STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Report 2024/25

(BOOK 1)

IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

stats sa
Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Annual Report 2024/25

BOOK 1

Statistics South Africa, 2025
Risenga Maluleke, Statistician-General

Annual Report 2024/25 (Book 1) / Statistics South Africa

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SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP), Minister in the Presidency

It is my pleasure to C/25 Annual Report of Statistics South Africa for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, in compliance with section 7(2)(c) of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) as amended (Act No. 29 of 2024), section 40(1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), and in accordance with section 18 (18.3 and 18.4) of the Treasury Regulations.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

From left to right: Hon. Kenny Morolong (Deputy Minister in the Presidency), Hon. Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP) (Minister in the Presidency), Hon. Nonceba Mhlauli (Deputy Minister in the Presidency) and Risenga Maluleke (Statistician-General)

SECTION 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER

With the release of the Census 2022 results in October 2023, the 2024/25 financial included the publication of a series of Census 2022 thematic reports, offering deeper insights into key demographic, social, and economic trends revealed by the census data. These results have already begun to inform national and provincial planning, enabling more precise resource allocation and targeted service delivery. The census data underpins the District Development Model, empowering local governments with granular insights to address community-specific needs and disparities.

Furthermore, the publication of the Income and Expenditure Survey and the revision of the consumer price index (CPI) – with the latest classification, a new basket, and updated weights, – have strengthened the accuracy of inflation measurement and economic policy formulation. These enhancements ensure that macroeconomic indicators reflect the lived realities of South Africans, particularly in the context of rising cost-of-living pressures and shifting consumption patterns.

In the year under review, Stats SA published an impressive 313 statistical releases, providing the foundational data essential for evidence-based policymaking – from social protection and education to infrastructure investment and labour market reforms. These achievements reflect the organisation's unwavering commitment to transparency, accountability, and transformation within the statistical system.

Amid financial and human resource constraints, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) demonstrated remarkable resilience and performance, achieving over 90% of its targets since the start of the strategic planning cycle in 2020/21 that ended in 2024/25. This achievement is not merely a testament to operational efficiency – it reflects the organisation's pivotal role in shaping evidence-based policy making and driving developmental outcomes across the country.

In addition, the modernisation of economic and household survey programmes, including the development of the Computer-Assisted Web Interview System for business surveys, enhanced data security and streamlined information flows. These innovations directly support policy efficiency by reducing turnaround times and improving the reliability of business intelligence.

A significant legislative milestone was reached when the President assented to the Statistics Amendment Act (No. 29 of 2024) in December 2024. This Act paves the way for enhanced statistical production and coordination through strengthened partnerships among data producers. Stats SA continues to collaborate with government departments to improve the quality of their statistics, with the goal of achieving official status. As implementation of the Act progresses, we anticipate Stats SA's leadership role in shaping South Africa's data ecosystem. The focus is on positioning Stats SA not only as a producer of high-quality data, but as a key enabler of inclusive and responsive governance. The organisation's work remains indispensable to our national development agenda, ensuring that every policy is grounded in the realities of our people.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Statistician-General, the Executive Committee, and every dedicated staff member at Stats SA for their unwavering commitment to delivering the statistics our country relies on. Let me also acknowledge the work done by members of the South African Statistics Council – led by Dr Nompumelelo Nzimande-Mbele – for their role in advising both the Minister and the Statistician-General. In true team spirit, I am grateful for the unwavering support and dedication of the Deputy Minister in the Presidency, Ms Nonceba Mhlauli, for a job well done in coordinating the political interface with Stats SA.Stats SA.

Ms Khumbudzo Ntshavheni (MP)
Minister in the Presidency

2. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE STATISTICS COUNCIL

The South African Statistics Council (hereafter 'the Council'), established under the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) and amended by the Statistics Amendment Act of 2024, is an independent advisory body. It provides guidance to the Minister, the Statistician-General, and other state entities on statistical matters. The Council plays a key role in promoting and protecting official statistics, coordinating statistical activities, and ensuring the efficient collection, production, and dissemination of data.

It also fosters an environment that supports the development and use of reliable official statistics.
The current National Statistics Council was appointed during the 2024/25 financial year. We express our sincere appreciation for the outstanding work of the previous Council across all areas of focus. Notably, we acknowledge their pivotal role in advancing key legislative reforms, which the current Council looks forward to seeing implemented. These amendments are designed to enhance coordination and collaboration among data producers and users within the National Statistics System, while also strengthening the Council's capacity – both technically and institutionally – to uphold and advance the quality and integrity of South Africa's statistical system in line with global best practices. We also commend the successful completion of South Africa's first multi-modal Census 2022 enumeration, conducted under the challenging conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Council notes that during the 2024/25 financial year, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) set out to protect the quality of national indicators, whilst innovating and modernising business operations. They made strides in achieving their key priorities in driving the legislative reforms, disseminating the Census 2022 products, releasing the results of the Income and Expenditure Survey, and driving a transformation and change agenda. We commend these achievements and acknowledge the challenges navigated towards accomplishing them.

The Council remains deeply concerned about the continued under-funding of Stats SA, an issue that was also raised by the preceding Council and which has now reached a crisis point. Despite innovative efforts to optimise the limited budget and maintain delivery of core statistical products, the ongoing financial constraints are significantly undermining Stats SA's ability to fulfil its mandate.

High vacancy rates and a shrinking operational budget have direct and adverse implications for the organisation's functioning. The recent legislative reform has expanded Stats SA's responsibilities, notably in coordinating efforts across organs of state to establish a reliable and efficient national statistical system. However, these expanded responsibilities have not been matched with the necessary financial support.

As noted in the management report, "the declining budget has put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk." While Stats SA continues to publish critical statistical outputs used both locally and internationally, the sustainability of these outputs is in jeopardy. The report further highlights that during the 2024/25 financial year, only 7 out of more than 700 vacancies could be advertised, placing the organisation in a high-risk operational environment. Another pressing challenge is the lack of funding for investment in a modern, resilient ICT infrastructure and business modernisation. Without this, Stats SA will be severely constrained in adapting to a technology-driven future and a digital economy.

The Council firmly believes that if Stats SA's financial position is not addressed as a matter of urgency, it will not be able to fulfil its pivotal role as a leading entity in South Africa's data ecosystem. The Council strongly urges the government to assess the needs of Stats SA and to respond decisively and appropriately. This will enable the organisation to effectively implement its strategic objectives, particularly in light of the rapidly evolving data ecosystem. Urgent and sustained investment is required now to strengthen the foundation for short-, medium-, and long-term macroeconomic planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Such investment will serve the broader interests of the country, including government, the private sector, civil society, labour, and the international community.

Dr Nompumelelo Mbele
Chairperson: Statistics Council

3. ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S REVIEW

The year 2024 marked a significant milestone in South Africa's democratic journey – 30 years of freedom and the final year of the government's 2020/21 to 2024/25 planning cycle. It was also a politically eventful year, culminating in national and provincial elections and the formation of the Government of National Unity. This context underscored the importance of credible, timely, and relevant data to inform policy and guide national development.

At the outset of the planning cycle, Stats SA adopted an ambitious strategic plan with a long-term vision: Improving lives through data ecosystems. At the core of the strategy was to sustain and protect the quality of national indicators that reflect the country's economic and social realities within a constrained financial environment.

Over the past five years, Stats SA consistently delivered above-average performance, achieving over 90% of its annual targets. In the year under review, the organisation achieved an impressive 96,9% of its planned outputs, publishing 313 statistical releases that provided essential insights into the dynamics of the economy and society. These outputs continue to serve as the backbone of evidence-based policymaking across all spheres of government.

Stats SA received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor-General, reaffirming our commitment to sound governance, financial integrity, and accountability. We remain steadfast in our efforts to strengthen internal controls and address any identified shortcomings in our processes and systems to ensure the organisation operates with maximum efficiency and transparency.

Despite facing significant disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and a constrained fiscal environment, Stats SA remained steadfast in fulfilling its mandate. The organisation operated under severe budgetary pressure, compounded by a rising vacancy rate that grew from 18% in the first year of the cycle to 22% by year five, limiting our ability to fill critical posts.

Nonetheless, we delivered on key statistical milestones. The much-anticipated Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) results were published in January 2025, enabling the review of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) weights and basket of goods.

The Census 2022 data, released in October 2023, was disseminated nationwide. While there was criticism regarding data quality – public scrutiny which we openly welcomed – Stats SA responded with confidence, backed by robust methodologies and independent quality assurance conducted by members of the Statistics Council and other academic experts.

Looking ahead, we remain committed to the strategic direction set in 2020. The Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), as amended (Act No. 29 of 2024) provides a renewed legislative framework to advance statistical production and coordination, enabling stronger partnerships and a more integrated national statistics system.

Our new business operating model will usher in a transformative era for business and household survey operations. The Continuous Population Survey will deliver reliable, district- and municipal-level data across a wide range of themes, supporting more responsive and targeted policy interventions. We remain optimistic that emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, and digitilisation of our processes will continue to modernise our statistical value chain, enabling us to meet the growing demand for timely, relevant and high-quality data.

Stats SA has identified three strategic priorities for the next phase, all of which hinge on sustainable funding:

1. Safeguarding the quality of national indicators to inform evidence-based decisions and deliver new insights to users.
2. Driving statistical reform by strengthening coordination and expanding the National Statistics System (NSS).
3. Advancing transformation and innovation to optimise operations and diversify capabilities within the evolving data ecosystem.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to our Minister, the Honourable Khumbudzo Ntshavheni and the Deputy Minister Ms Nonceba Mhlauli for their unwavering support and strategic guidance. Their leadership has been instrumental in enabling Stats SA to navigate complex challenges and deliver on its mandate with distinction.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the South African Statistics Council, under the leadership of Dr Nompumelelo Nzimande-Mbele, for their continued support in safeguarding official statistics and to the Audit Committee under the leadership of Mr Themba Dlamini for the governance role they play in the organisation.

My heartfelt appreciation goes to the dedicated staff of Stats SA. Their commitment, professionalism, and resilience – often going above and beyond expectations – have been the driving force behind our achievements. In the face of adversity, they have continued to uphold the highest standards of excellence, ensuring that our statistical outputs remain credible, relevant, and insightful.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General and Head of Statistics South Africa

4. MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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

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

Globally, the statistics community is transforming by modernising statistical practice and pursuing new partnerships in the data ecosystem. If national statistical offices want to remain relevant in this highly competitive environment, they have to embrace transformation and change to lead in a data-centric world.

In the 2024/25 Work Programme, the organisation has set out to protect the quality of national indicators, whilst innovating and modernising business operations. The organisation delivered on its core mandate with the publication of over 300 statistical releases on the economy and society.

Key priorities and challenges for 2024/25

Driving legislative reform

Stats SA has reviewed the statistics legislation and compiled an amendment to the Statistics Act that will drive statistical reform in the country, with emphasis on statistical coordination, statistical geography, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service, and institutional arrangements. Coordination between organs of state is essential for consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.

Stats SA has finalised the proposed changes to the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999). The key focus of the amendments is to strengthen statistical coordination mechanisms and to define and broaden the scope and participation in the national statistics system. The Statistics Amendment Bill was signed into law by President Cyril Ramaphosa in December 2024, paving the way for the implementation of the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999) as amended (Act No. 29 of 2024). This legislation, described as a landmark development for Stats SA, aims to strengthen statistical coordination, enhance its mandate to produce high-quality statistics, and promote data-driven decision-making across government and private sectors.

Sustaining the quality of national indicators

The declining budget has put the investment in and the quality of the underlying series at risk. To sustain this investment and trust of our users, and to raise the level of responsiveness to the growing demand for statistical information, the organisation needs to reprioritise and rationalise its resources to ensure that the quality of core statistics is maintained and aligned to international best practice.

Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely economic, population and social statistics. The organisation published **302** statistical releases, comprising **246** releases on the economy and **56** releases on population and social dynamics in the country, achieving 100% of scheduled releases in the 2024/25 work programme. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, price statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics, child statistics and safety and security.

Programme 2 published **6** additional releases, which included 2 reports on the COEGA Special Economic Zone for 2023 and 2024; reports on Forestry, logging and related services for 2023; Ocean, fisheries and related services for 2023; Census 2022 Agricultural Households and PPI weights for 2025.

Programme 3 published **5** additional releases, which included Monthly earnings: 2017–2022; Youth in SA: 2024; Perinatal deaths in SA: 2016–2020; Child statistics: Series 4, and the Mortality and causes of death: 2020 release from the previous financial year.

The quality of statistical information on the economy and society remains at risk due to the high vacancy rate, particularly the inability to appoint survey officers to collect data from businesses and households, as well as professional staff to process and analyse statistical data.

Due to financial constraints, the organisation took a decision to postpone the frame update activities in the field for the Continuous Population Survey to the 2025/26 financial year.

Dissemination of Census 2022 results to the nation

Conducting a population census is the biggest statistical operation any country and national statistics agency can undertake. Census 2022 was the first multi-mode digital census in the history of the census. The survey commenced in February 2022 and was concluded in May 2022.

Census 2022 was South Africa's fourth population count since the dawn of democracy, and the first digital count of the country's population. Results of the Census 2022 were handed to the President on 10 October 2023, followed by the handing over of results to premiers in the nine provinces.

Work continued during 2024/25 as stakeholders were engaged across all levels of society. These results are key to developing municipal integrated development plans (IDPs) and are intended to create good relations to strengthen our base for our ongoing data collection for household surveys and geography activities. In addition to the main census release, the organisation produced 14 supplementary statistical products related to Census 2022 during the 2024/25 period.

Releasing the results of the Income and Expenditure Survey

The Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23 is a household-based sample survey that collects information on acquisitions, consumption, spending, and income earned by households living in South Africa. The primary objectives of the IES are to provide numerical evidence on the country's poverty and inequality profile, as well as to provide household consumption expenditure data to CPI for the selection and weighting of a new basket of goods and services used for measuring inflation.

The IES was launched in November 2022 and data collection was concluded in November 2023. Results of the survey were published in January 2025 and dissemination activities have commenced across provincial and district offices.

Driving a transformation and change agenda

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

Stats SA, like most national statistics offices (NSOs), is faced with a large scale of disruptions challenging their conventional data production methods and culture that requires statistical organisations to redefine their business models. In addition, the current system of national statistics cannot respond to the wide range of the country's, the continents and global reporting requirements.

Stats SA has developed a new 5-year strategic plan that builds on the previous strategy. The strategic direction seeks opportunities in the data ecosystem to capitalise on new data sources and partnerships as a solution to the country's information gap, enabled by technology. This will necessitate extraordinary interventions and investments. A culture-shift programme was designed to support the implementation of Stats SA's strategic direction and will be launched in the 2025/26 financial year. Following the finalisation of the strategic plan, the organisation has commenced with the review of the organisational structure (phase 2), which is scheduled to be completed in the 2025/26 financial year.

Given the dynamic impact of digitalisation on the labour market – both in terms of employment and occupational structure – it is becoming increasingly important for organisations to adapt to the rapidly changing skills landscape. To be more competitive and relevant, organisations need to re-equip and re-skill their workforce with skills that are going to become important and relevant in the future. A Skills Development Strategy was developed, and a plan aligned to the strategy was approved for implementation. The plan focuses on the future workforce of the organisation and the skills requirements for a digital environment. A skills audit is scheduled to be conducted in phases over the next three years.

Cost containment measures implemented by National Treasury have resulted in the freezing of vacant posts, which has had a negative impact on the already high vacancy rate in the organisation. During the financial year, only seven out of more than 700 vacancies were advertised, thereby exposing the organisation to a high-risk environment. Another significant challenge is the lack of funding to invest in a resilient ICT infrastructure and business modernisation programme. Without this investment, Stats SA's ability to thrive in a technology-driven future and digital economy will be severely constrained.

It is important to highlight that only funded targets were included in the 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan, which contributed to the achievement of 97% of the planned targets. The impact of the constrained financial environment and the high vacancy rate is detailed within each programme.

2. Overview of the financial results of Statistics South Africa

2.1 Departmental receipts

	2024/25			2023/24		
Departmental receipts	Estimate R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under-collection R'000	Estiamte R'000	Actual amount collected R'000	(Over)/under-collection R'000
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	926	951	(25)	846	847	(1)
Interest, dividends and rent on land	61	141	(80)	91	88	3
Sale of capital assets	7	7	-	-	-	-
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	112	1 120	(1 008)	1 465	1 761	(296)
Total	**1 106**	**2 219**	**(1 113)**	**2 402**	**2 696**	**(294)**

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 its statistical products through its 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. The 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 over-collection of revenue in the *Sale of goods and services other than capital assets* is due to an unforeseen increase in the commission earned on garnishee order deductions. The amounts in *Interest, dividends and rent on land* relate to interest earned on bank accounts and debtors. The over-collection can be attributed to an under-estimation of expected interest-bearing debts being recorded and being repaid. Amounts in *Financial transactions in assets and liabilities* relate to credit notes and corrective transactions from the previous financial year's expenditure exceeding the projected amounts.

2.2 Programme expenditure

Departmental receipts	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
1. Administration	726 344	768 460	(42 116)	717 369	746 875	(29 506)
2. Economic Statistics	297 739	297 739	-	288 915	288 915	-
3. Population and Social Statistics	263 788	161 364	102 424	292 185	322 041	(29 856)
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 501	149 501	-	149 912	149 912	-
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	318 807	318 807	-	298 298	256 845	41 453
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	848 921	890 108	(41 187)	855 371	924 316	(68 945)
7. South African National Statistics System	41 060	31 646	9 414	40 952	35 010	5 942
Total	**2 646 160**	**2 617 625**	**28 535**	**2 643 002**	**2 7 23 914**	**(80 912)**

Programme 1: Administration spent R768,460 million, which represents 105,8% of the allocated budget.

Programme 2: Economic Statistics spent R297,739 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics spent R161,364 million, which represents 61,2% of the allocated budget.

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure spent R149,501 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics spent R318,807 million, which represents 100,0% of the allocated budget.

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination spent R890,108 million, which represents 104,9% of the allocated budget.

Programme 7: South African National Statistics System spent R31,646 million, which represents 77,1% of the allocated budget.

The department's adjusted budget allocation for the 2024/25 financial year activities was R2,646 billion. Departmental actual expenditure as at 31 March 2025 amounted to R2,618 billion, representing 98,9% of the allocated budget.

2.3 Virement

Virements between programmes

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

Programme 1 (Administration): The programme exceeded its allocation. An amount of R18,668 million was transferred from Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) and Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending.

Programme 2 (Economic Statistics): The programme exceeded its allocation mainly on compensation of employees. Savings amounting to R2,238 million were transferred from Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) to defray overspending.

Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R22,938 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration), Programme 2 (Economic Statistics) and Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending.

Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R8,571 million were transferred to Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics) to defray overspending.

Programme 5 (Statistical Support and Informatics): The programme overspent mainly on goods and services, transfers and subsidies, and payments for capital assets. Savings amounting to R13,340 million were transferred from Programme 3 (Population and Social Statistics) and Programme 4 (Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure) to defray overspending.

Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination): The programme overspent mainly on goods and services, and transfers and subsidies. Savings amounting to R833 thousand were transferred from Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System) to defray overspending.

Programme 7 (South African National Statistics System): The programme underspent mainly on compensation of employees and goods and services. Savings amounting to R3,570 million were transferred to Programme 1 (Administration) and Programme 6 (Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination) to defray overspending.

Reason for the virement

Virements were applied to defray the overspending in Administration, Economic Statistics, Statistical Support and Informatics, and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination. The overspending relates to budget reductions that adversely impacted the operations of the department. Operational budget overspending is mainly from compensation of employees and leased vehicles utilised for on-going surveys within the department.

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.

2.4 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

The department started the financial year with fruitless and wasteful expenditure cases to the value of R14,140 million. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to the current year amounts to R147 thousand. The closing balance as at the end of the financial year is R14,287 million.

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 started the financial year with irregular expenditure cases to the value of R840,801 million. The department incurred irregular expenditure to the value of R16,449 million during the financial year; no cases were condoned or approved for recovery. The irregular expenditure register closed with cases to the value of R857,250 million, the bulk of which relate to non-compliance with Supply Chain Management policies.

2.6 Unauthorised expenditure

Stats SA reported in the 2015/16 financial year that the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that was used to update the consumer price index (CPI) had 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 over expenditure of R6,803 million could not be defrayed due to the limitations of section 43 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 29 of 1999), and resulted in unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million.

In the 2017/18 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation was reduced by R141,237 million on compensation of employees (CoE). The department was unable to absorb the reduction as it exceeded the vacancy rate. The budget reductions resulted in the department not being able to afford all the filled positions during the 2017/18 financial year. The shortfall resulted in Stats SA not being able to fill key management and other critical posts as and when they became vacant since October 2016. This resulted in the department overspending by R57,270 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2017/18 financial year, after National Treasury approved utilisation of unspent compensation of employees' funds amounting to R18,917 million under earmarked funds for the Community Survey 2016. Prior to this request being approved, overspending on compensation of employees under normal voted funds amounted to R76,187 million.

Stats SA has therefore overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 2 and 6) by R11,832 million and R26,010 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R17,956 million at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. The unauthorised expenditure incurred in the 2017/18 financial year was reported to National Treasury, where it will further be reported to Parliament as required. The department is still awaiting the outcome of the reported unauthorised expenditure in respect of the 2015/16 financial year.

In the 2018/19 financial year, Stats SA's budget allocation for CoE was reduced by R179,548 million. This resulted in the department overspending by R48,865 million on compensation of employees at the end of the 2018/19 financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent compensation of employees and operational funds R10,845 million from funds earmarked for Census 2021. Stats SA, therefore, overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (namely Programmes 1 and 6) by R21,975 million and R34,764 million, respectively, after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,436 million at the end of the 2018/19 financial year.

The KwaZulu-Natal Citizen Satisfaction Survey (CSS KZN) was undertaken by Stats SA in terms of the agreement entered into between the department and the Office of the Premier (OTP) KwaZulu-Natal. Out of a total budget of R6,754 million advanced by the OTP over a period of two years, R9,499 million was actually spent on the project, resulting in a shortfall of R2,745 million. Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain additional funding from the OTP, notwithstanding the fact that the project benefited the KZN Provincial Government. The shortfall of R2,745 million was included as expenditure in Stats SA's financial records for 2018/19 and disclosed as unauthorised expenditure as required for any expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote.

In the 2019/20 financial year, Stats SA overspent on CoE by R50,940 million at the end of the financial year, after National Treasury approved the utilisation of unspent operational funds amounting to R40,645 million. In addition, Stats SA overspent on two of its main divisions within the vote (Programmes 1 and 3) by R33,607 million and R14,010 million, respectively after applying virements where possible. This resulted in an overspending on the vote by a net amount of R39,094 million at the end of the 2019/20 financial year.

Census 2022 faced several major challenges, which necessitated a revision of the project timeline to the 2022/23 financial year. As a result of the Census 2022 extension into the 2022/23 financial year, Stats SA overspent on Programme 6 by R807,987 million after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R980,140 million. A roll-over and an unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure funding request for R283,324 million and R737,155 million respectively to cater for Census 2022 extended activities was submitted to National Treasury. A roll-over of R193,972 million was approved, which is R89,352 million less than the requested amount. The unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure funding request was, however, not approved and resulted in the project being underfunded.

In the 2023/24 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R128,307 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,108 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R29,506 million, Population and Social Statistics by R29,856 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R68,945 million. The overspending relates mainly to the implementation of the Cost-of-Living Adjustment, which was not catered for during the budget process. Operational budget overspending resulted mainly from leased vehicles and fleet services for the Income and Expenditure Survey, Census 2022 Post-enumeration Survey, and dissemination.

In the 2024/25 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R83,303 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,191 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R42,116 million, Statistical Support and Informatics by R2,072 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R39,115 million. The overspending is mainly due to the budget reduction of R176,879 million implemented in the 2024/25 financial year. The overspending resulted mainly from compensation of employees and leased vehicles for on-going surveys within the Department.

3. Future plans of Statistics South Africa

The key priorities for 2025/26 are outlined below:

- roll-out of the Statistics Amendment Act of 2024;
- sustaining the quality of national indicators;
- implementing the Continuous Population Survey; and
- driving a transformation and change agenda.

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. 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.

Stats SA is overseeing compliance of the operational phase as per the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement entered into between the department and Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd, with monthly monitoring of contract performance. A total of R328,492 million has been paid to Dipalopalo Concessions (PTY) Ltd in respect of unitary fees in 2024/25.

5. Discontinued activities

Not applicable.

6. New or proposed activities

Stats SA has developed a new five-year strategy, building upon the foundation of the previous strategy. Our mission is to transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, innovation and partnerships. The 2025/26 Work Programme will focus on:

Driving statistical reform: The amendments to the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) have been signed into law by the President as the Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (No. 29 of 2024). The organisation will commence with the implementation of the new directives in the Act.

Sustaining and protecting the quality of statistics: The organisation commits to publishing key national indicators, albeit under severe financial constraints. Innovations in the statistical business process are being researched to optimise statistical operations. The conceptualisation and design of a new Continuous Population Survey is underway as a key transformation project that will drive changes in the household survey programme. Stats SA will also be researching the use of alternative data sources as potential future official statistics.

Driving an interconnected statistical system: The demand for statistical information is increasing. Stats SA continues to play a pivotal role in the data ecosystem, where collaboration and partnerships are fundamental to maintaining an interconnected and interoperable statistical system. Stats SA will commence with the consultation and design of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics.

Driving a transformation and change agenda: Due to major fiscal constraints, our business operations are unsustainable. The organisation will be reviewing its operating model and structure to become leaner and more cost-effective, leveraging innovative technologies and methodologies. Additionally, a comprehensive skills development programme will be implemented to prepare our staff for the future work environment.

7. Supply chain management

The department did not have any requests for unsolicited bids in the financial year 2024/25.

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

The challenge currently faced by the department is that service providers misrepresent information relating to the declaration of their interest on the Central Supplier Database during the procurement process. At this stage, the department does not have a tool to validate the authenticity of the declarations of interest made by service providers. Currently, a profile report from the Central Supplier Database is attached to all requests to verify whether directors of companies are employed or not employed by state institutions.

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

Stats SA did not receive any gifts and donations during the reporting period.

9. Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

Exemptions: No exemptions were received from National Treasury.

Deviations: Deviations were approved where it was not practical or possible to follow normal procurement procedures, which amounted to the value of R59,420 million.

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.

10. Events after the reporting date

None.

11. Other

11.1 Progress on damages and losses incurred

Stats SA collects data for various surveys wherein hired vehicles are utilised by fieldworkers to conduct fieldwork. While conducting fieldwork, motor vehicles are involved in accidents and subjected to damages and losses. The monetary value of such damages is claimed from Stats SA by the service providers of these motor vehicles through payment of claim invoices after confirmation of the damages by Stats SA officials.

The department started the year with 1 089 damages and losses cases to the value of R9,189 million, emanating mainly from accidents involving hired vehicles. A total of 4 609 new cases to the value of R49,673 million were registered during the year. At the end of the financial year, 47 cases valued at R253 thousand were written off against the damages and losses account, wherein the damages and losses suspense account closed with a balance of 5 651 cases to the value of R58,609 million at the end of the financial year.

11.2 Inter-departmental projects/contract work

11.2.1 Department of Home Affairs

The Department of Home Affairs (DHA) has entered into an agreement with Stats SA to convert birth and birth amended forms, together with other supporting documents, into electronic format.

A balance of R2,348 million was brought forward from the 2023/24 financial year. As at 31 March 2025, expenditure totalling R611 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R1,737 million.

11.2.2 Coega Development Corporation

The Coega Development Corporation (CDC) has entered into an agreement with the department to conduct a census of tenants in the Industrial Development Zone.

An amount of R338 thousand was received during August 2024. As at 31 March 2025, expenditure of R305 thousand has been recorded, resulting in an available budget of R33 thousand.

12. Acknowledgements

I would like to express my appreciation to both the Statistics Council for safeguarding and protecting official statistics in the country, and the Audit Committee for their governance oversight role in Stats SA.

13. Approval

The annual financial statements set out on pages 190 to 243 have been duly approved by the Accounting Officer.

Risenga Maluleke
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 guidelines 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 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 2025.

Yours faithfully,

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

OUR STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Stats SA's vision, mission and values form the basis of our strategy.

Vision

'Improving lives through data ecosystems.'

Mission

'To transform the production, coordination and use of statistics through optimisation, partnerships and innovation.'

Our culture and values

Our culture embraces diversity in thought and practice in order to guide our behaviour on the change and transformation journey. Our culture aims to align the purpose of staff members with that of the organisation. Our culture will help us to create the future that we want by 'Embracing change and transformation', 'Driving powerful and meaningful engagements' facilitated through 'Ethical and collective leadership'.

Our shared values will help our employees and the organisation to grow and develop. Our values form the basis of our methods of work, the way we make decisions, and the way we interact with our stakeholders both internal and external. Our values are:

- *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 user needs through operational excellence and value for money, and by continuously increasing our productivity through innovation.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

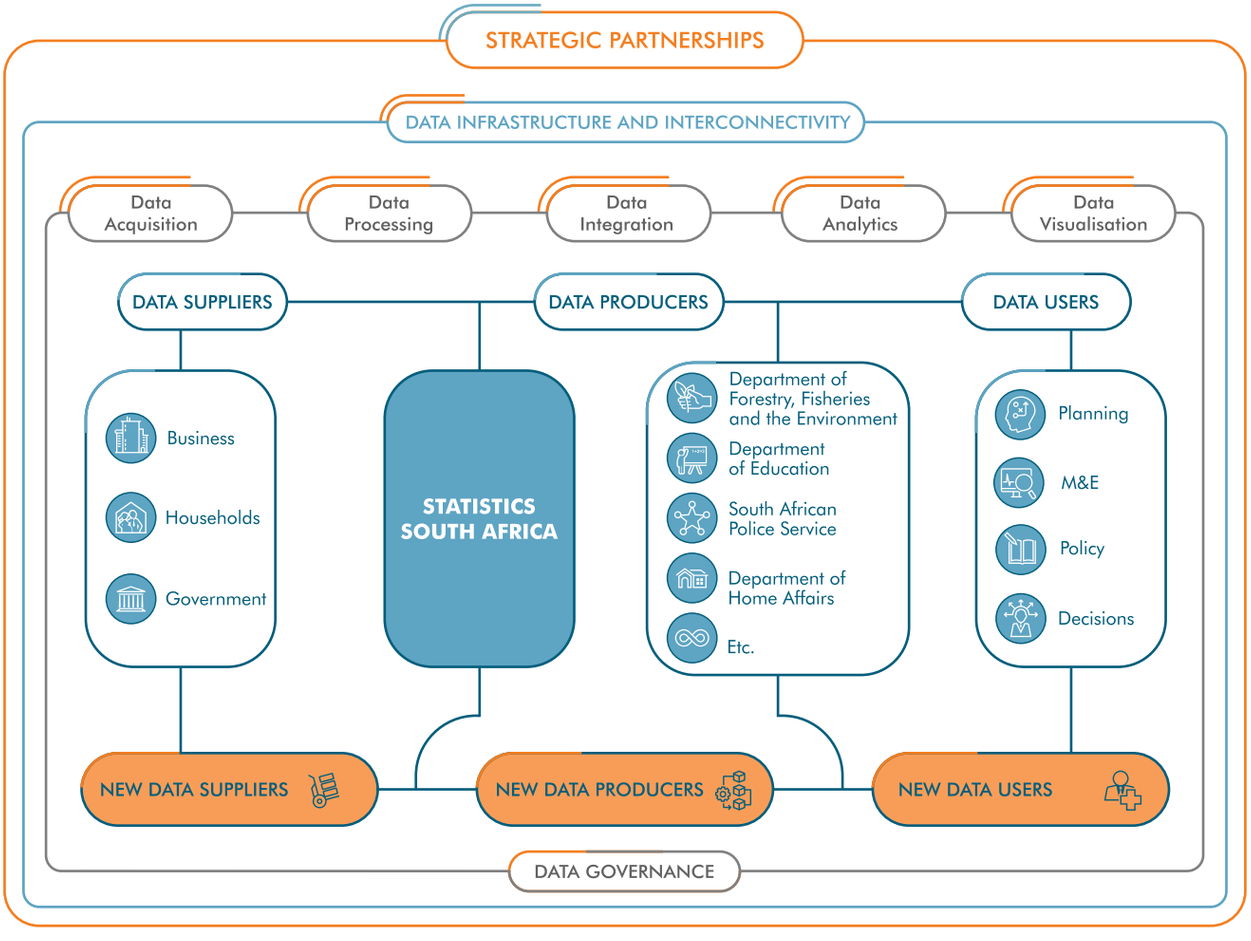
Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) as amended (Act No. 29 of 2024), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official and other statistics to assist organs of state, businesses, other organisations and the public in planning, monitoring and decision making. The Act also requires that the department coordinate statistical production among organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

THE DATA ECOSYSTEM

The data ecosystem is defined as a complex network or interconnected system that aims to connect people, systems and technology.

It is an evolving system where emerging technologies have given rise to new and non-traditional data sources and new analytical methods that were previously not possible. This community of interacting entities, as well as the policy environment in which new data users and producers operate, creates an extended data ecosystem of many new actors with new capabilities (adapted from Paris21).

Our vision will be realised if policy and development programmes are underpinned by a vibrant data ecosystem that provides information and insights for evidence-based decisions.

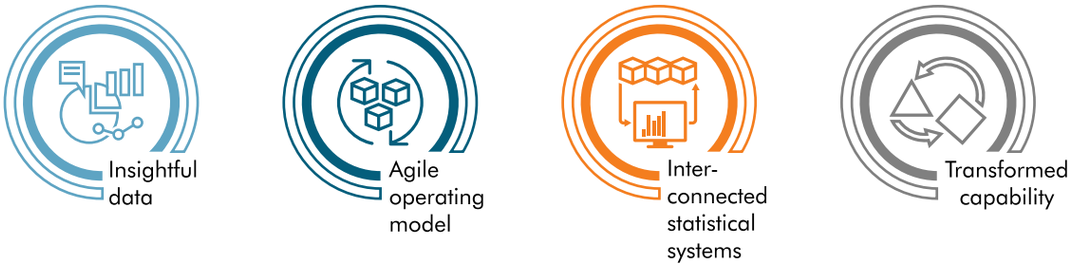


Strategic impact

The impact of the strategy is evidence-based decisions that promote citizenry and inform policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation to create a better life for all.

Strategic outcomes

Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country.



Insightful data – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions.

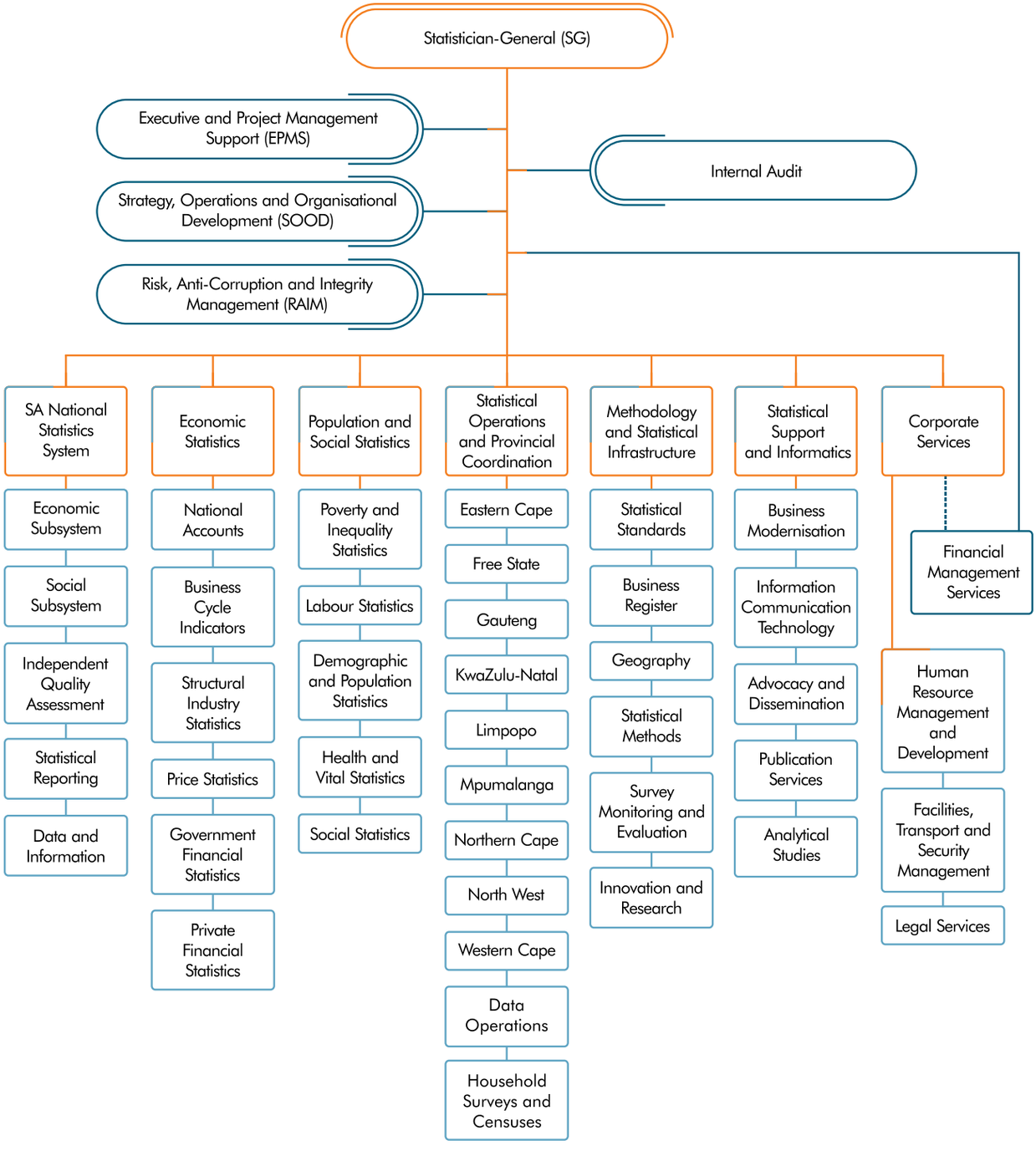
Agile operating model – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible.

Interconnected statistical systems – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms.

Transformed capability – The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed.

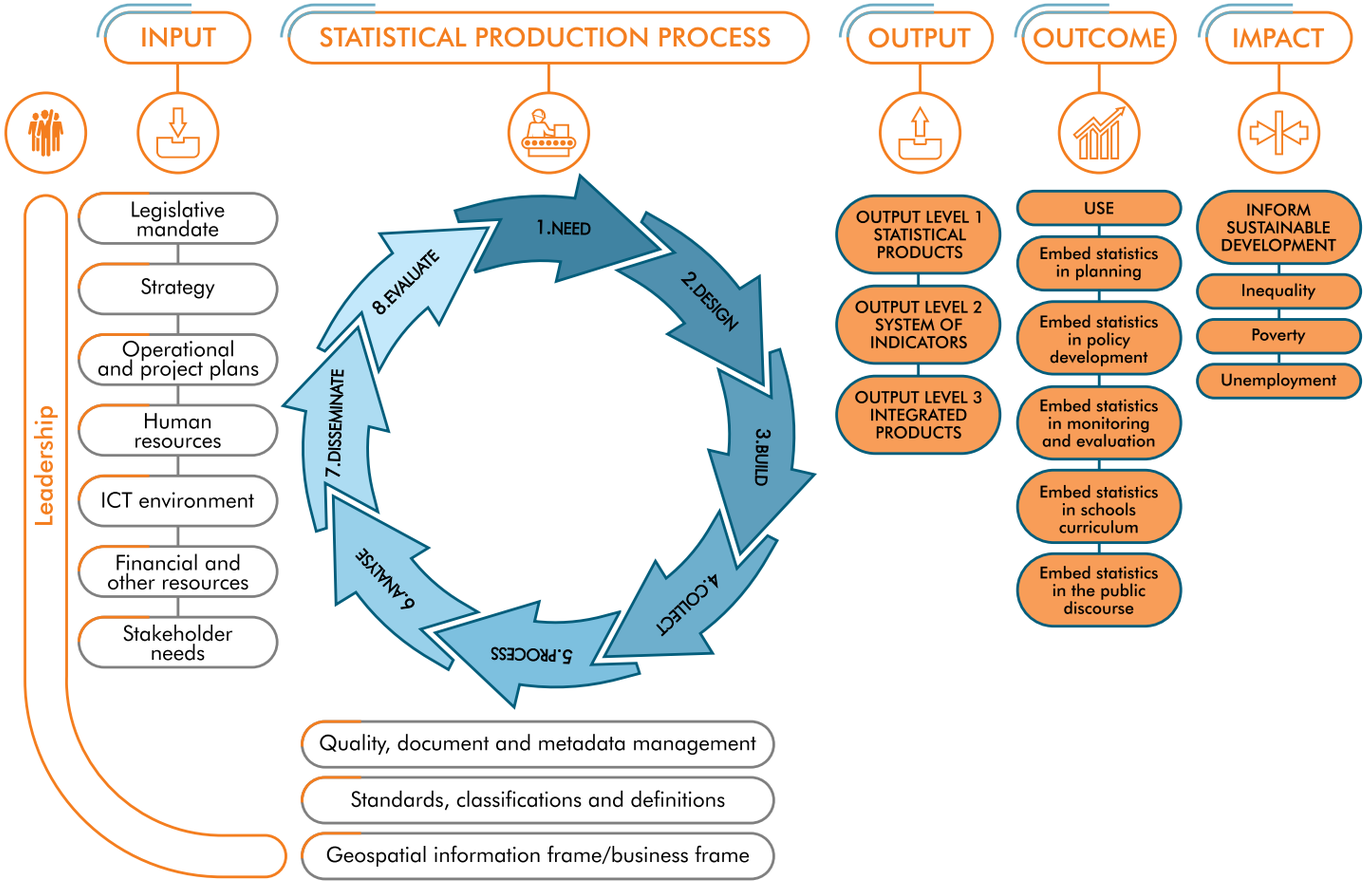
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Stats SA's approved organisational structure is outlined below.



STATISTICAL VALUE CHAIN

The value chain below illustrates the life cycle of the statistical production process.



DEPUTY DIRECTORS-GENERAL

Mr B Jooste
Acting DDG: Corporate Services

Mr J de Beer
DDG: Economic Statistics

Ms Y Morudu
DDG: South African National Statistics

Mr C Molongoana
DDG: Statistical Support and Informatics

Ms N Makhatha
DDG: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Mr A Jenneker
DDG: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Mr S Molayi
Acting DDG: Population and Social Statistics

SECTION 2

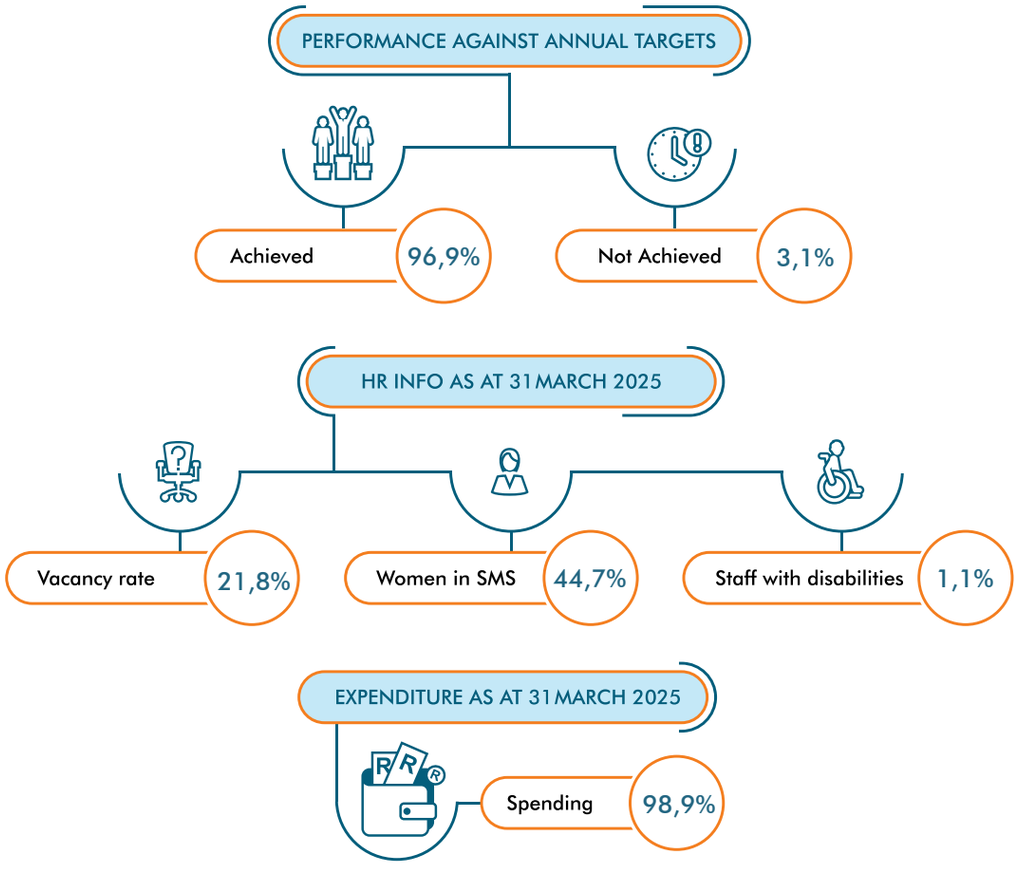
PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT: REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Refer to paragraphs 14 to 23 of the Auditor-General's report on pages 180 to 181.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Stats SA achieved 96,9% (380) of its annual targets (392) of which 96,8% (368) were achieved as scheduled, 1,3% (5) were achieved earlier than scheduled, and 1,9% (7) were achieved later than scheduled. 3,1% (12) of targets were not achieved.



2.1 Service delivery environment

The development of the Service Delivery Improvement Plans (SDIPs) within the public sector is mandated by Chapter 3 (Part 3) of the Public Service Regulations (PSR), as well as the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation's (DPME) Revised Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans (2019). It is further guided by directives from the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) and aligned with Stats SA's five-year Strategic Plan.

The SDIP is designed to provide a structured and targeted approach to enhancing service delivery within the department. Its key focus areas are informed by findings from the User Satisfaction Survey (USS), stakeholder inputs gathered during consultation sessions, and a situational analysis conducted as part of the department's strategic management process. The plan also ensures the department adheres to Batho Pele Principles, promoting effective and efficient service delivery to South African citizens.

The Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) for 2022/23 to 2024/25 was developed in accordance with the directive from the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), ensuring alignment with the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation's (DPME) planning cycle. The 2024/25 period marks the final year of the plan and reflects progress on two strategic focus areas identified in response to findings from stakeholder consultations.

The first focus area is the enhancement of the Stats SA website, which has consistently received low ratings in the User Satisfaction Survey (USS) over several years. This priority is further supported by feedback gathered during stakeholder engagement sessions.

The second focus area involves the implementation of mixed-mode data collection methods. This initiative aims to offer stakeholders alternative and more flexible options for participating in statistical surveys, leveraging advancements in technology to improve accessibility and response rates.

2.2 Service delivery improvement plan (SDIP)

The tables below highlight the service delivery plan and the achievements to date:

Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service 2023/24	Desired standard of service (2024/25)	Actual achievement
Innovative interactive platforms (StatsOnline)	o Parliament o Organs of state o Businesses o Media o Public (citizens) o International bodies o Academic institutions (incl. research institutions) o NGOs o Constitutional institutions and major public entities	Phase 1 improvements underway	100% re-engineered website	The website re-engineering was not completed as scheduled, due to resource constraints It will be launched in a phased approach during the 2025/26 financial year
		Compliance with website guidelines not measured	Compliance with website guidelines (GCIS)	Website governance documents could not be finalised since it is dependent on the completion of the website enhancements
		Only Head Office and provincial offices pointer location information available on internet	Service point locators available through improved technologies for all Stats SA offices	Office location information has been published on the website
		The 2023/24 USS was retracted due to technical problems on the website	Improved user satisfaction rate (> 84%)	The 2024/25 USS was not conducted as scheduled due to technical challenges. The USS will be conducted in 2025/26
Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain (mixed-mode household project)	o Respondents for household surveys o Users	Household surveys data collected using CAPI and CATI	Household surveys data collected using mixed mode	Household surveys data collected using mixed mode is implemented through the CPS project The CPS structure was established, and various strategies and requirements were finalised Timelines for the pilot were shifted to the next financial year

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2023/24)	Desired arrangements (2024/25)	Actual achievements (2024/25)
1. Courtesy			
a) Professional standards by public servants	Skills development strategy approved by Exco	Skills development strategy approved and implemented	o A Skills development implementation plan has been approved o Employer-initiated skills development initiatives have been partially implemented
	Programme on Stats SA culture and shared organisational values conceptualised	Programme on Stats SA culture and shared organisational values rolled out	o Developed and approved revised culture and organisational values o A culture-shift programme is being developed and roll-out will commence in 2025/26
	Induction programme is ongoing	Refresher/induction training on ethics, code of conduct and public service charter conducted	The Ethics, code of conduct and public service charter are part of the induction programme
b) Working environment standards	OHS committees trained and fully functional at both Head Office and provincial offices	Compliance report of all Stats SA offices on OHSA legislative requirements	The OHS Committee members are appointed and are functional at Head Office and provincial offices. Compliance is monitored continuously
	Stakeholders stay informed through: - Publicity and advocacy products that are developed for provinces - The statistical publications schedule on the website is regularly updated	Announcements/ updates improved through: - Advocacy & publicity at gatekeeper level - Weekly statistical publications on the website confirmed	Stakeholders were informed through: o Publicity and advocacy products that were developed for provinces o The provision of training on statistical products by provinces, e.g. Census 2022 o A weekly statistical publications calendar was made available on the website to announce upcoming releases o The release of 302 statistical publications on the website A CPS publicity and marketing strategy was developed that will be rolled out over the medium term

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (continued)

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2023/24)	Desired arrangements (2024/25)	Actual achievements (2024/25)
2. Access standards	Visitor sessions on the website = 3 000 000	Visitor sessions on the website > 3 300 000	Visitor sessions on the website totalled 1 295 493
	Downloaded publications: 400 000	Downloaded publications > 444 000	Publication downloads from the website totalled 391 297
	Census questionnaire and publicity material are available in all official languages	Summaries of 5 statistical releases published in at least six official languages	The translation of statistical releases was put on hold due to resource constraints following the moratorium on recruitment No translations of statistical releases were done
	Created 80 databases in the generic data store	Improved databases that interact with various tools in the data ecosystem	Created 60 additional databases in the generic data store Interface with SuperSTAR and SAS tools was enabled. Other interfaces (Power BI, STATA and interact QGIS) are being tested
3. Information standards	Organisational performance information published on the website in PDF format	Organisational performance information published on the website annually	Published organisational performance information on the website
	Statistical information shared with high schools (Mbalo Brief)	Statistical information shared with high schools as well as academic institutions in the country	Distributed Mbalo Brief to schools (161 298 copies)
4. Redress standards	CCMS To-Be process mapped, reviewed, and approved by the process owner	CCMS designed and implemented	The CCMS will form part of CRM, which is still under development
5. Consultation standards	Economics statistics reported 147 stakeholder consultation sessions Population and Social Statistics reported 34 stakeholder consultation sessions	Planned focus group consultations for various surveys held	Economics Statistics conducted 158 stakeholder consultation sessions Population and Social Statistics conducted 58 stakeholder consultations
	Coordinated and participated in various NSS stakeholder workshops	SANSS consultations conducted	Coordinated and participated in 14 NSS stakeholder workshops
		Stakeholder consultations conducted by provinces	Provinces conducted 176 stakeholder consultations

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (continued)

Batho Pele Standard	Current/actual arrangements (2023/24)	Desired arrangements (2024/25)	Actual achievements
6. Openness and transparency standards	Some metadata published with statistical releases	Metadata published with all statistical releases	Published all statistical releases with some metadata
7. Value for money standards	100% payment of service providers within 30 working days	100% payment of service providers within 30 working days	Achieved 100% payments of service providers within 30 working days
8. Service standards	96,6% of simple requests received and handled within 15 minutes	95% of simple telephonic data requests handled within 15 minutes	Handled 98,2% of simple requests received within 15 minutes
	98,9% of normal standard requests received and handled within 24 hours	90% of normal telephonic data requests handled within 24 hours	Handled 99,5% of normal standard requests received within 24 hours
	97,5% of special/complex data requests received and handled within 5 days	90% of special/complex data requests handled within 5 days	Handled 97,3% of special/complex data requests received within 5 days
9. Quality standards	Annual release calendar published in advance on the website	Annual release calendar published in advance on the website	Published an annual release calendar in advance on the website
	Published population and social statistics with the following response rates: o GHS = 81,23% o DTS = 78,39% o GPSJS = 85,23% o QLFS Q1 = 88,6%; Q2 = 89,3%; Q3 = 88,8% and Q4 = 88,8% o QES Q1= 90,2%; Q2 = 91,6%; Q3 = 89,5% and Q4 = 85,5%	Population and social statistics published releases with response rates of at least 80%	Published population and social statistics with the following response rates: o GHS = 86,25% o DTS = 86,88% o GPSJS = 87,32% o QLFS Q1 = 88,7%; Q2 = 86,6%; Q3 = 87,8% and Q4 = 88,2% o QES Q1 = 87,8%; Q2 = 86,9%; Q3 = 87,2% and Q4 = 87,7%

Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Functional Stats SA website with issues	Improved interactive tools on the website that are user-friendly	The website development project was delayed due to resource constraints. Enhancements will be rolled out in a phased approach in the new financial year

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
Mapped AS-IS processes and commenced with the TO-BE to inform a centralised solution for CCMS	Designed and implemented CCMS	The CCMS TO-BE process was mapped, reviewed, and approved by the process owner Changes will be incorporated in the CRM, which is under development

Key challenges and matters affecting service delivery are outlined below:

a) Data collection rates declined due to increasing societal challenges, making access to some communities difficult.
b) Delays in finalising the Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system enhancements are hampering implementation of the Compliments and Complaints Management System (CCMS), including the roll-out to the rest of the staff members dealing with stakeholder engagements and requests.
c) The implementation of website enhancements has been delayed due to resource constraints and technical challenges.
d) Disruptions to the mixed-mode household project resulted in delays in the rollout of alternative data collection methods.

2.3 Organisational environment

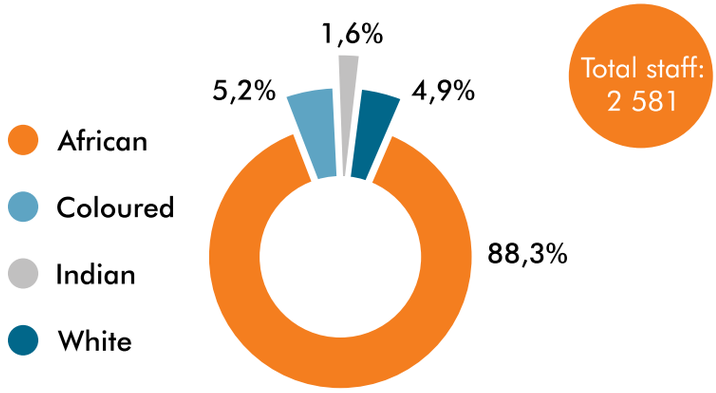
Stats SA has 3 301 funded posts. 2 581 are filled posts that consist of 2 541 permanent staff members, 1 SMS member on a fixed contract, 26 employees on short-term contracts and 13 interns appointed against permanent posts.

The staff on the establishment comprise 44,6% male and 55,4% female staff members. 89,6% of employees are black African; 4,7% are coloured; 4,1% are white; and 1,5% are Indian. 70,0% of SMS posts are filled, consisting of 55,3% males and 44,7% females. 1,1% of employees constitute staff members with disabilities. The number of youth employed in Stats SA is 172, which comprises 6,7% of the total staff complement. The vacancy rate as at 31 March 2025 was 21,8%. The organisation is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

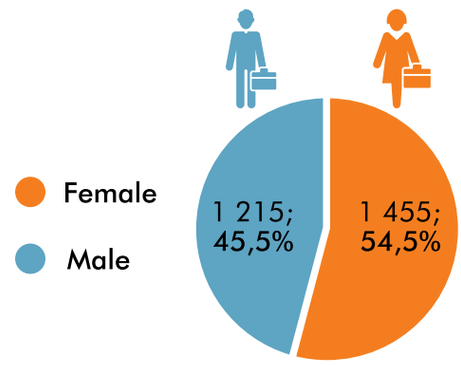
The organisation received a financially unqualified audit opinion for the 2023/24 financial year with findings on compliance with laws and regulations and predetermined objectives.

The cost containment measures implemented by National Treasury have resulted in the freezing of vacant posts, which is further exacerbated by the projected overspending on Compensation of Employees (COE) due to the implementation of the 2024 Cost of Living Adjustment.

Filled posts per race group



Filled posts per gender



Vacancy rate over 5 years

Due to the impact of the cost-containment measures implemented by National Treasury, Stats SA was unable to fill vacancies since September 2023. In addition, there were 91 terminations within the department since the implementation of these measures, which resulted in an increase in vacancies from 629 to 720, representing a 21,8% vacancy rate by the end of the 2024/25 financial year.

The impact of unfilled vacancies resulted in functions having to be completed by existing employees through acting and internal secondments – an arrangement which is unsustainable because of potential health risks associated with this burden. The department has identified 102 critical posts from the 629 vacancies that can be prioritised to ensure its basic functionality. However, only 7 critical posts could be funded given the availability of savings.

The Chief Financial Officer post, which was affected by the cost-containment measures, was identified as one of the 7 critical posts. The recruitment process for the appointment of the CFO was finalised in March 2025 and will bring much-needed stability to this environment.

The South African Statistics Council is an independent body providing advice to the Minister and the Statistician-General, legislated through the Statistics Act, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting and safeguarding official statistics in the country.

A new Council was appointed on 1 April 2024, for a term of three years, with Dr Nompumelelo Mbele as Chairperson and 22 members representing the statistical interests of provinces, organs of state, business, and research. The focus of the council for the 2024/25 financial year was handling the media backlash over the Census 2022 results, and the development of Stats SA's new five-year Strategic Plan.

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 an approved Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee is an independent advisory committee comprising five external members. Its role is to independently advise the Accounting Officer and the Executive Authority on statistical matters. Details of membership and meetings are contained in Section 3 on governance.

2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

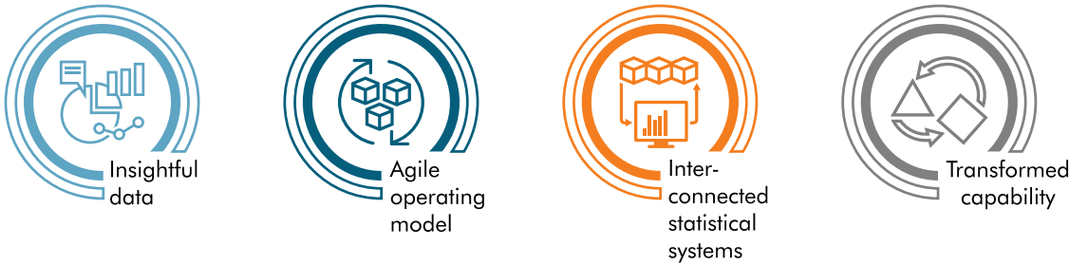
Statistics South Africa is a national government department accountable to the Minister in the Presidency. The activities of the department are regulated by the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), which mandates the department to advance the production, dissemination, use and coordination of official 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 amongst organs of state in line with the purpose of official statistics and statistical principles.

The Statistics Amendment Bill was signed into law by President Cyril Ramaphosa in December 2024, paving the way for the implementation of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999) as amended (No. 29 of 2024). This legislation, described as a landmark development for Stats SA, aims to strengthen the organisation's coordination authority, enhance its mandate to produce high-quality statistics, and promote data-driven decision-making across government and private sectors.

The legislation reinforces the organisation's autonomy and solidifies its position as a key player in South Africa's data ecosystem. It promotes greater collaboration between government and private entities while ensuring the production of high-quality statistics that inform policy decisions and drive socio-economic development.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

The overall organisational strategic goal is to increase the supply and use of statistical information for better-informed decisions by leading the statistical production and coordination in the data ecosystem through optimisation, innovation, partnerships, and diversification. Stats SA identified the following four strategic outcomes that the organisation aims to achieve in pursuit of transforming the statistical landscape in the country. These outcomes are aligned to the development outcomes in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF):



3.1 Insightful Data

Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens. The need for statistics has never been so apparent. Data requests cover a wide range of aspects of the economy, society, and the environment, including new fields such as well-being, climate change and the digital economy. The ability of the statistical system to respond to the growing demand of users for insightful data and information remains a challenge in the current environment. Stats SA, therefore, aims to adopt a new data culture that is more responsive, flexible, and proactive to user demands.

Statistical releases and publications: Stats SA informed socioeconomic planning, monitoring, and decision-making by providing accurate, relevant, and timely economic, population and social statistics through the publishing of **302** statistical releases, consisting of **246** releases on the economy and **56** releases on population and social dynamics in the country and representing 100% of scheduled releases in the 2024/25 work programme. Releases published covered national accounts estimates, business cycle indicators, structural industry statistics, private sector and government financial statistics, price statistics, statistics on the labour market, agriculture, life circumstances, service delivery, poverty and inequality, population dynamics, child statistics and safety and security.

Programme 2 published an additional **6** releases, which included 2 reports on the COEGA Special Economic Zone for 2023 and 2024; reports on Forestry, logging and related services for 2023; Ocean, fisheries and related services for 2023; Census 2022 Agricultural Households and PPI weights for 2025.

Programme 3 published an additional **4** releases, which included Monthly earnings: 2017–2022; Youth in SA: 2024; Perinatal deaths in SA: 2016–2020; and Child statistics: Series 4.

The Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) 2022/23 is a household-based sample survey that collects information on all acquisitions, consumption, spending, and income earned by households living in South Africa. The survey was divided into 26 survey periods conducted over 13 months and was conducted between 7 November 2022 and 26 November 2023. Results of the survey were published in January 2025.

Stats SA has reviewed the basket of goods and services used to measure consumer inflation. The products in the basket are updated periodically to better reflect shifts and trends in consumer spending. Product weights are also adjusted. The structure of the new basket is based on data from the 2022/23 Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) and point-of-sale records from retail chain stores.

The January 2025 consumer price index (CPI), released in February 2025, attracted significant attention as it was the first to make use of the new basket, updated weights and the latest classification. Stats SA follows international standards that mandate a review of CPI weights every five years using the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data.

Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were introduced by the United Nations (UN) in September 2015. The intended purpose was to establish a set of global goals that addressed the critical social, environmental, political, and economic problems our planet is currently confronting. The SDGs are more than an international commitment. They provide a plan that resonates with other regional, national, continental, and intercontinental development agendas.

One of the objectives of the South African National Statistics System (SANSS) cluster is to ensure that the production of official and other statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles. The programme is also responsible for the monitoring and reporting on SDG goals. A preliminary Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) report for 2025 was compiled. The 2025 SDG country report for South Africa comes at the 10-year mark of the SDGs. The primary focus of the 2025 SDG report is tracking the progress made by South Africa, towards achieving the 17 global goals, over the past 10 years. With under five years to go towards the 2030 global development agenda, South Africa is still confronted by challenges of poverty, inequality, unemployment, and the devastating effects of climate change. The final SDG report will be published in the 2025/26 financial year.

Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF): The IIF is a composite framework that combines five developmental frameworks (Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs], National Development Plan [NDP], Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan [RISDP], Agenda 2063, and Circular 88 as a proxy for indicators for the District Development Model (DDM), that has been developed to address the data gap in the statistical system. To enhance the IIF, an online metadata repository for indicators was implemented. The repository is intended to standardise metadata compilation for IIF indicators and develop a metadata management system that will assist NSS entities in implementing data collection programmes to facilitate IIF reporting. The IIF indicators and data values were updated during the financial year to ensure accurate reporting in line with the country's reporting obligations.

3.2 Agile Operating Model

An Agile Operating Model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster, and more cost-efficient.

Business process improvement: Stats SA has commenced with a process to institutionalise continuous business process improvement as the basic building block that will drive modernisation, standardisation and enable flexibility in the delivery of services. A business process management framework and strategy were developed and adopted with the generic statistical business process model as the cornerstone of the value chain. Stats SA has implemented a business process mapping tool as part of its Enterprise Architecture Platform and has successfully developed the platform's core components. The "As Is" and "To Be" processes for the job evaluation function were mapped during 2024/25.

Continuous Population Survey: A New Era for Household Data Collection: The current household survey programme, which includes three annual surveys (GHS, GPSJS, and DTS), one quarterly survey (QLFS), two periodic surveys (IES and LCS), one decennial survey (CS), and various ad hoc surveys (TUS, SAYP, VAS, and SESE), has become unsustainable and increasingly misaligned with current data needs. Due to financial constraints, it is unable to deliver regular statistical estimates at district and municipal levels. The inability to produce regular data at lower geographic levels, as required by stakeholders, is likely to drive users toward non-official data sources. This may ultimately undermine Stats SA's mandate as the authoritative provider of official statistics in the country.

Stats SA has embarked on a process to re-engineer its household survey programme through the introduction of a continuous population survey (CPS). The CPS project seeks to utilise the current resources of the organisation effectively and efficiently to deliver a new and improved household survey programme. The CPS will streamline the current household-based surveys into a singular household survey that will run quarterly with a multi-topic modular approach to cater to the different statistical themes. The project will require input and support from various sections across the organisation to achieve this.

The organisation aims to transition to the CPS in 2027/28, and every effort will be made to minimise disruptions to the current data production value chain during this process. From an operational and implementation perspective, field staff will need to adopt the Integrated Operations Model (IOM) for their data collection activities. The Integrated Operations Model (IOM) is designed to optimise the use of limited field staff by equipping them with the necessary skills to collect data across multiple statistical themes, while also advancing the digitalisation of survey processes throughout the statistical value chain. These changes will first be tested during the designated testing year in 2026, before implementation of the CPS.

In addition, the organisation plans to undertake a comprehensive review of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) instrument to ensure it adheres to international classifications and standards. Furthermore, plans are in place to significantly increase the sample size, allowing for more robust and accurate data collection. This expanded version will undergo rigorous testing before its anticipated implementation in 2026/27.

Quality improvement: Stats SA will institutionalise continuous quality improvement through a quality management system and operating procedures that drive standardisation throughout the value chain. A self-assessment code of practice was developed for Survey Managers to enhance compliance with statistical processes and outputs and was piloted in March 2025.

Statistical standards: The global statistics community is embracing emerging and integrative frameworks, methods, and refined classifications to satisfy their information needs. Standards are drafted in accordance with the Standards Development Life Cycle (SDLC) based on the Standardisation framework for Stats SA. During 2024/25, a preliminary report on the adoption of the International Standard on Industrial Classification for all economic activities (ISIC Rev. 5) was compiled. The intention was to create a new national version of national classification (SIC) according to ISIC Rev.5 for national use.

Statistical Business Register: Stats SA has established and maintains a Statistical Business Register (SBR) which serves as a sampling frame from which economic surveys samples are drawn. The main administrative data sources used to establish and continuously maintain the SBR are two of the South African Revenue Service (SARS) tax registers, namely income tax (IT) and value added tax (VAT) databases. An initiative to identify additional sources for this sampling frame has commenced but has been compromised by limited stakeholder participation. The recently approved amendments to the Statistics Act, 1999, which place emphasis on Stats SA's coordination role in the data ecosystem, are expected to have a positive impact on this initiative.

Statistical methodology: A common sampling frame, known as the Master Sample (MS), is used to select samples for the household surveys programme. The rationale for using a master sample is that a common sampling frame facilitates quick and easy selection of samples for surveys that have reasonably compatible design requirements. Using a master sample also promotes the sustainability of statistical data collection activities and ensures that household surveys follow a methodologically sound design. Research and exploratory analysis using Census 2022 data has culminated in a redesigned master sample for the Continuous Population Survey.

Geospatial information frame: The strategic intent of the organisation's geospatial information management seeks to ensure that municipalities work in partnership with Stats SA for mutually beneficial outcomes by using a collaborative mapping programme. This is driven through capacitating municipalities in updating and maintaining the Geospatial Information Frame (GIF) and using it as a national geospatial database for service delivery.

The critical importance of the Geospatial Information Frame (GIF) as a rich source of geographical data for decision-making has attracted broader interest. Beyond GIF serving as a key element in the organisation's statistical value chain, it has since attracted a wider audience through collaborative arrangements with external stakeholders. Over and above, it being used to produce the newly designed master sample that will be used to draw samples for all surveys before the next census, it has witnessed a growth in adoption by external stakeholders to support their service delivery efforts. Building on the previous work with other municipalities and the IEC, Stats SA partnered with Bushbuckridge Local Municipality in Mpumalanga province to undertake an address assignment exercise in the entire municipality. As at the end of March 2025, over 70% of wards had been completed, with the remainder to be covered in 2025/26. In addition, the Department of Small Business Development has adopted the GIF and its data capture tools to embark on creating a database of small businesses for regulatory compliance purposes.

Improving data collection: Provincial and district offices form the backbone of household survey collection and play a vital role in supporting the decentralised function of data collection activities. Key to Stats SA's strategic direction is the need to rationalise and modernise operations, processes, and systems while producing relevant, high-quality, and trusted statistical information at lower geographic levels, all within a fiscally constrained environment. This ideal end-state involves making use of multi-modes (internet, face-to-face, telephonic, etc.) and multi-source (administrative data, pre-populated data, etc.) solutions to create a hybrid of options to optimise data collection within the statistical data ecosystem. During 2024/25, an Integrated Operations Model (IOM) was implemented in two provinces. In terms of feasibility for implementation, current cost containment measures will impact the decision to implement the model in the next financial year.

3.3 Interconnected Statistical Systems

An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources, and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected. An interconnected system aims to improve efficiency, accountability, and accessibility. The current Statistics Act gives the Statistician-General the power to access data from other organs of state for statistical purposes. The Amended Statistics Act makes provision for strengthening statistical coordination and the statistical system at large in the country, thereby creating an environment that facilitates collaboration and partnerships.

Strategic partnerships: An important element in the development of a National Statistics System is the establishment of strategic partnerships in the data ecosystem to ensure collaboration. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) were signed with the National Treasury, SARS and the Reserve Bank, Harry Gwala District Municipality, the Department of Basic Education and SALGA.

Designate statistics as official: The South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF) is used to ascertain whether statistics produced internally and by other departments meet basic quality requirements to be designated as official by the Statistician-General. During 2024/25, SASQAF standards and guidelines were reviewed and SASQAF quality assessments were conducted for four Stats SA surveys, including the Domestic and International Tourism Surveys, and the Income and Expenditure and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys.

The online SASQAF self-assessment portal launched in 2020/21 was enhanced with additional features to enable producers of statistics to conduct self-assessments of their statistical products before an independent assessment is conducted by Stats SA, to enable the designation of these statistics as official by the Statistician-General.

International statistical development and collaborations: Stats SA continues to play a leading role in supporting the continental agenda and statistical development in Africa. The organisation hosted delegations from the Kenyan Bureau of Statistics, the Zambia Statistics Agency, the Development Bank of Namibia, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency and the Uganda Post Office. The sessions held covered capacity building, skills transfer, technical support, and information sharing.

In addition, Stats SA hosted and provided support to the IMF SECO Technical Assistance mission on the compilation of energy and air emissions accounts, the World Bank for discussions on potential areas of collaboration with specific emphasis on an independent assessment of the IES, the rebasing of poverty lines, and Wharton University where a 40-member student delegation was mainly interested in the role of the national statistics office in policy- and decision-making and economic aspects of South Africa.

3.4 Transformed capability

Transformed capability refers to a major shift in an organisation's strategic capabilities in terms of its human, technological and organisational capital so that it can drive business transformation and change in order to remain relevant and deliver better outcomes for its stakeholders.

Enterprise architecture: The organisation commenced with the establishment of an enterprise architecture that will, in future, facilitate an interconnected statistical system in the data ecosystem. Commencement of the implementation of the enterprise architecture through different business enabling programmes aligned to the interconnected statistical system in the data ecosystem was a key objective in 2024/25. The development and management of EA artefacts and business processes continues to be part of ongoing deliverables aimed at enabling better decision-making, more efficient resource allocation, streamlining processes and enhancing collaboration within Stats SA.

Business Process Modernisation: Technical support and solution enhancements were provided to ensure the timely completion of data processing for the 2022 and 2023 MACOD releases. Additionally, the internal asset verification process was modernised through digitalisation, introducing a streamlined solution that promotes accountability and transparency in Stats SA's asset management.

Skills development – Preparing the Workforce of the Future: In an era defined by rapid technological advancement and evolving economic demands, skills development has become a cornerstone of future workforce readiness. Equipping individuals with a blend of digital literacy, critical thinking, adaptability, and lifelong learning capabilities is essential to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Stats SA is committed to investing in upskilling and reskilling initiatives that not only address current gaps but also anticipate future needs. This includes integrating emerging technologies into training programmes, fostering innovation, and promoting inclusive access to education and development opportunities.

A Skills Development Strategy was developed, and a plan aligned to the strategy was approved for implementation. The plan focuses on the future of the organisation and the skills requirements for a digital environment. A skills audit is scheduled to be conducted in phases over the next three years.

Culture and values: Stats SA's new 5-year strategy seeks opportunities in the data ecosystem that will capitalise on new data sources as a solution to the country's information gap, and this will necessitate extraordinary intervention and investments. In 2023, the organisation conducted a Staff Opinion Survey (SOS) to gain insights into employee needs and organisational concerns. Based on the survey findings and aligned with the strategic direction, new organisational values and cultural principles were developed and approved. A culture-shift programme will be rolled out over the medium term to embed these changes.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

MEET THE TEAM

Ms C de Klerk
Chief Director: Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development

Mr D Jele
Chief Director: Office of the Statistician-General

Mr M Mohale
Chief Director: Internal Audit

Ms M Montsho
Chief Director: Human Resource Management and Development

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

4.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 1 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Agile operating model

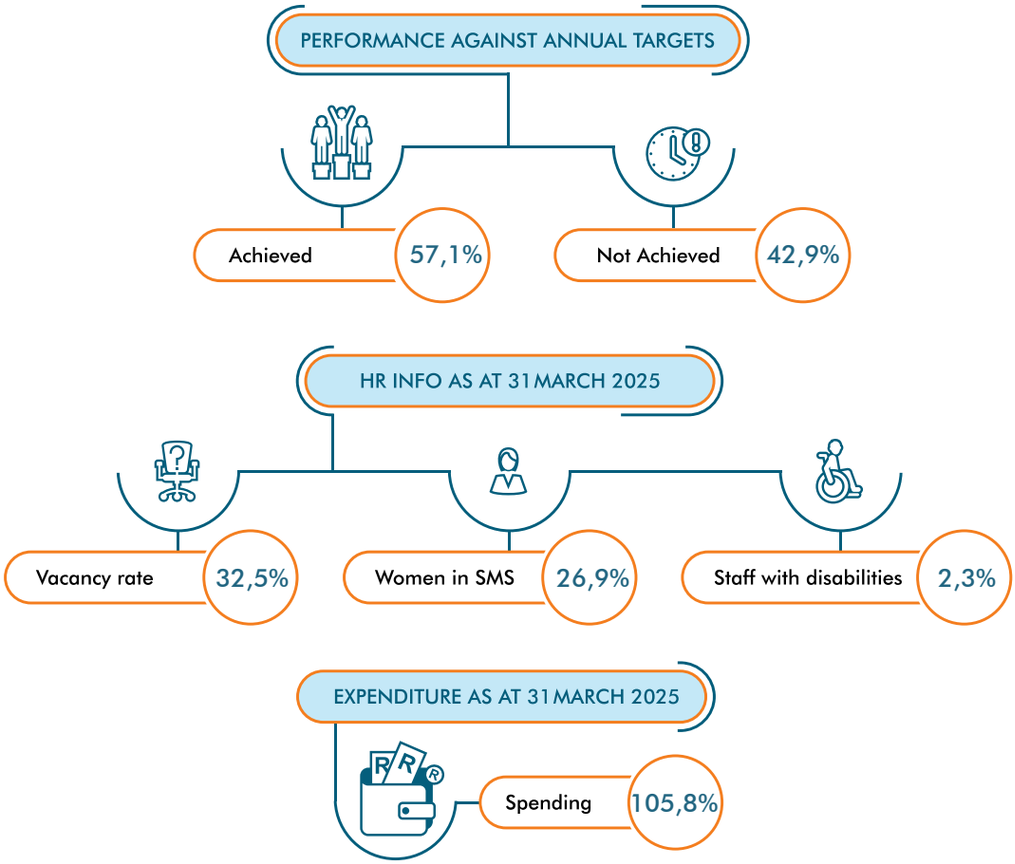
a) Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
b) Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
c) Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
d) Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

Transformed capability

a) Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
b) Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
c) Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
d) Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

Overall programme performance:

Programme 1: Administration achieved 57,1% of its annual targets (14) as at 31 March 2025 and 42,9% of targets (6) were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Departmental Management provides strategic leadership, management, and support services to the department, including executive and project management support services, strategic management and organisational development services, and risk, anti-corruption, and integrity management services.

a) **Executive and Project Management Support** provides various management support services, including international relations support, ministerial support, interdepartmental and executive secretarial support to structures such as the Statistics Council and Exco. Key outputs included a report on support provided to the Continuous Population Survey (CPS) project, and the development of 25% (Phase 3) of prioritised Management Information Repository (MIR) functions.

b) **Strategy, Operations and Organisational Development** provides strategic management services including the compilation of the strategic, annual performance and operational plans, quarterly and annual reports, the service delivery improvement plan and reports, change and business management support, and organisational and job design services. Key outputs included the mapping of a business process for job evaluation, and the compilation of a transformation and change management plan for 2025/26. The new 5-year strategic plan was compiled in line with the Medium-Term Development Plan.

c) **Risk, Anti-corruption and Integrity Management provides risk, integrity, and business continuity management services to the department.** A disaster risk reduction plan was not compiled as scheduled due to human resource constraints. The activity is dependent on the availability of resources.

Corporate Services is responsible for providing a legal advisory service to the department, efficient facilities, security and logistical services, human resource management and development support services.

a) **Human Resource Management and Development** provides human resource management and development support services and promotes sound human management principles in line with the Public Service Act and other applicable labour legislation. A skills audit was not conducted as scheduled due to the complexity of the activity, which will commence in 2025/26 and be undertaken in phases over the next three years. The *16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children* initiative was supported through awareness campaigns.

b) **Facilities, Transport and Security Management** provides efficient facilities, security, and logistical services to the department. Key outputs included the compilation of a security plan and a report on the roll-out of Phase 1 of the accommodation plan.

Financial Management Services provides financial, asset and procurement support services to the department; it promotes financial practices for good governance and administration in line with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). Key outputs included reports on the reduction of irregular expenditure and the reduction of audit findings from the 2023/24 Auditor-General audit. The reduction of fruitless, wasteful and unauthorised expenditure was not achieved as scheduled due to resource constraints.

Internal Audit provides an independent audit service to the department; it assists management in improving internal controls, risk management and governance by providing independent risk-based assurance services, as well as advisory services as required by the Public Finance Management Act. A performance audit report on asset management was not compiled as scheduled due to internal processes. A regulatory audit on asset management is scheduled for 2025/26.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints: The high vacancy rate of 32,5% had an impact on the achievement of targets in the work programme. The meeting of employment equity targets and the filling of critical vacant posts will remain a priority for the department in the 2025/26 financial year. The implementation of the 5-year strategic plan is dependent on the availability of resources.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Administration

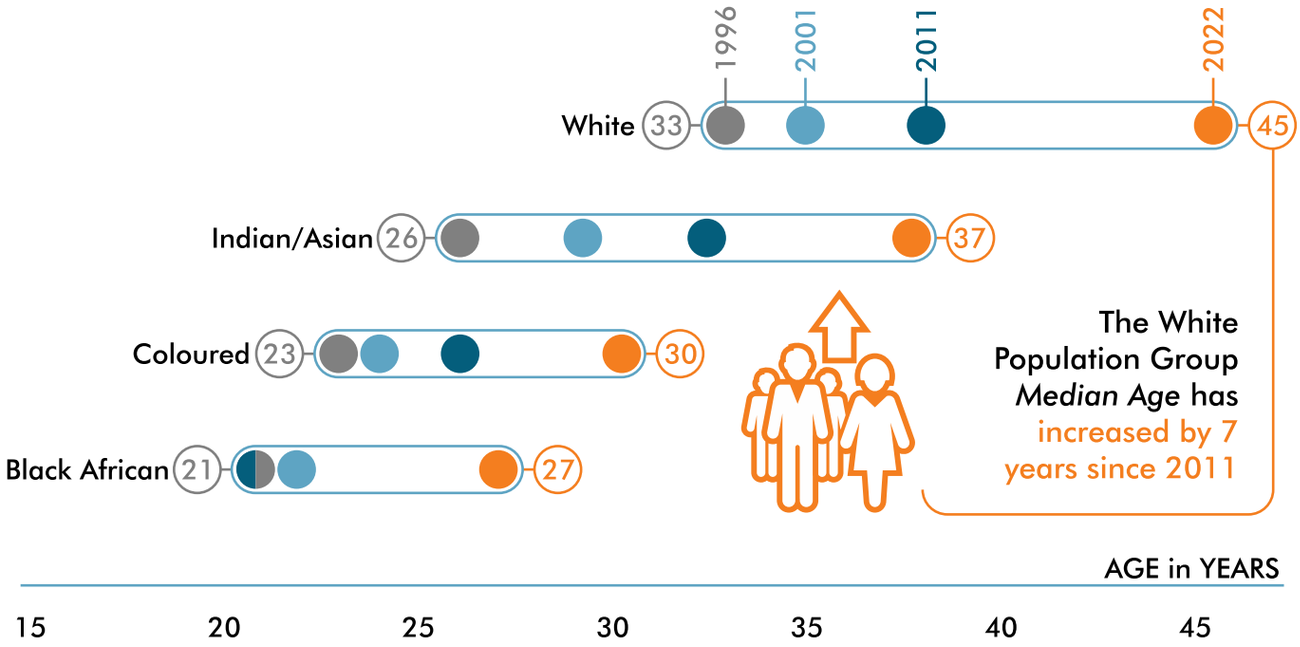
Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Departmental Management	52 809	57 878	(5 069)	56 949	58 812	(1 863)
Corporate Services	111 875	118 663	(6 788)	121 423	124 850	(3 427)
Financial Administration	75 897	85 695	(9 798)	68 608	87 219	(18 611)
Internal Audit	14 149	18 960	(4 811)	13 418	19 023	(5 605)
Office Accommodation	471 614	487 264	(15 650)	456 971	456 971	-
Total	**726 344**	**768 460**	**(42 116)**	**717 369**	**746 875**	**(29 506)**

The programme spent R768,460 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R230,931 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R206,211 million was spent on goods and services. The amount spent on goods and services includes an amount of R111,713 million that was spent on operating leases and R55,203 million that was spent on property payments. An amount of R328,492 million was spent on building and other fixed structures relating to the ISIbalo House unitary fee payments. The aforementioned are the main cost drivers for the programme.

The programme spent 105,8% of its allocated budget.

The median age was lowest among Black Africans at 27 years, and highest among the White population group at 45 years

Median age by Population Group, Census 1996 - 2022



Source: South African Age-Sex Structure, 1996-2022: Is the Population Ageing?

Four facts about domestic workers in South Africa

843 000

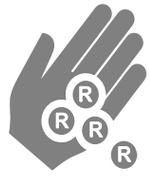
The number of domestic workers in Q2: 2024, down from a high of 1,1 million in Q1: 2009*

46%

of domestic workers are employed in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal*

2,4%

of national household spending goes to domestic worker wages†



4,1%

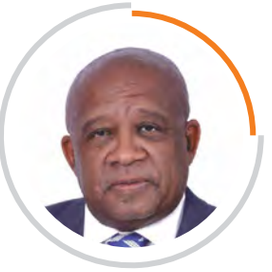
The year-on-year rise in domestic worker wages in Q3: 2024†

*Sources: *Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 2: 2024 † Consumer Price Index (CPI), September 2024*
A domestic worker is a person employed to work in a household as a cleaner, cook, nanny, driver, gardener, etc.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM

Mr P Kelly
Chief Director: Price Statistics



Mr I Magwaba
Chief Director: Structural Industry Statistics

Ms A Ngobeni
Chief Director: Business Cycle Indicators

Mr M Mnyaka
Chief Director: Government Financial Statistics

Dr S Pillay
Chief Director: Private Financial Statistics

Dr B Vumbukani-Lepolesa
Chief Director: National Accounts

4.2 Programme 2: Economic Statistics

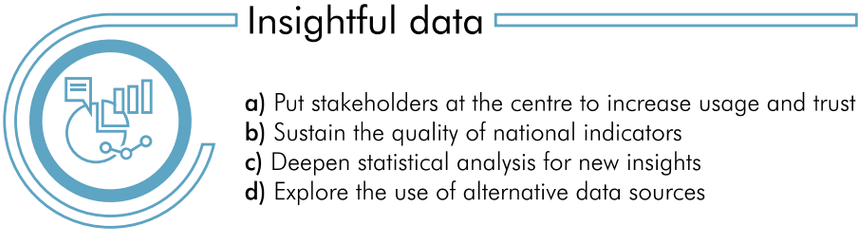
Purpose: Produces economic statistics to inform evidence-based economic development.

Objectives:

Produce economic indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

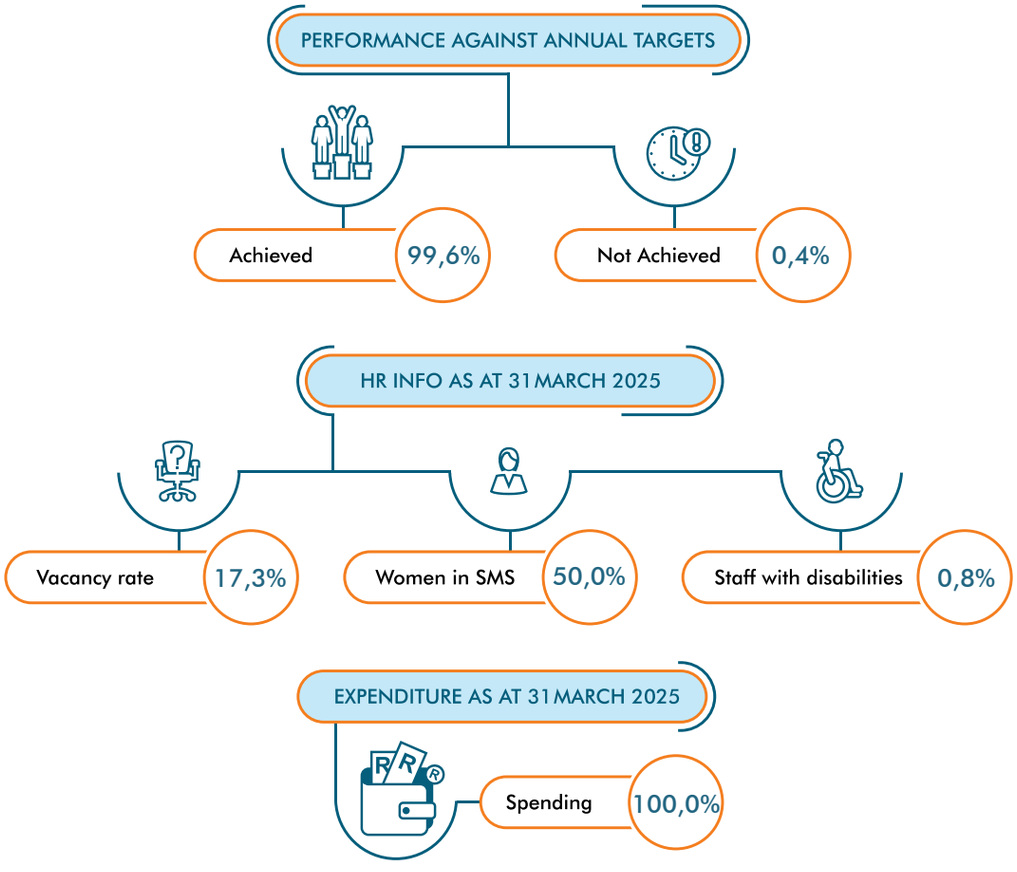
- publishing monthly, quarterly, annual and periodic statistical releases on various industries in the private and public sectors;
- publishing monthly statistical releases on a range of price indexes;
- publishing quarterly and annual estimates of gross domestic product (GDP); and
- improving the measurement of economic indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes: Programme 2 contributes to the following strategic outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 2: Economic Statistics achieved 99,6% (251) of its annual targets (252) as at 31 March 2025, of which 98% were achieved as scheduled, 0,4% (1) was achieved earlier than scheduled and 1,6% (4) were achieved later than scheduled. 0,4% (1) target was not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Economic Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to this programme. Key activities in 2024/25 included sign-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. 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, price stability, financial information on private sector businesses and government, and information on sustainable resource use and management.

Business Cycle Indicators provides statistical information on turnover and volumes in various industries through the publication of monthly, quarterly, and annual releases. Key outputs included **150** published releases consisting of 144 monthly releases, 4 quarterly releases and 2 annual releases on business cycle indicators, and 3 reports on improving business cycle indicators. The results of piloting deflation of the tourist accommodation survey were not published as scheduled due to data challenges. Work will continue in 2025/26.

Structural Industry Statistics publishes periodic statistical information on the income and expenditure of industries and selected non-financial variables. Key outputs included the publication of **8** periodic reports on mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, accommodation, food and beverages, post and telecommunications and agriculture statistics. Five additional releases were published, including 2 reports on the COEGA Special Economic Zone for 2023 and 2024 and reports on Forestry, logging and related services for 2023; Ocean, fisheries and related services for 2023; and Census 2022 Agricultural Households.

Price Statistics provides information on inflation by compiling the consumer price index (CPI) and various producer price indices (PPI). Key outputs included **61** published releases consisting of monthly CPI, PPI, CMPI, and XMUVI, 10 monthly RPPI releases, 2 RPPI discussion documents, and a release on updated CPI weights. In addition, PPI weights for 2025 were published.

Private Sector Financial Statistics tracks the financial performance of private sector organisations. Key outputs included **9** published releases consisting of 4 quarterly releases on financial statistics of private sector enterprises, **1** annual release on financial statistics of the private sector, and 4 quarterly releases on capital expenditure.

Government Financial Statistics tracks public sector spending. Key outputs included **12** published releases consisting of 4 quarterly releases on selected financial statistics of municipalities, 1 annual release on the non-financial census of municipalities, and 7 annual releases on government financial statistics. A report on the testing of administrative data for the Quarterly Financial Statistics of Selected Municipalities (QFSSM) was compiled.

National Accounts produces GDP data and other integrated statistical products. Key outputs included **6** published releases consisting of 4 quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP) releases, 1 regional GDP release, and Supply and use tables for 2021. A discussion document on Environmental-Economic Accounting (EEA) as part of the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) series was published.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women in SMS as at the end of March 2025 was 50,0%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:
The vacancy rate within the branch, linked with the loss of experienced staff, leaves the programme in a vulnerable position. The response rates of some surveys are gradually decreasing, instances of delays in publications are occurring, and the inherent quality of the data at a granular level needs improvement. There is no capacity to increase the scope of the current surveys, nor to introduce additional surveys that can measure emerging areas of economic activity and the environment. The implementation of newly adopted international frameworks and classifications will be delayed until capacity constraints are addressed.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Economic Statistics

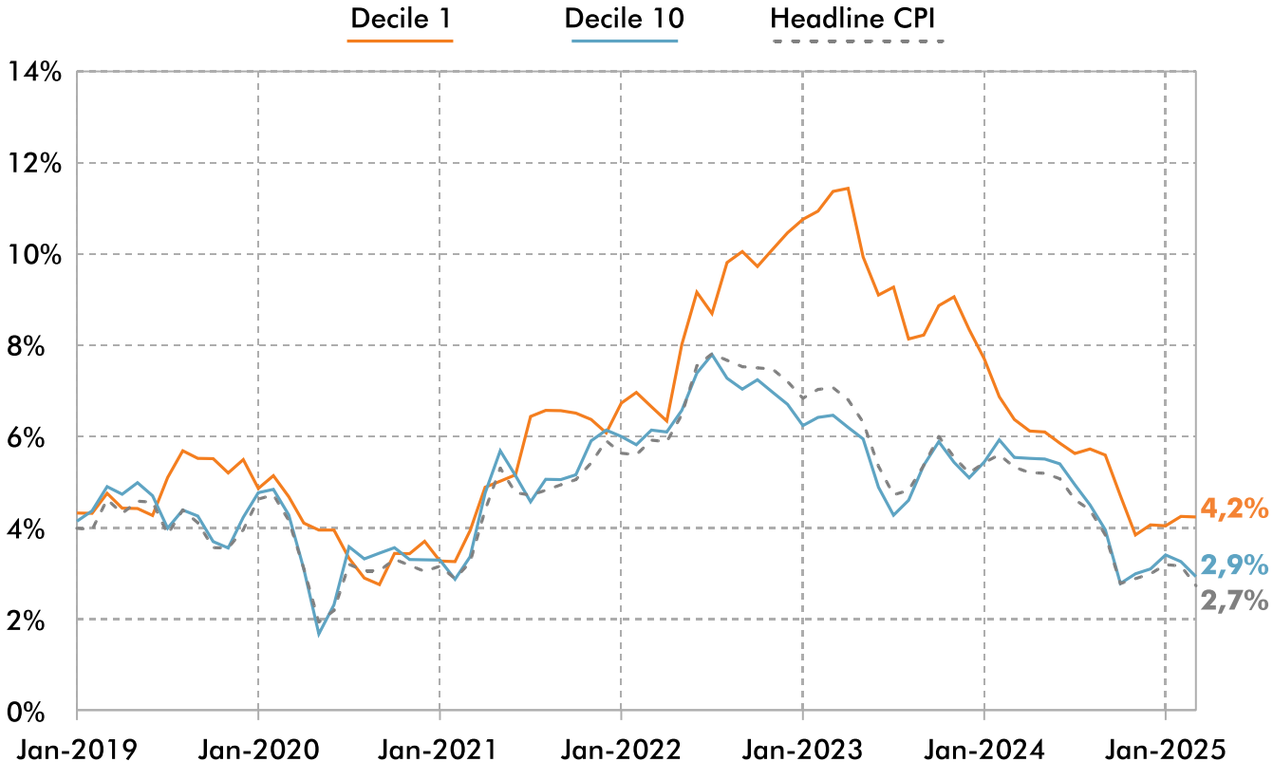
Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Economic Statistics	4 625	4 625	-	4 324	4 324	-
Business Cycle Indicators	39 972	39 972	-	39 611	39 197	414
Structural Industry Statistics	61 510	61 510	-	58 641	58 528	113
Price Statistics	90 032	90 032	-	89 416	88 068	1 348
Private Financial Statistics	47 569	47 569	-	46 829	46 370	459
Government Financial Statistics	28 213	28 213	-	23 239	27 140	(3 901)
National Accounts	25 818	25 818	-	26 855	25 288	1 567
Total	**297 739**	**297 739**	**-**	**288 915**	**288 915**	**-**

The programme spent R297,739 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R281,389 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R15,231 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R2,840 million), travel and subsistence (R8,495 million), and operating payments (R2,565 million).

The programme spent 100,0% of its allocated budget.

Annual inflation rates for decile 1 and decile 10 expenditure groups

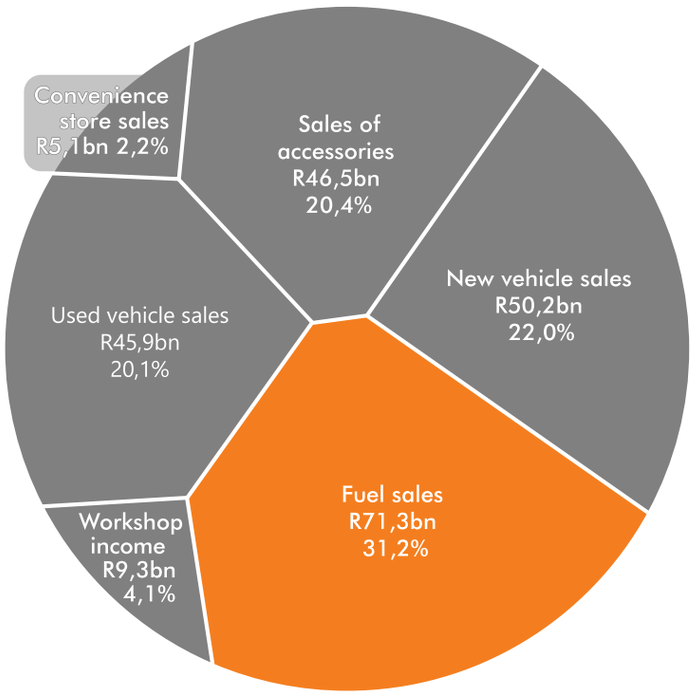
The poorest households (decile 1) experienced the highest inflation rate (4,2%) in March 2025



Source: Consumer Price Index (CPI), March 2025

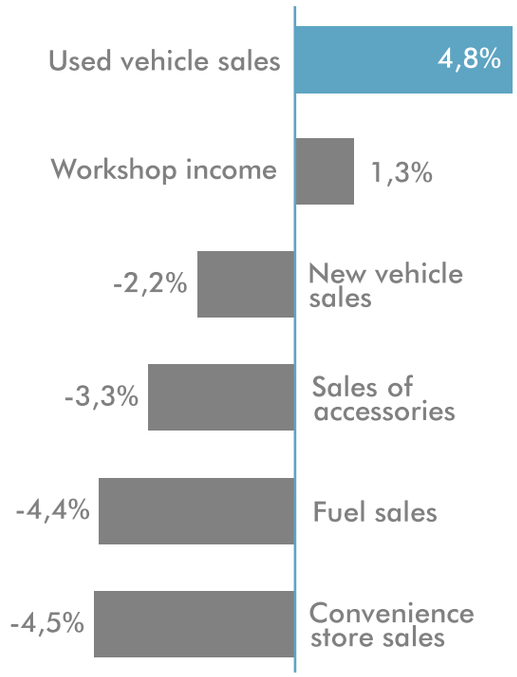
Two facts about South Africa's motor trade sector June 2024

Fuel sales accounted for 31,2% of total motor trade sales in Q2: 2024 (Total: R228,3 billion)



Current prices *Source: Motor trade sales, June 2024 (Table E)*

Sales of used vehicles increased by 4,8% in Q2: 2024 compared with Q1: 2024



Seasonal adjusted, constant 2019 prices
Source: Motor trade, June 2024 (Table C)

PROGRAMME 3: POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

MEET THE TEAM

Mr T Gae
Acting Chief Director: Health and Vital Statistics

Mr D Iturralde
Chief Director: Demographic and Population Statistics

Ms P Koka
Chief Director: Poverty and Inequality Statistics

Ms D Manamela
Chief Director: Labour Statistics

Mr M Mulla
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

Vacant
Chief Director: Social Statistics

4.3 Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics

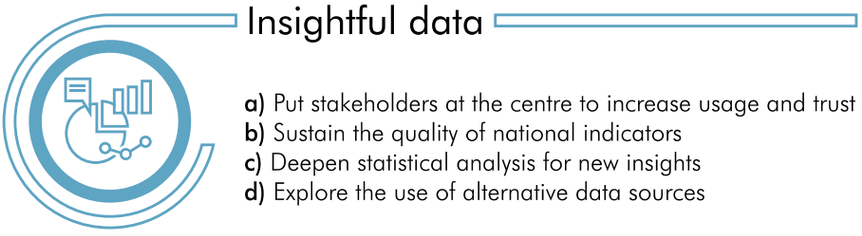
Purpose: Produce population and social statistics to inform evidence-based socioeconomic development.

Objectives:

Sustain national population and social indicators to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring and decision-making for use by the public and private sectors by:

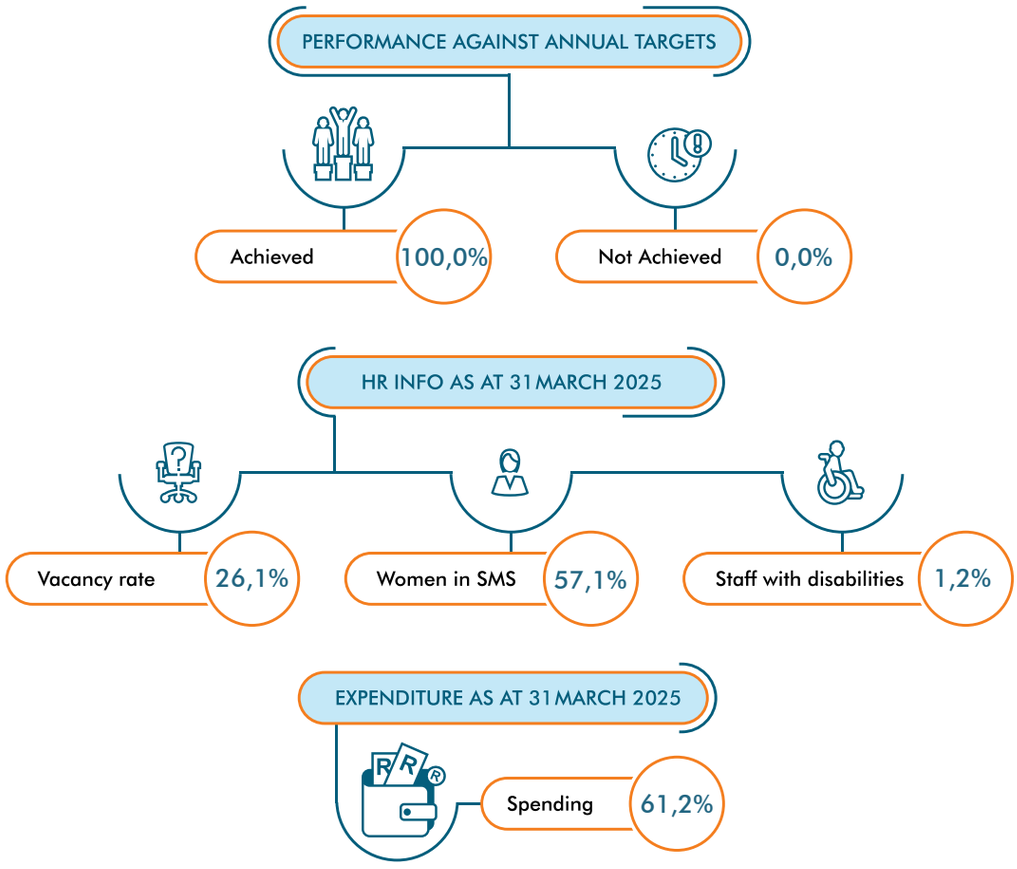
- publishing quarterly and annual statistical information on the labour market, and on employment and earnings in the formal and informal sectors;
- publishing monthly and annual statistical information on vital registrations based on administrative sources;
- publishing annual and periodic statistical information on poverty levels, living conditions, service delivery, population dynamics and demographic trends; and
- improving the measurement of social indicators through the application of internationally recognised standards and practices on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 3 contributes to the following strategic outcome:



Overall programme performance:

Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics achieved 100% (67) of its annual targets as at 31 March 2025 of which 85,0% (57) of targets were achieved as scheduled, 6,0% (4) of targets were achieved earlier than scheduled, and 9,0% (6) of targets were achieved later than scheduled.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2024/25 included sign-off of statistical releases and reports, monitoring the implementation of the population and social statistics strategy, and maintaining relations with key partners in the national statistics system. This programme 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.

Demographic and Population Statistics publishes population statistics, demographic trends, and mid-year population estimates (MYPE) collected through population censuses and surveys, and from other administrative sources. Key outputs included **18** published releases/reports consisting of Mid-year population estimates (MYPE) at national and provincial and district levels (2), 1 technical report on MYPE estimation, 1 report on age and sex structure, 1 report on migration statistics, and 13 reports on Census 2022. 2 concept notes on local municipal MYPE estimation and household estimation and 1 technical report on fertility from Census data were compiled.

Health and Vital Statistics publishes statistics on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, tourism, and migration based on administrative records. Key outputs included **16** published releases/reports consisting of 12 monthly releases on international tourism, 1 annual report on international tourism, and 3 annual releases on vital statistics. In addition, a release on perinatal deaths in SA was published.

Social Statistics provides information on living conditions, domestic tourism and crime collected through household surveys. Key outputs included **10** published releases/reports consisting of 3 annual releases on domestic tourism, social and household service delivery, and victims of crime statistics, 2 annual releases on development indicators, 2 annual reports on marginalised groups, and 3 thematic reports on gender, child and household services statistics. A technical report on improving domestic tourism and a research report on alternative data sources on education and child statistics were compiled. An additional release on child statistics was published.

Labour Statistics provides information on employment levels in the formal non-agricultural sector, and on labour market trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **10** published releases/reports consisting of 4 releases on quarterly employment statistics (QES), 4 releases on the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS), an annual report on labour market statistics, and a report on the informal sector (SESE).

Poverty and Inequality Statistics provides information on poverty levels, and household income and expenditure trends in South Africa. Key outputs included **3** published reports/releases consisting of reports on national poverty lines for 2024, food security, and household income and expenditure based on IES 2022/23. An IES 2022/23 project closure report, an assessment document on GHS and IES for the youth Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and 3 documents on the Continuous Population Survey were compiled.

Response to prioritising women, youth, and persons with disabilities: Published statistical releases on gender, labour market information, and the national poverty line for 2024. The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women in SMS as at the end of March 2025 were 57,1%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints: The branch has made significant progress in achieving its targets; however, several key strategic projects are currently encountering challenges due to resource constraints. There has been a gradual decline in the response rates for certain surveys, and updates to the Master Sample Frame for the Continuous Population Survey have been temporarily paused. Additionally, there is a backlog in the processing and analysis of mortality and causes of death data. Efforts to identify alternative data sources are also facing some delays, which may affect the programme's overall resilience. Considering the organisation's broader financial constraints, the branch utilised only 60% of its allocated budget. A strategic decision was taken to defer operations related to the Master Sample Frame updates to the 2025/26 financial year to support effective expenditure management at an organisational level.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Population and Social Statistics

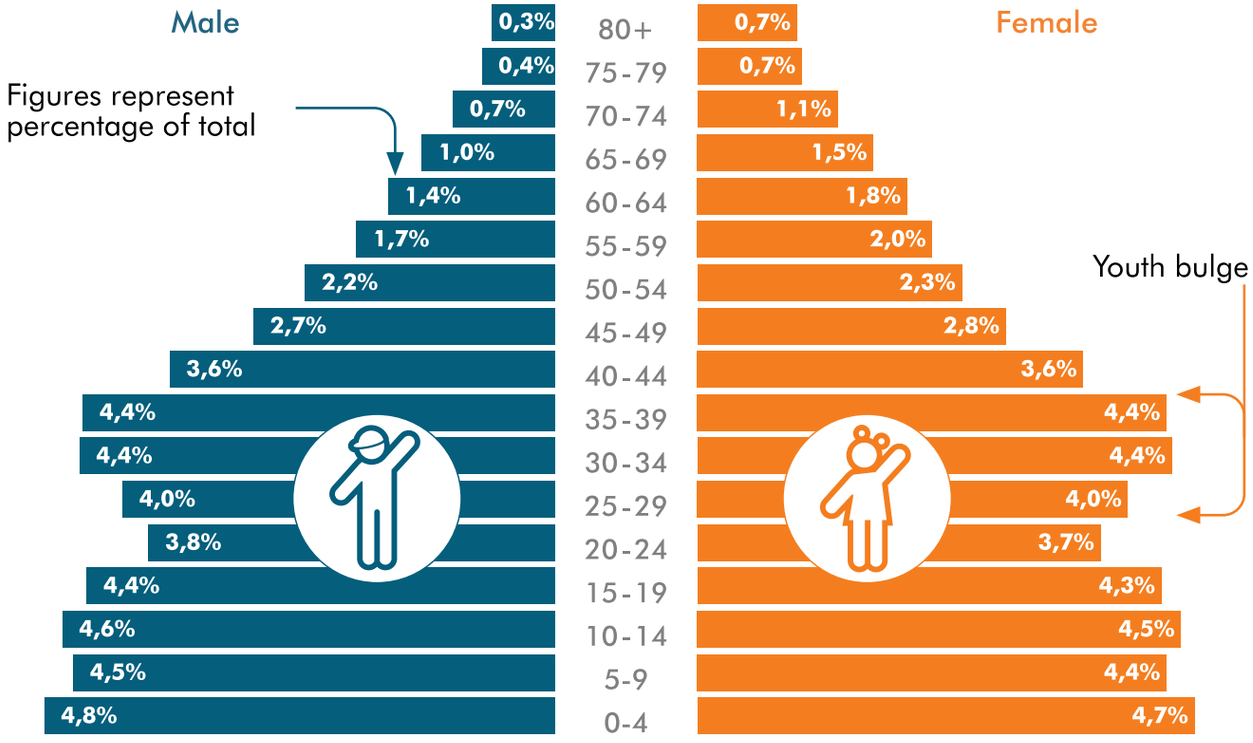
Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Population and Social Statistics	2 059	2 059	-	2 496	2 496	-
Health and Vital Statistics	15 169	15 169	-	17 027	17 027	-
Social Statistics	23 486	23 486	-	24 337	24 337	-
Demographic and Population Statistics	23 290	23 290	-	23 093	23 093	-
Labour Statistics	44 023	44 023	-	45 017	45 017	-
Poverty and Inequality Statistics	155 761	53 337	102 424	180 215	210 071	(29 856)
Total	**263 788**	**161 364**	**102 424**	**292 185**	**322 041**	**(29 856)**

The programme spent R161,364 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R138,187 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R14,407 million was spent on goods and services items such as travel and subsistence (R3,415 million), communication (R1,392 million) and computer services (R3,409 million).

The programme spent 61,2% of its allocated budget.

South Africa has a youthful population, with a significant youth bulge aged 25-39

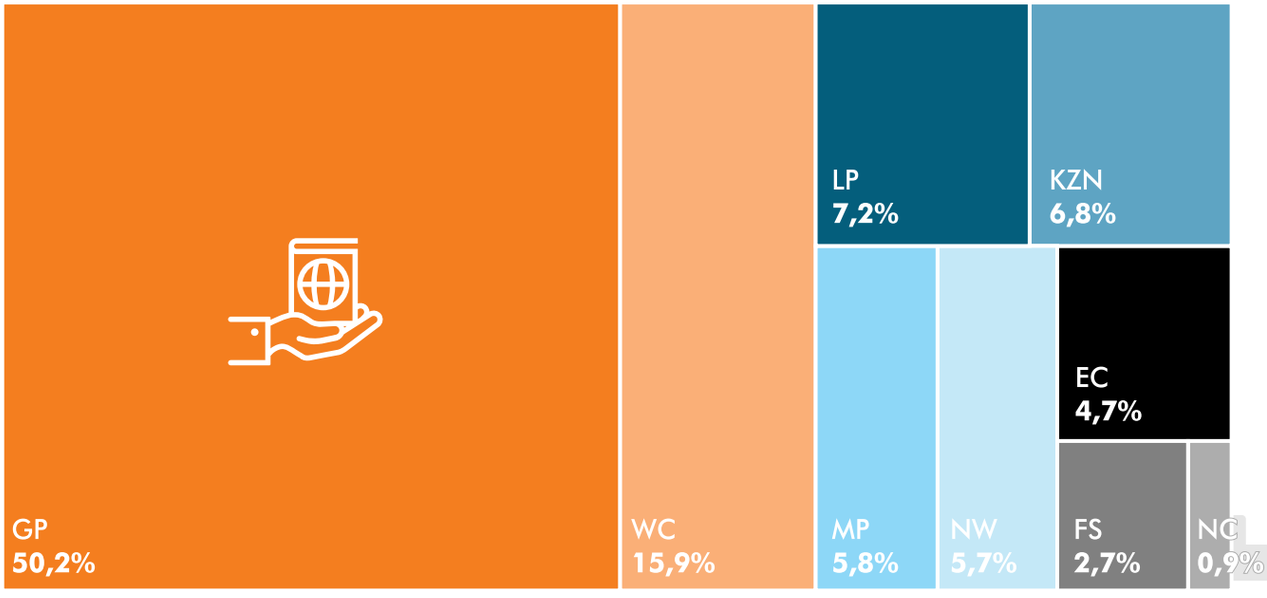
SA age structure by 5 - year age groups, 2024



Source: Mid-year population Estimates, 2024.

The majority of the immigrant population indicated Gauteng as their preferred province of usual residence accounting for 50,2% of all immigrants

Percentage distribution of province of usual residence by migratory status, Census 2022



Source: Report On Migration Statistics Based On Various Data Sources Including Census 2022

PROGRAMME 4: METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

MEET THE TEAM

Prof G Djolov
Chief Director: Statistical Methods

Ms M Gouws
Chief Director: Business Register

Mr J Lukhwareni
Chief Director: Statistical Standards

Mr L Modise
Chief Director: Geography

Ms D Mokhuwa
Chief Director: Survey Monitoring and Evaluation

4.4 Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

Purpose: Develops standards, statistical frames, methodologies and conducts statistical research.

Objectives:

- Improve the quality and methodological soundness of statistical information by researching, developing, applying and reviewing statistical methods, standards, classifications and procedures in the statistical value chain annually.
- Monitor and evaluate the methodological compliance of statistical operations by conducting independent evaluations on statistical practices annually.
- Ensure complete and accurate sampling frames to enhance the quality of economic and social statistics by maintaining and updating business and geographic information frames annually.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 4 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Agile operating model

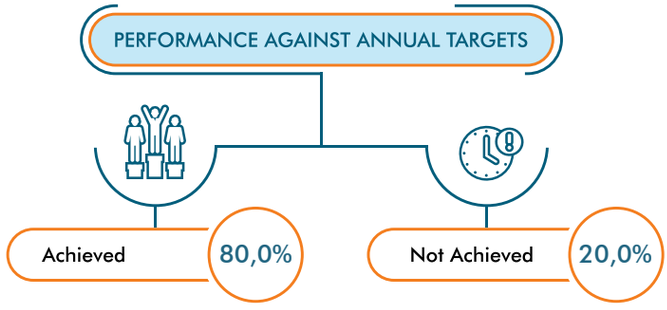
a) Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
b) Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
c) Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
d) Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

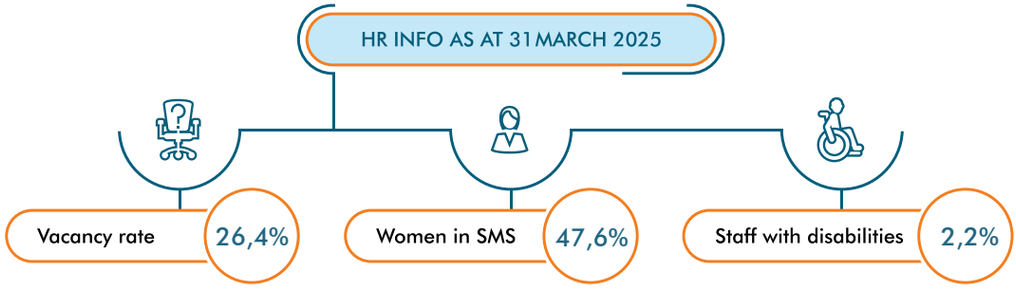
Interconnected statistical systems

a) Deepen and strengthen participation in the NSS
b) Promote standardisation across the statistical system
c) Invest in strategic partnerships nationally and globally
d) Envision the data ecosystem

Overall programme performance:

Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure achieved 80,0% (4) of its annual targets (5) as at 31 March 2025, and 20% (1) was not achieved.





Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2024/25 included providing strategic guidance on the development of standards, statistical frames, and methodologies, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcomes of agile operating model and interconnected statistical systems. The key deliverables are essential and critical elements that form the support system and foundation of core statistical products.

Statistical Methods provides technical expertise and advice on statistical methodologies and practices for producing official statistics. A key output was a redesigned master sample for the Continuous Population and Household Surveys.

Statistical Standards develops standards, classifications and definitions for surveys undertaken by the department. A key output was a preliminary report on the adoption of the International Standard on Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.5).

Business Register maintains and improves the sampling frame for economic statistics. A report on the evaluation of additional sources for the business register was not compiled as scheduled due to dependency on external stakeholders. Work will continue in 2025/26.

Geography maintains and improves the frame for geographic information in household surveys and censuses. A key output included an updated frame of PSUs for the Continuous Population and Household Surveys.

Survey Monitoring and Evaluation monitors the quality of statistical operations for surveys and censuses and conducts independent evaluations. A key output included a report on the piloting of a code of practice for the Quality Management System (QMS).

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints:

The branch is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 26,4%, compounded by the departure of highly experienced staff. This poses a significant risk to the delivery of methodological support for surveys and the maintenance of a robust statistical infrastructure. The modernisation and innovation of the statistical value chain rely heavily on strong foundations in statistical methods, frames, classifications, and standards. Recent amendments to the Statistics Act, 1999 are expected to place additional demands on the programme, particularly in establishing statistical standards across the national statistics system and providing methodological support to the statistics units within the National Statistical System entities. The branch's research and innovation hub is severely under-resourced, limiting its ability to explore emerging technologies and methodologies.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

	2024/25			2023/24		
Subprogramme	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 and Statistical Infrastructure	3 968	3 968	-	4 127	4 127	-
Statistical Methods	20 903	20 903	-	21 487	21 487	-
Statistical Standards	8 104	8 104	-	7 522	7 522	-
Business Register	42 658	42 658	-	40 017	40 017	-
Geography	54 317	54 317	-	57 154	57 154	-
Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	17 436	17 436	-	17 611	17 611	-
Innovation and Research	2 115	2 115	-	1 994	1994	-
Total	**149 501**	**149 501**	**-**	**149 912**	**149 912**	**-**

The programme spent R149,501 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R138,479 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R10,424 million was spent on goods and services. The main operational cost drivers are computer services (R6,651 million), travel and subsistence (R1,322 million) and communication (R1,240 million).

The programme spent 100,0% of its allocated budget.

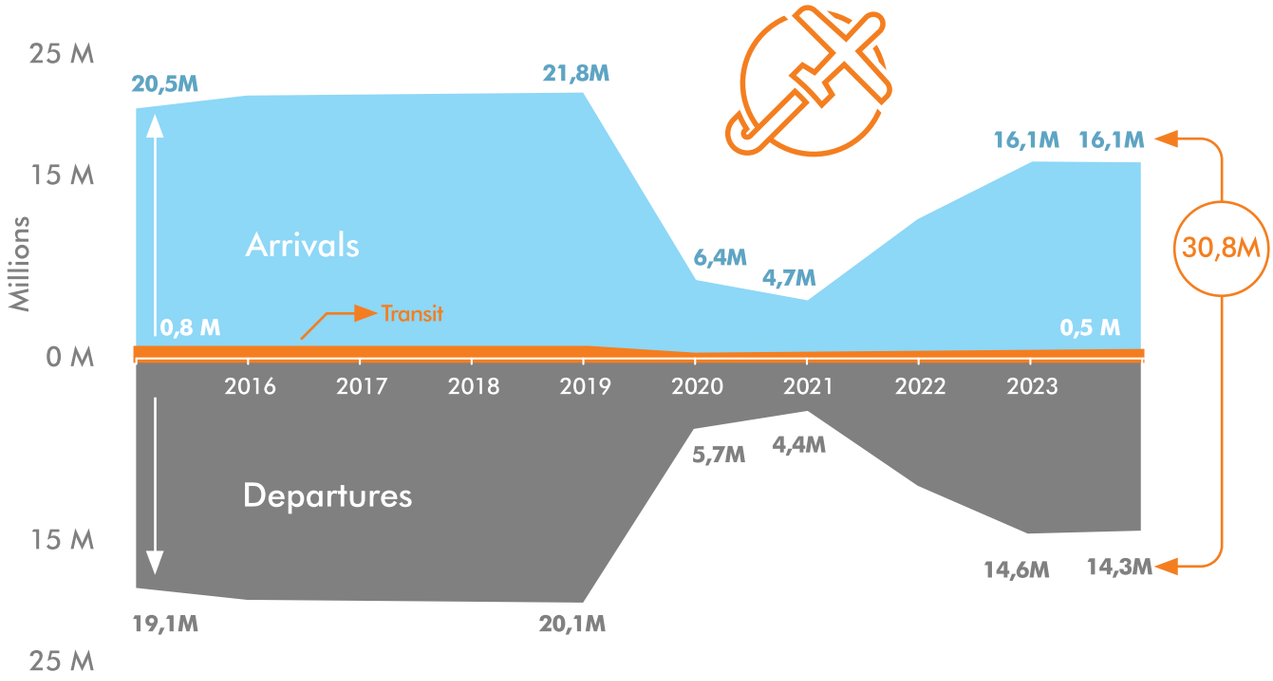
Biodiversity-based tourism accounted for 0,6% of the labour force in 2019

Contributions of tourism employment and biodiversity-based tourism employment to the South African labour force

Source: Experimental Biodiversity-Based Tourism Estimates for South Africa, 2013 to 2019

In 2024, approximately 30,8 million travellers were recorded in 2024 compared to 40,4 million recorded in 2015, indicating that the overall number of travellers decreased by 23,7% over this ten-year period

Number of arrivals, departures and travellers in transit by year of travel, 2015 - 2024



Travelers 2024 are composed travellers in transit (0,5M), arrivals (16,1M) into and departures (14,3 M) from South Africa regardless of residency status.

Source: Tourism, 2024

PROGRAMME 5: STATISTICAL SUPPORT AND INFORMATICS

MEET THE TEAM

Ms S Laldaparsad
Chief Director: Analytical Studies
Acting Chief Director: Publication Services

Mr V Mabuza
Acting Chief Director: Information and Communication Technology

Mr S Thulare
Chief Director: Business Modernisation

Vacant
Chief Director: Advocacy and Dissemination

4.5 Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics

Purpose: Enable statistical production through technology and promote the use of statistics.

Objectives:

- Modernise business processes by building enterprise architecture and applying emerging technologies for data collection and processing, and the dissemination of statistical information over the medium term.
- Enable the department's production of official statistics by providing a technology infrastructure that is reliable, sustainable and cost effective over the medium term.
- Increase awareness about 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; and
  - improving access to statistical information and making it easier to use.
- Manage external and internal communications on statistical matters by issuing daily, weekly and monthly information updates through the media on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 5 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Insightful data

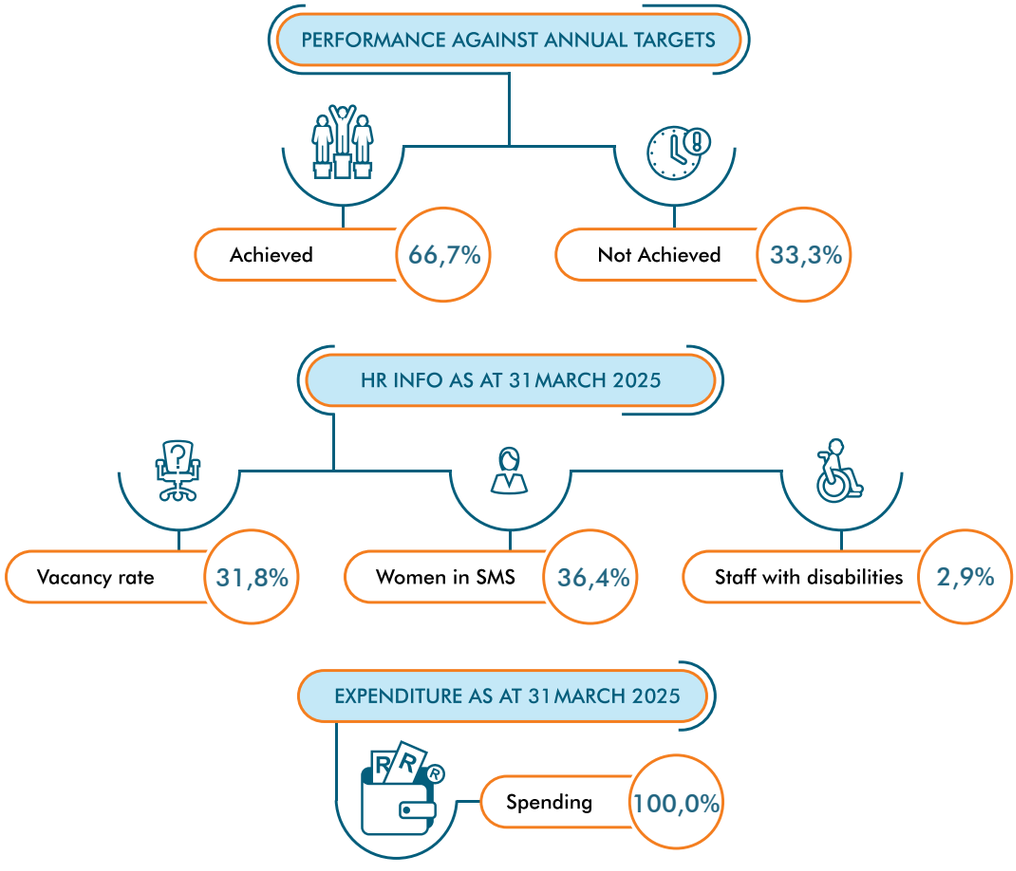
a) Put stakeholders at the centre to increase usage and trust
b) Sustain the quality of national indicators
c) Deepen statistical analysis for new insights
d) Explore the use of alternative data sources

Transformed capability

a) Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
b) Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
c) Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
d) Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

Overall programme performance:

Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics achieved 66,7% (8) of its annual targets (12) as at 31 March 2025 and 33,3% (4) of targets were not achieved.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2024/25 included leading strategic engagements with external stakeholders on creating an enabling ICT environment to support and enable business operations, especially for the census operations, providing strategic guidance on the establishment of an enterprise-wide architecture as a technology platform for the future, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. This programme contributed to the achievement of the strategic outcome *Transformed capability*.

Advocacy and Dissemination manages external and internal communication and increases the use of statistical information through stakeholder engagement and the dissemination of official statistics on various platforms. The alignment of the branding strategy to the integrated stakeholder management strategy was not completed due to human resource constraints. Internal stakeholder consultation is still in progress for Phase 4 of the website enhancement project. A user satisfaction survey was not conducted as scheduled due to dependency on internal stakeholders. A report on communication and marketing support to the dissemination of results of the IES was not compiled as the dissemination is in progress.

Business Modernisation improves data and information management across the department by modernising the way business is conducted and supported by technology. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of an enterprise architecture digital roadmap and the modernising of two business processes.

Publication Services provides editing, publishing, and distribution services to survey areas. Key outputs included monthly and annual publications to high schools and researchers, and 60 databases with generic data storage.

Information and Communication Technology provides technology infrastructure to the department and supports data management across statistical series. Key outputs included reports on the implementation of an ICT environment upgrade and an ICT Cybersecurity risk initiative.

Analytical Studies provides integrative statistical advice and support to policy planners and development practitioners and participates in knowledge research and innovation on key development themes. Key outputs included 2 research reports on spatial analysis.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints: The branch is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 31,8%, further impacted by the loss of highly experienced technical staff. This presents a significant risk to the delivery of systems development support and the sustainability of a robust ICT infrastructure. The successful modernisation and innovation of the statistical value chain depend on a solid end-to-end enterprise architecture, where technology must effectively enable operations aligned with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. However, the ICT infrastructure remains critically under-resourced, limiting the organisation's ability to invest in current emerging technologies that could enhance its business operations.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Support and Informatics

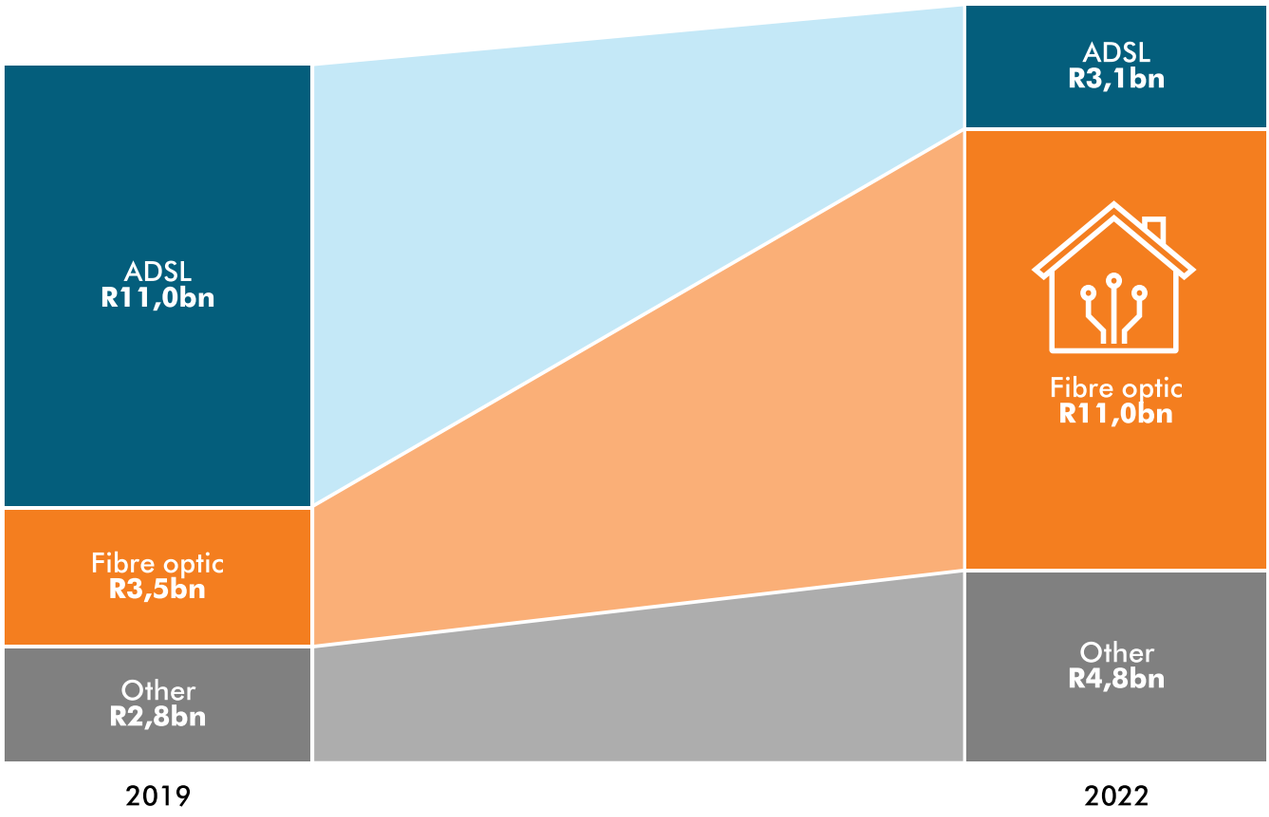
Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Support and Informatics	3 794	3 794	-	5 367	4 150	1 217
Publication Services	24 916	24 916	-	35 313	26 118	9 195
Information and Communication Technology	199 478	199 478	-	152 962	131 809	21 153
Business Modernisation	50 974	50 974	-	60 459	52 907	7 552
Advocacy and Dissemination	33 918	33 918	-	36 408	36 408	-
Analytical Studies	5 727	5 727	-	7 789	5 453	2 336
Total	**318 807**	**318 807**	**-**	**298 298**	**256 845**	**41 453**

The programme spent R318,807 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R141,354 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R162,993 million was spent on goods and services, which includes the payment of computer services (R151,675 million), operating payments (R1,377 million), operating leases (R5,333 million), communication (R2,202 million), and machinery and equipment (R11,477 million).

The programme spent 100% of its allocated budget.

The great switch: Fibre-optic broadband overtakes ADSL

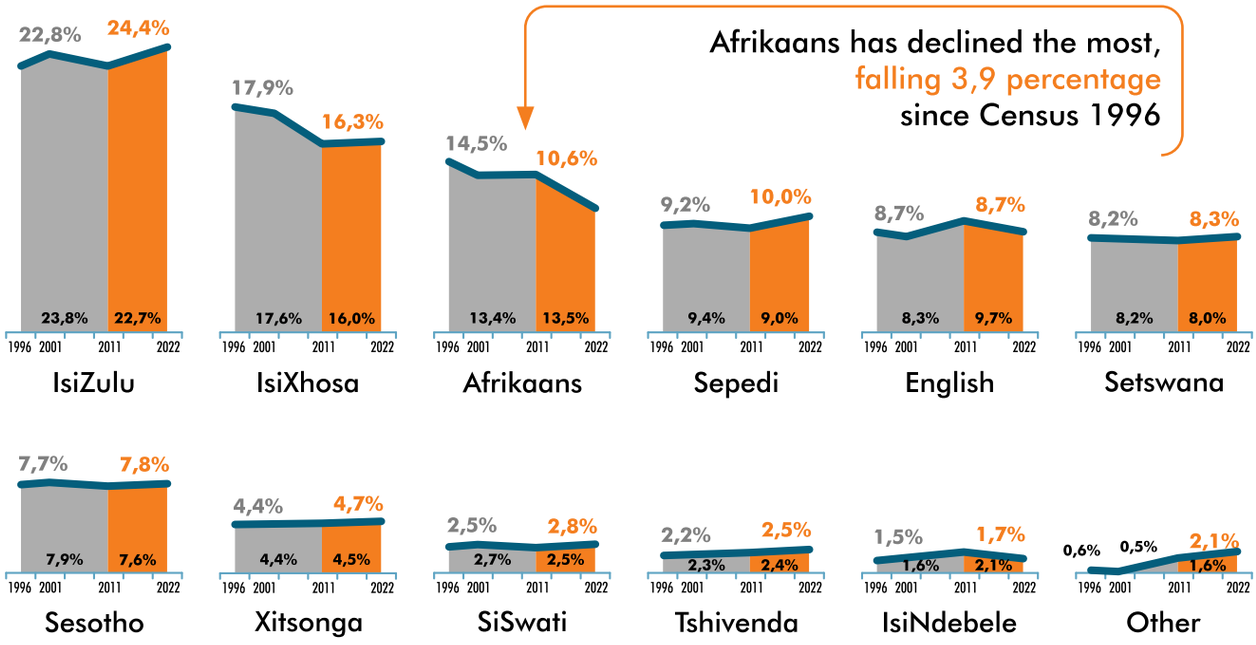
Breakdown of income generated from internet access services in the telecommunications sector (2019 and 2022)



Source: Post and telecommunications industry, Report No.: 75-01- 01 (2022), Table 17

IsiZulu remains the language spoken most often in the household at 24,4% in 2022

Population distribution by language spoken most often in the household, Census 2022



Sign language was recently promulgated as South Africa's 12th official language. Census results showed that 0,5% of the population indicated that they communicated using sign language in 2011, decreasing to 0,02% in 2022.

Source: Census, 2022

PROGRAMME 6: STATISTICAL OPERATIONS AND PROVINCIAL COORDINATION

MEET THE TEAM

Mr M Cronje
Provincial Chief Director: Western Cape

Ms M Gainewe
Provincial Chief Director: Mpumalanga

Ms B Jonas
Provincial Chief Director: Free State

Mr D Kleinsmith
Provincial Chief Director: Northern Cape

Ms K Malatji
Acting Chief Director: Household Surveys and Censuses

Mr N Mukwevho
Provincial Chief Director: Limpopo

Mr L Omar
Chief Director: Data Operations

Mr B Radebe
Acting Provincial Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal

Mr P Selemela
Provincial Chief Director: North West

Mr R Thenga
Provincial Chief Director: Gauteng

Vacant
Provincial Chief Director: Eastern Cape

4.6 Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Purpose: Collects and processes data and interacts with stakeholders and users at provincial and local levels.

Objectives:

- Provide integrated data collection services and disseminate quality statistics to provincial and local stakeholders and the public by ensuring an average annual response rate of 85%.
- Expand the statistical information base for use by government, the private sector and the public by conducting a population census every 10 years, and large-scale population surveys between censuses.
- Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of survey operations conducted by the department by coordinating household survey operations to ensure an average annual response rate of 85%.
- Improve the quality and timeliness of the editing and processing of statistical data by administering a common data processing platform for censuses, household surveys, administrative records and ad hoc survey data over the medium term.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 6 contributes to the following strategic outcomes:

Agile operating model

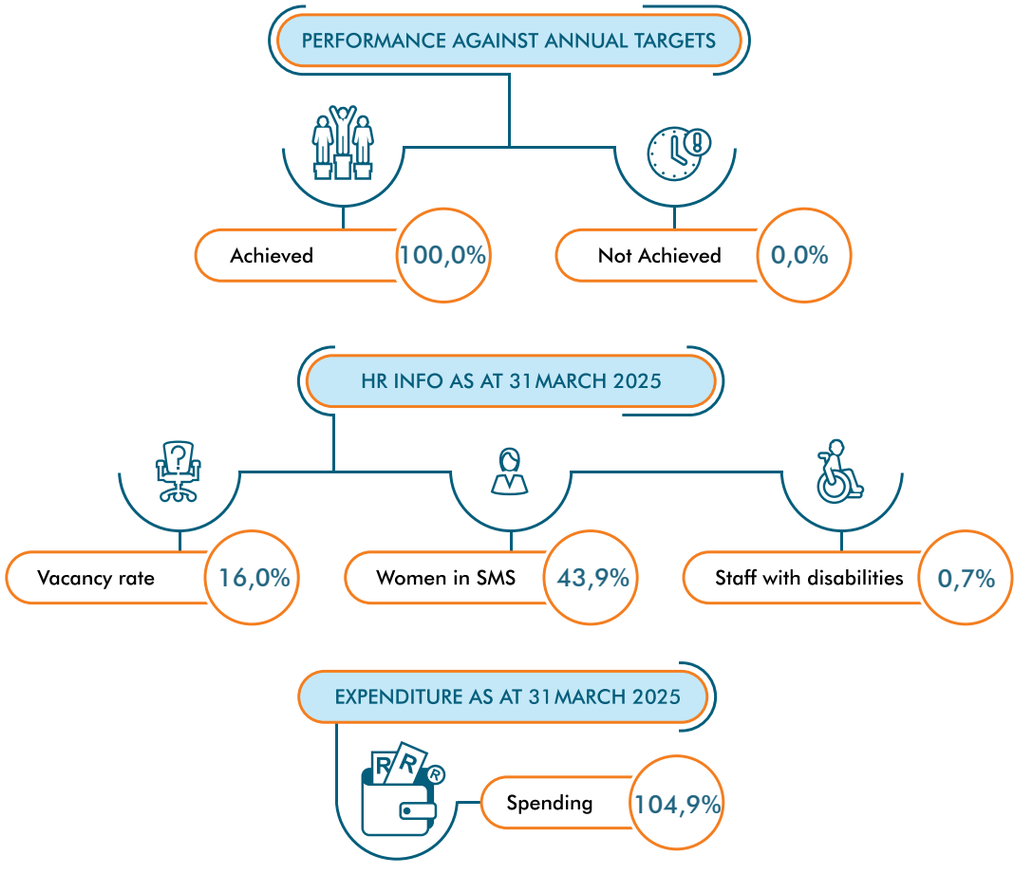
a) Modernise and innovate business processes across the value chain
b) Adapt/adopt international frameworks and standards
c) Leverage statistical infrastructure within the data ecosystem
d) Reposition and strengthen the methodology function

Transformed capability

a) Invest in innovative technologies and ICT infrastructure
b) Build a versatile and multi-skilled workforce
c) Invest in capacity building in the data ecosystem
d) Build a united and diverse organisation that is responsive to a fast-changing environment

Overall programme performance:

Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination achieved 100,0% (24) of its annual targets as at 31 March 2025.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key activities in 2024/25 included providing strategic guidance on improving integrated field operations, leading dissemination of Census 2022 in the provinces, addressing the backlog in data operations, and monitoring the implementation of the work programme. The programme contributes towards achieving the organisational strategic outcome of an agile operating model. The key deliverables are essential and critical elements of the statistical value chain.

Provincial and District Offices provide integrated data collection and dissemination services and promote the use and coordination of official statistics to provincial and local stakeholders. Key outputs included a report on the implementation of the integrated fieldwork operations model (Phase 1), 9 provincial reports on Census 2022 dissemination (Phase 2) and 9 provincial reports on the dissemination of the results of the IES 2022/23.

Data Operations manages the processing and editing of census, survey, and administrative data. Key outputs included reports on the processing of death notification forms for the Mortality and Causes of Death release (2022), and innovations for the Continuous Population Survey.

Household Surveys and Censuses conducts periodic population censuses and large-scale population surveys and coordinates and integrates collection activities across household surveys. Key outputs included reports on CPS field operations, improvements in digital data collection and the implementation of quality assurance tools.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints: The branch is responsible for the provincial and district office infrastructure and is currently operating with a vacancy rate of 16%. This shortage, compounded by the loss of skilled personnel, poses a significant risk to the effective collection of household statistical data and the subsequent processing required for analysis and dissemination. The inability to fill critical vacancies at these levels will lead to declining response rates, which in turn compromise the quality of data released to the public. A key challenge is the deterioration of the sampling frame due to insufficient resources for its regular updating. This has led to an out-of-scope rate exceeding 20% in household surveys, significantly compromising the quality of the collected statistics. Furthermore, the limited capacity of provincial and district offices hampers their ability to provide essential statistical services to provincial and local authorities, undermining evidence-based planning and development at the municipal level.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

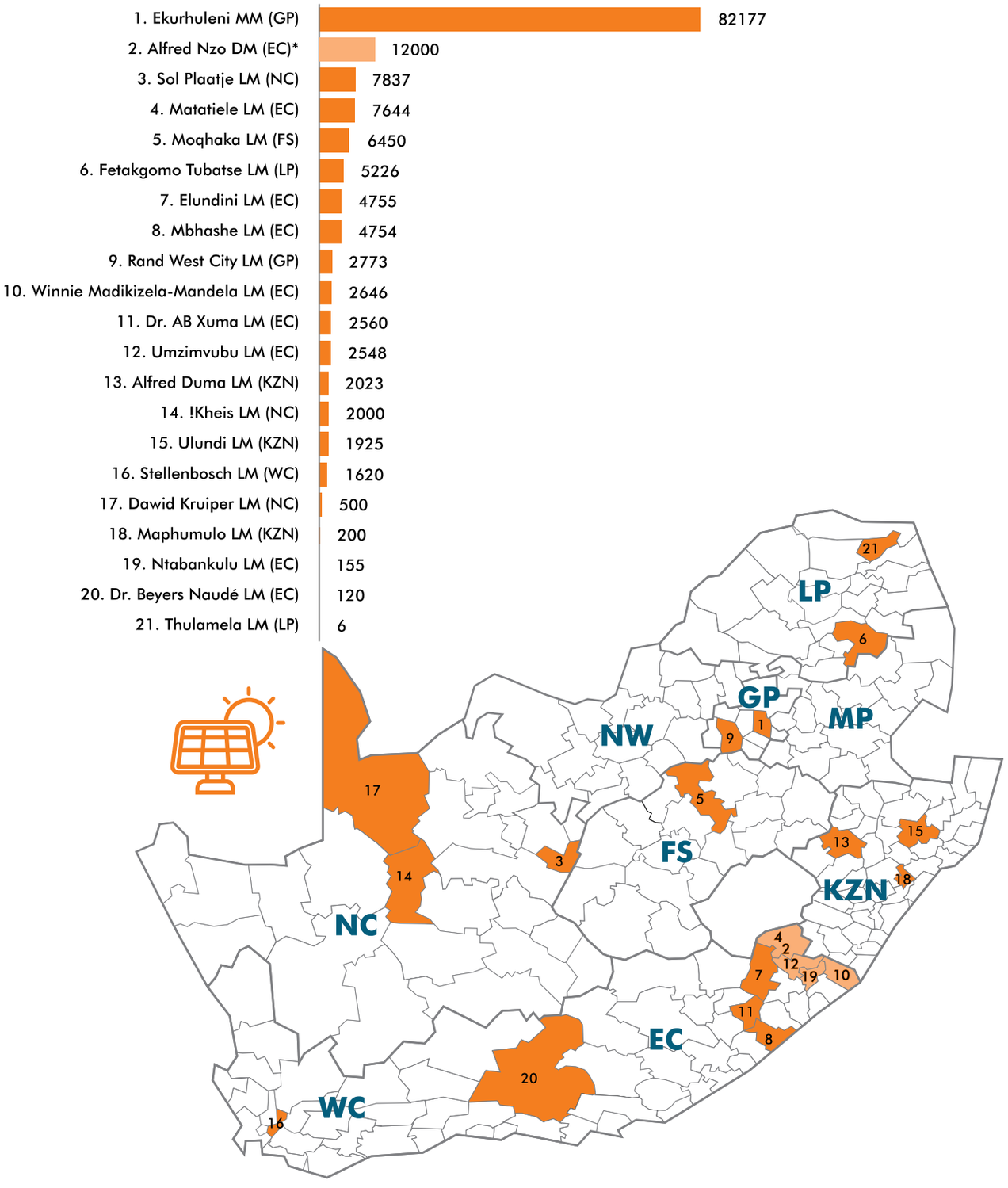
Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Actual expenditure R'000	(Over)/under-expenditure R'000
Programme Management for Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	3 678	3 678	-	3 751	3 751	-
Provincial and District Offices	736 318	780 774	(44 456)	729 268	799 699	(70 431)
Data Operations	58 304	58 304	-	56 810	56 810	-
Household Surveys and Censuses	50 621	47 352	3 269	65 542	64 056	1 486
Total	**848 921**	**890 108**	**(41 187)**	**855 371**	**924 316**	**(68 945)**

The programme spent R890,108 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R705,665 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R180,318 million was spent on goods and services items such as fleet services (R49,068 million), travel and subsistence (R11,744 million) and operating leases (R96,349 million).

The programme spent 104,9% of its allocated budget.

Municipalities that provide free basic off-grid energy to households (2022)

Number of households benefitting from solar home system

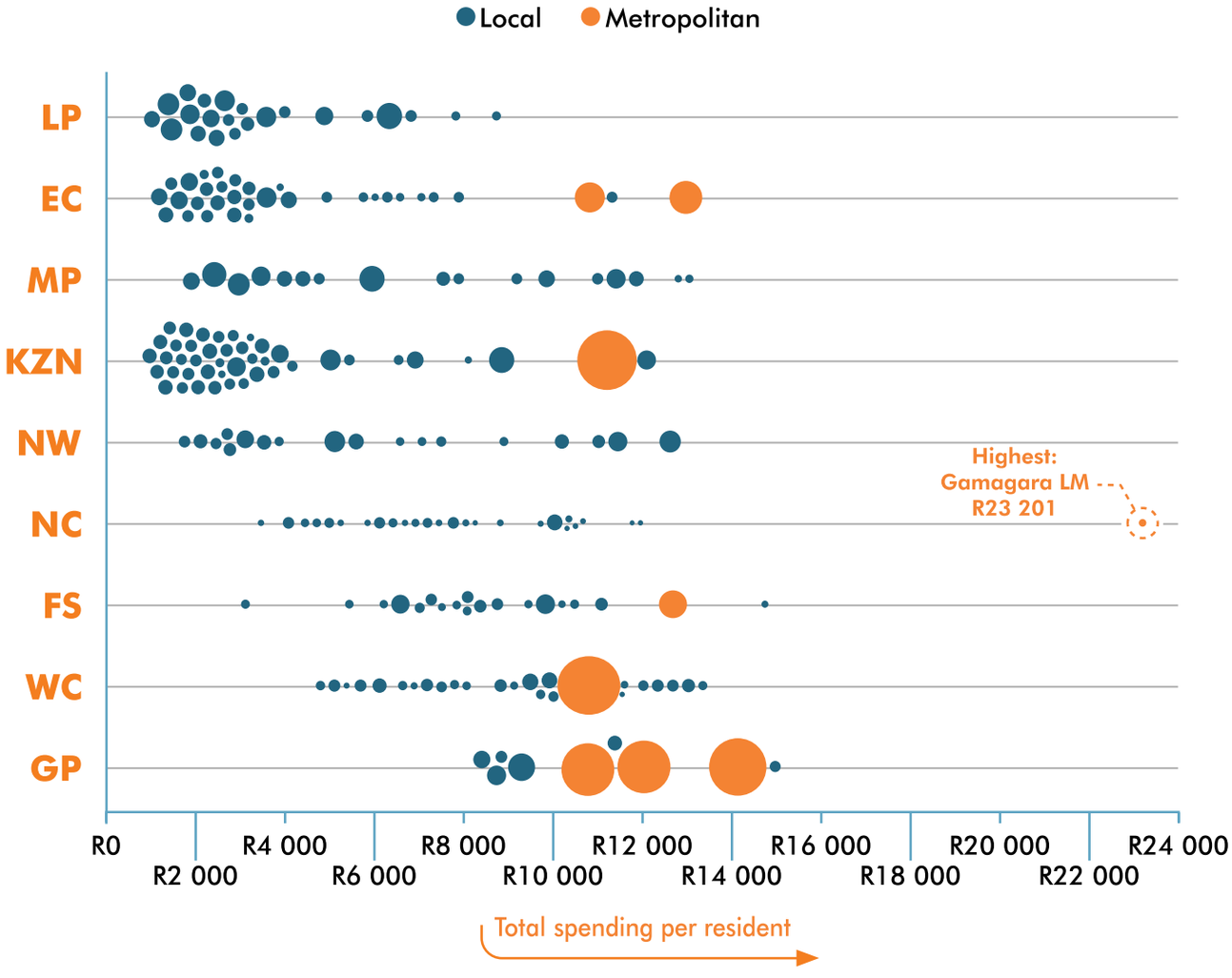


* Alfred Nzo is the *only district to supply solar home systems*

Source: Non-financial census of municipalities, 2022 (Unit data: Table 14)

Total municipal spending per resident in each province (2022)

Each dot represents a local or metropolitan municipality and its position on the x-axis total expenditure per resident
The size of a dot represents total population as per Census 2022



Sources: (1) Financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2023 (2) Capital expenditure by the public sector, 2022 (3) Census 2022 Municipal fact sheet

PROGRAMME 7: SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

MEET THE TEAM

Ms G Bouwer
Chief Director: Independent Quality Assessment

Mr S de Klerk
Chief Director: Data and Information Management

Ms N Manyathi
Chief Director: Statistical Reporting

Dr M Mohale
Chief Director: Office of the DDG

Mr H Thema
Chief Director: Economic and Social Subsystem

Mr J Shai
Acting Chief Director: Social Subsystem

4.7 Programme 7: South African National Statistics System

Programme purpose: Develops and coordinates the national statistics system in South Africa.

Objectives:

- Ensure that the production of national statistics is based on common statistical standards and principles by providing statistical support and advice, and certifying statistics as official on an ongoing basis.
- Ensure the sharing of statistical information by establishing and providing mechanisms, platforms and criteria for the sharing of data on an ongoing basis.
- Drive statistical reporting by coordinating the compilation of statistical reports, in line with the integrated indicator framework, on an ongoing basis.

Linking programmes with strategic outcomes and objectives: Programme 7 contributes to the following strategic outcomes.

Insightful data

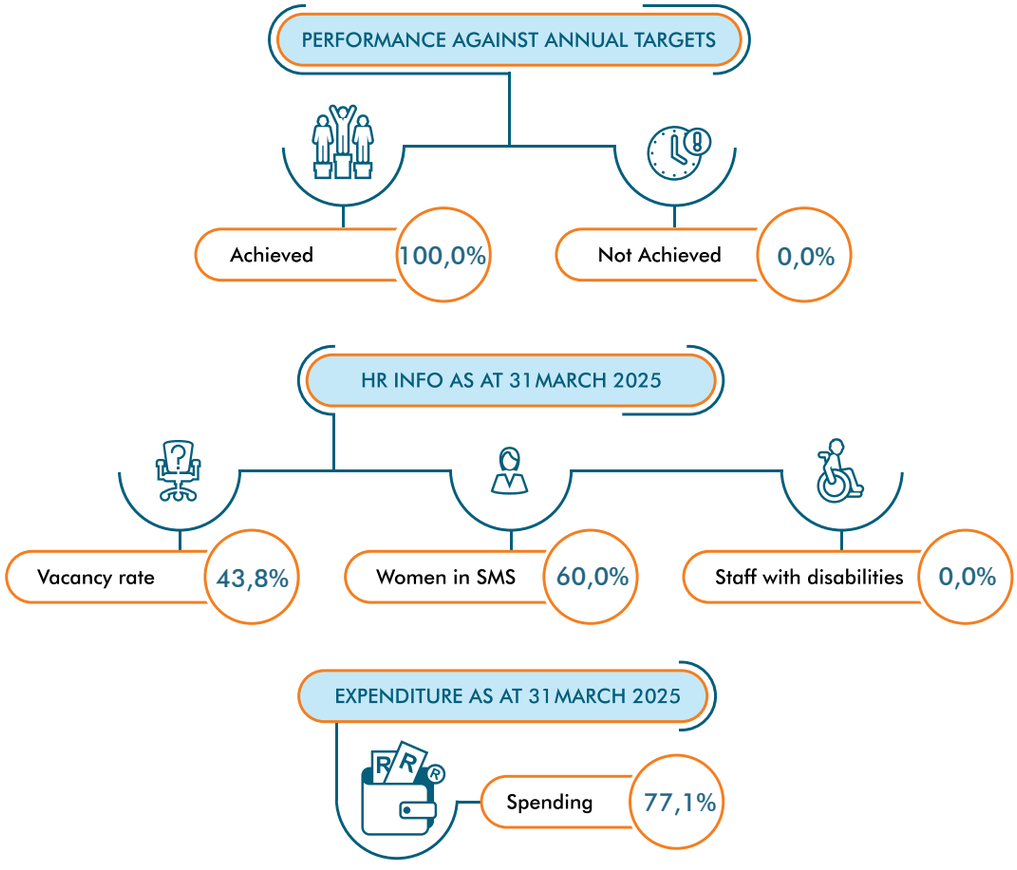
a) Put stakeholders at the centre to increase usage and trust
b) Sustain the quality of national indicators
c) Deepen statistical analysis for new insights
d) Explore the use of alternative data sources

Interconnected statistical systems

a) Deepen and strengthen participation in the NSS
b) Promote standardisation across the statistical system
c) Invest in strategic partnerships nationally and globally
d) Envision the data ecosystem

Overall programme performance:

The South African National Statistics System achieved 100,0% of their annual targets (18) as at 31 March 2025.



Subprogrammes:

Programme Management for the South African National Statistics System provides strategic direction and leadership to the programme. Key outputs in 2024/25 included leading the legislative reform process, leading strategic engagements at national and international level on the Sustainable Development Goals programme, providing strategic guidance on the independent quality assessment programme and monitoring the work programme deliverables. This programme contributes to the achievement of the strategic outcomes *Insightful data* and *Interconnected Statistical Systems*.

Economic Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of economic and environmental statistics in the national statistics system and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs included a report on the rationalised Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) for the economic statistics subsystem and MoUs signed between Stats SA, National Treasury and the Reserve Bank and Stats SA and the Harry Gwala District Municipality.

Social Subsystem coordinates and facilitates the production of population and social statistics in the national statistics system and provides statistical support and advice to producers of official statistics. Key outputs included a reviewed clearance protocol, a report on the rationalised Integrated Indicator Framework for the social statistics subsystem, and MoUs signed between Stats SA and the Department of Basic Education and SALGA.

Independent Quality Assessment conducts independent statistical reviews to assess the quality of statistical information, in line with the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), to certify statistics as official. Key outputs included reports on four SASQAF quality assessments conducted and the review of SASQAF standards and guidelines.

Statistical Reporting coordinates the reporting of statistics to fulfil South Africa's statistical reporting obligations. Key outputs included a report on the updated Integrated Indicator Framework data values, a preliminary SDG report and a progress report on the legislative reform process.

Data and Information Management coordinates and manages the transfer and sharing of data among entities in the national statistics system. Key outputs included reports on the updated IIF portal, the updated online system for independent SASQAF assessment, and the review of an online metadata repository for indicators.

Response to prioritising women, youth and persons with disabilities: The programme is committed to improving employment equity through the prioritisation of youth and persons with disabilities in the recruitment process. Women is SMS as at 31 March 2025 was 60,0%.

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance/Challenges and impact of resource constraints: The SANSS branch has achieved 100% of its targets as set out in the Work Programme. The branch currently has a vacancy rate of 43,8%. The inability to fill vacancies in the branch has a major impact on the statistical services offered to other organs of state, as well as other entities of the national statistical system.

Linking performance with budgets

Summary of payments by subprogramme: South African National Statistics System

Subprogramme	2024/25			2023/24		
	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 SA National Statistics System	8 013	4 534	3 479	7 067	3 474	3 593
Social Subsystem	7 114	4 526	2 588	5 711	4 552	1 159
Independent Quality Assessment	6 268	6 268	-	5 143	5 143	-
Economic Subsystem	4 429	4 429	-	5 088	5 088	-
Data and Information Management	6 248	5 012	1 236	6 838	5 648	1 190
Statistical Reporting	8 988	6 877	2 111	11 105	11 105	-
Total	**41 060**	**31 646**	**9 414**	**40 952**	**35 010**	**5 942**

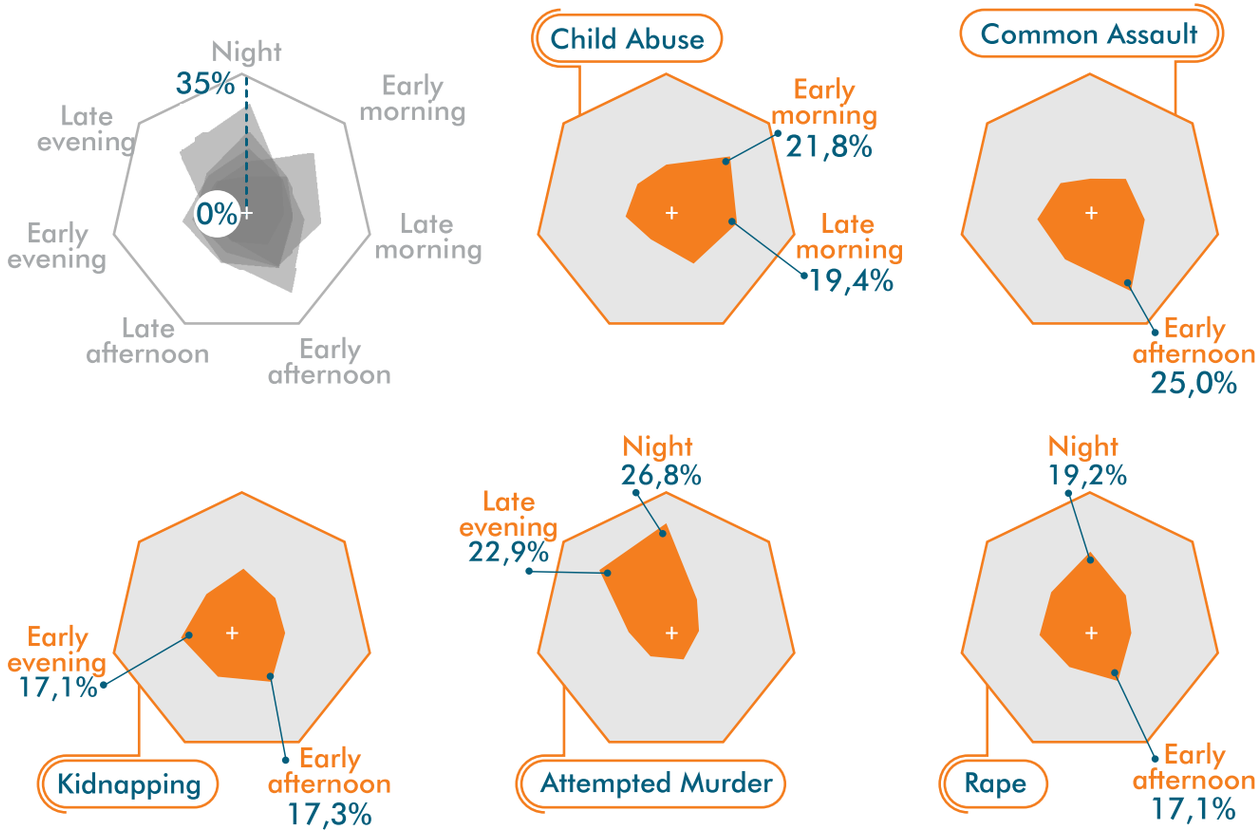
The programme spent R31,646 million of the allocated funds. Of the total expenditure, an amount of R29,971 million was spent on compensation of employees, whilst an amount of R1,393 million was spent on goods and services items such as communication (R304 thousand) and travel and subsistence (R680 thousand).

The programme spent 77,1% of its allocated budget.

Child-related crimes were predominantly committed in the afternoon hours with different crimes having peak times

Percentage distribution of offences for children aged 0–17 years reported to the police by time of occurrence, 2022/23

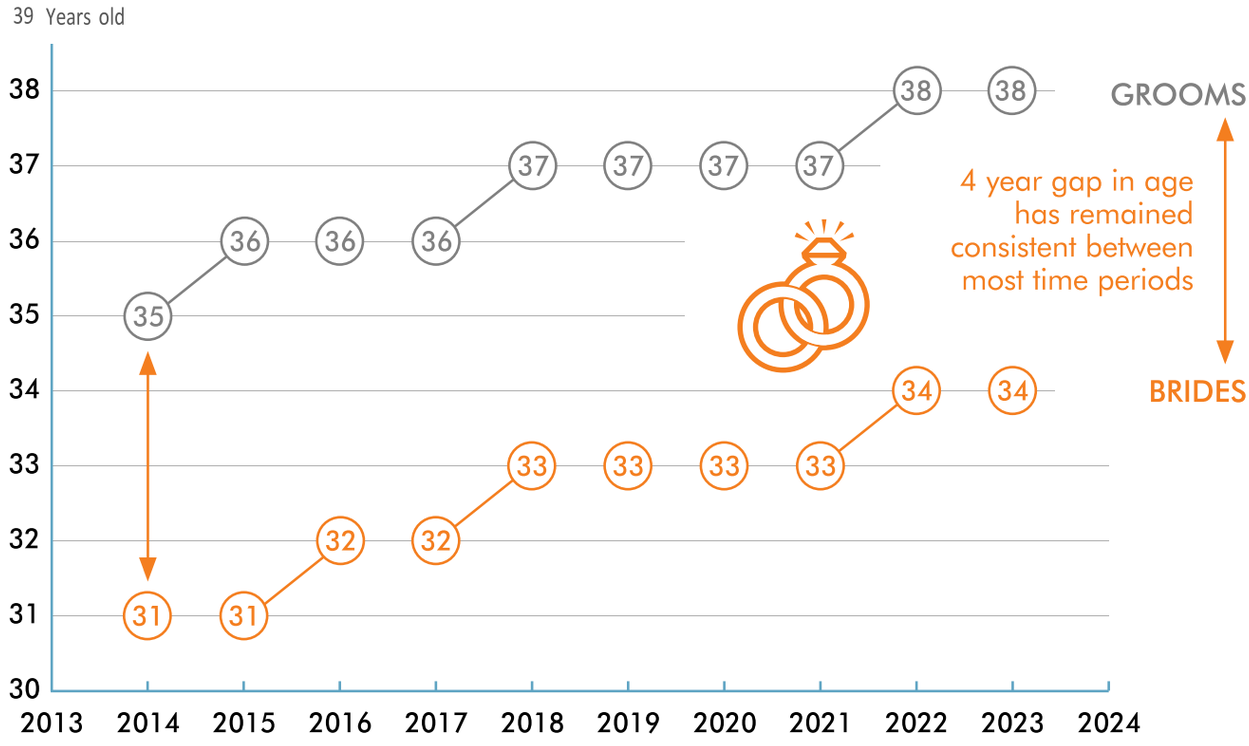
Early Morning (4.01 –9.00am); Late Morning (9.01 –12.00am); Early Afternoon (12.01–15.00pm); Late Afternoon (15.01–17.00pm); Early Evening (17.01–19.00pm); Late Evening (19.01–21.00pm); Night (21.01pm-4:00am)



Source: Child Series Volume III Reported crime against children 2022/23

In 2014, the civil marriage median age for grooms was 35, while brides typically married at 31. Fast forward to 2023, and those figures have climbed to 38 and 34, respectively

Median age of bridegrooms and brides at the time of civil mariage, 2019–2023



Source: Marriages and Divorces, 2023

5. SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AS PER ESTIMATES OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

Indicator	Programme	Outcome	Projected	Actual
Number of GDP estimates per year	Economic Statistics	Outcome 4: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	4	4
Number of releases on business cycle indicators per year	Economic Statistics		150	150
Number of releases on financial statistics per year	Economic Statistics		16	16
Number of price index releases per year	Economic Statistics		48	48
Number of releases on labour market dynamics per year	Population and Social Statistics		8	8
Number of releases on living circumstances, service delivery and poverty	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	4	4
Number of releases on the changing profile of the population per year	Population and Social Statistics	Outcome 2: A long and healthy life for all South Africans	16	16
			246	**246**

6. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

6.1 Transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	Reasons why funds were unspent by the entity
South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)	Corporation	Television licence renewals	Yes	9	9	N/A

Stats SA transferred R9 thousand to the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) for television licence renewals.

6.2 Transfer payments budgeted for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, but no transfer payments were made

No transfer payments were made during the 2024/25 financial year.

7. DONOR FUNDS

No donor funds were received during the 2024/25 financial year.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

Infrastructure Projects	Notes	2024/25			2023/24		
		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)
New and replacement assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing infrastructure assets		328 492	328 492		309 763	309 763	
Upgrades and additions		11 409	11 409	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation, renovations, and refurbishment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repairs		-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer		-	-	-	-	-	-
Current		-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**339 901**	**339 901**	**-**	**309 763**	**309 763**	**-**

NB: Infrastructure consists of long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

Notes:

1. New and replacement assets
   No infrastructure assets were procured in the 2024/25 financial year.

2. Existing infrastructure assets
   The amounts reported under Existing infrastructure represent the payments made in relation to the PPP Building that is currently occupied by the department. The Public Private Partnership agreement will be terminated after 16 years. There was no over-/underspending on funds in the 2024/25 financial year.

3. Upgrades and additions
   Infrastructure asset upgrades to the amount of R11,409 million were made to the ICT infrastructure of the department.

4. Maintenance and repairs
   There was no amount spent in the 2024/25 financial year on maintenance of ICT infrastructure.

SECTION 3

GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Stats SA remains 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.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

Stats SA is committed to maintaining an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management that supports the achievement of the department's strategic and operational objectives, as required in terms of section 38(2)(i) of the Public Finance Management Act.

Risk assessments were conducted at strategic and operational levels and form part of the Risk Management policy and strategy of the department. Operational risks and related mitigation strategies are populated on an electronic risk management system and updated on a quarterly basis by risk owners. Continuous risk awareness sessions were held for risk owners and risk champions.

The quarterly risk management reports, which form part of the Risk, Anti-corruption, and Integrity Management (RAIM) reports, include progress reports on the strategic risks identified and are tabled at the Chief Director's Forum (CDF), EXCO and Audit Committee (AC) meetings. The risk management directorate was actively involved in the risk and governance structures of the IES, CPS-HSPR, and the Computer-assisted Web Interview (CAWI) projects.

The five strategic risks identified for the 2024/25 financial year were not all fully mitigated and have been carried over to the 2025/26 financial year. Mitigation activities have been put in place and quarterly reviews of related mitigations were undertaken. The Audit Committee (AC) continues to review, monitor, and engage with management on the quarterly RAIM reports.

3. ETHICS, FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Stats SA has an approved fraud prevention strategy and implementation plan.

Mechanisms in place to report fraud and corruption include whistleblowing, where officials can make confidential disclosures about suspected fraud. Employees making these disclosures are assured of protection. The department also makes use of the National Anti-corruption Hotline and an internal email address for employees to disclose fraud and corruption anonymously. Reported fraud cases are registered, and an investigator is assigned to investigate the reported incident.

The Anti-corruption and Integrity Management directorate monitors the submission of financial disclosures. Stats SA's Senior Management Service duly complied by submitting 100% financial disclosures in respect of the 2023/24 financial disclosure period by 30 April 2024. Ethics Officer's verifications were completed, and disclosures were submitted to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2024. Stats SA is currently addressing the PSC's recommendations received in respect of the 2023/24 financial year disclosure period. Financial disclosures for staff on other applicable levels were successfully concluded.

Fraud awareness was conducted through articles in the internal Pulse electronic publications. In addition, external stakeholders are sensitised on the website to any fraud alerts.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The department continues to implement processes requiring users and Supply Chain Management (SCM) practitioners to declare whether they have interests in a particular company. This is in addition to the standard bidding documentation that requires the service provider to declare their interest in and knowledge of departmental officials who are or could be involved in the respective procurement process. The Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committee members 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. All members of the Bid Adjudication Committee and SCM practitioners are required to sign the respective codes of conduct in addition to the Code of Conduct for Public Servants, which further advises on the process of declaring interests.

In addition, SMS members are required to complete a related parties/transactions and key management personnel questionnaire for possible disclosure in the annual financial statements.

All other areas of possible conflicts of interest are dealt with under ethics management.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct is applicable to all Stats SA's employees and gives effect to the relevant constitutional provisions relating to the Public Service.

The Human Resource Management and Development Chief Directorate continued with information sharing sessions with the Senior Management Service and staff within chief directorates on the Code of Conduct, ethics and managing discipline in the workplace during the financial year.

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. In addition 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

The health and safety of all employees is of high importance and continuous measures are being put in place, considering physical and operational risk assessments.

The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) committees are fully functional in Head Office and all nine provinces (including district offices) and meet quarterly to discuss health hazards reported at the workplace. All committee members are duly appointed in writing. Furthermore, two evacuation drills were conducted at ISibalo House, one at Bethlehem District Office, and one at Welkom District Office during the period under review to ensure compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Occupational Health and Safety Representatives (OHS Reps) retraining is currently being facilitated by the Chief Directorate.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

7.1 Composition of Portfolio Committee on Public Service and Administration

ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	Action SA	MKP	ACDP
Mr VA Nkosi	Mr JN de Villiers (Chairperson)	Ms S Gcilishe	Mr SL Ngcobo	Dr TKS Letlape	Mr JS Malinga	Mr WM Thring
Mrs MB Pholwane	Ms LR Potgieter		Mr TM Langa		Mr MJ Matutu	
Ms W Tikana-Gxotiwe						
Ms PP Xaba-Ntshaba						

7.2 Dates of meetings

- 09 July 2024: Briefing on the 2024/25 annual Work Programme
- 29 October 2024: Briefing on the 2023/24 Annual Report

7.3 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Work Programme

Based on the deliberations of the annual 2024/25 Work Programme with Stats SA on 9 July 2024, the Portfolio Committee recommended that Stats SA, through the Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, gives attention to the following activities:

a) Swiftly implementing the Bill (Statistics Amendment Bill of the Statistics Act 1999) once signed into law aimed to drive statistical reforms. The amendments to the Act firmly respond to the evolving environment, with particular emphasis on statistical coordination, the data revolution, a state-wide statistical service and institutional arrangements.
b) Stats SA, together with the Office of the Minister in the Presidency and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, should encourage departments to consider statistical releases as a guiding tool during planning, policy making and budgeting processes. Official statistics should play a major role in all facets of government planning and allocation of fiscal resources. All departments must work in collaboration with Stats SA on various statistical releases to be used in planning and budget allocations.
c) Stats SA should consider adopting a training programme aimed at capacitating all government departments and local government, including entities, on key statistical findings to assist all role players in planning, policy and budget allocation to plan better for the citizens.
d) The vacancy rate of 19,1% has to be drastically reduced by undertaking a recruitment drive to strengthen the departmental workforce in order to continue producing quality, reliable and timeous statistics for the nation and international world. Stats SA should account on a regular basis by providing the Committee with recruitment plans. Should the Department experience challenges in sourcing funding, it should approach the Committee for intervention.
e) Stats SA should continue leveraging the use of technology such as Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) and Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) in its business model, which has drastically reduced the costs of collecting data and timeous production of results.
f) Stats SA should ensure that an Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF), which is a network of various data systems, corroborates/supports the District Development Model administered by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Conclusion

Statistics remain a vital source of evidence as it provides objective and numerical data on important aspects of the country, including economic growth, job creation, characteristics of the population, social living conditions, health, education and crime, etc. Therefore, Statistics South Africa continues to play a significant role in producing credible statistics to inform evidence-based planning, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making, and helping academics, the private and public sector towards accessing reliable statistics. Moreover, Stats SA remains a key strategic player in the transformative agenda by producing evidence-based, quality and accurate official statistics for the country. Collection of statistics remains a top priority in ensuring informed current and future planning for the country.

Statistical information plays a critical role in the value chain and should enhance planning and evidence-based policy making across a wide range of sectors. The Committee notes the slight increase of the budget in the 2024/25 budget allocation. The Committee welcomed additional budget allocation on Compensation of Employees, the Income and Expenditure Survey, and the Post-enumeration Survey. A well-resourced Statistics South Africa will serve the needs of the country well.

7.4 Recommendations by the Portfolio Committee on the Annual Report

Based on the deliberations of the 2023/24 Annual Report with Stats SA on 29 October 2024, the Portfolio Committee recorded the following recommendations:

The Portfolio Committee recommended that:

a) The Minister in the Presidency should, in writing, provide a report within 30 days of the adoption of the report by the National Assembly, clarifying the reasons for the delay, and measures in place to address the challenges relating to the Bill being signed into law.
b) The vacancy rate of 19,1% should be drastically reduced by undertaking a recruitment drive once the moratorium is lifted, to strengthen the departmental workforce to continue producing quality, reliable and timeous statistics for the nation and the international world. There is a need for reviewing the organisational structure to address the regime in which Stats SA is currently functioning. This must be in line with the remuneration standards of industry peers in order to attract and retain skills through effective implementation of the performance management system.
c) Despite the moratorium imposed, Stats SA should be allowed by the National Treasury and the DPSA to fill posts of the Deputy Director-General: Corporate Services and Chief Financial Officer as these are funded, within a reasonable period.
d) The Department should reflect the achievement of employment equity targets against the commitments of its own employment equity plan, which must be in line with the targets set by government, namely 50% for women at SMS. The Department achieved 45,3% of women in SMS, and 1,2% on people with disabilities. Stats SA should pay the necessary attention to the department programmes 6 & 7 to meet all equity targets.
e) Stats SA should re-examine how it could collaborate with the private sector as a strategic partner to particularly develop creative campaigns and incentives to assist with public education and participation in the census process.
f) Stats SA should enter Memoranda of Understanding with departments, municipalities, entities and the private sector that are conducting administrative statistics to ensure statistics produced comply with statistics standards and are produced timeously for the purpose of incorporating some aspects into official statistics. This will also improve better coordination.
g) Stats SA should better invest in ICT infrastructure and make collaborations across sectors to enable it to capture results as well as communicate them economically, efficiently and effectively. This will improve the current business model, which can drastically reduce the costs of collecting data, production and dissemination of the results.

h) Stats SA should promptly investigate all instances of irregular expenditure and ensure that the recommendations from the investigation are actioned. Stats SA should develop and implement an action plan to ensure that the deficiencies identified by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) in the 2023/24 financial year are addressed. From the investigation, the Department should devise a consequence management strategy regarding internal controls and financial management.
i) Stats SA should review its institutional delivery structure to adapt to digitisation and advocate for funding capacity of its programme. The National Treasury should provide additional funding allocation to the Department.
j) Stats SA should disseminate information on data relating to determinants of population growth and demographic information on youth, women and persons with disabilities to enable government to plan and implement high-level intervention strategies.
k) Stats SA should conduct and disseminate poverty statistics for the government to plan and implement policy direction in line with the SDGs, AU Agenda 2063, NDP 2030 and the Medium-Term Development Plan.

Conclusion

Statistics South Africa continues to play a critical role in South Africa and internationally. Statistical releases give meaning to the evidence-based policymaking, decision-making, planning and budget allocation in the country. The Department was able to spend its total allocated budget, albeit overspending due to cost-of-living, and achieved set targets. The Department's allocated budget for Compensation of Employees continues to be reduced. The historical record on gender equity representation and 2% of people with disabilities in the Department must be given main priority when filling funded vacancies.

Stats SA's response to recommendations on the Work Programme and Annual Report

President Cyril Ramaphosa signed the Statistics Amendment Bill into law in December 2024. Stats SA will begin implementing selected provisions of the amended Act during the 2025/26 financial year. The full implementation of the amendments will be contingent upon the allocation of additional funding.

Stats SA actively participates and contributes to several existing coordination platforms, such as the Joint Planning, Budgeting and Reporting Steering Committee (NT), the National Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Forum (CoGTA), the Joint Planning Forum (DPME), and the Provincial Oversight Forum (DPME), IDP forums (CoGTA/Municipalities), among others. The use of official statistics is encouraged in all these forums/committees.

Stats SA has been capacitating National, Provincial and Local government, including entities, on the application of the South African Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF), which is an instrument that governs the production of quality statistics. The training broadly covers statistical production requirements and effective use of statistics.

At local government level, Stats SA's provincial offices are assisting with IDP development and ensuring that the right and best indicators are being used.

Efforts to address the high vacancy rate and employment equity targets were hampered by cost-containment measures and the moratorium on the filling of vacant posts implemented by the National Treasury. During 2024/25, only 7 posts out of more than 720 vacancies, were approved to be advertised. The department currently faces critical skills shortages which has been further exacerbated by ongoing budget cuts.

In line with its strategic direction, the organisation is committed to creating an agile working environment enabled by technology. All household surveys are currently using Computer-assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for data collection. The re-engineering of the household survey programme will continue to explore the introduction of a multimodal data collection approach, including Computer-assisted Telephonic Interviews (CATI) and Computer-assisted Web Interviews (CAWI). Economic Statistics has embarked on a business modernisation programme to introduce digital data collection through a web platform.

Stats SA is collaborating with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and other relevant stakeholders to finalise the set of indicators for the District Development Model (DDM). The Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) currently includes Circular 88 indicators as placeholders for the DDM.

The Chief Financial Officer has been appointed with effect from 1 April 2025. The Deputy Director-General: Corporate Services has not yet been filled.

Stats SA is committed to meeting employment equity targets. Achieving these targets relies on filling vacancies. In 2024/25, Stats SA was granted approval to advertise only 7 out of over 720 vacant posts. The filling of these positions will have a minimal impact on the organisation.

Stats SA will consider the recommendation of partnering with the private sector to develop creative campaigns for the next Census Project.

Over the past five years, Stats SA has entered into at least 22 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various entities of the National Statistics System (NSS) on technical support and advice, and capacity building focusing on the use of administrative data to produce official statistics. The organisation remains committed to pursuing strategic partnerships to further enhance the use of administrative data.

Technical support and advice is broadly provided to all entities within the NSS regardless of whether formal MoUs are in place.

Investing in ICT infrastructure and fostering cross-sector collaborations are indeed crucial steps for Stats SA. Our current ICT infrastructure is dated. Further investment in current and emerging technologies is currently unaffordable. Additional fund allocation will be requested through the MTEF and ENE processes.

Deficiencies identified by the AGSA in the 2023/24 audit are being addressed and monitored through an Audit Action Plan.

Stats SA has initiated a review of its business operating model, which includes a review of the organisational structure, streamlining district offices, and digitalising and automating business functions and processes. Investing in a robust ICT infrastructure and modernising business capabilities are essential to establish a cost-effective institutional delivery structure. Additional funding will be requested through the MTEF/ENE process.

Stats SA publishes two pivotal reports annually: the Marginalised Groups Indicator Report and the Marginalised Groups Series thematic report. These reports aim to present comprehensive information on key indicators for marginalised groups by analysing data that highlights the socio-economic and demographic profiles of marginalised populations within South Africa. The findings are shared with the relevant stakeholders and government departments.

Stats SA will be releasing the poverty report before the end of the 2025/26financial year, which will shed light on poverty levels in the country. The findings will inform the updates of the SDGs report and other relevant frameworks.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

There were no resolutions from SCOPA for the department during the 2024/25 financial year.

9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO THE AUDIT REPORT

Nature of qualification, disclaimer, adverse opinion and matters of non-compliance	Financial year in which it arose	Progress made in clearing/resolving the matter
Management should review and monitor compliance with laws and legislation	2022/23 2022/24	**General compliance with laws and legislation:** Processes are in place to ensure continuous learning by staff members. Continuous learning and development are implemented to ensure employees are informed of and trained on the latest developments o During the financial year under review, management identified free courses offered by the National School of Government for employees to enrol o Workshops were conducted on various topics at Head Office and provincial offices **Non-compliance with SCM laws and legislation:** o The AFS was updated with recurring expenditure of previously identified Irregular Expenditure cases from o A new travel management contract is in place with effect 1 Feb 2025, which enforces a minimum of 3 quotations when procuring through travel management agencies o The Supply Chain Management policy and SOPs are under review o SCM Practice Note 22 was revised with effect from 11 July 2024 and is compliant with Preferential Procurement Regulations (PPR) 2022 o The Bid Adjudication Committee attended training during February 2025 o An Excel tool to compile/calculate comparative schedules has been implemented with effect from July 2024
Management should have controls in place to implement proper record-keeping in a timely manner to ensure that complete, relevant\, and accurate information is readily accessible and available to support financial reporting	2023/24	The department adopted the use of technology to assist with the management of assets. This approach seeks to clear deficiencies in the asset register tool and enforce accountability. During March 2025, the electronic asset verification tool was implemented. Asset verification reports from the process is being compiled. Activities related to Asset register improvements are ongoing
Consequences management	2023/24	**Unauthorised expenditure:** o 2015/16 to 2019/20 tabled at SCOPA. Awaiting SCOPA feedback o 2022/23 onwards was reported to National Treasury o R298 million additional funding request submitted during the 2025 MTEF process was not granted. Engagements with National Treasury are ongoing with regard to the budget deficit **Irregular Expenditure:** o Submission to National Treasury for condoning is in progress. Additional information required by NT is being prepared **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure:** o 19 cases amounting R143 thousand was finalised during 2024/25 – R142 thousand condoned + R1 thousand approved for recovery
Management should adequately review the annual performance plan to ensure that planned targets are consistent with planned indicators	2023/24	To ensure alignment of planned targets and indicators: o Chief Directors' plans are reviewed by SOOD o The draft WP is submitted to Internal Audit for review and quality assurance o CD plans and the draft WP are submitted to DDGs for final review and sign-off

10. INTERNAL CONTROL

The Internal Control directorate monitors the implementation and adherence to internal controls that are built into policies, procedures, practice notes and legal prescripts that govern the department, and to identify any weaknesses that are either inherent in the system or because of ignorance or neglect. The purpose of Internal Control is to address risks and provide reasonable assurance that, in pursuit of the vision, mission and objectives of Stats SA, 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 internal control directorate continues to function without sufficient human resources because of the department's inability to fill vacant posts due to budget constraints.

During 2024/25, the function focused on the following:

- The validation of financial document parcels/batches to ensure that processes and procedures were followed 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.
- Maintaining the register of unauthorised expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and irregular expenditure, as well as reporting on progress.
- Maintaining the register of financial losses emanating from thefts and losses related to state vehicles and assets

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 (IIA) 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 control systems and submitting internal audit reports identifying weaknesses and recommending improvements in respect of various processes within Stats SA;
- conducting follow-up audits to determine whether areas of improvement as recommended by the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and Internal Audit have been implemented;
- providing advisory services at various forums such as EXCO, Risk Management, Bid Adjudication, ITC Procurement, and committees relating to key projects such as the Continuous Population Survey (CPS);
- providing an overall opinion regarding the effectiveness of the internal control environment within Stats SA; and
- coordinating and reporting on combined assurance within Stats SA.

Internal Audit also fulfilled its responsibility to the Audit Committee by providing administrative 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 external members. Its role is to independently monitor activities within Stats SA and to report and make recommendations to the Accounting Officer.

Audit Committee membership

Name	Qualifications	Date initially appointed	Date reappointed/ term ended	No. of meetings attended
Mr TTC Dlamini (Chairperson)	Master of Art in Development & Economics	14/03/2019	Term extended to 31/12/2026	5
Mr RA Tshimole	Bachelor of Commerce	12/10/2012	Term extended to 31/12/2026	5
Mr F Docrat	Master of Business Administration (MBA)	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	5
	Chartered Director (CD SA)			
	Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)			
	Certified Information Security (CISM)			
	Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Technology (CGEIT)			
	Certified Risk Management Practitioner (CRM-PRAC)			
	Total Quality Management (TQM)			
Ms M Phiri	Chartered Accountant, Tax Practitioner & Registered Auditor	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	5
Ms S Mayinga	Master of Business Administration (MBA)	18/03/2024	17/03/2027	4
	Bachelor of Law (LLB)			
	Master of Law (LLM)			
	Admitted Attorney			

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

- approved the strategic and coverage plans of Internal Audit and reviewed its performance and outcomes throughout the year;
- reviewed the strategic plan of the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) for the financial year;
- reviewed the AGSA's management report and audit report on Stats SA;
- reviewed in-year management reporting relating to financial management, risk management and performance management;
- reviewed the Annual Financial Statements; 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 STATS SA FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The Audit Committee of Stats SA is pleased to present its report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

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

Findings by both Internal Audit and the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) revealed certain control weaknesses that were raised with Stats SA management.

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

- adequacy and effectiveness audits on various internal control and governance processes;
- reviews of the Annual Financial Statements;
- reviews of the work programme, strategic plan and quarterly performance information reports;
- advisory services;
- follow-up audits on previous audits to evaluate the effective implementation of Internal Audit recommendations that management had agreed to implement; and
- follow-up on implementation of previous years' audit recommendations by the AGSA.

The following were areas that require ongoing management attention and that we have continued to monitor during the year:

- ICT governance and the IT environment – As IT plays a critical role within the core and support business areas of Stats SA, and the running of statistical key projects, it is important that management continues to work to improve the stability, capacity and security of the IT infrastructure.
- Reported internal control weaknesses – Both the AGSA and Internal Audit have raised a number of findings on control weaknesses during the year under review. We encourage management to strengthen controls in those areas where such weaknesses have been reported, and to be vigilant in monitoring and strengthening the internal control environment.
- Risk management – with the challenges facing Stats SA, it is important that management continually manages known and emerging risks, with particular attention to those that may have a negative impact on the finances of the organisation. We will continue to monitor this regularly.
- We monitored the risks and progress of the statistical key projects, as well as the management of expenditure against the available budget for this project until its completion.
- We regularly 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 will continue to monitor the implementation of corrective measures in this regard, to ensure that these are implemented.

In-year management and monthly/quarterly reporting

Stats SA has prepared monthly and quarterly reporting as is required by the PFMA and other legislation/regulations and reported within prescribed timelines to the relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Evaluation of financial statements

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

Auditor-General South Africa's report

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 for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 be accepted and read together with the report of the AGSA.

Conclusion

We encourage the organisation to maintain its commitment to high levels of governance and strong systems of internal control.

We commend Stats SA management and staff for adapting to the technology driven approach that Stats SA is implementing and being innovative and agile in their approach to make sure that Stats SA still delivered on its mandate.

The Audit Committee wishes to reiterate its concern about the continued reduction in the amount of funds available to Stats SA and the impact that this may have on (1) the organisation and its staff in the short term, and (2) the ability of the organisation to achieve its mandate in the medium to longer term.

Mr TTC Dlamini
Chairperson of the Audit Committee for Stats SA
Date: 31 July 2025

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The department applied the relevant code of good practice (B-BBEE certificate levels 1–8) rgarding the following:		
Criteria	**Response (Yes/No)**	**Discussion**
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The preferential policy is applied for goods and services procured through bids and quotations. In the 2024/25 financial year, goods and services procured from black economic empowerment entities were 22 out of the 49 entities, starting from 01 April to 10 July 2024 The BBBEE Level 1–8 certificates allocation of points was discontinued due to the introduction of PPR 2022, which dictated that Specific Goals be implemented
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable to Stats SA
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment	No	Not applicable to Stats SA

SECTION 4

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The department is committed to implementing effective Human Resources Management strategies and interventions to position itself as an employer of choice. The department implements a number of key programmes to build capacity and enhance skills development, with a particular focus on the youth. Stats SA appointed Interns for the period 2024–2025 intake as one of the important annual interventions aimed at sustaining our talent base.

Human capital is the most valuable asset in Stats SA. To achieve its organisational strategic objectives, Stats SA needs employees with the necessary skills and competencies. Great emphasis is therefore placed on capacity building programmes for employees at all levels. A Skills Development Strategy was developed, and a plan aligned to the strategy was approved for implementation. The plan focuses on the future of the organisation and the skills requirements for a digital environment. A skills audit is scheduled to be conducted in phases over the next three years.

The Human Resources Plan 2022/23–2024/25 was developed and aligned to the departmental strategy. The implementation of the HR Plan will provide guidance in implementing the department's mandate.

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

The following priorities dominated the human resource landscape at Stats SA during the year under review:

- placing staff in line with strategic priority areas by reskilling, upskilling and redeploying staff affected by technology and digital transformation;
- developing and realigning the human resource management and development strategy to the new strategic direction;
- implementing gender-based violence programmes;
- implementing a recruitment strategy to target people living with disability, diversity, youth and women empowerment at senior levels;
- Implementing a skills development strategy that incorporates talent management;
- developing and implementing computerised HRM systems for electronic exit interviews and performance management and development;
- providing human resource support to surveys and ad hoc projects, including the Continuous Population Survey and Causes of Death (MACOD); and
- ensuring that reasonable accommodation is provided for persons with disabilities.

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

Major fiscal challenges in government resulted in Stats SA not being able to fill vacant positions. Stats SA identified critical posts to be filled through savings accrued from terminations in the 2024/25 financial year.

Stats SA will be embarking on a process to fill critical posts to increase resources in the establishment for fulfilling its mandate. The organisation will also be increasing capacity through the implementation of the Skills Development strategy and aim to recruit and maintain a highly qualified and motivated workforce and to provide an environment to support them. The internship programme is also being used as a vehicle to create a pool of candidates from which to recruit.

Employee Performance Management

The performance management and development system includes activities that ensure that the strategic and operational goals of Stats SA are met in an effective and efficient manner. The performance management and development system consists of the following primary elements: Performance Planning and Agreement, Performance Monitoring and Development, Annual Performance Evaluation, and managing the outcome of annual evaluation processes.

Employee Health and Wellness Programmes

The following programmes, including online sessions, were undertaken/provided during the year:

- 24-hour counselling and professional support;
- condom distribution;
- HIV counselling and testing;
- HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) awareness;
- promotion of medical male circumcision;
- education and awareness programmes and distribution of posters; and
- scholar programme that promotes life skills to teenagers.

Achievements

- Reskilled staff members affected by the implementation of the new structure and digital transformation.
- Provided support to the Continuous Population Survey and the MACOD projects.
- Provided the following EAP programmes to promote productivity in the workplace:
  - virtual GBV workshop which addressed racism, ageism and rights of LGBTQI+ and social ills that contribute to GBV;
  - Men's Indaba;
  - mental health, financial management, gambling addiction; and
  - 16 Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children.

Challenges faced by the department

- Inability to achieve employment equity targets due to non-recruitment.
- Low staff morale due to the increasing vacancy rate and accompanying workload increase.
- Increase in employee and labour relations issues due to the above factors.
- Measuring the impact of training.
- Management of poor performance.

Future HR plans and goals

Stats SA will prioritise the following activities to ensure that the mandate of the organisation is achieved:

- Implement strategies for meeting EE targets.
- Provide human resources support to surveys and ad hoc projects.
- Improve relations with organised labour.
- Conduct a skills audit (Phase 1) in alignment with the strategic direction of the organisation.

Summary of Human Resource information

Total number of employees in Stats SA:

2 581

Filled posts per gender:

55,4%

44,6%

Vacancy rate:

21,8%
(720 of 3 301 posts)

Age profile:

20-35 years:	6,7%
36-49 years:	58,1%
50-59 years:	31,7%
60-65 years:	3,6%

Staff with disability:

1,1%
(29 of 2 581)

Number of training courses provided:

383

Personnel expenditure:

R1,733 billion

Filled posts per race group:

Black African:	89,6%
Coloured:	4,1%
White:	4,7%
Indian:	1,6%

Main reasons why staff are leaving Stats SA:

Contract expiry:	32,8%
Death:	6,9%
Misconduct:	4,6%
Ill-health:	3,1%
Resignation:	34,4%
Retirement:	14,5%
Transfer:	3,8%

SMS posts filled:

70%

Women in SMS:

44,7%

Average sick leave days per employee:

9 days

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 Personnel-related expenditure

Table 3.1.1 – Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Programme	Total expenditure R'000	Personnel expenditure R'000	Training expenditure R'000	Professional and special services expenditure R'000	Personnel cost as % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Programme 1: Administration	768 460	230 931	536	770	30,1	594
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	297 739	281 389	167	-	94,5	581
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	161 364	138 187	218	3 098	85,6	360
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 501	138 479	19	-	92,6	737
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	318 807	141 354	8	21	44,3	790
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	890 108	705 665	-	99	79,3	477
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	31 646	29 971	-	19	94,7	1 110
Total	**2 617 625**	**1 665 976**	**948**	**4 007**	**63,6**	**532**

Table 3.1.2 – Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Personnel expenditure R'000	% of total personnel cost	No. of employees	Average personnel cost per employee R'000
Lower skilled (levels 1–2) (permanent staff)	15 566	0,9	70	222
Lower skilled (levels 1–2 (temporary staff)	704	0,0	24	29
Skilled (levels 3–5) (permanent staff)	59 960	3,6	200	300
Skilled (levels 3–5) (temporary staff)	127 640	7,7	431	296
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (permanent staff)	563 081	33,8	1 327	424
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8) (temporary staff)	7 237	0,4	43	168
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12) (permanent staff)	660 163	39,6	859	769
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	-
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (permanent staff)	22 272	13,8	176	1 303
Senior and top management (levels 13–16) (temporary staff)	2 353	0,1	1	2 353
Total	**1 665 976**	**100**	**3 131**	**532**

Table 3.1.3 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as a % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Programme 1: Administration	198 029	85,8	1 033	0,4	6 795	2,9	12 338	5,3
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	237 710	84,5	94	0,0	10 180	3,6	17 763	6,3
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	122 368	88,6	-	0,0	2 657	1,9	4 989	3,6
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	119 205	86,1	-	0,0	3 911	2,8	6 494	4,7
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	123 517	87,4	509	0,4	3 055	2,2	4 897	3,5
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	594 193	84,2	38	0,01	27 091	3,8	47 004	6,7
Programme 7: South African National Statistics System	26 748	89,2	-	0,0	510	1,7	575	1,9
Total	**1 421 770**	**85,3**	**1 674**	**0,1**	**54 199**	**3,3**	**94 060**	**5,6**

Table 3.1.4 – Salaries, overtime, homeowners' allowance and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Homeowners allowance		Medical aid	
	Amount R'000	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Overtime as a % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount R'000	Medical aid as % of personnel cost
Lower skilled permanent staff (levels 1–2)	10 034	64,5	2	0,0	1 475	0,0	1 731	11,1
Lower skilled temporary staff (levels 1–2)	630	89,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled permanent staff (levels 3–5)	40 333	67,3	594	1,0	3 837	6,4	5 277	8,8
Skilled temporary staff (levels 3–5)	318 848	249,8	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production permanent staff (levels 6–8)	410 291	72,9	196	0,0	27 898	5,0	67 765	12,0
Highly skilled production temporary staff (levels 6–8)	5 562	76,9	101	1,4	-	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision permanent staff (levels 9–12)	484 211	73,3	781	0,1	15 715	2,4	17 529	2,7
Highly skilled supervision temporary staff (levels 9–12)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior and top management permanent staff (levels 13–16)	150 367	65,6	-	0,0	5 142	2,2	1 742	0,8
Senior and top management temporary staff (levels 13–16)	1 494	63,5	-	0,0	132	5,6	16	0,7
Total	**1 421 770**	**85,3**	**1 674**	**0,1**	**54 199**	**3,3**	**94 060**	**5,6**

3.2 Employment and vacancies

Table 3.2.1 – Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2025

Programme	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of employees additional to establishment
Programme 1: Administration	514	347	32,5	-
Programme 2: Economic Statistics	568	470	17,3	-
Programme 3: Population and Social Statistics	218	161	26,1	-
Programme 4: Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	242	178	26,4	-
Programme 5: Statistical Support and Informatics	245	167	31,8	-
Programme 6: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	1 466	1 231	16,0	-
Programme 7: South African National Statistics Systems	48	27	43,8	-
Total	**3 301**	**2 581**	**21,8**	**-**

Note:
- One staff member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following staff are on contract, appointed against permanent posts (included under filled posts):
  - 1 Statistician-General;
  - 26 contract workers appointed against permanent posts; and
  - 13 interns appointed against permanent posts.

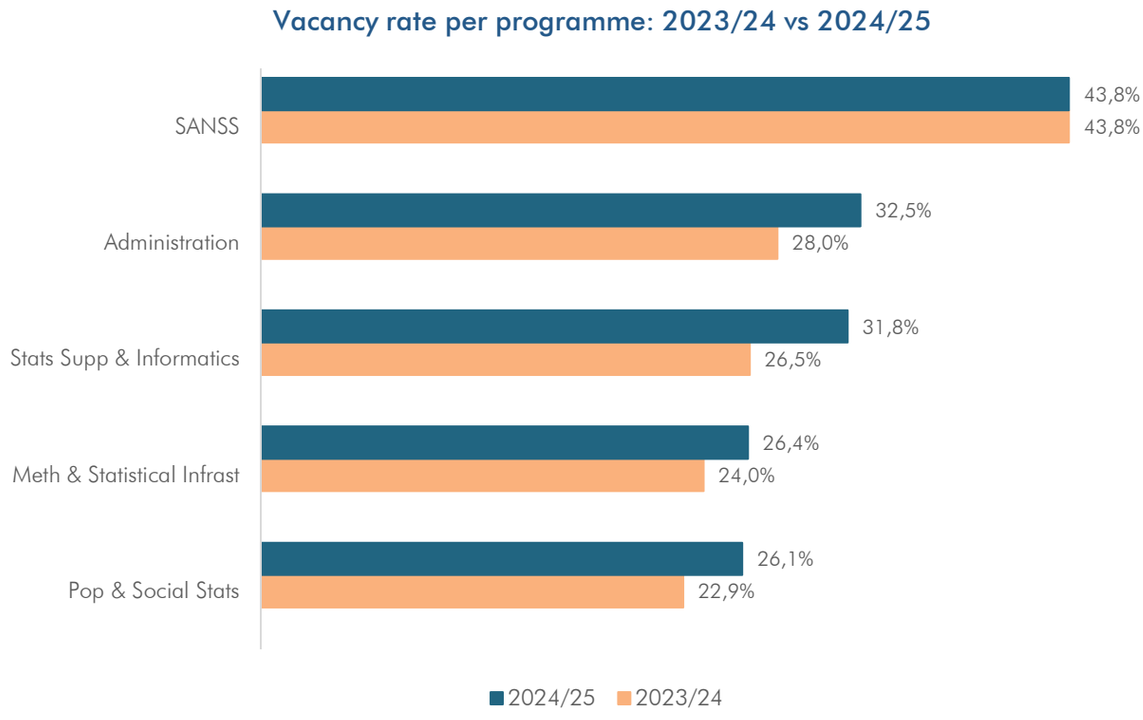


Table 3.2.2 – Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2025

Salary band	Permanent posts			
	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
Lower skilled (1–2)	85	71	16,5	-
Skilled (3–5)	283	192	32,2	-
Highly skilled production (6–8)	1 626	1 329	18,3	-
Highly skilled supervision (9–12)	1 064	819	23,0	-
Senior management levels (13–16)	243	170	30,0	-
Total	**3 301**	**2 581**	**21,8**	**-**

Note:
One staff member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
534 posts are frozen and 186 vacant = 720.
The following are on contract appointed against permanent posts (included under Filled):

- 1x Statistician-General
- 26 x contract workers appointed against permanent posts
- 13 x interns appointed against permanent posts

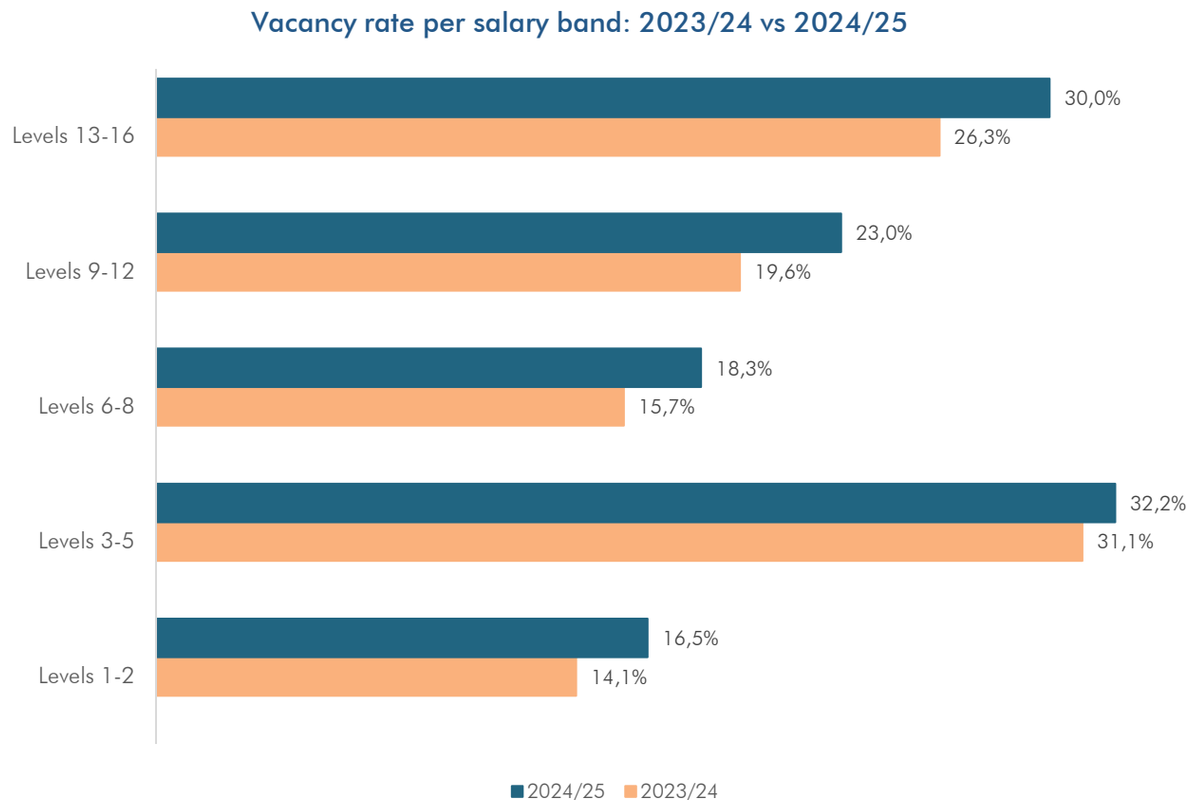
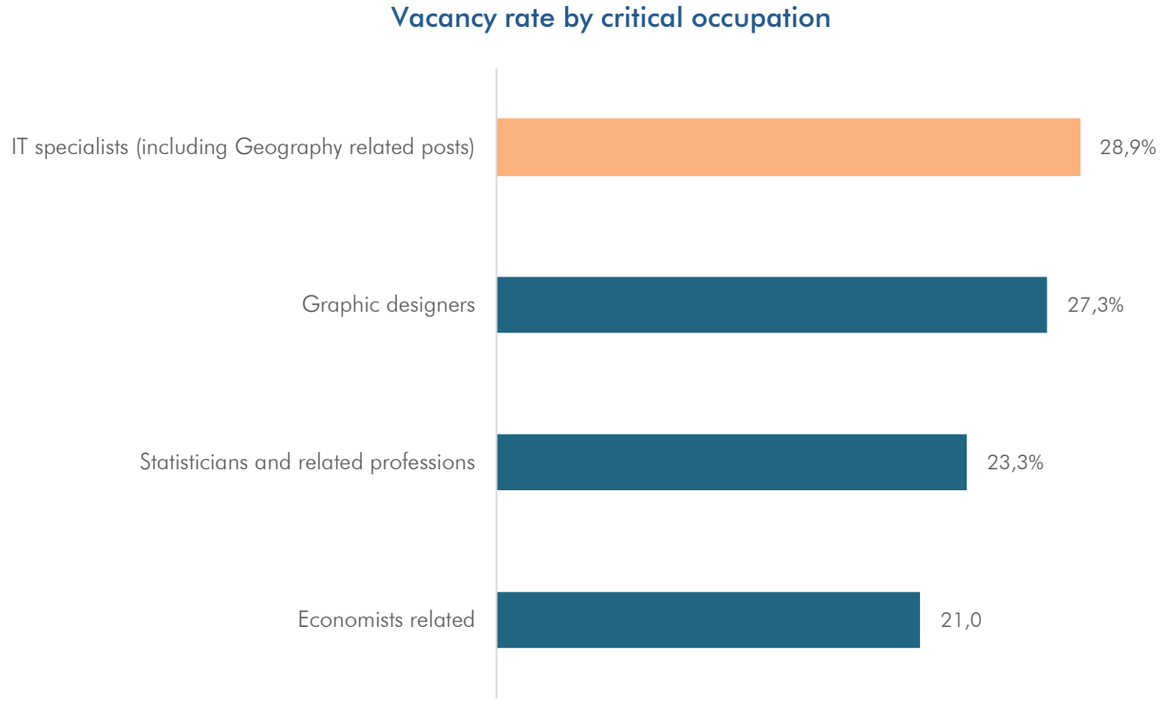


Table 3.2.3 – Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as on 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy rate	Number of posts filled additional to establishment
IT Specialists (including Geography-related posts)	277	197	28,9	-
Economists related	81	64	21,0	-
Statisticians and related professions	485	372	23,3	-
Graphic designers	11	8	27,3	-
Total	**854**	**641**	**24,9**	**-**

Note:
Critical posts:
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
- IT specialists (include Geography-related posts); and
- Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).



3.3 Filling of SMS posts

Table 3.3.1 – SMS post information as on 31 March 2025

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
Salary level 16	1	1	100,0	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	71,4	2	28,6
Salary level 14	52	37	71,2	15	28,8
Salary level 13	183	127	69,4	56	30,6
TOTAL	**243**	**179**	**70,0**	**73**	**30,0**

Note:
- 1 SMS member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch); and
- 1 SMS member (Statistician-General) is appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled posts).

Table 3.3.2 – SMS post information as on 30 September 2024

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
Salary level 16	1	1	100,0	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	71,4	2	28,6
Salary level 14	52	37	71,2	15	28,8
Salary level 13	183	129	70,5	54	29,5
Total	**243**	**172**	**70,8**	**71**	**29,2**

Note:
- 1 SMS member appointed against post on salary level 14 is remunerated on salary level 15 (personal notch).
- The following SMS member is appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled):
  - Statistician-General

Table 3.3.3 – Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

SMS level	Advertising		Filling of posts
	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
Salary level 16	-	-	-
Salary level 15	-	-	-
Salary level 14	2	1	1
Salary level 13	4	-	-
Total	**6**	**1**	**1**

Table 3.3.4 – Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts – advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
None
Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months
None

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of posts on the approved establishment	Number of posts evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary band	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	85	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	283	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 626	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	1 064		0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band A	183	16	8,7	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band B	51	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band C	8	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Senior Management Band D	1	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	**3 301**	**16**	**0,5**	**-**	**0,0**	**-**	**0,0**

Table 3.4.2 – Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-

3.4 Job evaluation (continued)

Table 3.4.3 – Employees with salary level higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	-	-	-	N/A
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				-
Percentage of total employment				0,0%

Table 3.4.4 – Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Gender	African	Indian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Employees with a disability	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 Employment changes

Table 3.5.1 – Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of employees per band as at 1 April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate as at 31 March 2025
Permanent staff				
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	73	2	5	6,7
Skilled (levels 3–5)	195	-	4	2,1
Highly skilled (levels 6–8)	1 370	13	71	5,1
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	855	1	43	5,0
SMS Band A	134	-	6	4,5
SMS Band B	39	-	2	5,1
SMS Band C	5	-	-	0,0
SMS Band D	1	-	-	0,0
Total	**2 672**	**16**	**131**	**4,9**
Contracts	1	226	-	0,0

Note:
The following SMS members are appointed on a fixed-term contract against permanent posts (included under filled posts):
- 1 Statistician-General

Table 3.5.2 – Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of employees per occupation as at 1 April 2024	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
IT Specialists	170	-	11	6,5
Economists related	43	-	-	0,0
Statisticians and related professions	468	-	17	3,6
Graphic Designers	4	-	-	0,0
Total	**685**	**-**	**28**	**4,1**

Note:
Critical posts:
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
- IT specialists (including Geography-related posts);
- Statistician and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers); and
- Graphic designers.

Table 3.5.3 – Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Termination type	Number of terminations	% of total resignations
Contract expiry	43	32,8
Death	9	6,9
Dismissal – operational changes	-	0,0
Dismissal – misconduct	6	4,6
Dismissal – inefficiency	-	0,0
Discharged due to ill health	4	3,1
Resignations	45	34,4
Retirement	19	14,5
Transfer out of the department	5	3,8
Other	225	171,8
Total	**131**	**100,0**
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment		**4,9**

Note:
The total includes permanent staff and staff appointed on contract against permanent posts.

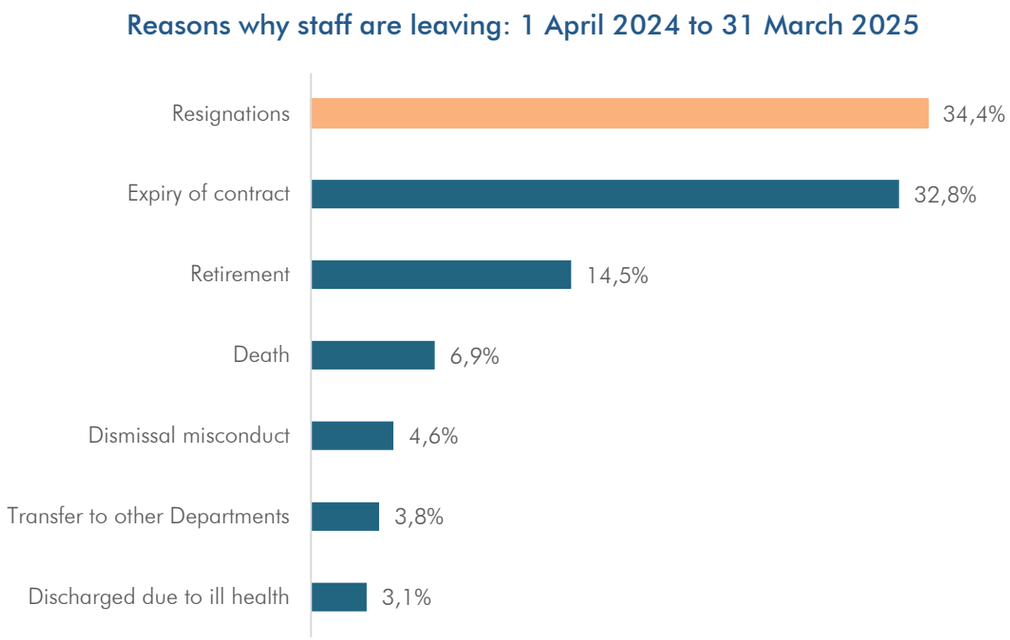


Table 3.5.4 – Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2024	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	170	-	0,0	81	47,6
Economists	43	-	0,0	37	86,0
Statisticians and related professions	468	1	0,2	184	39,3
Graphic designers	4	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	**685**	**1**	**0,1**	**302**	**44,1**

Note:
- Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2023/24.
- Critical posts:
  - Number of critical posts changes due to updating of job titles in 2016;
  - Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included;
  - IT specialists (including Geography-related posts); and
  - Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).

Table 3.5.5 – Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2024	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
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	73	-	0,0	60	82,2
Skilled (levels 3–5)	195	-	0,0	123	63,1
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	1 370	-	0,0	670	48,9
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	855	-	0,0	442	51,7
Senior Management (levels 13–16)	179	1	0,6	98	54,7
Total	**2 672**	**1**	**3,6**	**1 393**	**52,1**

Note:
Grade and pay progression are linked to performance appraisal for the period of 2023/24.
1 x Statistician-General

3.6 Employment equity

Table 3.6.1 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2025

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	110	5	5	15	122	15	9	17	298
Professionals	315	8	4	22	312	12	6	14	693
Technicians and associated professionals	288	11	3	21	247	11	5	7	593
Clerks	496	40	3	7	304	17	4	3	874
Service and sales workers	3	-	1	-	13	-	-	-	17
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	19
Craft and related trades workers	2				2				4
Elementary occupations	65	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	83
Total	**1 282**	**67**	**16**	**65**	**1 031**	**55**	**24**	**41**	**2 581**
Employees with disabilities	10	-	-	4	12	2	-	1	29

Table 3.6.2 – Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2025

Occupational category (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Senior management	59	4	4	7	62	7	9	14	164
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	202	10	6	26	206	14	7	19	524
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	846	43	5	31	859	33	7	7	1 625
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	112	7	1	1	124	-	1	-	191
Unskilled and defined decision-making	61	3	-	-	62	-	-	-	71
Total	**1 282**	**68**	**16**	**66**	**1 031**	**54**	**24**	**40**	**2 581**
Employees with disabilities	10	-	-	4	12	2	-	1	29

Table 3.6.3 – Recruitment for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	13
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision-making	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	**6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16**
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.4 – Promotions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professionally qualified and experienced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialists and mid-management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unskilled and defined decision-making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.5 – Terminations for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational level (permanent staff)	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senior management	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	8
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	16	1	-	3	13	2	-	4	39
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	30	2	-	1	38	1	-	3	75
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
Unskilled and defined decision-making	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Total	**52**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**59**	**3**	**-**	**8**	**131**
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	4

Table 3.6.6 – Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Finalised	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	16
Pending cases	31	2	1	1	47	-	-	-	82
Total	**39**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**98**

Table 3.6.7 – Skills development for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	15	1	1	-	14	-	-	4	35
Professionals	38	2	1	1	65	2	6	3	118
Technicians and associated professionals	42	1	-	-	40	3	1	-	87
Clerks	46	4	-	1	62	4	1	1	119
Service and sales workers	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Labourers and related workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary occupations	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Total	**149**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**197**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**383**
Employees with disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:
The table includes contract workers appointed against permanent posts.

3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

Table 3.7.1 – Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 August 2024

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts per level	Total number of SMS members per level as at 31 May 2024	Total number of signed performance agreements per level	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Salary level 16	1	1	-	0,0
Salary level 15	7	5	-	0,0
Salary level 14	52	37	31	83,8
Salary level 13	183	129	128	99,2
TOTAL	243	172	159	92,4

Due to national and provincial elections, the due date was extended from 31 May to 31 August 2024.

Note:
- The total number of funded SMS posts is 243, of which 28 are vacant and 43 frozen.
- Ninety-two per cent of SMS members in the department signed their performance agreements by 31 August 2024, as reflected above. Thirteen (13) members did not sign agreements by 31 August 2024.

Table 3.7.2 – Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 August 2024

Reason	
One member on SL 16 did not submit	1
Five members on SL 15 did not submit	5
Six members on SL 14 did not submit	6
One member on SL 13 did not submit	1
Total	**13**

Table 3.7.3 – Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 August 2024

Reason
None

3.8 Performance rewards

Table 3.8.1 – Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Race and gender	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group	% of total in group	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
African, male	-	1 037	0,0	-	-
African, female	-	1 274	0,0	-	-
Asian, male	-	26	0,0	-	-
Asian, female	-	16	0,0	-	-
Coloured, male	-	56	0,0	-	-
Coloured, female	-	72	0,0	-	-
White, male	-	42	0,0	-	-
White, female	-	67	0,0	-	-
Total	**-**	**2 590**	**0,0**	**-**	**-**
Employees with a disability	-	33	0,0	-	-
Grand total	**-**	**2 623**	**0,0**	**-**	**-**

Note:
- The total includes SMS and Non-SMS employees.
- The total excludes 22 Interns and 27 Contracts appointed against permanent posts.
- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2023/24.

Table 3.8.2 – Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as % of total personnel expenditure
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	-	70	0,0	-	-	0,0
Skilled (levels 3–5)	-	195	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	-	1 324	0,0	-	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	-	855	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	**-**	**2 444**	**0,0**	**-**	**-**	**0,0**

Note:
- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2023/24.
- The total excludes 22 Interns and 27 Contracts appointed against permanent posts.

Table 3.8.3 – Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000
IT Specialists	-	171	0,0	-	-
Economists	-	43	0,0	-	-
Statisticians and related professions	-	469	0,0	-	-
Graphic designers	-	4	0,0	-	-
Total	**-**	**687**	**0,0**	**-**	**-**

Note:
Critical posts:
- The total includes SMS and non-SMS employees.
- Clerical staff associated with Statisticians are not included.
- IT specialists (include Geography-related posts).
- Statisticians and related professions (include Survey Statisticians, Statistical Advisors, Methodologists and Demographers).
- No performance incentive paid for the performance period 2023/2024

Table 3.8.4 – Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within salary bands	Total cost R'000	Average cost per employee R'000	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure R'000
Band A	-	134	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band B	-	39	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band C	-	5	0,0	-	-	0,0
Band D	-	1	0,0	-	-	0,0
Total	**-**	**179**	**0,0**	**-**	**-**	**0,0**

Note:
- One level 14 retired.
- Once level 13 resigned.
- No performance incentives were paid for the performance period 2023/24.

3.9 Foreign workers

Table 3.9.1 – Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	1 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Lower skilled - levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Lower skilled - levels 3–5 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	1	3,33	1	33,3	-	0,0
Highly skilled production - levels 6–8 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Highly skilled supervision - levels 9–12 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
SMS levels 13–16 (temporary staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total	**3**	**100,0**	**3**	**100,0**	**-**	**0,0**

Table 3.9.2 – Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Major occupation	1 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% changed
Administrative office workers	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Information technology personnel	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Professionals and managers	1	33,3	1	33,3	-	0,0
Total	**3**	**100,0**	**3**	**100,0**	**-**	**0,0**

3.10 Leave utilisation

Table 3.10.1 – Sick leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days	% of days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average sick days per employee	Estimated cost R'000
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	460	27,4	54	2,4	9	349
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	1 649	28,5	169	7,6	10	1 891
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	9 323	24,0	1 067	47,8	9	16 207
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	6 276	23,0	736	33,0	9	20 129
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	1 128	24,2	151	6,8	7	6 143
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	9	22,2	4	0,2	2	5 962
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	31	35,5	24	1,1	1	25
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	141	19,9	28	1,3	5	132
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Total	19 017	24,2	2233	100,0	9	50 838

Average sick leave days per employee per salary band

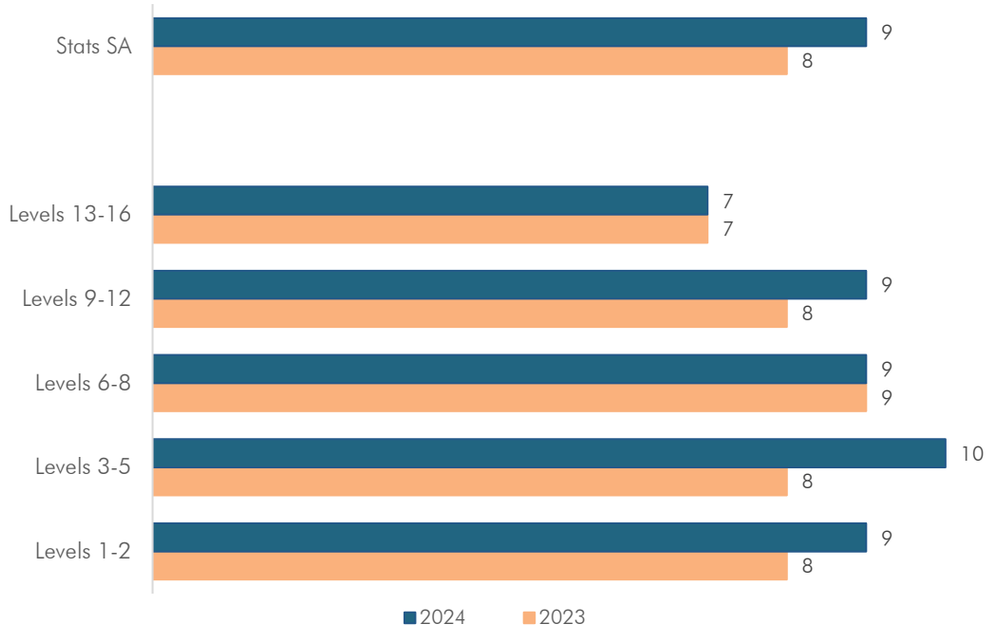


Table 3.10.2 – Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	89	2,1	4	3,2	22	57
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	294	7,1	7	5,6	42	288
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	2 485	59,6	70	55,6	36	4 071
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	1 259	30,2	41	32,5	31	3 852
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	42	1,0	4	3,2	11	252
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	-
Total	4 169	100,0	126	100,0	33	8 521

Table 3.10.3 – Annual leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average number of days per employee
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	1 749	71	25
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	5 231	194	27
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	36 563	1 327	28
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	25 126	852	29
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	5 108	176	29
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (contract staff)	48	7	7
Skilled levels 3–5 (contract staff)	816	202	4
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (contract staff)	643	43	15
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (contract staff)	-	-	-
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (contract staff)	-	-	-
Total	75 284	2 872	26

Note:

- One SMS member is on a fixed-term contract.

Table 3.10.4 – Capped leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band (Permanent staff)	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 2023
Lower skilled levels 1–2 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Skilled levels 3–5 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production levels 6–8 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision levels 9–12 (permanent staff)	11	2	6	2
Top and senior management services levels 13–16 (permanent staff)	-	-	-	-
Total	**11**	**2**	**6**	**2**

Table 3.10.5 – Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Reason	Total amount R'000	Number of employees	Average payment per employee R'000
Leave payouts for 2023/24 due to non-utilisation of leave for previous cycle	-	-	-
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25	2 000	15	133
Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24	2 180	56	39
Capped and Current leave payouts on termination of service for 2023/24 (BAS Payouts)	4 394	15	293
Total	**8 574**	**86**	**465**

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 occupational exposure and thereby contracting HIV and related diseases such as COVID-19	A training module is in place to mitigate these risks

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes

The following programmes were implemented:

Red Ribbon month from 01 November to 5 December: Stats SA (EHW) distributed ribbons and condoms to staff members on 3 December 2024. Posters and articles were sent to the Pulse internal newsletter, covering different topics related to HIV and gender-based violence.

World Aids Day: Stats SA (EHW) commemorated World Aids Day on 3 December 2024. Ribbons were distributed and Health Assessment screening were done.

Health promotion programme	Details
(a) Condom distribution	(a) 12 200 condoms distributed in 2024/25
(b) 24-hour counselling service	(b) A contracted EHW service provider is rendering a 24-hour counselling to staff members in all offices until December 2026
(c) HIV counselling and testing	(c) HCT done on 03 December 2024
(d) HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infection (STI) awareness	(d) Programmes on HIV, TB and STI were conducted on Women's Day & Retirement Workshop in August & October 2024
(e) Promotion of medical male circumcision	(e) Education and awareness programmes and distribution of posters
(f) Youth and sexuality	(f) Stats SA has a Scholar programme that promotes life skills to teenagers. The programme addresses life skills, HIV, sexuality and peer group pressure, was held in July 2024

3.11.2 – Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (continued)

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	Mantwa Montsho, Acting Director: Employee Health and Wellness
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 (EHW) Directorate which comprises of 4 full time EHW Professionals. In addition, the Maeko Counselling Services provides 24-hour counselling to staff members and their dependants. The annual budget is R931 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, and life skills training
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations 2016? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent	NO	No committee members available
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 HIV/AIDS and TB policy on Review in 2025: The Policy is under review
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures	YES	The HIV and AIDS programme comprises the following preventative measures: Counselling and support as well as HIV campaigns, 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 HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT)? If so, list the results that you have achieved	YES	Voluntary counselling and testing at the workplace, (HCT) sessions were done on 3 December 2024
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	Employees used the health promotion service by attending the Health Assessment Screening programs. Ribbons and Condoms were distributed to staff members on 3 December 2024

3.12 Labour relations

Table 3.12.1 – Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Subject matter	Date
Official Working Hours & Overtime Policy	14 March 2024
SHERQ (Previously Known) OHS Policy	14 October 2024
Performance Management Policy	28 June 2024
Security Management Policy	24 January 2025
Harassment Policy	24 January 2025
Transport Management Policy)	28 February 2025

Table 3.12.2 – Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review:

Outcome of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Written warning	4	25,0
Final written warning	1	6,3
Suspension without pay	4	25,0
Dismissal	5	31,3
Not guilty	1	6,3
Resigned	1	6,3
Total	**16**	**100,0**

Table 3.12.3 – Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Misrepresentation/misuse of state vehicle/insubordination	3	18,6
Negligent damage of state property, transporting unauthorised people	1	6,3
Absenteeism	1	6,3
Fraud & misrepresentation	1	6,3
Firearm at work/endanger others	1	6,3
Theft, dishonesty & misuse of State vehicle	1	6,3
Unprotected strike	5	31,0
Gross insubordination, unauthorised possession of state property, refusal to carry out lawful and reasonable instruction	1	6,3
Harassment & contravening the provisions of the code of conduct for Public Service	1	6,3
Misuse of state vehicle	1	6,3
Total	**16**	**100,0**

Table 3.12.4 – Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Grievances lodged	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	46	74,2
Number of grievances not resolved	16	25,8
Total number of grievances lodged	**62**	**100,0**

Table 3.12.5 – Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disputes lodged	Number	% of total
Cases pending	38	67,86
Cases withdrawn	4	7,14
Disputes dismissed	6	10,71
Disputes in favour of employee	7	12,50
Disputes in favour of the employer	1	1,79
Total	**56**	**100,0**

Table 3.12.6 – Strike actions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Total number of persons working days lost	-
Total cost of working days lost (R'000)	-
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	-
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	**-**

Note:
- Type of strike: none
- Date: none
- Total number of hours: none

Table 3.12.7 – Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Precautionary suspensions	Total
Number of people suspended	3
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	2
Average number of days suspended	51,6
Total cost of suspensions (R'000)	**140**

3.13 Skills development

Table 3.13.1 – Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Training needs identified at start of reporting period					
	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	79	-	47	-	47
	Male	104	-	30	-	30
Professionals	Female	591	-	202	-	202
	Male	586	-	134	-	134
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	27	-	77	-	77
	Male	22	-	51	-	51
Clerks	Female	703	-	158	-	158
	Male	432	-	84	-	84
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	-	-	-	-
	Male	16	-	-	-	-
Service and sales workers	Female	8	-	1	-	1
	Male	20	-	4	-	4
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	-	-	-
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	Female	1	-	1	-	1
	Male	1	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	Female	64	-	4	-	4
	Male	15	-	1	-	1
Gender subtotals	Female	**1 476**	-	**490**	-	**490**
	Male	**1 196**	-	**304**	-	**304**
Total		**2 672**	**-**	**794**	**-**	**794**

Note:
- The table excludes contract workers.
- The table was informed by the 3-year training plan.

Table 3.13.2 – Training provided for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational level	Gender	Training provided within the reporting period				
		Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	79	-	18	-	18
	Male	104	-	17	-	17
Professionals	Female	591	-	76	-	76
	Male	586	-	42	-	42
Technicians and associated professionals	Female	27	-	44	-	44
	Male	22	-	43	-	43
Clerks	Female	703	-	68	-	68
	Male	432	-	51	-	51
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	3	-	2	-	2
	Male	16	-	2	-	2
Service and sales workers	Female	8	-	3	-	3
	Male	20	-	6	-	6
Elementary occupations	Female	-	-	11	-	11
	Male	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and related trade workers	Female	1	-	-	-	-
	Male	1	-	-	-	-
Labourers and related workers	Female	64	-	-	-	-
	Male	15	-	-	-	-
Gender subtotals	Female	1 476	-	222	-	222
	Male	1 196	-	161	-	161
Total		**2 672**	**-**	**383**	**-**	**383**

Note:
- The table excludes contract workers.

3.14 Injury on duty

Table 3.14.1 – Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Nature of injury on duty	Number		% of total
	Permanent staff	Contract staff	
Required basic medical attention only	3	-	33,3
Temporary total disablement	6	-	66,7
Permanent disablement	-	-	0,0
Fatal	-	-	0,0
Total	**9**	**-**	**100,0**

3.15 Utilisation of consultants

Table 3.15.1 – Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (workdays)	Contract value in rand	Amount paid rand
Appointment of authors to compile 12 goal reports and one (1) country report for 2023 Sustainable Development Goals	1	7 months	287 500	19 200
Appointment of Continuous Population Survey (CPS)	3	255 days	5 920 443	1 550 024
Appointment of technical experts for Census 2022	2	500 hours	1 634 485	77 982
Services of a panel of attorneys to provide legal services to Stats SA	5	Ad hoc	2 748 338	2 748 338
Development of the User interface and User experience	1	Ad hoc	1 449 575	1 449 575
Work study training	1	Ad hoc	57 500	57 500
Translation services	1	Ad hoc	21 315	21 315
GRAND TOTAL			**12 119 156**	**5 923 934**

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in rand	Amount paid in rand
7	14	63.0	12 199 156	5 923 934

Table 3.15.2 – Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	-	-	-

Table 3.15.3 – Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration (workdays)	Donor and contract value R'000
Nil	-	-	-

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value R'000
Nil	-	-	-

Table 3.15.4 – Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds in terms of HDIs for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Project title	% ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI group	Number of consultants from HDI groups that worked on the project
Nil	-	-	-

3.16 Severance packages

Table 3.16.1 – Granting of employee severance packages for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by the department
Lower skilled (levels 1–2)	-	-	-	-
Skilled (levels 3–5)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled production (levels 6–8)	-	-	-	-
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9–12)	-	-	-	-
Top and senior management (levels 13–16)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SECTION 5

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

The information on Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful, Unauthorised Expenditure and Material Losses is captured in Section 6 in the Annual Financial Statements.

The tables in Section 5 (below) provide detailed information on Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful, Unauthorised Expenditure and Material Losses as per the PFMA and relevant frameworks.

1.1 IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	840 801	827 406
Prior period errors	-	-
As restated	-	-
Add: Irregular confirmed	16 449	13 395
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	**857 250**	**840 801**

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2023/24	-	-
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	16 449	13 395
Total	**16 449**	**13 395**

b) Details of irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	-
Irregular expenditure under determination	-	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	16 449	13 395
Total	**16 449**	**13 395**

c) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

d) Details of irregular expenditure removed (not condoned)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

e) Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	-	-

f) Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Additional disclosure relating to Inter-Institutional Arrangements

g) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

DESCRIPTION
NONE

h) Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	-	-

i) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

DISCIPLINARY STEPS TAKEN

1.2 FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	14 140	13 913
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	147	227
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	(142)	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	(1)	-
Closing balance	**14 144**	**14 140**

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2023/24	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year	147	227
Total	**147**	**227**

b) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	147	14 140
Total	**147**	**14 140**

c) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

d) Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

e) Details of disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

DESCRIPTION

1.3 UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

a) Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1 108 463	980 140
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	83 303	128 307
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	**1 191 766**	**1 108 463**

Reconciling notes

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2023/24	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2023/24 and identified in 2024/25	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	83 303	128 307
Total	**83 303**	**128 307**

b) Details of unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination, and investigation)

DESCRIPTION	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	83 303	128 307
Total	**83 303**	**128 307**

Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of the PFMA section 40(3)(b)(i) & (iii)

c) Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Theft	26 456	1 318
Other material losses	-	17
Less: Recovered	-	(197)
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	(1 121)
Total	**26 456**	**17**

The department suffered losses due to criminal activity, whereby tablets to the value of R26,456 million were stolen from the warehouse at ISIbalo House. These assets are disclosed in note 27 and 27.2 assets under investigation of the financial statements. This matter was reported to the SAPS (CASE 362/2/2025) and the Directorate for Priority Crimes (HAWKS).

d) Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Amount paid to restore damage to a stolen and recovered vehicle	-	17
Total	**-**	**17**

e) Other material losses recovered

Nature of other material losses	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

f) Other material losses written off

Nature of other material losses	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Expenses related to hijack of vehicle	-	17
Total	**-**	**17**

2. INFORMATION ON LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

DESCRIPTION	Number of invoices	Consolidated value
		R'000
Valid invoices received		
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	15 240	920 439
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-

3. INFORMATION ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1 Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contract R'000
License	Knotion	Deviation	Con 013/2024	2,724
CPS – Household Survey Programme Redesign project (CPS HSPR)	Ian Mecredie Vladan Bozanic Hussain Choudhry	Deviation	Con 010/2024 Con 011/2024 Con 012/2024	5,920
Security for Free State	Various	Deviation	Con 014/2026 Con 015/2026 Con 016/2026 Con 017/2026 Com 018/2026	2,654
Security operations centre (SOC)	SITA (Pty) Limited	Deviation	OR-068122	3,726
SmartGov Licenses	Boxfusion	Deviation	Con 020/2024	2,511
Microfocus (Opentext licences)	Axiz	Deviation	Con 028/2024	8,885
Security for Eastern Cape	Xhobani Security	Deviation	Con 026/2024	1,475
	Praxos408cc Trading as Ithuba Security		Con 024/2024	
	Ninonke Protection Services		Con 023/2024	
	Whispers Events management Security and Cleaning and Training Solutions		Con 025/2024	
CURA software licenses	CURA (Pty) Ltd	Deviation	Con 029/2024	1,118
SAS Institute	SAS Software	Deviation	Con 030/2024	27,690
Catering	Ikapa Caterers	Deviation	WC-000313	7
Subscription	TransUnion	Deviation	OR-067970	16
License	Bateleur	Deviation	Con 007/2024	428
Conference	IIASA	Deviation	OR-068007	48
TV License	SABC	Deviation	BAS Payment	3
Subscription	IRESS	Deviation	Con 011/2023	49
License	Suretech	Deviation	Con 009/2024	359
Software	ITR Tech	Deviation	OR-067685	77
Motor Data	Lightstone	Deviation	OR-068024	24
Repair scanners	CSX	Deviation	OR-068022	30
Subscription	Lightstone	Deviation	OR-068026	12
Scrum master	Scrum Alliance	Deviation	BAS Payment	4
License	CA South Africa	Deviation	Con 006/2024	272
Verification	SAPS	Deviation	A-313259	3
Conference	SASA	Deviation	OR-068048	7
Software	CSX	Deviation	OR-068054	92
Verification	SAPS	Deviation	A-313260	2
Fortigate	NEX/XON	Deviation	Con 016/2022	835
Repair copier	Ricoh	Deviation	LI-OOO250	8
Training	Knotion	Deviation	OR-068109	57
Training	NSG	Deviation	OR-068065	137
Verification	SAPS	Deviation	A-313264	1
Hire Finisher	Altron	Deviation	Con 027/2024	96
Consumables	CSX	Deviation	OR-068108	18
Teammate Licenses	Wolters Kluwer Tax Accounting Limited	Deviation	OR-068128	134
Total				**59,420**

Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (expansion or variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Security Services at Gauteng province, Sedibeng, Ekurhuleni and western Rand district offices	Gija Security and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 004/20	8 030	1 904	1 904
Security Services at Northwest Provincial office. Vryburg,, Klerksdorp, Rustenburg and Mabo Pane District offices	Gija Security and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 004/20	10 565	2 088	1 253
Security Services at Witbank and Siyabuswa District Office	Gija Security and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 004/20	3 803	752	752
Security Services at Mpumalanga Provincial Office, Thulamahashe, Nelspruit and Ermelo District Office	Gija Security and Projects (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 004/20	5 917	-	1 002
Western Cape Provincial Office, Piketberg, Worcester, Caledon, Metro 1, Metro 2, Beaufort West and George District Offices	Rise Security Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 008/20	10 181	2 013	1 810
Security services at Northern Cape Provincial Office, Kimberley, Kuruman, Springbok, De Aar, Calvinia and Upington District Offices	Rise Security Services (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	Stats SA 007/20	11 037	2 182	1 854
Security services at KwaZulu-Natal Provincial office, eThekwini, iLembe, uThungulu, uMkhanyakude, Zululand, uMzinyathi, Amajuba, uThukela, uMgungundlovu, Harry Gwala and uGu District Offices	Nomandla Security 247 CC	Duration Extension	Stats SA 005/20	18 092	3 015	931
Subscription service for access to world data	Iress MD RSA (Pty) Ltd	Duration Extension	CON 011/2023	289	-	49
Total				**67 914**	**11 954**	**9 555**

SECTION 6

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on Vote no. 14: Statistics South Africa

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) set out on pages xx to xx, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as 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 the Stats SA as at 31 March 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 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 responsibilities of the auditor-general 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' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA code) as well as other 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.

Emphasis of matters

6. I draw attention to the matters below. My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Movable tangible capital assets

7. As disclosed in note 28 and 28.2 to the financial statements, the department disclosed movable tangible capital assets under investigation with a value of R70 623 000 and minor capital assets under investigation amounting to R63 128 000 in the current year.

Unauthorised expenditure

8. As disclosed in note 23 to the financial statements, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure of R83 303 000 in the current year, mainly due to overspending on the compensation of employees and fleet services costs.

Other matter

I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Unaudited supplementary schedules

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 4 to 175 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the MCS and the requirements of the 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.

11. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department'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 appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements

12. 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 the 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report. This description, which is located at page 186, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for the selected programme presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.

15. I selected the following programme presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 for auditing. I selected a programme that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme 2: economic statistics	Page 12 to 28 (Book 2)	Produce economic statistics to inform evidence-based economic development.

16. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programme against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

17. My procedures do not involve any work or any pronouncement on the reliability and appropriateness of the department's methodology for the official statistics published by them, as this is the responsibility of the Statistics Council in terms of section 13 of the Statistics Act 6 of 1999.

18. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- all the indicators relevant for measuring the department's performance against its primary mandated and prioritised functions and planned objectives are included
- the indicators are well defined to ensure that they are easy to understand and can be applied consistently, as well as verifiable so that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as those committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents

- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner and is comparable and understandable
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

19. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

20. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programme.

Other matters

21. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

22. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under-achievements.

Material misstatement

23. I identified a material misstatement in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. The material misstatement was in the reported performance information for programme 2: economic statistics. Management subsequently corrected the misstatement, and I did not include the material finding in this report.

Report on compliance with legislation

24. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.

25. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an assurance opinion or conclusion.

26. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

27. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Consequence management

28. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1) (h) (iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of irregular expenditure reported in the prior years were investigated.

29. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1) (h) (iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in the prior years were investigated.

Asset management

30. Proper control systems were not in place at the department to ensure the safeguarding of assets, as required by section 38(1)(d) of the PFMA.

Other information in the annual report

31. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.

32. My opinion on the financial statements and my reports on the audit of the annual performance report and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

33. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

34. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Internal control deficiencies

35. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.

36. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the opinion, the material findings on the annual performance report and the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.

37. Senior management did not adequately review the annual performance plan against the annual performance report to ensure that planned targets are consistent with the actual achievements due to lack a of adequate oversight.

38. The oversight by the accounting officer regarding compliance monitoring was not effective due to the repeated material non-compliance in the consequence management and asset management areas. The accounting officer did not ensure that senior management updated and implemented the action plan throughout the financial year cycle to address previously reported significant deficiencies.

Material irregularities

39. In accordance with the PAA and the Material Irregularity Regulations, I have a responsibility to report on material irregularities identified during the audit.

Material irregularities identified during the audit

40. The material irregularities identified are as follows:

Assets long under investigation and assets written off

41. Assets of the department could not be located as they were either lost/ stolen. This included assets dating back to the 2020/21 financial year and inadequate progress had been made in terms of locating the assets as required by section 38(1)(d) of the PFMA. In the 2024/25 financial year, management disclosed assets under investigation to the value of R133 751 000 (2023/24: R102 862 000). Furthermore, in 2023/24 management removed/derecognised assets worth R5 533 000. Proper control systems were not in place at the department to ensure the safeguarding of assets.

42. A material likely financial loss of R133 751 000 (2023/24: R102 862 000) had been determined and a material financial loss of R5 533 000 had been determined, as disclosed in note 28 and 28.2 of the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025. Further recovery of the loss is unlikely.

43. The accounting officer was notified of the material irregularity on 25 June 2025 and invited to make a written submission on the actions taken and that will be taken to address the matter.

44. The written submission was due on 23 July 2025, however, the accounting officer requested an extension.

Other reports

45. In addition to the investigations relating to material irregularities, I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.

Investigation on lost assets

46. The department identified another loss of assets in February 2025 and has disclosed the details on page 168 under table c of the annual report. The investigation was still in progress at the date of this auditor's report.

Investigation on procurement irregularities

47. The Special Investigation Unit (SIU) is performing an investigation on personal protective equipment (PPE) procurement irregularities at Stats SA in accordance with Proclamation No. 23 of 2020. The investigation covers the period from 24 April 2020 to 14 September 2020. The investigation was still ongoing at the date of this auditor's report.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2025

AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- The auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- The selected legislative requirements for compliance testing

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

Professional judgement and professional scepticism

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 programme and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this 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
- conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the department 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 my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

I communicate 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.

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); Regulation 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); Regulation 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; Regulation 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; Regulation 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; Regulation 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); Regulation 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); Regulation 16A6.3(c); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; Regulation 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; Regulation 16A7.7; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); Regulation 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; Regulation 16A9.2(a)(ii); 16A9.2(a)(iii); 17.1.1; 18.2 Regulation 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 2
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury instruction No 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Instruction No 7 of 2017/18	Paragraph 4.3
PFMA National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4(a); 4.17; 7.2; Paragraph 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3

Legislation	Sections or regulations
National Treasury Practice Note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Section 1; 2.1(a); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Regulation 4.1; 4.2; 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; Regulation 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; Regulation 8.2; 8.5; 9.1; 10.1; 10.2; 11.1; 11.2;
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act 12 of 2004	Section 34(1)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Appropriation per programme

	2024/25							2023/24	
Programme	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	707 676	-	18 668	726 344	768 460	(42 116)	105,8%	717 369	746 875
2. Economic Statistics	295 501	-	2 238	297 739	297 739	-	100,0%	288 915	288 915
3. Population and Social Statistics	286 726	-	(22 938)	263 788	161 364	102 424	61,2%	292 185	322 041
4. Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	158 072	-	(8 571)	149 501	149 501	-	100,0%	149 912	149 912
5. Statistical Support and Informatics	305 467	-	13 340	318 807	318 807	-	100,0%	298 298	256 845
6. Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	848 088	-	833	848 921	890 108	(41 187)	104,9%	855 371	924 316
7. South African National Statistics System	44 630	-	(3 570)	41 060	31 646	9 414	77,1%	40 952	35 010
Total	**2 646 160**	**-**	**-**	**2 646 160**	**2 617 625**	**28 535**	**98,9%**	**2 643 002**	**2 723 914**

Reconciliation with statement of financial performance				
Departmental receipts	2 219		1 818	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	**2 648 379**		**2 644 820**	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)		**2 617 625**		**2 723 914**

Appropriation per economic classification

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**2 311 937**	**(85)**	**(28 381)**	**2 283 471**	**2 257 008**	**26 463**	**98,8%**	**2 317 912**	**2 393 666**
Compensation of employees	1 732 988	-	(40 549)	1 692 439	1 665 976	26 463	98,4%	1 713 543	1 738 074
Salaries and wages	1 520 486	-	(72 253)	1 448 233	1 421 770	26 463	98,2%	1 485 152	1 502 949
Social contributions	212 502	-	31 704	244 206	244 206	-	100,0%	228 391	235 125
Goods and services	578 894	(85)	12 168	590 977	590 977	-	100,0%	604 369	655 592
Administrative fees	430	(34)	(47)	349	349	-	100,0%	367	367
Advertising	1 790	366	(599)	1 557	1 557	-	100,0%	4 378	4 378
Minor assets	2 279	(59)	(1 859)	361	361	-	100,0%	1 750	1 750
Audit costs: External	9 490	-	2 364	11 854	11 854	-	100,0%	11 278	11 278
Bursaries: Employees	3 013	345	(1 868)	1 490	1 490	-	100,0%	1 153	1 153
Catering: Departmental activities	1 177	139	(1 019)	297	297	-	100,0%	1 172	1 172
Communication (G&S)	27 406	182	(250)	27 338	27 338	-	100,0%	30 749	29 207
Computer services	156 152	(190)	20 155	176 117	163 171	12 946	92,6%	129 097	108 777
Consultants: Business and advisory services	9 874	(420)	(3 495)	5 959	4 007	1 952	67,2%	11 376	10 836
Infrastructure and planning services	7 000	-	-	7 000	-	7 000	-	6 046	6 046
Legal services	3 560	-	(812)	2 748	2 748	-	100,0%	2 638	2 638
Contractors	3 236	(25)	(1 546)	1 665	1 665	-	100,0%	3 657	3 657
Agency and support/ outsourced services	2 045	(370)	(480)	1 195	1 195	-	100,0%	1 290	1 290
Entertainment	28	-	(2)	26	26	-	100,0%	9	9
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	38 258	639	15 883	54 780	54 780	-	100,0%	37 355	65 895
Consumable supplies	4 852	(208)	(1 929)	2 715	2 715	-	100,0%	4 423	4 423
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	7 395	318	(4 562)	3 151	3 151	-	100,0%	2 638	2 638
Operating leases	140 717	(609)	11 262	151 370	213 395	(62 025)	141,0%	175 141	219 535
Property payments	50 448	20	5 729	56 197	56 197	-	100,0%	50 677	50 677
Travel and subsistence	82 024	(188)	(13 022)	68 814	30 434	38 380	44,2%	102 649	103 340
Training and development	5 635	400	(5 091)	944	944	-	100,0%	3 622	3 622
Operating payments	19 414	(391)	(6 250)	12 773	12 773	-	100,0%	21 619	21 619
Venues and facilities	2 658	-	(407)	2 251	504	1 747	22,4%	1 230	1 230
Rental and hiring	13	-	13	26	26	-	100,0%	55	55
Interest and rent on land	55	-	-	55	55	-	100,0%	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	55	-	-	55	55	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**2 711**	**-**	**4 212**	**6 923**	**6 923**	**-**	**100,0%**	**8 450**	**13 608**
Departmental agencies and accounts	9	-	-	9	9	-	100,0%	4	4
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	9	-	-	9	9	-	100,0%	4	4
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2 702	-	4 198	6 900	6 900	-	100,0%	8 444	13 602
Social benefits	2 181	-	2 213	4 394	4 394	-	100,0%	8 238	13 396
Other transfers to households	521	-	1 985	2 506	2 506	-	100,0%	206	206
Payments for capital assets	**331 512**	**85**	**16 547**	**348 144**	**346 072**	**2 072**	**99,4%**	**316 640**	**316 640**
Buildings and other fixed structures	321 537	-	6 955	328 492	328 492	-	100,0%	309 763	309 763
Buildings	321 537	-	6 955	328 492	328 492	-	100,0%	309 763	309 763
Machinery and equipment	9 898	85	7 678	17 661	15 589	2 072	88,3%	6 877	6 877
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	9 898	85	7 678	17 661	15 589	2 072	88,3%	6 877	6 877
Software and other intangible assets	77	-	1 914	1 991	1 991	-	100,0%	-	-
Payment of financial assets	**-**	**-**	**7 622**	**7 622**	**7 622**	**-**	**100,0%**	**-**	**-**
Total	**2 646 160**	**-**	**-**	**2 646 160**	**2 617 625**	**28 535**	**98,9%**	**2 643 002**	**2 723 914**

Programme 1 – Administration

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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	55 731	-	(2 922)	52 809	57 878	(5 069)	109,6%	56 949	58 812
2. Corporate Services	111 899	-	(24)	111 875	118 663	(6 788)	106,1%	121 423	124 850
3. Financial Administration	76 725	-	(828)	75 897	85 695	(9 798)	112,9%	68 608	87 219
4. Internal Audit	14 290	-	(141)	14 149	18 960	(4 811)	134,0%	13 418	19 023
5. Office Accommodation	449 031	-	22 583	471 614	487 264	(15 650)	103,3%	456 971	456 971
Total	**707 676**	**-**	**18 668**	**726 344**	**768 460**	**(42 116)**	**105,8%**	**717 369**	**746 875**

Programme 1 – Administration (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**385 046**	**(20)**	**10 055**	**395 081**	**437 197**	**(42 116)**	**110,7%**	**406 287**	**435 793**
Compensation of employees	200 188	-	4 277	204 465	230 931	(26 466)	112,9%	198 694	228 740
Salaries and wages	177 449	-	4 277	181 726	198 029	(16 303)	109,0%	174 905	196 601
Social contributions	22 739	-	-	22 739	32 902	(10 163)	144,7%	23 789	32 139
Goods and services	184 803	(20)	5 778	190 561	206 211	(15 650)	108,2%	207 593	207 053
Administrative fees	336	(34)	(5)	297	297	-	100,0%	339	339
Advertising	181	-	(106)	75	75	-	100,0%	291	291
Minor assets	307	22	(314)	15	15	-	100,0%	193	193
Audit costs: External	9 490	-	2 364	11 854	11 854	-	100,0%	11 278	11 278
Bursaries: Employees	862	370	(522)	710	710	-	100,0%	391	391
Catering: Departmental activities	486	5	(407)	84	84	-	100,0%	330	330
Communication (G&S)	3 025	34	(173)	2 886	2 886	-	100,0%	2 393	2 393
Computer services	2 513	-	(1 131)	1 382	1 382	-	100,0%	3 752	3 752
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 635	3	(1 868)	770	770	-	100,0%	2 024	1 484
Legal services	3 560	-	(812)	2 748	2 748	-	100,0%	2 638	2 638
Contractors	2 282	2	(891)	1 393	1 393	-	100,0%	1 247	1 247
Agency and support/ outsourced services	370	(370)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	22	22	22	-	100,0%	4	4
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	6 299	-	(602)	5 697	5 697	-	100,0%	6 608	6 608
Consumable supplies	1 361	(161)	(390)	810	810	-	100,0%	981	981
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 849	-	(1 360)	489	489	-	100,0%	534	534
Operating leases	84 857	-	11 206	96 063	111 713	(15 650)	116,3%	106 937	106 937
Property payments	49 097	-	6 106	55 203	55 203	-	100,0%	49 016	49 106
Travel and subsistence	6 120	227	(1 939)	4 408	4 408	-	100,0%	7 836	7 836
Training and development	2 129	170	(1 763)	536	536	-	100,0%	2 170	2 170
Operating payments	6 721	(288)	(1 411)	5 022	5 022	-	100,0%	8 580	8 580
Venues and facilities	323	-	(246)	77	77	-	100,0%	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	20	20	20	-	100,0%	51	51
Interest and rent on land	55	-	-	55	55	-	100,0%	-	-
Interest (incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	55	-	-	55	55	-	100,0%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**520**	**-**	**1 999**	**2 519**	**2 519**	**-**	**100,0%**	**536**	**536**
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	520	-	1 999	2 519	2 519	-	100,0%	536	536
Social benefits	246	-	279	525	525	-	100,0%	489	489
Other transfers to households	274	-	1 720	1 994	1 994	-	100,0%	47	47
Payments for capital assets	**322 110**	**20**	**6 614**	**328 744**	**328 744**	**-**	**100,0%**	**310 546**	**310 546**
Buildings and other fixed structures	321 537	-	6 955	328 492	328 492	-	100,0%	309 763	309 763
Buildings	321 537	-	6 955	328 492	328 492	-	100,0%	309 763	309 763
Machinery and equipment	573	20	(341)	252	252	-	100,0%	783	783
Other machinery and equipment	573	20	(341)	252	252	-	100,0%	783	783
Total	**707 676**	**-**	**18 668**	**726 344**	**768 460**	**(42 116)**	**105,8%**	**717 369**	**746 875**

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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	5 629	-	(1 004)	4 625	4 625	-	100,0%	4 324	4 324
2. Business Cycle Indicators	42 464	-	(2 492)	39 972	39 972	-	100,0%	39 611	39 197
3. Structural Industry Statistics	55 346	-	6 164	61 510	61 510	-	100,0%	58 641	58 528
4. Price Statistics	90 054		(22)	90 032	90 032	-	100,0%	89 416	88 068
5. Private Sector Finance Statistics	47 014	-	555	47 569	47 569	-	100,0%	46 829	46 370
6. Government Finance Statistics	22 871	-	5 342	28 213	28 213	-	100,0%	23 239	27 140
7. National Accounts	32 123	-	(6 305)	25 818	25 818	-	100,0%	26 855	25 288
Total	**295 501**	**-**	**2 238**	**297 739**	**297 739**	**-**	**100,0%**	**288 915**	**288 915**

Programme 2 – Economic Statistics (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**294 669**	**-**	**1 951**	**296 620**	**296 620**	**-**	**100,0%**	**288 427**	**288 427**
Compensation of employees	273 175	-	8 214	281 389	281 389	-	100,0%	268 825	272 778
Salaries and wages	237 161	-	549	237 710	237 710	-	100,0%	227 366	231 319
Social contributions	36 014	-	7 665	43 679	43 679	-	100,0%	41 459	41 459
Goods and services	21 494	-	(6 263)	15 231	15 231	-	100,0%	19 602	15 649
Administrative fees	93	-	(41)	52	52	-	100,0%	28	28
Advertising	32	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	7	7
Minor assets	691	(24)	(663)	4	4	-	100,0%	82	82
Bursaries: Employees	804	-	(520)	284	284	-	100,0%	341	341
Catering: Departmental activities	133	-	(46)	87	87	-	100,0%	22	22
Communication (G&S)	3 142	(13)	(289)	2 840	2 840	-	100,0%	3 082	1 540
Computer services	21	-	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	941	-	(941)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	12	-	(10)	2	2	-	100,0%	-	-
Agency and support/ outsourced services	159	-	(21)	138	138	-	100,0%	162	162
Entertainment	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Consumable supplies	652	(27)	(341)	284	284	-	100,0%	413	413
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 027	(34)	(687)	306	306	-	100,0%	376	376
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Travel and subsistence	10 232	98	(1 835)	8 495	8 495	-	100,0%	9 928	7 517
Training and development	207	-	(40)	167	167	-	100,0%	242	242
Operating payments	3 218	-	(653)	2 565	2 565	-	100,0%	3 716	3 716
Venues and facilities	128	-	(121)	7	7	-	100,0%	1 179	1 179
Transfers and subsidies	**268**	**-**	**259**	**527**	**527**	**-**	**100,0%**	**488**	**488**
Households	268	-	259	527	527	-	100,0%	488	488
Social benefits	218	-	122	340	340	-	100,0%	465	465
Other transfers to households	50	-	137	187	187	-	100,0%	23	23
Payments for capital assets	**564**	**-**	**28**	**592**	**592**	**-**	**100,0%**	**-**	**-**
Machinery and equipment	564	-	28	592	592	-	100,0%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	564	-	28	592	592	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	**295 501**	**-**	**2 238**	**297 739**	**297 739**	**-**	**100,0%**	**288 915**	**288 915**

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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	1 866	-	193	2 059	2 059	-	100,0%	2 496	2 496
2. Demographic and Population Statistics	27 794	-	(4 504)	23 290	23 290	-	100,0%	23 093	23 093
3. Health and Vital Statistics	14 537	-	632	15 169	15 169	-	100,0%	17 027	17 027
4. Social Statistics	31 313	-	(7 827)	23 486	23 486	-	100,0%	24 337	24 337
5. Labour Statistics	41 920	-	2 103	44 023	44 023	-	100,0%	45 017	45 017
6. Poverty and Inequality Statistics	169 296	-	(13 535)	155 761	53 337	102 424	34,2%	180 215	210 071
Total	**286 726**	**-**	**(22 938)**	**263 788**	**161 364**	**102 424**	**61,2%**	**292 185**	**322 041**

Programme 3 – Population and Social Statistics (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**285 592**	**(65)**	**(30 509)**	**255 018**	**152 594**	**102 424**	**59,8%**	**290 893**	**313 088**
Compensation of employees	203 271	-	(20 843)	182 428	138 187	44 241	75,7%	226 876	245 969
Salaries and wages	187 782	-	(30 254)	157 028	122 368	34 660	77,9%	211 065	230 158
Social contributions	15 989	-	9 411	25 400	15 819	9 581	62,3%	15 811	15 811
Goods and services	82 321	(65)	(9 666)	72 590	14 407	58 183	19,8%	64 017	67 119
Advertising	461	366	(315)	512	512	-	100,0%	657	657
Minor assets	364	101	(335)	130	130	-	100,0%	14	14
Bursaries: Employees	88	-	(73)	15	15	-	100,0%	76	76
Catering: Departmental activities	468	60	(469)	59	59	-	100,0%	109	109
Communication (G&S)	2 774	-	(1 382)	1 392	1 392	-	100,0%	2 709	2 709
Computer services	16 355	-	-	16 355	3 409	12 946	20,8%	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3 742	(423)	(221)	3 098	3 098	-	100,0%	16	16
Infrastructure and planning services	7 000	-	-	7 000	-	7 000	-	-	-
Contractors	242	-	(239)	3	3	-	100,0%	11	11
Agency and support/ outsourced services	11	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	7	7
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1 115	-	(1 114)	1	1	-	100,0%	594	594
Consumable supplies	370	16	(145)	241	241	-	100,0%	448	448
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	741	323	(524)	540	540	-	100,0%	249	249
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	624
Travel and subsistence	43 184	(820)	(2 459)	39 905	3 415	36 490	8,6%	56 111	59 213
Training and development	1 572	321	(1 679)	214	214	-	100,0%	550	550
Operating payments	1 687	(9)	(720)	958	958	-	100,0%	1 842	1 842
Venues and facilities	2 147	-	20	2 167	420	1 747	19,4%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**206**	**-**	**71**	**277**	**277**	**-**	**100,0%**	**660**	**8 321**
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	206	-	71	277	277	-	100,0%	660	8 321
Social benefits	206	-	71	277	277	-	100,0%	630	8 291
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Payments for capital assets	**928**	**65**	**(122)**	**871**	**871**	**-**	**100,0%**	**632**	**632**
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	928	65	(122)	871	871	-	100,0%	632	632
Other machinery and equipment	928	65	(122)	871	871	-	100,0%	632	632
Payment of financial assets	**-**	**-**	**7 622**	**7 622**	**7 622**	**-**	**100,0%**		
Total	**286 726**	**-**	**(22 938)**	**263 788**	**161 364**	**102 424**	**61,2%**	**292 185**	**322 041**

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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 and Statistical Infrastructure	3 486	-	482	3 968	3 968	-	100,0%	4 127	4 127
2. Statistical Methods	24 657	-	(3 754)	20 903	20 903	-	100,0%	21 487	21 487
3. Statistical Standards	10 424	-	(2 320)	8 104	8 104	-	100,0%	7 522	7 522
4. Business Register	43 594	-	(936)	42 658	42 658	-	100,0%	40 017	40 017
5. Geography	52 692	-	1 625	54 317	54 317	-	100,0%	57 154	57 154
6. Survey Monitoring and Evaluation	21 092	-	(3 656)	17 436	17 436	-	100,0%	17 611	17 611
7. Innovation and Research	2 127	-	(12)	2 115	2 115	-	100,0%	1 994	1 994
Total	**158 072**	**-**	**(8 571)**	**149 501**	**149 501**	**-**	**100,0%**	**149 912**	**149 912**

Programme 4 – Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**157 856**	**-**	**(8 953)**	**148 903**	**148 903**	**-**	**100,0%**	**149 321**	**149 321**
Compensation of employees	143 967	-	(5 488)	138 479	138 479	-	100,0%	135 110	135 110
Salaries and wages	122 813	-	(3 608)	119 205	119 205	-	100,0%	116 359	116 359
Social contributions	21 154	-	(1 880)	19 274	19 274	-	100,0%	18 751	18 751
Goods and services	13 889	-	(3 465)	10 424	10 424	-	100,0%	14 211	14 211
Advertising	116	-	(116)	-	-	-	-	56	56
Minor assets	466	-	(380)	86	86	-	100,0%	15	15
Bursaries: Employees	88	-	1	89	89	-	100,0%	107	107
Catering: Departmental activities	30	-	(30)	-	-	-	-	27	27
Communication (G&S)	1 452	-	(212)	1 240	1 240	-	100,0%	984	984
Computer services	6 651	-	-	6 651	6 651	-	100,0%	3 186	3 186
Consultants: Business and advisory services	161	-	(161)	-	-	-	-	598	598
Infrastructure and planning services				-	-	-	-	6 046	6 046
Agency and support/outsourced services	50	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	8	-	(6)	2	2	-	100,0%	1	1
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	247	-	(247)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	238	-	(64)	174	174	-	100,0%	227	227
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	349	-	(224)	125	125	-	100,0%	113	113
Travel and subsistence	2 824	-	(1 502)	1 322	1 322	-	100,0%	1 547	1 547
Training and development	168	-	(149)	19	19	-	100,0%	314	314
Operating payments	1 041	-	(325)	716	716	-	100,0%	990	990
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**76**	**-**	**308**	**384**	**384**	**-**	**100,0%**	**453**	**453**
Households	76	-	308	384	384	-	100,0%	453	453
Social benefits	76	-	308	384	384	-	100,0%	453	453
Payments for capital assets	**140**	**-**	**74**	**214**	**214**	**-**	**100,0%**	**138**	**138**
Machinery and equipment	140	-	74	214	214	-	100,0%	138	138
Other machinery and equipment	140	-	74	214	214	-	100,0%	138	138
Total	**158 702**	**-**	**(8 571)**	**149 501**	**149 501**	**-**	**100,0%**	**149 912**	**149 912**

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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	5 862	-	(2 068)	3 794	3 794	-	100,0%	5 367	4 150
2 Advocacy and Dissemination	38 162	-	(4 244)	33 918	33 918	-	100,0%	36 408	36 408
3. Business Modernisation	60 042	-	(9 068)	50 974	50 974	-	100,0%	60 459	52 907
4. Publication Services	36 774	-	(11 858)	24 916	24 916	-	100,0%	35 313	26 118
5. Information, Communication and Technology	156 857	-	42 621	199 478	199 478	-	100,0%	152 962	131 809
6. Analytical Studies	7 770	-	(2 043)	5 727	5 727	-	100,0%	7 789	5 453
Total	**305 467**	**-**	**13 340**	**318 807**	**318 807**	**-**	**100,0%**	**298 298**	**256 845**

Programme 5 – Statistical Support and Informatics (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**301 544**	**-**	**2 803**	**304 347**	**304 347**	**-**	**100,0%**	**296 694**	**255 241**
Compensation of employees	155 466	-	(14 112)	141 354	141 354	-	100,0%	159 977	138 844
Salaries and wages	136 575	-	(13 058)	123 517	123 517	-	100,0%	141 805	121 708
Social contributions	18 891	-	(1 054)	17 837	17 837	-	100,0%	18 172	17 136
Goods and services	146 078	-	16 915	162 993	162 993	-	100,0%	136 717	116 397
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Minor assets	42	-	(32)	10	10	-	100,0%	7	7
Bursaries: Employees	335	-	(285)	50	50	-	100,0%	31	31
Catering: Departmental activities	36	3	(19)	20	20	-	100,0%	39	39
Communication (G&S)	2 345	-	(143)	2 202	2 202	-	100,0%	2 659	2 659
Computer services	130 528	(190)	21 337	151 675	151 675	-	100,0%	120 303	99 983
Consultants: Business and advisory services	49	-	(28)	21	21	-	100,0%	6	6
Contractors	133	1	(131)	3	3	-	100,0%	2 049	2 049
Agency and support/ outsourced services	1 446	-	(430)	1 016	1 016	-	100,0%	976	976
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	16	-	(2)	14	14	-	100,0%	-	-
Consumable supplies	391	46	(274)	163	163	-	100,0%	475	475
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 233	-	(502)	731	731	-	100,0%	339	339
Operating leases	6 445	-	(1 112)	5 333	5 333	-	100,0%	5 429	5 429
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	716	220	(566)	370	370	-	100,0%	974	974
Training and development	501	-	(493)	8	8	-	100,0%	300	300
Operating payments	1 862	(80)	(405)	1 377	1 377	-	100,0%	3 127	3 127
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**408**	**-**	**584**	**992**	**992**	**-**	**100,0%**	**744**	**744**
Departmental agencies and accounts	8	-	-	8	8	-	100,0%	3	3
Departmental accounts	8	-	-	8	8	-	100,0%	3	3
Households	400	-	584	984	984	-	100,0%	741	741
Social benefits	203	-	538	741	741	-	100,0%	741	741
Other transfers to households	197	-	46	243	243	-	100,0%		
Payments for capital assets	**3 515**	**-**	**9 953**	**13 468**	**13 468**	**-**	**100,0%**	**860**	**860**
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	3 438	-	8 039	11 477	11 477	-	100,0%	860	860
Other machinery and equipment	3 438	-	8 039	11 477	11 477	-	100,0%	860	860
Software and other intangible assets	77	-	1 914	1 991	1 991	-	100,0%	-	-
Total	**305 467**	**-**	**13 340**	**318 807**	**318 807**	**-**	**100,0%**	**298 298**	**256 845**

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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 Operations and Provincial Coordination	5 041	-	(1 363)	3 678	3 678	-	100,0%	3 751	3 751
2. Provincial and District Offices	718 086	-	18 232	736 318	780 774	(44 456)	106,0%	729 268	799 699
3. Data Operations	57 647	-	657	58 304	58 304	-	100,0%	56 810	56 810
4. Household Survey and Censuses	67 314	-	(16 693)	50 621	47 352	3 269	93,5%	65 542	64 056
Total	**848 088**	**-**	**833**	**848 921**	**890 108**	**(41 187)**	**104,9%**	**855 371**	**924 316**

Programme 6 – Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**843 035**	**-**	**(158)**	**842 877**	**885 983**	**(43 106)**	**105,1%**	**845 378**	**916 826**
Compensation of employees	720 093	-	(11 159)	708 934	705 665	3 269	99,5%	689 819	688 333
Salaries and wages	625 549	-	(28 087)	597 462	594 193	3 269	99,5%	583 025	581 539
Social contributions	94 544	-	16 928	111 472	111 472	-	100,0%	106 794	106 794
Goods and services	122 942	-	11 001	133 943	180 318	(46 375)	134,6%	155 559	228 493
Advertising	1 000	-	(30)	970	970	-	100,0%	3 364	3 364
Minor assets	395	(158)	(122)	115	115	-	100,0%	1 439	1 439
Audit cost: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	836	(25)	(469)	342	342	-	100,0%	207	207
Catering: Departmental activities	14	51	(29)	36	36	-	100,0%	580	580
Communication (G&S)	13 983	181	2 310	16 474	16 474	-	100,0%	18 687	18 687
Computer services	16	-	20	36	36	-	100,0%	896	896
Consultants: Business and advisory services	98	-	1	99	99	-	100,0%	4 205	4 205
Contractors	567	(28)	(275)	264	264	-	100,0%	350	350
Agency and support/ outsourced services	9	-	32	41	41	-	100,0%	145	145
Entertainment	8	-	(6)	2	2	-	100,0%	4	4
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	30 581	639	17 848	49 068	49 068	-	100,0%	30 140	58 680
Consumable supplies	1 534	(82)	(553)	899	899	-	100,0%	1 794	1 794
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 619	17	(728)	908	908	-	100,0%	967	967
Operating leases	49 415	(609)	1 168	49 974	96 349	(46 375)	192,8%	62 140	106 534
Property payments	1 351	20	(377)	994	994	-	100,0%	1 661	1 661
Travel and subsistence	16 728	99	(5 083)	11 744	11 744	-	100,0%	25 808	25 808
Training and development	440	(91)	(349)	-	-	-	-	19	19
Operating payments	4 335	(14)	(2 350)	1 971	1 971	-	100,0%	3 098	3 098
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
Rental and hiring	13	-	(7)	6	6	-	100,0%	4	4
Transfers and subsidies	**1 233**	**-**	**991**	**2 224**	**2 224**	**-**	**100,0%**	**5 568**	**3 065**
Departmental agencies and accounts	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	1	-	-	1	1	-	100,0%	1	1
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Private enterprises	-	-	14	14	14	-	100,0%	2	2
Households	1 232	-	977	2 209	2 209	-	100,0%	5 565	3 062
Social benefits	1 232	-	895	2 127	2 127	-	100,0%	5 459	2 956
Other transfers to households	-	-	82	82	82	-	100,0%	106	106
Payments for capital assets	**3 820**	**-**	**-**	**3 820**	**1 901**	**1 919**	**49,8%**	**4 425**	**4 425**
Machinery and equipment	3 820	-	-	3 820	1 901	1 919	49,8%	4 425	4 425
Other machinery and equipment	3 820	-	-	3 820	1 901	1 919	49,8%	4 425	4 425
Total	**848 088**	**-**	**833**	**848 921**	**890 108**	**(41 187)**	**104,9%**	**855 371**	**924 316**

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System

	2024/25							2023/24	
Subprogramme	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 SA National Statistics System	10 661	-	(2 648)	8 013	4 534	3 479	56,6%	7 067	3 474
2. Economic Subsystem	5 326	-	(897)	4 429	4 429	-	100,0%	5 088	5 088
3. Social Subsystem	7 516	-	(402)	7 114	4 526	2 588	63,6%	5 711	4 552
4. Independent Quality Assessment	6 237	-	31	6 268	6 268	-	100,0%	5 143	5 143
5. Statistical Reporting	8 416	-	572	8 988	6 877	2 111	76,5%	11 105	11 105
6. Data and Information Management	6 474	-	(226)	6 248	5 012	1 236	80,2%	6 838	5 648
Total	**44 630**	**-**	**(3 570)**	**41 060**	**31 646**	**9 414**	**77,1%**	**40 952**	**35 010**

Programme 7 – South African National Statistics System (concluded)

	2024/25							2023/24	
Economic classification	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	**44 195**	**-**	**(3 570)**	**40 625**	**31 364**	**9 261**	**77,2%**	**40 912**	**34 970**
Compensation of employees	36 828	-	(1 438)	35 390	29 971	5 419	84,7%	34 242	28 300
Salaries and wages	33 657	-	(2 072)	31 585	26 748	4 837	84,7%	30 627	25 265
Social contributions	3 171	-	634	3 805	3 223	582	84,7%	3 615	3 035
Goods and services	7 367	-	(2 132)	5 235	1 393	3 842	26,6%	6 670	6 670
Administrative fees	1	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	14	-	(13)	1	1	-	100,0%	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	10	20	(19)	11	11	-	100,0%	65	65
Communication (G&S)	685	(20)	(361)	304	304	-	100,0%	235	235
Computer services	68	-	(50)	18	18	-	100,0%	960	960
Consultants: Business and advisory services	2 248	-	(277)	1 971	19	1 952	1,0%	4 527	4 527
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	306	-	(162)	144	144	-	100,0%	85	85
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	577	12	(537)	52	52	-	100,0%	60	60
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2 220	(12)	362	2 570	680	1 890	26,5%	445	445
Training and development	618	-	(618)	-	-	-	-	27	27
Operating payments	550	-	(386)	164	164	-	100,0%	266	266
Venues and facilities	60	-	(60)	`-	-	-	-	-	-
								-	-
Transfers and subsidies	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Payments for capital assets	**435**	**-**	**-**	**435**	**282**	**153**	**64,8%**	**39**	**39**
Machinery and equipment	435	-	-	435	282	153	64,8%	39	39
Other machinery and equipment	435	-	-	435	282	153	64,8%	39	39
Total	**44 630**	**-**	**(3 570)**	**41 060**	**31 646**	**9 414**	**77,1%**	**40 952**	**35 010**

Notes to the appropriation statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Details of transfers and subsidies as per the 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	Overspending is due to insufficient departmental budget allocation for operational costs	726 344	768 460	(42 116)	-5,8%
Economic Statistics		297 739	297 739	-	0,0%
Population and Social Statistics	Underspending is due to the suspension of the Continuous Population Survey activities	263 788	161 364	102 424	38,8%
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure		149 501	149 501	-	0,0%
Statistical Support and Informatics		318 807	318 807	-	0,0%
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	Overspending is due to insufficient departmental budget allocation for operational costs	848 921	890 108	(41 187)	-4,9%
South African National Statistics System	Underspending is due to a non-responsive bid to procure consultants for the Sustainable Development Goals	41 060	31 646	9 414	22,9%

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	1 692 439	1 665 976	26 463	1,6%
Goods and services	590 977	590 977	-	0,0%
Interest and rent on land	55	55	-	0,0%
Transfers and subsidies				
Departmental agencies and accounts	9	9	-	0,0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	14	14	-	0,0%
Households	6 900	6 900	-	0,0%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	328 492	328 492	-	0,0%
Machinery and equipment	17 661	15 589	2 072	11,7%
Software and other intangible assets	1 991	1 991	-	0,0%
Payment of financial assets	7 622	7 622	-	0,0%

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Revenue			
Annual appropriation	1	2 646 160	2 643 002
Departmental revenue	2	2 219	1 818
Total revenue		**2 648 379**	**2 644 820**
Expenditure			
Current expenditure		**2 257 008**	**2 393 666**
Compensation of employees	3	1 665 976	1 738 074
Goods and services	4	590 977	655 592
Interest and rent on land	5	55	-
Transfers and subsidies		**6 923**	**13 608**
Transfers and subsidies	7	6 923	13 608
Expenditure for capital assets		**346 072**	**316 640**
Tangible assets	8	344 081	316 640
Intangible assets		1 991	-
Payments for financial assets	6	7 622	-
Total expenditure		**2 617 625**	**2 723 914**
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		**30 754**	**(79 094)**
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		28 535	**(80 912)**
Annual Appropriation		28 535	(80 912)
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts		2 219	1 818
SURPLUS/DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR		**30 754**	**(79 094)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Assets			
Current assets		**94 536**	**94 757**
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1 002	402
Prepayments and advances	10	124	21
Receivables	11	93 410	94 334
Statutory Appropriation receivable		-	-
Non-current assets			
Receivables	11	**215**	**226**
		215	226
Total assets		**94 751**	**94 983**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities		**1 278 951**	**1 195 647**
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	12	111 838	47 395
Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	13	1 137	22
Bank overdraft	14	1 163 752	1 119 993
Payables	15	2 224	28 237
Total liabilities		**1 278 951**	**1 195 647**
Net assets		**(1 184 200)**	**(1 100 664)**
Represented by			
Recoverable revenue		7 550	7 783
Unauthorised expenditure		(1 191 750)	(1 108 447)
Total		**(1 184 200)**	**(1 100 664)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		7 783	7 192
Transfers		(233)	591
Debts revised		85	639
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(355)	(146)
Debts raised		37	98
Closing balance		**7 550**	**7 783**
Unauthorised Expenditure			
Opening balance		(1 108 447)	(980 140)
Unauthorised expenditure – current year		(83 303)	(128 307)
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote		(83 303)	(128 307)
Closing balance		**(1 191 750)**	**(1 108 447)**
TOTAL		**(1 184 200)**	**(1 100 664)**

As previously stipulated, the department initially reported unauthorised expenditure of R6,803 million in the 2015/16 financial year, which was incurred as a result of the Living Conditions Survey (LCS) that has not been funded for a number of years.

No unauthorised expenditure was incurred in the 2016/17 financial year.

The department further incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R57,270 million in the 2017/18 financial year on compensation of employees (CoE) budget due to budget reductions that far exceeded the vacancy rate and touched on some portion of filled posts.

In the 2018/19 financial year, the department incurred R57,140 million in unauthorised expenditure which comprised of R48,865 million on CoE, R5,528 million on goods and services due to operating leases and fleet services which were insufficiently funded and R2,747 million overspending that was absorbed by the department emanating from the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) conducted by Stats SA on behalf of the KZN office of the premier.

Furthermore, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure in the 2019/20 financial year amounting to R50,940 million on CoE.

Census 2022 has been impacted by various challenges, which resulted in the data collection period being extended. As such, the project's timelines were revised and overlapped to the 2022/23 financial. As a result of the extension into the 2022/23 financial year, Stats SA's overspent on main division within a vote (i.e. Programme 6) by R807,987 million after applying virements. This increased the unauthorised expenditure balance to R980,140 million. A roll-over and an Unforeseeable & Unavoidable expenditure funding requests for R283,324 million and R737,155 million respectively to cater for Census 2022 extended activities were submitted to National Treasury. A roll-over of R194 million was approved, which is R89 million less than the requested amount. The Unforeseeable & Unavoidable expenditure funding request was declined, which resulted in the project being underfunded.

The department incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R128,307 million in the 2023/24 financial year. Unauthorised expenditure incurred is attributable to overspending in Programme 1 (R29,506 million), Programme 3 (R29,856 million) and Programme 6 (R68,945 million) relating to unfunded 2023 cost of living adjustment, Income and Expenditure (IES) and Census 2022 for PES dissemination respectively.

In the 2024/25 financial year, Stats SA incurred unauthorised expenditure amounting to R83,303 million at the end of the financial year after applying virements, thus increasing the unauthorised expenditure balance to R1,191 billion. The department overspent on Administration by R42,116 million, Statistical Support and Informatics by R2,072 million and Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination by R39,115 million. The overspending is mainly due to the budget reduction of R176,879 million implemented in the 2024/25 financial year. The overspending resulted mainly from compensation of employees and leased vehicles for on-going surveys within the department.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts		2 648 372	2 644 806
Annual appropriated funds received	1	2 646 160	2 643 002
Departmental revenue received		2 071	1 734
Interest received		141	70
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		(25 192)	(15 119)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(48 499)	(11 566)
Current payments		(2 256 953)	(2 393 666)
Interest paid	5	(55)	-
Payments for financial assets		(7 622)	-
Transfers and subsidies paid		(6 923)	(13 608)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	16	**303 128**	**210 847**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for capital assets	8	(346 072)	(316 640)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.3	7	14
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables		11	5
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(346 054)**	**(316 621)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in net assets		(233)	591
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(233)**	**591**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(43 159)	(105 183)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(1 119 591)	(1 014 408)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17	**(1 162 750)**	**(1 119 591)**

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 fairly present the department's primary and secondary financial 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 rand 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/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.

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 Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.

8.4 Leases

8.4.1 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.

Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

8.4.2 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. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

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.

Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

9. Aid assistance

9.1 Aid assistance received

Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. Aid assistance received in-kind 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.

Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services, or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.

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 department's 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 recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

16. Capital assets

16.1 Immovable capital assets

Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition.

Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

16.2 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]) may be 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 forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.3 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) may be 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 forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

16.4 Project costs: Work in progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use.

Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register.

Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

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 Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.

18. Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets in the financial year that it was incurred and confirmed. unauthorised expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows;

- Unauthorised expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Unauthorised expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to unauthorised expenditure under assessment, determination, investigations and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

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 in the year which it was incurred and confirmed. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows;

- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment, determination, investigations and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

20. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements in the financial year that it was incurred and confirmed after its assessment. Irregular expenditure for the previous period (comparative amounts) is recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows;

- Irregular expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year;
- Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and
- Irregular expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year.

Additional information relating to irregular expenditure under assessment, determination, investigation, and narratives are recorded in the annual report.

21. Changes in accounting policy estimates and errors

Changes in accounting estimates policy 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. Principal-agent arrangements

The department was not any party to a principal-agent arrangement during the reporting period.

24. 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.

25. Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

26. 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.

27. Related party transactions

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.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

28. Inventories

At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.

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

Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.

The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.

29. 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.

30. Employee benefits

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee Benefits note.

31. Transfer of functions

Transfers of functions are accounted for by the acquirer by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

Transfers of functions are accounted for by the transferor by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of transfer.

32. Mergers

Mergers are accounted for by the combined department by recognising or recording assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

Mergers are accounted for by the combining departments by derecognising or removing assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts at the date of the merger.

33. Finance Leases

Capital assets acquired through a finance lease are recorded in the asset register and in the relevant capital asset notes to the financial statements from the commencement of the finance lease agreement.

Finance lease payments are recognised as expenditure for capital assets. The leased asset is measured and recorded as an asset in the notes to the financial statements. Lease commitment for future finance lease expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Annual appropriation

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

	2024/25			2023/24		
Programmes	Final appropriation R'000	Actual funds received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000	Final appropriation R'000	Appropriation received R'000	Funds not requested/ not received R'000
Administration	726 344	707 676	18 668	717 369	715 028	2 341
Economic Statistics	297 739	295 501	2 238	288 915	284 069	4 846
Population and Social Statistics	263 788	286 726	(22 938)	292 185	286 223	5 962
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	149 501	158 072	(8 571)	149 912	155 164	(5 252)
Statistical Support and Informatics	318 807	305 467	13 340	298 298	303 878	(5 580)
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	848 921	848 088	833	855 371	855 371	-
South African National Statistics System	41 060	44 630	(3 570)	40 952	43 269	(2 317)
Total	**2 646 160**	**2 646 160**	**-**	**2 643 002**	**2 643 002**	**-**

2. Departmental revenue

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	951	1 082
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.2	141	70
Sales of capital assets	2.3	7	14
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.4	1 120	652
Total departmental revenue collected		**2 219**	**1 818**

2.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	951	1 082
Sales by market establishment	25	29
Other sales	926	1 053
Total	**951**	**1 082**

2.2 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Interest	141	70
Total	**141**	**70**

2.3 Sales of capital assets

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible assets	7	14
Machinery and equipment	7	14
Total	**7**	**14**

2.4 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Receivables	432	529
Other receipts including recoverable revenue	688	123
Total	**1 120**	**652**

3. Compensation of employees

3.1 Salaries and wages

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Basic salary	1 174 558	1 229 346
Performance award	127	4 308
Service-based	1 379	1 335
Compensative/circumstantial	91 510	6 485
Periodic payments	6 300	151
Other non-pensionable allowances	147 896	261 324
Total	**1 421 770**	**1 502 949**

3.2 Social contributions

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	149 777	146 812
Medical	94 060	87 885
UIF	-	-
Bargaining councils	340	372
Insurance	29	56
Total	**244 206**	**235 125**
Total compensation of employees	**1 665 976**	**1 738 074**
Average number of employees	2 711	3 087

Variance is due to the suspension of CPS activities in 2024/25 to prevent overspending of the vote.

4. Goods and services

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administrative fees		349	367
Advertising		1 557	4 378
Minor assets	4.1	361	1 750
Bursaries (employees)		1 490	1 154
Catering		296	1 170
Communication		27 338	29 208
Computer services	4.2	163 171	108 776
Consultants: Business and advisory services		4007	10 836
Infrastructure and planning services		-	6 046
Legal services		2 748	2 638
Contractors		1 665	3 657
Agency and support/outsourced services		1 195	1 290
Entertainment		26	10
Audit cost – external	4.3	11 854	11 278
Fleet services		54 780	65 895
Consumables	4.4	5 867	7 066
Operating leases		213 395	219 534
Property payments	4.5	56 197	50 677
Rental and hiring		26	55
Travel and subsistence	4.6	30 434	103 340
Venues and facilities		504	1 230
Training and development		944	3 620
Other operating expenditure	4.7	12 773	21 617
Total goods and services		**590 977**	**655 592**

Variance is due to the suspension of CPS activities in 2024/25 to prevent overspending of the vote.

4.1 Minor assets

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible assets	361	1 747
Machinery and equipment	361	1 747
Intangible assets	-	3
Software	-	3
Total	**361**	**1 750**

4.2 Computer services

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
SITA computer services	29 612	25 060
External computer service providers	133 559	83 176
Total	**163 171**	**108 776**

4.3 Audit cost – external

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Regularity audits	10 320	10 724
Investigations	1 534	-
Computer audits	-	554
Total	**11 854**	**11 278**

4.4 Consumables

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consumable supplies	2 716	4 427
Uniform and clothing	36	214
Household supplies	2 498	3 864
Communication accessories	2	17
IT consumables	17	58
Other consumables	163	274
Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 151	2 639
Total	**5 867**	**7 066**

4.5 Property payments

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Municipal services	16 007	13 413
Property maintenance and repairs	40 190	37 264
Total	**56 197**	**50 677**

4.6 Travel and subsistence

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Local	21 291	102 533
Foreign	9 143	807
Total	**30 434**	**103 340**

Variance is due to the suspension of CPS activities.

4.7 Other operating expenditure

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	405	17
Resettlement costs	250	2 395
Other	12 118	19 205
Total	**12 773**	**21 617**

5. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Interest paid		55	-
Total		**55**	**-**

Interest penalties due to late payment.

6. Payments of financial assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Other material losses written off		3 038	-
Debts written off		4 584	-
Total		**7 622**	**-**

Write-offs related to irrecoverable debts & damages to vehicles.

7. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1A	9	4
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1B	14	2
Households	Annexure 1D	6 900	13 602
Total transfers and subsidies		**6 923**	**13 608**

.

Payment of unused leave days for IES contract employees during 2023/24.

8. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Tangible capital assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		328 492	309 763
Machinery and equipment		15 589	6 877
Intangible capital assets			
Software		1 991	-
Total expenditure for capital assets		**346 072**	**316 640**

8.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2024/25

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	328 492	-	328 492
Machinery and equipment	15 589	-	15 589
Software	1 991		1 991
Total	**346 072**	**-**	**346 072**

8.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2023/24

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	309 763	-	309 763
Machinery and equipment	6 877	-	6 877
Total	**316 640**	**-**	**316 640**

8.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	328 492	309 763
Machinery and equipment	1 630	2 753
Total	**330 122**	**312 516**

Finance lease expenditure includes unitary fee payments and lease payments in relation to photocopy machines.

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		-	-
Cash on hand		302	302
Investment (domestic)		700	100
Total cash and cash equivalents		**1 002**	**402**

Increase to debit card to procure software licences.

10. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Travel and subsistence		124	21
Total prepayments and advances		**124**	**21**

Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

Current Prepayments and advances		124	21
Total		**124**	**21**

11. Receivables

		2024/25			2023/24		
	Note	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	11.1	-	-	-	3 761	-	3 761
Recoverable expenditure	11.2	91 399	-	91 399	87 872	-	87 872
Staff debt	11.3	2 011	215	2 226	2 701	226	2 927
Total receivables		**93 410**	**215**	**93 625**	**94 334**	**226**	**94 560**

11.1 Claims recoverable

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
National departments	Annexure 3	-	3 761
Provincial departments	Annexure 3	-	-
Total		**-**	**3 761**

11.2 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Disallowance: Damages and losses	75 797	72 282
Disallowance: Miscellaneous	3 422	3 422
Debts emanating from service providers	12 180	12 168
Total	**91 399**	**82 872**

11.3 Staff debt

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Salary tax debt account	-	47
Debt account	1 979	2 419
Salary reversal control account	247	461
Total	**2 226**	**2 927**

11.4 Impairment of receivables

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables	27 043	26 041
Total	**27 043**	**26 041**

12. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		47 395	9 766
Transfer from statement of financial performance		28 535	(80 912)
Unauthorised expenditure for the year		83 303	128 307
Paid during the year		(47 395)	(9 766)
Closing balance		**111 838**	**47 395**

The department underspent on Programme 3 and Programme 7 after applying allowable virements of 8% to offset excess expenditure.

13. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Opening balance		22	4
Transfer from statement of financial performance		2 219	1 818
Paid during the year		(1 104)	(1 800)
Closing balance		**1 137**	**22**

14. Bank overdraft

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General Account		1 163 752	1 119 993
Closing balance		**1 163 752**	**1 119 993**

15. Payables – current

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Advances received	15.1	1 770	27 811
Clearing accounts	15.2	454	426
Total		**2 224**	**28 237**

15.1 Advances received

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
National departments	Annexure 5	1 737	27 752
Public entities	Annexure 5	33	59
Total		**1 770**	**27 811**

15.2 Clearing accounts

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Salary income tax deductions account	70	72
Salary pension deductions disallowance account	-	2
Salary government employee housing account	287	333
Salary deductions disallowance account	-	19
Salary tax debt	97	-
Total	**454**	**426**

16. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Net deficit as per statement of financial performance		30 754	(79 094)
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		272 374	289 941
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		(924)	(14 267)
Decrease in prepayments and advances		(103)	5
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(26 013)	(857)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(7)	(14)
Expenditure on capital assets		346 072	316 640
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(48 499)	(11 566)
Statutory Appropriation not requested/not received		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		**303 128**	**210 847**

17. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster-General account		(1 163 752)	(1 119 993)
Cash on hand		302	302
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		700	100
Total		**(1 162 750)**	**(1 119 591)**

18. Contingent liabilities

Liable to	Nature	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Claims against the department		Annexure 2A	303 921	304 420
Other		Annexure 2A	4 818	3 442
Total contingent liabilities			**308 739**	**307 862**

Claims against the state are referred for legal processes in determining the extent to which the state should accept liability or not, regarding settlement amounts and the timing of these outflows until an agreement is reached between parties.

All third-party claims resulting from state vehicles and/or personal claims are subjected to Treasury regulations regarding state cover determining whether the state should carry the loss or not.

19. Capital commitments

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Machinery and equipment		486	441
Total capital commitments		**486**	**441**

20. Accruals and payables not recognised

20.1 Accruals

Listed by economic classification	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2024/25 Total R'000	2023/24 Total R'000
Goods and services	17 845	1 032	18 877	26 957
Total accruals	**17 845**	**1 032**	**18 877**	**26 957**

Listed by programme level	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administration	9 397	14 742
Economic Statistics	46	273
Population and Social Statistics	219	139
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	257	86
Statistical Support and Informatics	1 524	2 486
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	7 239	9 187
South African National Statistics System	2	-
Recoverable expenditure	193	44
Total	**18 877**	**26 957**

The value of accruals is mainly on account of amounts indicated as owed by the department to the various service provider/s.

20.2 Payables not recognised

Listed by economic classification	30 days R'000	30+ days R'000	2024/25 Total R'000	2023/24 Total R'000
Goods and services	607	163	770	16 578
Total accruals	**607**	**163**	**770**	**16 578**

Listed by programme level	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administration	23	3 403
Economic Statistics	-	103
Population and Social Statistics	-	123
Methodology and Statistical Infrastructure	-	-
Statistical Support and Informatics	559	2 889
Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination	188	10 005
South African National Statistics System	-	1
Recoverable expenditure	-	54
Total	**770**	**16 578**

21. Employee benefits

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Leave entitlement		88 014	70 462
Service bonus		45 911	44 907
Capped leave commitments		11 583	13 078
Other		2 946	1 529
Total		**148 454**	**129 976**

22. Lease commitments

22.1 Operating leases

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2024/25			
Not later than one year	22 127	78 454	100 581
Later than one year and not later than five years	7 275	-	7 275
Later than five years	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	**29 402**	**78 454**	**107 856**
2023/24			
Not later than one year	66 758	99 924	166 682
Later than one year and not later than five years	68 162	88 542	156 704
Later than five years	476	-	476
Total lease commitments	**135 396**	**188 466**	**323 862**

National Treasury has instructed departments to implement cost containment measures. As a result, Stats SA is envisaging a merger of offices in an effort to reduce office space where the majority of staff members are fieldworkers. Therefore, expired leases have not been renewed and are currently on month-to month, and the following offices/parkade have been regionalised in the 2024/25 financial year.

1. Trompsburg District Office – Free State
2. Grand Central Parkade – Western Cape
3. eThekhwini District Office – KZN
4. Stanger District Office – KZN
5. Port Shepstone District Office – KZN

22.2 Finance leases expenditure

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
2024/25			
Not later than one year	-	3 463	3 463
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1 988	1 988
Total lease commitments	**-**	**5 451**	**5 451**
2023/24			
Not later than one year	-	2 952	2 952
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	3 260	3 260
Total lease commitments	**-**	**6 212**	**6 212**

Finance lease expenditure for machinery and equipment is in respect of leased photocopy machines in provincial offices. 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 note excludes leases relating to Public Private Partnership as they are disclosed separately.

23. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure	83 303	128 307
Irregular expenditure	16 449	13 395
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	147	227
Total	**99 899**	**141 929**

24. Related party transactions

	Note	2024/25 R'000
In-kind goods and services provided/received		-
		-
None		-
Total		**-**

Stats SA reports to the Minister in the Presidency: Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation.

Related parties include:
Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)
Brand South Africa (Brand SA)
Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA)
The Presidency

25. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Officials			
Levels 15 to 16	8	15 495	14 777
Level 14	48	65 401	65 268
Level 13	152	177 022	185 479
Family members of key management personnel	14	9 241	10 390
Total	**222**	**267 159**	**275 914**

The Chief Financial Officer is included under level 14.

Directors on personal notches (higher than level 14) have also been included under level 14.

The number of individuals includes officials whose services were terminated during the 2024/25 financial year, plus officials acting in these vacant posts.

26. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Unitary fee paid			
Fixed component		328 492	305 527
Indexed component		19 765	31 534
Total		**348 257**	**337 061**
Analysis of indexed component			
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		3 817	31 534
Operating leases		15 893	
Interest		55	
Total		**19 765**	**31 534**

Stats SA entered a Private Public Partnership with Dipalopalo Concession 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 and Utility Payment as at the signature date is R328 491 727,93 (excluding VAT) index linked as at financial close and which amount shall thereafter be escalated on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of clause 3.2.1 but shall be payable in the amounts contemplated in clause 6- Gross monthly instalment and with effect from the service commencement date.

PPP project has accrued expenses as follows:
Indexation costs of R19 710 million, consisting of pass-through cost of R748 thousand and additional cost (goods and services) R18 962 million.

Analysis of indexed component for 2023/24 has been divided between goods and services and Operating leases. The aforementioned has no effect on the total amount disclosed in the previous financial year.

27. Provisions

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Disall damages and losses		48 870	46 521
Total		**48 870**	**46 521**

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

100,0% for cases under investigation.
99,98% for cases to be recovered from drivers.
100,0% for cases to be recovered from third parties.

Information on the major assumptions made concerning future events.

27.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2024/25

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	46 521	46 521
Increase in provisions	2 349	2 349
Closing balance	**48 870**	**48 870**

Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2023/24

	Provisions R'000	Total provisions R'000
Opening balance	53 422	53 422
Increase in provisions	(6 901)	(6 901)
Closing balance	**46 521**	**46 521**

The claims under investigation relate mainly to damages and losses of hired vehicles.

100,0% for cases under investigation.
90,0% for cases to be recovered from drivers.
100,0% 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.

Provisions are determined based on cases that are prescribed or under investigation.

28. Movable tangible capital assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	**459 512**	**-**	**14 137**	**7 988**	**465 662**
Computer equipment	393 502	-	13 675	7 126	400 051
Furniture and office equipment	48 682	-	377	552	48 508
		-			
Other machinery and equipment	17 328		85	310	17 103
Finance lease assets	**9 053**	**-**	**1 900**	**2 192**	**8 761**
Finance lease	9 053	-	1 900	2 192	8 761
Total movable tangible capital assets	**468 565**	**-**	**16 037**	**10 180**	**474 423**

Finance Lease assets are valued using the present value of the future minimum lease payments and are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, which can usually be calculated from the information provided in the contract. The department has used a reasonable proxy rate such as the prime lending rate at inception of the lease.

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	7 885	70 623

An increase in the number of assets under investigation results from the losses that were suffered by the department due to criminal activities, which were reported to the SAPS in February 2025. As part of the audit action plan, the department adopted an asset management improvement strategy. Phase 1 of the strategy was implemented during the year under review by digitising the asset verification process to enforce accountability and ensure the asset register is up to date. A digital asset verification was conducted during March to April 2025. Included in the balance of movable tangible assets is assets confirmed for existence, assets reported lost & under investigation and unverified assets, which are to be followed up in 2025/26.

28.1 Movement for 2023/24

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Machinery and equipment	**502 737**	**(255)**	**4 203**	**(47 173)**	**459 512**
Computer equipment	436 756	(304)	1 133	(44 083)	393 502
Furniture and office equipment	48 160	49	2 317	(1 844)	48 682
Other machinery and equipment	17 821	-	753	(1 246)	17 328
Finance lease assets	**9 053**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9 053**
Finance lease	9 053	-	-	-	9 053
Total movable tangible capital assets	**511 790**	**(255)**	**4 203**	**(47 173)**	**468 565**

28.1.1 Prior period error

	2023/24 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2023/24 (affecting the opening balance)	
decrease in Computer Equipment	(304)
Increase office equipment	49
Total	**(255)**

Finance Lease assets are valued using the present value of the future minimum lease payments and are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease, which can usually be calculated from the information provided in the contract. The department has used a reasonable proxy rate such as the prime lending rate at inception of the lease. The increase in Machinery and Equipment is a result of assets that were re-instated, reporting of finance lease and some that were found during verification. The decrease in Machinery and Equipment is a result of additional tablets that were found to be transferred to the Western Cape Department of Education in 2022.

28.2 Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	52	110 219	110 271
Additions	-	304	304
Disposals	-	(549)	(549)
Total minor assets	**52**	**109 974**	**110 026**
Number of R1 minor assets	12	1 845	1 857
Number of minor assets at cost	25	43 601	43 626
Total number of minor assets	**37**	**45 446**	**45 483**

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment	16 936	63 128

An increase in the number of assets under investigation results from the losses that were suffered by the department due to criminal activities, which were reported to the SAPS in February 2025. As part of the audit action plan, the department adopted an asset management improvement strategy. Phase 1 of the strategy was implemented during the year under review by digitising the asset verification process to enforce accountability and ensure the asset register is up to date. A digital asset verification was conducted during March to April 2025. Included in the balance of movable tangible assets is assets confirmed for existence, assets reported lost & under investigation and unverified assets, which are to be followed up in 2025/26 financial year.

Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	52	112 957	113 009
Prior period error	-	(884)	(884)
Additions	-	1 648	1 648
Disposals	-	(3 502)	(3 502)
Total minor assets	**52**	**110 219**	**110 271**
Number of R1 minor assets	12	1 879	1 891
Number of minor assets at cost	25	45 854	45 879
Total number of minor assets	**37**	**47 733**	**47 770**

28.2.1 Prior period error

	2023/24 R'000
Nature of period error	
Relating to 2022/23 (affecting the opening balance)	**(892))**
Decrease in machinery and equipment	(892)
Relating to 2023/24	**8**
Increase in machinery and equipment (add back minor asset disposed in 2025/26)	8
Total	**(884)**

Increase in machinery and equipment is as a result of assets that were re-instated when reporting finance lease, of which some were found during verification. The decrease in machinery and equipment is as a result of additional tablets that were transferred to the Western Cape Department of Education in 2022.

28.3 Movable assets written off

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	(10 180)	(10 180)
Total movable assets written off	**-**	**(10 180)**	**(10 180)**

Movable assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Intangible assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	47 172	47 172
Total movable assets written off	**-**	**47 172**	**47 172**

The increase in machinery and equipment is as a result of assets that were re-instated when reporting finance lease, of which some were found during verification. The decrease in machinery and equipment is as a result of additional tablets that were transferred to the Western Cape Department of Education in 2022.

29. Intangible capital assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	36 637	-	-	-	36 637
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names	-	-	1 991	-	1 991
Total intangible capital assets	**36 637**	**-**	**1 991**	**-**	**38 628**

The department procured a Symantec licence for a period of 2 years, which was paid as a once-off payment.

29.1 Movement for 2024/25

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
Software	36 748	-	-	(111)	36 637
Total intangible capital assets	**36 748**	**-**	**-**	**(111)**	**36 637**

29.2 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2025

	Opening balance 1 April 2024 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2025 R'000
Intangible assets	70	-	-	-	70
Total	**70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70**

Capital work-in-progress as at 31 March 2024

	Opening balance 1 April 2023 R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current year WIP R'000	Ready for use (assets to the AR)/contracts terminated R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2024 R'000
Intangible assets	70	-	-	-	70
Total	**70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70**

30. Broad Economic Empowerment Performance

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the annual report under the section titled B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

31. Natural Disaster or Relief Expenditure

	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Goods and services	196	370
Closing balance	**196**	**370**

32. Prior period error

32.1 Correction of prior period errors

Assets	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2023/24 (affecting the opening balance)			
Decrease in machinery and equipment	-	1 140	1 140
Total	**-**	**1 140**	**1 140**

The decrease in machinery and equipment relates to the assets that were transferred to the Western Cape Department of Education but updated in the assets register for 2024/25.

32.2 Correction of prior period errors

Operating lease	Amount before error correction R'000	Prior period error R'000	2023/24 R'000
Nature of period error			
Relating to 2023/24 (affecting the opening balance)			
Operating lease commitment	134 511	885	135 396
Total	**134 511**	**885**	**135 396**

Details of the commitment in respect of the lease agreement addendum for the Gauteng Provincial Office (Braamfontein) were erroneously omitted.

33. Changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies

33.1. Changes in accounting policies

Nature of change in accounting	Opening balance before the change 1 April 2023 R'000	Adjustment to opening balance R'000	Restated opening balance after change 1 April 2023 R'000	Adjustment for 2023/24 R'000	Restated Closing balance 31 March 2024 R'000
Finance lease assets					
Movable tangible capital assets	-	-	-	9 053	9 053
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9 053**	**9 053**

Included in the opening balances for 2023/24 and 2024/25 is a change in accounting policy made in terms of MCS requirements, whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in the accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

Annexures to the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Annexure 1A: Statement of transfers to departmental agencies and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25						2023/24	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
Department/agency/account	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
South African Broadcasting Corporation	9	-	-	9	9	100,0%	4	4
Total	**9**	**-**	**-**	**9**	**9**	**100,0%**	**4**	**4**

Annexure 1B: Statement of transfers/subsidies to public corporations and private enterprises for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25							2023/24	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer				
Name of public corporation/private enterprise	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	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Private enterprises									
Claims against the state-private entity	-	-	14	14	14	100,0%	-	2	2
Total	**-**	**-**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**100,0%**	**-**	**2**	**2**

Annexure 1C: Statement of transfers to non-profit institutions for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25						2023/24	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
Non-profit institutions	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
Sponsorship to South African Statistical Association (SASA) for annual conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsorship to Population Association of Southern Africa (PASA) for annual conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Annexure 1D: Statement of transfers to households for the year ended 31 March 2025

	2024/25						2023/24	
	Transfer allocation				Transfer			
Households	Adjusted appropriation R'000	Rollovers R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	Percentage of available funds transferred %	Appropriation Act R'000	Actual transfer R'000
Transfers								
Leave gratuity	4 394	-	-	4 394	4 394	100,0%	8 238	13 396
Claims against the state	2 506	-	-	2 506	2 506	100,0%	176	176
Act of grace	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Total	**6 900**		**-**	**6 900**	**6 900**	**100,0%**	**8 444**	**13 602**

Annexure 2A: Statement of contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2025

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2024 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 2025 R'000
Claims against the department					
The Workforce Group (Pty) Ltd	1 494	-	-	-	1 494
Claims relating to labour relations	7 050	-	(500)	-	6 550
Claim against the Department of Public Works	3 046	-	-	-	3 046
HL du Plessis	508	-	-	-	508
DPWI	60 000	-	-	-	60 000
Vodacom Corp APN Services	231 771	-	-	-	231 771
Angelene Poole N.O.	552				552
Subtotal	**304 421**	**-**	**(500)**	**-**	**303 921**
Other					
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents involving the department's employees	3 442	1 548	(172)	-	4 818
Subtotal	**3 442**	**1 548**	**(172)**	**-**	**4 818**
Total	**307 863**	**1 548**	**(672)**	**-**	**308 739**

Nature of liabilities recoverable	Opening balance 01 April 2024 R'000	Details of liability and recoverability	Movement during the year R'000	Closing balance 31 March 2025 R'000
Claims against the department	304 421	-	(500)	303 921
Claims from third parties as a result of vehicle accidents and personal claims	3 442	-	1 376	4 818
Total	**307 863**		**876**	**308 739**

Annexure 3: Claims recoverable

Government entity	Confirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2025 R'000	Confirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2024 R'000	Unconfirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2025 R'000	Unconfirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2024 R'000	Total 31/03/2025 R'000	Total 31/03/2024 R'000	Cash in transit at year-end 2024/25 Amounts received within 6 working days after year-end	Cash in transit at year-end 2024/25 Amount R'000
Department								
Government Communication and Information System	-	3 761	-	-	-	3 761	-	-
Gauteng Dept Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-		
							-	-
Total	-	3 761	-	-	-	3 761	-	-

Annexure 4: Inter-entity advances received

Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2025 R'000	Confirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2024 R'000	Unconfirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2025 R'000	Unconfirmed balance outstanding 31/03/2024 R'000	Total 31/03/2025 R'000	Total 31/03/2024 R'000
National departments						
Current						
Department of Transport	-	-	-	25 404	-	25 404
Department of Home Affairs	-	-	1 737	2 348	1 737	2 348
Total	-	-	1 737	27 752	1 737	27 752
Public entities						
Current						
Coega Industrial Development Zone	-	-	33	59	33	59
	-	-	1 770	27 811	1 770	27 811

Annexure 5: Natural Disaster or Relief Expenditure

Expenditure per economic classification	2024/25 Q1 R'000	2024/25 Q2 R'000	2024/25 Q3 R'000	2024/25 Q4 R'000	2024/25 Total R'000	2023/24 Total R'000
Goods and services						370
Consumable supplies	44	46	45	46	181	300
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	26
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	2
Communication	9	4	2	-	15	39
Travel and subsistence	-		-	-	-	3
Total	53	50	47	46	196	370

Annexure 6: Analysis of prepayments and advances

	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract value R'000	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024 R'000	Total amount prepaid in current year R'000	Less goods and services received in current year R'000	Add/less: Other R'000	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025 R'000
Prepayments									
South African Police Service	JCPS cluster	Criminal record and screening	Goods and services	-	-	24	(24)	-	-
						24	**(24)**		

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor-General
AGSA	Auditor-General South Africa
APN	Access Point Network
CAPI	Computer-assisted Personal Interview
CATI	Computer-assisted Telephonic Interview
CAWI	Computer-assisted Web Interview
CCMS	Compliments and Complaints Management System
CDC	Coega Development Corporation
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CoE	Compensation of Employees
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Continuous Population Survey
CPS-HSPR	Continuous Population Survey – Household Survey Programme Redesign
CRM	Client Relationship Management
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DDM	District Development Model
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DPSA	Department of Public Service and Administration
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTS	Domestic Tourism Survey
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EEA	Environmental-Economic Accounting
ENE	Estimates of National Expenditure
Exco	Executive Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPe	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure)
GDPp	Gross Domestic Product (production)
GHS	General Household Survey
GIF	Geospatial Information Frame
GPSJS	Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
HOA	Homeowners Allowance
HR	Human Resources
HRM	Human Resource Management

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Electoral Commission
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IT	Information Technology
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings
MACOD	Mortality and Causes of Death
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MPSA	Ministry for Public Service and Administration
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MYPE	Mid-year Population Estimates
NCA&VES	Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NT	National Treasury
NTR	National Treasury Regulations
OHSA	Occupational Health and Safety Act
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OoSG	Office of the Statistician-General
PASA	Population Association of Southern Africa
PAPI	Paper-assisted Personal Interview
PES	Post-enumeration Survey
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSR	Public Service Regulation
QES	Quarterly Employment Statistics
QFSM	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Municipalities
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
QMS	Quality Management System
SA	South Africa
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
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
SAYP	Survey of Activities of Young People
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SDLC	Standards Development Life Cycle
SESE	Survey of Employers and the Self-employed
SG	Statistician-General
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
SHERQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality Management
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMS	Senior Management Staff
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TUS	Time Use Survey
UN	United Nations
USS	User Satisfaction Survey
VAS	Volunteer Activities Survey
WP	Work Programme

NOTES

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