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# Statistical release

## P9103.1

### Financial statistics of higher education institutions 2009

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Key findings</b> .....	2
<b>Tables</b>	
Table A      Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2008 and 2009 financial years (Summary).....	4
Table B      Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions for the 2008 and 2009 financial years.....	6
<b>Notes</b> .....	7
<b>Explanatory notes</b> .....	8
<b>Glossary</b> .....	12
<b>General information</b> .....	15

## Key findings

**Net change in the stock of cash of higher education institutions amounted to R972 million for the 2009 financial year**

*Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R36 892 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R30 274 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R6 618 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2009. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R3 683 million for the 2009 financial year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R60 million for the 2009 financial year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R3 623 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R2 209 million for the 2009 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R186 million, resulting in a net cash outflow from financing activities of R2 023 million for the 2009 financial year. The total net change in the stock of cash from higher education institutions amounted to R972 million for the 2009 financial year (see Table A, p.4).*

### **Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions**

Economic classification of expenditure is in general a measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of a country. Seven main economically classified cash payments for operating activity categories exist and these are: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits; and other payments.

In contrast to national departments which keep their accounts on a cash basis of recording, the accounts of higher education institutions are kept on an accrual basis of recording, i.e. the payments are recorded in the period to which the transactions relate and surpluses, deficits, assets and liabilities resulting from these transactions are carried over to the next fiscal year. However, the figures in this statistical release have been converted from an accrual basis of recording to a cash basis of recording.

Purchases of non-financial assets include cash payments for fixed assets (buildings and structures, machinery and equipment and other fixed assets), inventories, valuables and non-produced assets (land, subsoil assets, other naturally occurring assets and intangible non-produced assets).

**The contribution of cash receipts from operating activities, and the contribution of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets economically classified**

Cash receipts from operating activities increased by R4 150 million from R32 742 million in 2008 to R36 892 million in 2009, mainly due to the increase in other receipts.

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2009 financial year was other receipts (R20 971 million), followed by grants (R15 906 million) and taxes (R15 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R2 644 million in other receipts from R18 327 million in 2008 to R20 971 million in 2009 was mainly due to the increase in the sales of goods and services by the University of Pretoria, the University of South Africa and the University of Johannesburg.

Grants received increased by R1 545 million from R14 361 million in 2008 to R15 906 million in 2009 mainly due to the increase in transfers from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of South Africa, the University of Johannesburg and the University of Pretoria.

The decrease of R39 million in cash receipts of taxes from R54 million in 2008 to R15 million in 2009 was mainly due to the decrease in foreign exchange gain received by Stellenbosch University and the University of Pretoria.

Cash payments for operating activities increased by R3 888 million from R26 386 million in 2008 to R30 274 million in 2009, mainly due to the increase in compensation of employees.

The largest contributor to the total cash payments for operating activities (economically classified) for the 2009 financial year was compensation of employees (R16 960 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R11 542 million), other payments (R1 390 million), and interest (R382 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R2 441 million in compensation of employees from R14 519 million in 2008 to R16 960 million in 2009 was mainly due to increased cash payments by the University of Pretoria, the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University and the University of South Africa.

The increase of R1 146 million in purchases of goods and services from R10 396 million in 2008 to R11 542 million in 2009 was mainly due to increased cash payments by the University of Pretoria, the Tshwane University of Technology and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The increase of R296 million in other payments from R1 094 million in 2008 to R1 390 million in 2009 was mainly due to the increase in cash payments by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Stellenbosch University and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R5 million in interest paid from R377 million in 2008 to R382 million in 2009 was mainly due to increased interest payments by the University of Pretoria and the University of South Africa.

The largest contributor to purchases of non-financial assets was buildings and structures (R2 178 million), followed by machinery and equipment (R1 369 million), other fixed assets (R95 million), inventories (R21 million), non-produced assets (R14 million), and valuables (R7 million) for the 2009 financial year (see Table B, p.6).

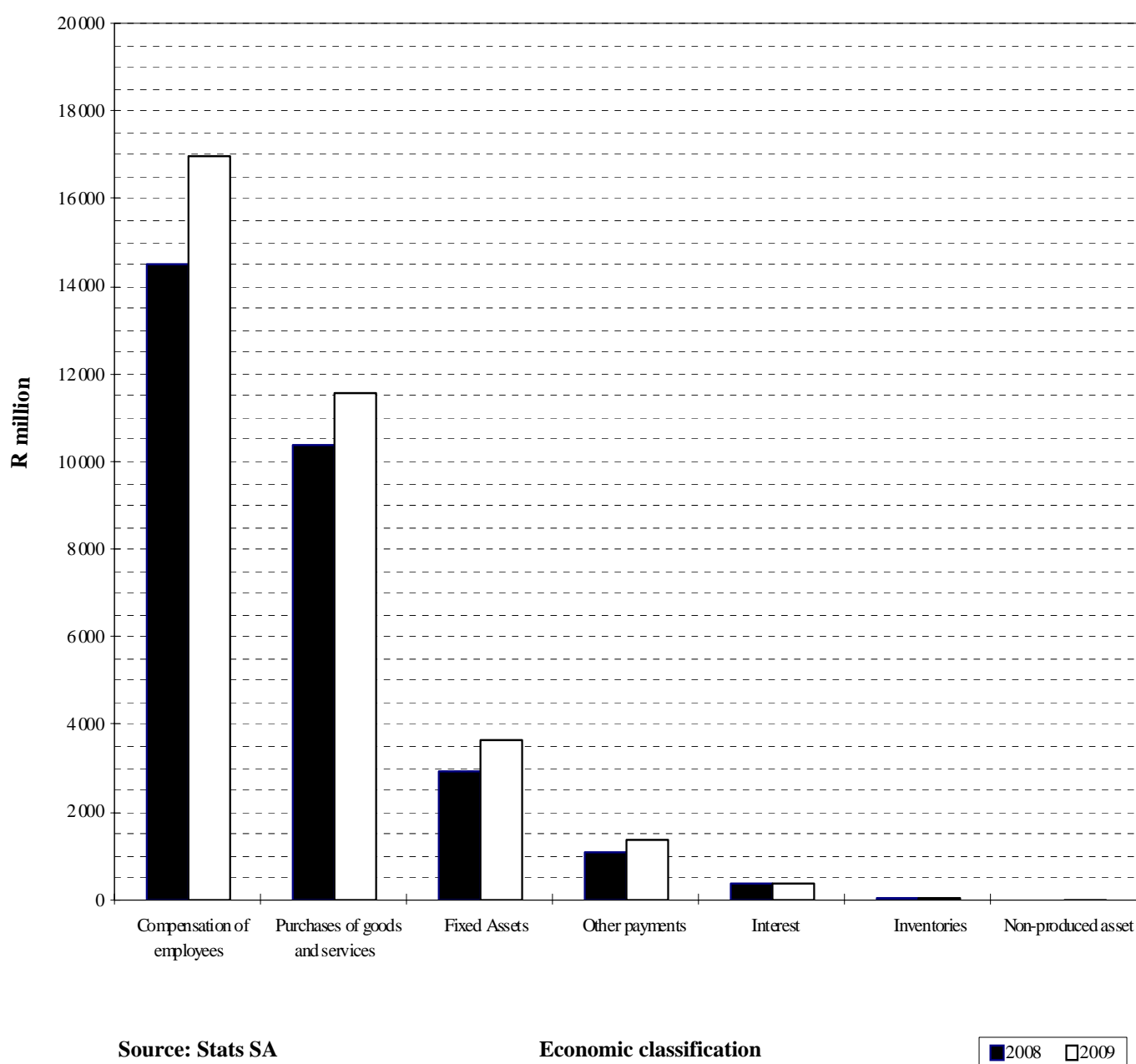
**Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2008 and 2009 financial years (Summary) <sup>1</sup>**

GFS'01 codes	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2008	2009	Change in Rand value
		R million	R million	R million
	<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
	Cash receipts from operating activities <b>a</b>	32 742*	36 892	4 150
<b>11</b>	Taxes	54	15	-39
<b>12</b>	Social contributions	0	0	0
<b>13</b>	Grants	14 361*	15 906	1 545
<b>14</b>	Other receipts	18 327*	20 971	2 644
	Cash payments for operating activities <sup>2</sup> <b>b</b>	26 386*	30 274	3 888
<b>21</b>	Compensation of employees	14 519*	16 960	2 441
<b>22</b>	Purchases of goods and services	10 396*	11 542	1 146
<b>24</b>	Interest	377*	382	5
<b>25</b>	Subsidies	0	0	0
<b>26</b>	Grants	0	0	0
<b>27</b>	Social benefits	0	0	0
<b>28</b>	Other payments	1 094*	1 390	296
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities:(outflow)/ inflow (a-b)=c</i>	6 356*	6 618	262
	<b>Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:</b>			
	Purchases of non-financial assets <b>d</b>	3 012*	3 683	671
<b>611</b>	Fixed assets	2 928*	3 642	714
<b>612</b>	Inventories	27	21	-6
<b>613</b>	Valuables	56	7	-49
<b>614</b>	Non-produced assets	1	14	13
	Sales of non-financial assets <b>e</b>	28	60	32
<b>311</b>	Fixed assets	28	60	32
<b>312</b>	Inventories	0	0	0
<b>313</b>	Valuables	0	0	0
<b>314</b>	Non-produced assets	0	0	0
	<i>Net cash flow from investments in non-financial assets: (outflow)/ inflow (e-d)=f</i>	-2 984*	-3 623	
	<b>CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) (c+f)=g</b>	3 372*	2 995	
	<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash:			
	cash outflow/ (inflow) <b>h</b>	1 302*	2 209	
<b>321</b>	Domestic	1 249*	2 005	
<b>322</b>	Foreign	53*	205	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow <b>i</b>	101	186	
<b>331</b>	Domestic	101	186	
<b>332</b>	Foreign	0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow (i-h)=j</i>	-1 201*	-2 023	
<b>99999</b>	<b>NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (g+j)=k</b>	<b>2 171*</b>	<b>972</b>	

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.<sup>2</sup> Included in the total cash payments for operating activities are the amount for research undertaken by higher education institutions which was to the value of R2 221 million in 2009.

\* Revised.

**Figure 1 – Economic classification of the cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2008 and 2009 financial years**

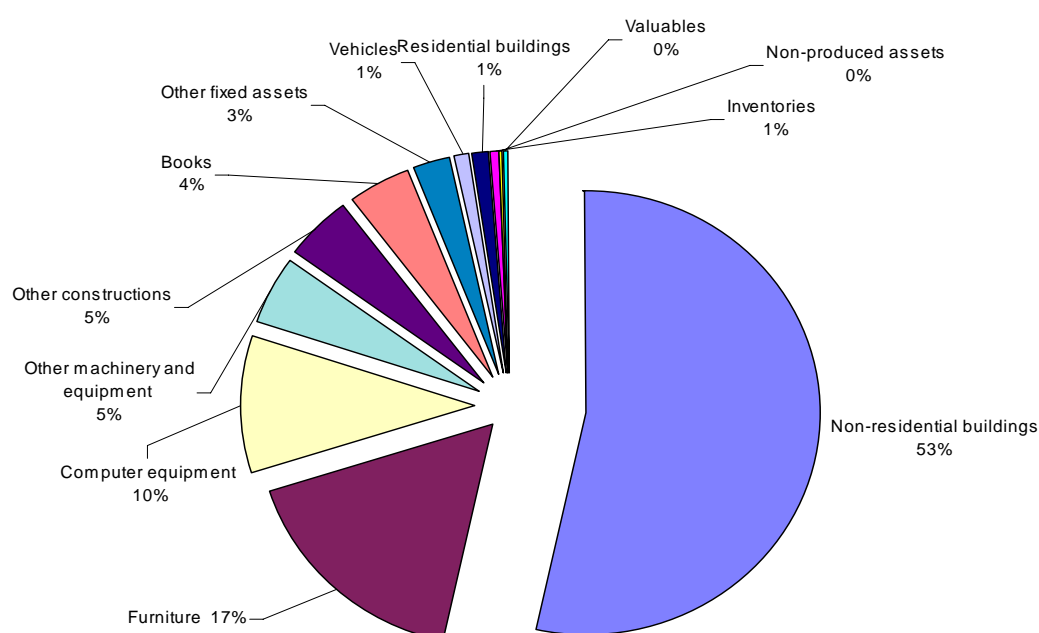


**Table B – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions for the 2008 and 2009 financial years**

GFS'01 codes	Cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets		2008	2009	Change in
			R million <sup>1</sup>	R million <sup>1</sup>	R million <sup>1</sup>
	<b>Purchases of non-financial assets:</b>	<b>(m + q + r + s) = l</b>	<b>3 012*</b>	<b>3 683</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>611</b>	<b>Fixed assets:</b>	<b>(n + o + p) = m</b>	<b>2 928*</b>	<b>3 642</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>6111</b>	<b>Buildings and structures:</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>1 661*</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>517</b>
61111	Residential buildings		196	40	-156
61112	Non-residential buildings		1 391*	1 964	573
61113	Other structures		74*	174	100
<b>6112</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment:</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>1 222*</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>147</b>
61121	Vehicles		76	44	-32
61122	Computer equipment		292*	364	72
61124	Furniture		493	615	122
61125	Other machinery and equipment		219	184	-35
61126	Books		142	162	20
<b>6113</b>	<b>Other fixed assets:</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50</b>
61132	Intangible assets		45	95	50
<b>612</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>613</b>	<b>Valuables</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-49</b>
<b>614</b>	<b>Non-produced assets</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

\* Revised.

**Figure 2 – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2009 financial year**

## Notes

<b>Forthcoming issues</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Expected release date</b>
	Financial statistics of higher education Institutions, 2010	13 October 2011
<b>Purpose of this statistical release</b>	This statistical release provides financial statistics of cash transactions of higher education institutions. Cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2009 financial year were converted from an accrual basis of recording to a cash basis of recording and were classified economically and functionally.	
<b>Expected changes in the next issue</b>	No changes are expected.	

**PJ Lehohla**  
Statistician-General



## Explanatory notes

### Introduction

1. This statistical release provides information on cash transactions of higher education institutions for the 2009 financial year, which ended on 31 December 2009, and revised figures for the 2008 financial year.

### Scope of the financial statistics of higher education institutions

2. The cash payment transactions of the following higher education institutions have been classified economically and functionally:

#### Universities

- 1) Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
- 2) North-West University
- 3) Rhodes University
- 4) Stellenbosch University
- 5) University of Cape Town
- 6) University of Fort Hare
- 7) University of the Free State
- 8) University of Johannesburg
- 9) University of KwaZulu-Natal
- 10) University of Limpopo
- 11) University of Pretoria
- 12) University of South Africa
- 13) University of Venda
- 14) University of the Western Cape
- 15) University of the Witwatersrand
- 16) University of Zululand

#### Universities of Technology

- 17) Cape Peninsula University of Technology
- 18) Central University of Technology, Free State
- 19) Durban University of Technology
- 20) Mangosuthu University of Technology
- 21) Tshwane University of Technology
- 22) Vaal University of Technology
- 23) Walter Sisulu University for Technology and Science

### National Plan for Higher Education

3. In February 2001, the Cabinet recommended the establishment of the National Institutes for Higher Education as an innovative feature of the new higher education institutional landscape.

The National Institutes for Higher Education constitute a new organisational entity, established in terms of the recommendations set out in the National Plan on Higher Education. The mandate is to facilitate the provision of higher education programmes in Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape provinces, respectively.

The National Institutes for Higher Education are not established as autonomous institutions that can provide higher education qualifications in their own name, but to provide higher education programmes through collaborative agreements with existing higher education institutions.

In other words, the model of the National Institutes for Higher Education is that of a new organisational form, which will facilitate and co-ordinate the provision of programmes in Northern Cape and Mpumalanga by existing higher education institutions.

## **Methodology**

4. Statistics South Africa receives financial statements of higher education institutions annually from the Department of Higher Education and Training. However, the figures in this statistical release have been converted from an accrual basis of recording to a cash basis of recording. Financial statements were received for all 23 higher education institutions.

Missing or incomplete information was supplemented through telephonic communication with the relevant higher education institutions as far as possible.

5. Stats SA receives consolidated information of all the higher education institutions, including information on hostels and trust funds. Therefore, information on hostels and trust funds cannot be excluded from the tables.
6. The expenditure on land and buildings by government departments (as a direct liability against their votes) on behalf of certain higher education institutions is not included in the tables.

## **Comparability with the previous year**

7. For the first time this statistical release includes change in Rand value from the previous year (2008) for the categories of cash flows from operating activities and cash flows from investments in non-financial assets. This statistical release is comparable with the previous year.

## **Classification**

### **8. Economic classification**

Transactions in this statistical release are classified economically according to the standard classifications of the 2001 Manual on Government Finance Statistics (GFS) of the International Monetary Fund.

Economic classification is in general a measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of the country.

**Cash receipts and cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets, sale of non-financial assets, net acquisition of financial assets other than cash and net incurrence of liabilities were classified economically as follows:**

- **Cash receipts from operating activities**

Taxes  
Social contributions  
Grants  
Other receipts

- **Cash payments for operating activities**

Compensation of employees (excluding capitalised remuneration)  
Purchases of goods and services  
Interest  
Subsidies  
Grants  
Social benefits  
Other payments

- **Purchases of non-financial assets (including capitalised remuneration)**

Fixed assets  
Inventories  
Valuables  
Non-produced assets

- **Sales of non-financial assets**

Fixed assets  
Inventories  
Valuables  
Non-produced assets

- **Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash**

Domestic  
Foreign

- **Net incurrence of liabilities**

Domestic  
Foreign

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P9101 *Capital expenditure by the public sector;*  
P9102 *Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;*  
P9114 *Financial census of municipalities;*  
P9119.3 *Financial statistics of national government;*  
P9119.4 *Financial statistics of consolidated general government; and*  
P9121 *Financial statistics of provincial government.*

**Symbols and abbreviations**

- 10.
- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| GFS      | Government Finance Statistics, 2001        |
| IMF      | International Monetary Fund                |
| n.e.c    | Not elsewhere classified                   |
| NPISH    | Non-profit institutions serving households |
| R&D      | Research and Development                   |
| RDP      | Reconstruction and Development Programme   |
| SA       | South Africa                               |
| SARS     | South African Revenue Service              |
| SCOA     | Standard Chart of Accounts                 |
| SITA     | State Information Technology Agency        |
| SNA      | System of National Accounts, 1993          |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa                    |

**Revisions**

11. Revisions are due to certain transactions which were reclassified owing to better information becoming available from annual reports.

## Glossary

<b>Accrual basis of recording</b>	Accrual basis of recording means that flows are recorded at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred, or extinguished.
<b>Books</b>	Include library books and periodicals.
<b>Cash basis of recording</b>	Cash basis of recording means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when a cash payment is made.
<b>Collective services</b>	Collective services refer to the services provided collectively to the community and are particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order and safety and economic services.
<b>Change in Rand value</b>	Change in Rand value is the difference between the amount of a specific item for the current year and the previous year expressed as a nominal value of the two years.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except for work connected with own account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions.
<b>Cultivated assets</b>	Consist of animals and plants that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year to produce other goods or services.
<b>Economic classification</b>	A measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of the country.
<b>Extra-budgetary accounts and funds</b>	Accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures of national and provincial government e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.
<b>Financial assets</b>	Financial assets consist of financial claims, monetary gold and Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) allocated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
<b>Fixed assets</b>	Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year. Fixed assets are further classified as buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and other fixed assets.
<b>Functional classification</b>	Functional classification of cash payments for operating activities and non-financial assets measures the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources by government in order to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community.
<b>GFS Manual (2001)</b>	The manual describes a specialised macroeconomic statistical system (Government Finance Statistics system) designed to support fiscal analysis.
<b>Government consumption expenditure</b>	Expenditure on all goods and services, which are used (without further transformation in the production) by the government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs or wants or the collective needs of members of the community.
<b>Grants</b>	Grants are non-compulsory current or capital transfers received by a government unit from either another government unit or an international organization.

<b>Higher Education</b>	All learning programmes leading to qualifications higher than grade 12 or its equivalent in terms of the National Qualifications Framework as contemplated in the South African Qualification Authority Act, 1995 (Act No. 58 of 1995)
<b>Higher Education Institutions</b>	(Section 1 of Act No.63, 2002). Any institution that provides higher education on a full-time, part-time or distance basis and which is (a) merged, established or deemed to be established as a public higher education institution under this Act; (b) declared as a public higher education institution under this Act; or (c) registered or [conditionally] provisionally registered as a private higher education institution.
<b>Households</b>	Household may be defined as individuals or a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation.
<b>Individual services</b>	Individual services refer to services rendered to individuals or a small group of persons. This category applies particularly to community and social services for example education, health and welfare.
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	Consist of mineral exploration; computer software; entertainment, literary and artistic originals; and miscellaneous other intangible fixed assets. To qualify as a fixed asset, the item must be intended for use in production for more than one year and its use must be restricted to the units that have established ownership rights over it or to units licensed by the owner.
<b>Inventories</b>	Inventories are goods and services held by producers for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date.
<b>Liabilities</b>	A present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.
<b>Machinery and equipment</b>	Machinery and equipment include motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, equipment and furniture. Military expenditure on machinery and equipment which could be used for civilian purposes is included.
<b>Non-financial assets</b>	Non-financial assets consist of fixed assets, inventories, valuables and non-produced assets.
<b>Non-financial public corporations</b>	Non-financial public corporations are government owned and/or controlled units, which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale.
<b>Non-produced assets</b>	Non-produced assets consist of tangible assets, natural occurring assets over which ownership is enforced. Natural occurring assets include land, subsoil assets and other naturally occurring assets.
<b>Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)</b>	Non-profit institutions which are mainly engaged in non-market production and serve households.
<b>Non-residential buildings</b>	All buildings other than dwellings. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, prisons, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouse and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels and restaurants.
<b>Other fixed assets</b>	Consist of cultivated assets and intangible fixed assets.

<b>Other structures</b>	All structures other than buildings. Included are the following: highways, streets, roads, bridges, elevated highways, tunnels, railways, subways, airfield runways, sewers, waterways, harbours, dams, other waterworks, shafts, tunnels, other structures associated with mining subsoil assets, communication lines, power lines, pipelines, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.
<b>Residential buildings</b>	All buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences and include flats, hostels and nursing homes.
<b>Social benefits</b>	Social benefits are transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segment of it against certain social risks.
<b>Social contributions</b>	Social contributions are actual receipt from either employer on behalf of their employee or from employee, self-employed, or non-employed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for their contributors, their dependents or their survivors.
<b>Subsidies</b>	Current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods and services that they produce, sell, export or import. Subsidies may be designed to influence levels of production, prices at which outputs are sold, or the remuneration of the enterprises.
<b>Subsidies on production</b>	Subsidies on production are payments which resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production.
<b>Subsidies on products</b>	Current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of quantities or values of the goods and services that they produce, sell, export or import.
<b>Transfers</b>	A transaction is a transfer if one unit provides a good, service, asset or labour to a second unit without receiving simultaneously a good, service, asset or labour of any value in return.
<b>Universities of technology</b>	Means any technikon or university of technology established, deemed to be established or declared as a technikon or university of technology under the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997).
<b>Universities</b>	Universities mean any university established, deemed to be established or declared as a university under the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997).
<b>Valuables</b>	Valuables are produced goods of considerable value acquired and held primarily as store of value and not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption.
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies.

## General information

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