLR and DHET.

All other transactions during the review period with related parties were undertaken at arm's length.

27. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16	8	12 936	12 503
Level 14	54	62 786	60 061
Family members of key management personnel	11	5 110	5 289
Total		80 832	77 853

The Chief Financial Officer has been included under level 14.

Chief Directors on personal notches (higher than level 14) have also been included under level 14.

The decrease in family members of key management personnel is attributed to one of the chief directors exiting services of Stats SA, thereby termination of the related party.

28. Public Private Partnership

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Unitary fee paid		
Fixed component	156 120	256 030
Indexed component	16 733	-
Total	172 853	256 030
Analysis of indexed component		
Goods and Services	16 733	-
Total	16 733	-
	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Other		
Other obligations	-	49 284
Total	-	49 284

Stats SA entered into a Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with Dipalopalo Concessions (Pty) Ltd on 1 April 2014 and the service commencement date was 29 August 2016. In terms of the PPP Agreement Schedule 14 (3.1.2) the unitary payment as at the signature date is R141 250 986 (excl. VAT) index linked as at financial clause and which amount shall thereafter be escalated on an annual basis in accordance with the provision of Clause 3.2.1 but shall only be payable in the amounts contemplated in Clause 6 - Gross monthly instalments and with effect from the service commencement date.

The parties that form Dipalopalo Consortium are Wilson Bayly Holmes Ovcon Limited (WBHO), Servest, Royal Bafokeng Holdings, Fikile Concessions (Pty) Ltd, Vulindlela Holdings (Pty) Ltd and Crowie Concessions. The construction contract was R1,4 billion of which Stats SA made a contribution of R618,9 million towards the construction cost of the building to reduce the unitary payment. The unitary payment of approximately R141 million per year (plus VAT), increasing with CPI on an annual basis (base date August 2010), is payable by Stats SA during the project term of 26 years.

PPP project has accrued expenses as follows:

Indexation costs of R6 937 million consisting of pass through costs of R3 598 million and additional costs of R3 339 million.

29. Provisions

	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Claims under investigation	8 665	6 096
Total	8 665	6 096

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages to and losses of hired vehicles.

The total provision for doubtful debtors in respect of damages and losses is 97,96%.

The provision percentage allocated for write-off of expenditure in the *damages and losses* account is based on the history of recoverability of cases per category of provisions provided:

100,0% for cases under investigation
 87,72% for cases to be recovered from drivers
 98,32% for cases to be recovered from third parties

The certainty and timing of outflow of funds are based on these categories of provisions subject to finalisation of investigations and the availability of savings to write off cases.

29.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2016/17

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	6 096	6 096
Increase in provisions	2 569	2 569
Closing balance	8 665	8 665

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2015/16

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	7 208	7 208
Decrease in provisions	(1 112)	(1 112)
Closing balance	6 096	6 096

Provisions relates to claims under investigation.

30. Movable tangible capital assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment					
Transport assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	241 454	-	25 658	(27 036)	240 076
Furniture and office equipment	88 868	-	251	(44 260)	44 859
Other machinery and equipment	15 967	-	763	(646)	16 084
	<u>346 289</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26 672</u>	<u>(71 942)</u>	<u>301 019</u>
Capital work in progress	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total movable tangible capital assets	<u>346 289</u>		<u>26 672</u>	<u>(71 942)</u>	<u>301 019</u>

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	1 844	51 969

These assets are under investigation because they were not found during asset verification. Appropriate actions based on the outcome of the investigation are implemented.

30.1 Additions

Additions to movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Machinery and equipment					
Transport assets	8 146	-	(8 146)	-	-
Computer equipment	26 423	-	(790)	25	25 658
Furniture and office equipment	26 173	-	(26 023)	101	251
Other machinery and equipment	844	-	(81)	-	763
Total additions to movable tangible capital assets	61 586	-	(35 040)	126	26 672

30.2 Disposals

Disposals of movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Sold for cash R'000	Non-cash disposals R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash received Actual R'000
Machinery and equipment				
Transport assets	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	27 036	27 036	-
Furniture and office equipment	2 773	41 487	44 260	428
Other machinery and equipment	74	572	646	13
Total disposal of movable tangible capital assets	2 847	69 095	71 942	441

30.3 Movement for 2015/16

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment					
Transport assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	240 005	133	19 299	17 983	241 454
Furniture and office equipment	92 408	(2)	738	4 276	88 868
Other machinery and equipment	14 008	(12)	2 104	133	15 967
	346 421	119	22 141	22 392	346 289
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total movable tangible capital assets	346 421	119	22 141	22 392	346 289

30.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2014/15		
Decrease in disposal of computer equipment		133
Increase in disposal of other machinery and equipment		(12)
Increase in disposal furniture and office equipment		(2)
Total		119

The prior period errors relates to assets which were previously reported as lost but were subsequently found during the 2016/17 assets verification and re-instated.

30.4 Minor assets

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	48	79 411	79 459
Value adjustments			
Additions	8	391	399
Disposals	-	21 678	21 678
Total minor assets	56	58 124	58 180

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	27	2 863	2 890
Number of minor assets at cost	27	38 814	38 841
Total number of minor assets	54	41 677	41 731

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the minor assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		
Machinery and equipment	1 035	1 449

These assets are under investigation because they were not found during asset verification. Appropriate actions based on the outcome of the investigation are implemented.

Movement in minor assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	36	52 573	52 609
Prior period error	-	(29)	(29)
Additions	12	33 043	33 055
Disposals	-	6 176	6 176
Total minor assets	48	79 411	79 459

	Intangible assets	Machinery and equipment	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	27	5 335	5 362
Number of minor assets at cost	24	51 064	51 088
Total number of minor assets	51	56 399	56 450

30.4.1 Prior period error

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Nature of period error		
Relating to 2014/15		(29)
Decrease in office equipment		(29)
Relating to 2015/16		(10 699)
Decrease in purchase cost of computer hardware		(10 699)
Total		(10 728)

An invoice for devices acquired during CS data collection was received in the current financial year. Subsequent to that the cost of devices acquired was adjusted by R10,699 million.

30.5 Movable assets written off

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	93 620	93 620
Total movable assets written off	-	93 620	93 620

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	28 569	28 569
Total movable assets written off	-	28 569	28 569

30.6 S42 Movable capital assets

Major assets subjected to transfer in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 31 March 2017

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
No of assets	-	3 906	3 906
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	69 095	69 095

Minor assets subjected to transfer in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 31 March 2017

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
No of assets	-	12 146	12 146
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	17 737	17 737

31. Intangible capital assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	44 820	-	5 167	-	49 987
Capital work in progress	671	-	730	671	730
Total intangible capital assets	45 491	-	5 897	671	50 717

Disposals in Work In Progress represents the capital assets which were completed and updated in the asset register as per annexure 4.

31.1 Additions

Additions to intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Cash R'000	Non-Cash R'000	(Development work in progress – current costs) R'000	Received current year, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Software	2 705	2 462	-	-	5 167
Total additions to intangible capital assets	2 705	2 462	-	-	5 167

31.2 Disposals

Disposals of intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Sold for cash R'000	Non-cash disposals R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash received Actual R'000
Software	-	-	-	-
Total disposals of intangible capital assets	-	-	-	-

31.3 Movement for 2015/16

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	41 011	-	3 809	-	44 820
Capital work in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total intangible capital assets	41 011	-	3 809	-	44 820

32. Immovable tangible capital assets

Movement in immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures					
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
Total immovable tangible capital assets	-	-	-	-	-

32.1 Additions

Additions to immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work in progress - current costs and finance payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures					
Other fixed structures	155 911	-	(155 911)	-	-
Total additions to immovable tangible capital assets	155 911	-	(155 911)	-	-

32.2 Disposals

Disposals of immovable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Sold for cash R'000	Non-cash disposals R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash received actual R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures				
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
Total disposal of immovable tangible capital assets	-	-	-	-

33. Prior period errors

33.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Revenue		-
Net effect		-

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Expenditure		-
Net effect		-

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Assets		
Note 10 Reversal of unauthorised expenditure 2014/15 AFS)	POS	(1 340)
Note 30.3.1		
Decrease in disposal of computer equipment(2014/15)	30.3.1	133
Increase in disposal of other machinery and equipment (2014/15)	30.3.1	(12)
Increase in disposal of furniture and office equipment (2014/15)	30.3.1	(2)
Note 30.4.1		
Decrease in office equipment (2014/15)	30.4.1	(29)
Decrease in computer hardware purchase cost – CS devices(2015/16)	30.4.1	(10 699)
Net effect		(11 949)

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Liabilities		
Note 14 Decrease in voted funds to be surrendered due to reversal of unauthorised expenditure 2014/15 AFS	22	(1 340)
Net effect		(1 340)

	Note	2015/16 R'000
Other		
Note 24 Irregular expenditure omitted in 2014/15 AFS	22	1 340
Note 27 Expenditure of family member of a key management personnel omitted in 2015/16		388
Note 19 Contingent liabilities: An error of omission on settled claim (2015/16)		(4)
Net effect		<u><u>1 724</u></u>

Annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers to departmental agencies and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2016

Department/agency/account	2016/17						2015/16	
	Transfer allocation			Transfer			Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %		
Transfers								
South African Broadcasting Corporation	15	-	-	15	9	60,0	15	15
Total	15	-	-	15	9	60,0	15	15

The reason that not all funds were transferred, is due to the disposal of television sets utilised in the old Head Office building. The new building provided for new television sets whose licences are payable in the 2017/18 financial year.

Annexure 1B: Statement of transfers to higher education institutions for the year ended 31 March 2017

Name of higher education institution	2016/17						2015/16		
	Transfer allocation			Transfer			Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Amount not transferred R'000			Percentage of available funds not transferred %
Transfers									
University of Stellenbosch	6 691	-	-	6 691	6 000	691	12	6 710	6 000
University of Cape Town	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000	-	-	1 000	1 000
University of Pretoria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
University of the Witwatersrand	500	-	-	500	500	-	-	500	500
Total	8 191	-	-	8 191	7 500	691	12	8 310	7 600

The allocation for transfer to the University of Stellenbosch was based on the contract that the amount will escalate annually. However, the department received an invoice of R6 million and made a payment based on the invoice received.

Annexure 1C: Statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations and private enterprises for the year ended 31 March 2017

Name of public corporation/private enterprise	2016/17							2015/16	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000		
Private enterprises									
Claims against the state-private entity	-	-	-	-	185	-	185	77	77
Total	-	-	-	-	185	-	185	77	77

Annexure 1D: Statement of transfers to non-profit institutions for the year ended 31 March 2017

Non-profit institutions	2016/17							2015/16	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000		
Transfers									
Sponsorship to SASA for annual conference		123	-	-	123	90	73,0	237	237
Sponsorship to PASA for annual conference		200	-	-	200	200	100,0	200	200
Total		323	-	-	323	290	89,8	437	437

Annexure 1E: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2017

Households	2016/17							2015/16	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Current R'000		
Transfers									
Leave gratuity	5 138	-	2 019	7 157	3 803	53,0	4 430	4 430	
Bursaries to non-employees	2 777	-	592	3 369	1 248	37,0	2 253	2 253	
Claims against the state	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	87	
Injury on duty	229	-	(167)	62	-	-	-	-	
Payments as an act of grace	-	-	57	57	56	98,0	95	95	
Total	8 144	-	2 501	10 645	5 107	47,1	6 865	6 865	

Annexure 1F: Statement of gifts, donations and sponsorship received

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2016/17 R'000	2015/16 R'000
Received in cash			
-	-	-	-
Received in kind			
MTN	Sponsorship towards United Nations World Data Forum Conference – UNWDF (transport and gala dinner)	815	-
Total		815	-

Annexure 1G: Statement of aid assistance received for the year ended 31 March 2017

Name of donor	Purpose	Opening balance R'000	Revenue R'000	Expenditure R'000	Paid back on / by 31 March R'000	Closing balance R'000
Received in cash						
Foreign: RDP						
United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs (DESA)	To undertake the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality Project with an objective to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership	-	3 948	(3 071)	-	877
African Development Bank	To undertake a statistical capacity programme with an objective to (i) strengthen statistical capacity building in the country through training and institution building and (ii) to improve poverty monitoring, economic and social policy evaluation and decision-making through enhancement of data	1 286	1 285	(1 276)	(1 286)	9
Total		1 286	5 233	(4 347)	(1 286)	886

Annexure 2A: Statement of financial guarantees issued as at 31 March 2017 (Local)

Guarantor institution	Original guaranteed capital amount R'000	Opening balance 1 April 2016 R'000	Guarantees drawdowns during the year R'000	Guarantees repayments/cancelled/reduced/released during the year R'000	Revaluations R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2017 R'000	Guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2017 R'000	Realised losses not recoverable i.e. claims paid out R'000
Housing								
Standard Bank	-	86	-	(86)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	86	-	(86)	-	-	-	-

Annexure 2B: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2017

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2016 R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Liabilities paid/cancelled/reduced during the year R'000	Liabilities recoverable R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2017 R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	-	-	1 494
Claims relating to labour relations	1 866	571	(134)	-	2 303
Claim against the Department of Public Works	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
Subtotal	6 406	571	(134)	-	6 843
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	1 054	3 127	1 431	-	2 750
Amounts withheld from Dipalopalo (under dispute)	-	20 454	-	-	20 454
Subtotal	1 054	23 581	1 431	-	23 204
Total	7 460	24 152	1 565	-	30 047

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Details of liability and R'000 recoverability	Movement during the year R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2017 R'000
Claims against the department	6 406	437	6 843
Third party claims	1 054	1 696	2 750
PPP Dipalopalo amounts under dispute	-	20 454	20 454
Total	7 460	22 587	30 047

Annexure 3: Claims recoverable

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year-end 2015/16	
	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2016	Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Amount R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
Department								
Department of Public Service and Administration	-	-	416	-	416	-	-	-
Department of Labour	-	-	105	-	105	-	-	-
Department of Higher Education and Training	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-
Department of Transport	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Department of Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-
Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy	-	-	-	58	-	58	-	-
Department of Public Works	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	-	-	-	26	-	26	-	-
Department of Human Settlements	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-
Government								
Communication and Information Systems	-	-	7 761	10 796	7761	10 796	-	-
National Prosecuting Authority	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-
Office of the Chief Justice	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	-
Department of E-Government (Gauteng)	-	-	52	-	52	-	-	-
South African Police Services	-	-	38	-	38	-	-	-
Department of Health (Gauteng)	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
Civilian Secretariat for Police Service	-	-	74	-	74	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	8 575	10 880	8 575	10 880	-	-
Other government entities								
South African Revenue Service	-	-	96	96	96	96	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	96	96	96	96	-	-
Total	-	-	8 671	10 976	8 671	10 976	-	-

Annexure 4: Movement in capital work in progress

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2017

	Opening balance R'000	Current year capital WIP R'000	Completed Assets R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment				
Transport assets	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures				
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Computer Software				
Computer Software	671	730	(671)	730
Subtotal	671	730	(671)	730
Total	671	730	(671)	730

Movement for capital work in progress for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year capital WIP R'000	Completed Assets R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment					
Transport assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures					
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Software					
Software	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Annexure 5: Inter-entity advances received

Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2017 R'000	31/03/2016 R'000	31/03/2017 R'000	31/03/2016 R'000	31/03/2017 R'000	31/03/2016 R'000
National departments						
Current						
Department of Trade and Industry	-	-	134	202	134	202
Department of Transport	-	-	2 048	4 272	2 048	4 272
Department of Health	-	-	539	18 858	539	18 858
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	5 396	-	5 396	-
Subtotal	-	-	8 117	23 332	8 117	23 332
Non-current						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments						
Current						
Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	1 292	2 015	1 292	2 015
Eastern Cape Department of Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1 292	2 015	1 292	2 015
Non-current						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public entities						
Current						
East London Industrial Development Zone	-	-	199	-	199	-
Road Traffic Management Corporation	-	-	-	191	-	191
Subtotal	-	-	199	191	199	191
Non-current						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions						
Current						
United Nations	-	-	35	-	35	-
Subtotal	-	-	35	-	35	-
Non-current						
Subtotal	-	-	35	-	35	-
Total	-	-	9 643	25 538	9 643	25 538

Qualifications: Chief Directors

	Name	Qualification	Institution
1.	Mr Harry Thema	BSc (Mathematical Statistics and Computer Science) BScHons (Mathematical Statistics) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Limpopo University of Limpopo University of Stellenbosch
2.	Mr Desmond Booysen	BSc (Mathematics and Physics) BCom (Economics and Statistics) BComHons (Statistics) MCom (Statistics) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) Diploma in Tertiary Education	University of the Western Cape University of South Africa University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape University of Stellenbosch University of South Africa
3.	Mr Naas du Plessis	BCom (Accounting) BComHons (Accounting) Associate of the Institute of Municipal Finance Officers Certificate in Forensic Investigation	University of Pretoria University of South Africa Institute of Municipal Finance Officers University of Pretoria
4.	Ms Celia de Klerk	National Diploma: Organisation and Management Diploma: Quality Management	Pretoria Technikon University of South Africa
5.	Mr Mmamarema Mohale	BCompt MBL (Masters in Business Leadership) CCSA (Certificate in Control Self-Assessment)	University of South Africa University of South Africa Institute of Internal Auditors
6.	Dr Miranda Mafafo	BSc (Mathematics and Geography) MA (Development Geography) PhD (Development Geography) Nepad African Leadership Development	University of Swaziland Queens University at Kingston, Canada University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand Business School
7.	Ms Annegret Mphahlele	Diploma (SCM) Diploma (Pedagogy and Psychology)	Betriebsberufsschule Henningsdorf, Germany Institut für Heimerzieherausbildung, Germany
8.	Mr Bruce Jooste	BCom (Accounting/Auditing) Articles of Clerkship Professional Accountant (SA) Professional Tax Practitioner ICASA Executive Development Programme	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) South African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA) South African Institute of Professional Accountants (SAIPA) Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS), University of Pretoria

	Name	Qualification	Institution
9.	Mr Bheki Mathunjwa	BTech (Business Administration) BComHons (Strategic Management) National Diploma: Cost and Management Accounting African Leadership Programme	Tshwane University of Technology University of Johannesburg Technikon Witwatersrand (University of Johannesburg) University of the Witwatersrand Business School
10.	Mr Dumisa Jele	Senior Certificate	-
11.	Mr Thulani Ntshangase	BAdmin MA (Management)	University of Durban-Westville University of the Witwatersrand
12.	Mr Gerhardt Bouwer	BCom (Econometrics) BComHons (Economics)	University of Pretoria University of Pretoria
13.	Ms Gerda Bruwer	BSc (Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics) Higher Education Diploma Programme in Economics and Public Finance	University of Potchefstroom University of South Africa University of South Africa
14.	Mr Itani Magwaba	BSc (Mathematical Statistics and Applied Mathematics) BScHons (Statistics) Master of Statistics Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons)	Rhodes University University of Cape Town Makerere University of Kampala, Uganda University of the Witwatersrand Business School
15.	Dr Patrick Naidoo	BCom (Economics) BComHons (Economics) MCom (Economics) PhD (Economics) MPhil (Urban Studies)	University of South Africa University of South Africa University of Pretoria Vista University University of Stellenbosch
16.	Mr Patrick Kelly	BA (History and Geography) BAHons (Geography) Diploma for Graduates in Economics Post-graduate Diploma in Public Management MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) Master of Business Leadership	University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand University of London, UK University of the Witwatersrand University of Stellenbosch University of South Africa
17.	Mr Michael Manamela	BCom (Economics and Management) BComHons (Economics) MCom (Economics) Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons)	University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape University of the Witwatersrand Business School

	Name	Qualification	Institution
18.	Dr Sagaren Pillay	BSc (Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics) PDer (Math. Modelling of Derivatives) MBA (Finance) Doctor of Business Admin SAS Certification	University of KwaZulu-Natal University of South Africa Regent Business School Durban University of Technology SAS Institute International
19.	Ms Nozipho Shabalala	BA (Social Sciences) BAHons (Sociology) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Zululand University of Zululand University of Stellenbosch
20.	Dr Christine Khoza	BA Degree MA Degree (Demography) MPhil (Urban and Regional Studies) PhD (Demography)	University of Pretoria, South Africa Makerere University, Uganda Stellenbosch University, South Africa The Australian National University, Australia
21.	Mr Peter Buwembo	Bachelor of Statistics (Hons) BAHons (Demography) MSocSci (Sociology) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	Makerere University, Uganda University of Pretoria University of Pretoria University of Stellenbosch
22.	Dr Sandile Simelane	BA (Economics)	University of Swaziland
23.	Dr Isabel Schmidt	BA (Anthropology and Development Administration) BSc (Mathematical Statistics and Human Physiology) BScHons (Human Nutrition) MSc (Human Nutrition) MPhil (Urban and Regional Studies) PhD (International Development)	University of South Africa University of Potchefstroom University of Potchefstroom University of Potchefstroom University of Stellenbosch Deakin University, Australia
24.	Mr Diego Iturralde	BA (Sociology and English) BAHons (Sociology and English) MA (Sociology) Post-graduate Diploma (Demography and Population Science) Post-graduate Diploma (Migration and Advanced Demographic Methods)	University of Pretoria University of Pretoria University of Pretoria University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand
25.	Mr Calvin Molongoana	BJuris Diploma in Project Management	University of Limpopo Damelin
26.	Mr Muhammed Mulla	BCom (Business Information Systems and Business Administration) Post-graduate Higher Diploma in Accounting Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)	University of Natal University of Natal Institute of Internal Auditors
27.	Mr Luqmaan Omar	Senior Certificate	-

	Name	Qualification	Institution
28.	Ms Gwen Lehloenya	BCom (Economics and Management) BComHons (Applied Economics) MA (Development Economics) MA (Demography) Post-graduate Diploma in Education Certificate in Survey and Data Management	University of North-West University of North-West William's College, USA University of Pennsylvania, USA University of North-West University of Pretoria (Statomet)
29.	Mr Moses Mnyaka	BSc (Applied Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics) BScHons (Applied Maths) Higher Education Diploma (HED) MPhil (Urban and Regional Studies)	University of Fort Hare University of Fort Hare University of Fort Hare University of Stellenbosch
30.	Mr Joseph Lukhwareni	BSc (Mathematics and Statistics) BScHons (Mathematical Statistics) MSc (Mathematical Statistics)	University of Venda University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand
31.	Ms Marietha Gouws	BCom (Economics) BComHons (Economics) MCom (Economics) Higher Education Diploma	University of Potchefstroom University of Potchefstroom University of Potchefstroom University of Potchefstroom
32.	Dr George Djolov	PhD (Business Management and Administration) MCom (Industrial Economics) BComHons (Business Economics) BCom (General)	University of Stellenbosch University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand University of the Witwatersrand
33.	Ms Sharthi Laldaparsad	BSc (Mathematical Statistics) BScHons (Mathematical Statistics) Post-graduate Diploma in GIS MSc (Mathematical Statistics) MBA MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) BCom (Economics)	University of KwaZulu-Natal University of Pretoria University of Pretoria and University of Manchester, UK University of the Witwatersrand University of Pretoria University of Stellenbosch University of South Africa
34.	Dr Hlabi Morudu	BA (Economics) MA (Economics) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) PhD (Economics)	University of Lesotho, Lesotho University of Notre Dame, USA University of Stellenbosch University of Notre Dame, USA
35.	Dr Mbulaheni Nthangeni	BSc (Mathematical Statistics) BScHons (Operations Research) MSc (Operations Research) MSc (Industrial and Systems Engineering) PhD (Research and Evaluation Methodology) African Leadership Programme (Hons)	University of Limpopo University of Limpopo University of South Africa University of Florida, USA University of Florida, USA University of the Witwatersrand Business School
36.	Mr Lawrence Modise	BA (Geography and Psychology) BAHons (Geography) MSc (Geo-Information for Development)	University of KwaZulu-Natal University of KwaZulu-Natal University of Durham, UK

	Name	Qualification	Institution
37.	Mr Luxolo Lengs	MEng (Electrical and Computer Engineering) MBA	Cornell University, USA Gordon Institute of Business Science, University of Pretoria
38.	Mr Rafique Begg	Senior Certificate	-
39.	Mr Motale Phirwa	BSc (Mathematics and Physics)	National University of Lesotho, Lesotho
40.	Dr Arulsivanathan Naidoo	BCom (Statistics) BComHons (Statistics) MCom (Statistics) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science) DCom	University of KwaZulu-Natal University of KwaZulu-Natal University of KwaZulu-Natal University of Stellenbosch University of Pretoria
41.	Ms Nwabisa Maya (Acting)	BA (Business Administration) Post-graduate Diploma (Business Administration) Diploma in Business Administration	Potchefstroom University University of Kwa-Zulu Natal Damelin
42.	Mr Trevor Oosterwyk	BA (History and Psychology) BAHons (History) MA (Development Communication) Post-graduate Diploma in Management	University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape Malmo University, Switzerland University of Witwatersrand
43.	Mr Phillip Lesame	BSc (Pedagogics) Education BSc (NDP) (Mathematics and Statistics) BScHons (Statistics) MA (Statistics)	University of the North Medical University of South Africa Medical University of South Africa Makerere University, Uganda
44.	Ms Ntebaleng Chobokoane	BA (Demography and Sociology) MA (Social Demography) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	National University of Lesotho, Lesotho University of Pretoria University of Stellenbosch
45.	Dr Mahlape Mohale	MBCbB Post-graduate Diploma in Health Management MBA MSc Finance (Economic Policy) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Nairobi, Kenya University of Cape Town University of the Witwatersrand University of London, UK University of Stellenbosch
46.	Ms Helen North	BSocSci (Geography and Psychology) BSocSciHons (Geography) MSc (Geographic Information Science) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Natal University of Natal University of London University of Stellenbosch
47.	Mr Robert Thenga (Acting)	BSc (Science) University Education Diploma BScHons (Science) MBA	University of Venda University of Venda University of Cape Town Regent Business School

	Name	Qualification	Institution
48.	Mr Deon Kleinsmith	BA (Human Movement Studies) BAHons (Geography) MSc (Environmental Science) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape University of the Western Cape University of Stellenbosch
49.	Mr Nthambeleni Mukwevho	University Education Diploma BSc (Mathematics and Statistics) BScHons (Mathematical Statistics) MSc (Mathematical Statistics) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Venda University of Venda University of Venda University of Limpopo University of Stellenbosch
50.	Ms Yvonne Mashele (Acting)	BA (Social Science) BAHons (Development Studies) MA (Public Administration) MPhil (Urban and Regional Science)	University of Limpopo University of Limpopo University of Limpopo University of Stellenbosch
51.	Ms Ingrid Setshedi	BCom Nepad African Leadership Development (Hons)	University of Pretoria University of the Witwatersrand Business School
52.	Mr Marius Cronjé	BA (Social Science) BAHons (Demography) BPhil (Information and Knowledge Management) MPhil (Regional and Urban Science) Programme in Project Management	University of Pretoria University of Pretoria University of Stellenbosch University of Stellenbosch University of the Witwatersrand

List of abbreviations and acronyms

AENE	Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APAI	Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement
APAI-CRVS	Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
ASSD	Africa Symposium on Statistical Development
BAUD	Barcoded Asset Audit
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BRR	Budgetary Review and Recommendation
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interview
CDC	Continuous Data Collection
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Cogta	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRM	Client Relationship Management
CRUISE	Centre for Regional and Urban Innovation Statistical Exploration
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CS	Community Survey
CTICC	Cape Town International Convention Centre
DCoG	Department: Cooperative Governance
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DESA	Department of Economics and Social Affairs
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
EDGE	Evidence and Data on Gender Equality
EEA	Environmental Economic Accounts
EHW	Employee Health and Wellness
ELIDZ	East London Industrial Development Zone
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure

EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FCC	Finance Control Committee
GAF	Growth Accounting Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPe	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure)
GDPp	Gross Domestic Product (production)
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GHS	General Household Survey
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IC	Independent Certifier
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics
ICCS	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
INE	Mozambique National Institute of Statistics
IPC	International Population Conference
IT	Information Technology
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LBS	Lesotho Bureau of Statistics
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LSS	Large Sample Survey
MDEDT	Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism
MEBS	Mpumalanga Employment and Business Survey
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCOS	National Certificate in Official Statistics
NDoH	National Department of Health
NDoT	National Department of Transport
NDP	National Development Plan
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
NPR	National Population Register
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NSDG	National Statistical Development Strategy

NSG	National School of Government
NTR	National Treasury Regulations
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OoSG	Office of the Statistician-General
PAPI	Paper-Assisted Personal Interview
PASA	Population Association of Southern Africa
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPI	Production Price Index
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSETA	Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority
PSR	Public Service Regulation
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFSM	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Municipalities
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
RMSC	Risk Management Steering Committee
RoA	Record of Agreement
RPHC	Round of Population and Housing Censuses
RSC	Regional Service Centre
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SAC	Standards Approval Committee
SADHS	South Africa Demographic and Health Survey
SAE	Small-area estimation
SALDRU	Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SANSS	South African National Statistics System
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASA	South African Statistical Association
SASQAF	South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework
SAT	South African Tourism
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People

SB	Statistics Botswana
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-employed
SEZs	Special Economic Zones
SG	Statistician-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMBS	Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Statistics
SMS	Senior Management Staff
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	State Security Agency
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWTS	School to Work Transition Survey
TB	Tuberculosis
TFP	Total factor productivity
TUS	Time Use Survey
UNWDF	United Nations World Data Forum
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization