

Statistical release

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Financial statistics of higher education institutions

2013

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Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from higher education institutions amounted to a cash deficit of R113 million for the 2013 financial year.

Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R53 101 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R46 189 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R6 912 million for the 2013 financial year ending 31 December 2013. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R5 284 million for the 2013 financial year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R443 million for the 2013 financial year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R4 841 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R2 232 million for the 2013 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R48 million, resulting in net cash outflow from financing activities of R2 184 million for the 2013 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to a cash deficit of R113 million (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. There are seven main economic classification categories of cash payments for operating activities: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits; and other payments.

In contrast to national and provincial 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. revenues and expenses 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 financial year. However, the figures in this statistical release have been converted from an accrual basis of recording to a cash basis of recording.

Cash receipts from operating activities, the contribution of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets by economic classification

Cash receipts from operating activities increased by R4 478 million, from R48 623 million in 2012 to R53 101 million in 2013. This increase was mainly due to increases in other receipts and grants received from the Department of Higher Education and Training.

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2013 financial year was other receipts (R29 938 million), followed by grants (R23 152 million) and taxes (R10 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R2 290 million in other receipts, from R27 648 million in 2012 to R29 938 million in 2013, was mainly due to increases in tuition fees and incidental sales by the University of Johannesburg, the University of South Africa and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R2 183 million in grants received, from R20 969 million in 2012 to R23 152 million in 2013, was mainly due to an increase in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of South Africa, the Tshwane University of Technology and the University of Pretoria.

The increase of R4 million in taxes, from R6 million in 2012 to R10 million in 2013, was mainly due to increases in foreign exchange gains received by the University of South Africa, Stellenbosch University and the University of Pretoria.

Cash payments for operating activities increased by R4 828 million, from R41 361 million in 2012 to R46 189 million in 2013, mainly due to increases in compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services.

The largest contributor to total cash payments for operating activities for the 2013 financial year was compensation of employees (R25 582 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R17 795 million), other payments (R2 565 million) and interest (R247 million).

Regarding compensation of employees, the increase of R2 401 million from R23 181 million in 2012 to R25 582 million in 2013 was mainly due to an increase in remuneration paid to employees by the University of South Africa, North-West University and the University of the Free State.

The increase of R2 087 million in purchases of goods and services, from R15 708 million in 2012 to R17 795 million in 2013, was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria and the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

The increase of R324 million in other payments, from R2 241 million in 2012 to R2 565 million in 2013, was mainly due to increases in transfers to households by the University of Johannesburg, the University of South Africa and Stellenbosch University.

The increase of R15 million in interest paid, from R232 million in 2012 to R247 million in 2013, was mainly due to an increase in interest paid by the University of Johannesburg, the University of the Witwatersrand and North-West University.

Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2012 and 2013 financial years (summary) ¹

| GFS 2001 codes | Economic classification of sources and uses of cash | 2012 ² | 2013 | Change between 2012 and 2013 |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | R million | R million | R million |
| | Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| | Cash receipts from operating activities a | 48 623 | 53 101 | 4 478 |
| 11 | Taxes | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| 12 | Social contributions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Grants | 20 969 | 23 152 | 2 183 |
| 14 | Other receipts (including tuition fees) | 27 648 | 29 938 | 2 290 |
| | Cash payments for operating activities b | 41 361 | 46 189 | 4 828 |
| 21 | Compensation of employees | 23 181 | 25 582 | 2 401 |
| 22 | Purchases of goods and services ³ | 15 708 | 17 795 | 2 087 |
| 24 | Interest | 232 | 247 | 15 |
| 25 | Subsidies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Social benefits | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Other payments | 2 241 | 2 565 | 324 |
| | <i>Net cash flow from operating activities: (outflow)/ inflow (a-b)=c</i> | 7 262 | 6 912 | -350 |
| | Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets: | | | |
| | Purchases of non-financial assets ⁴ d | 5 080 | 5 284 | 204 |
| 611 | Fixed assets | 5 065 | 5 251 | 186 |
| 612 | Inventories | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| 613 | Valuables | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 614 | Non-produced assets | 0 | 19 | 19 |
| | Sales of non-financial assets e | 153 | 443 | 290 |
| 311 | Fixed assets | 152 | 443 | 291 |
| 312 | Inventories | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 313 | Valuables | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 314 | Non-produced assets | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| | <i>Net cash flow from investments in non-financial assets: (outflow)/ inflow (e-d)=f</i> | -4 927 | -4 841 | |
| | CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) (c+f)=g | 2 335 | 2 071 | |
| | Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| | Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: cash outflow/ (inflow) h | 2 256 | 2 232 | |
| 321 | Domestic | 1 431 | 1 183 | |
| 322 | Foreign | 825 | 1 049 | |
| | Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow i | 44 | 48 | |
| 331 | Domestic | 44 | 48 | |
| 332 | Foreign | 0 | 0 | |
| | <i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow (i-h)=j</i> | -2 212 | -2 184 | |
| 99999 | NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (g+j)=k | 123 | -113 | |

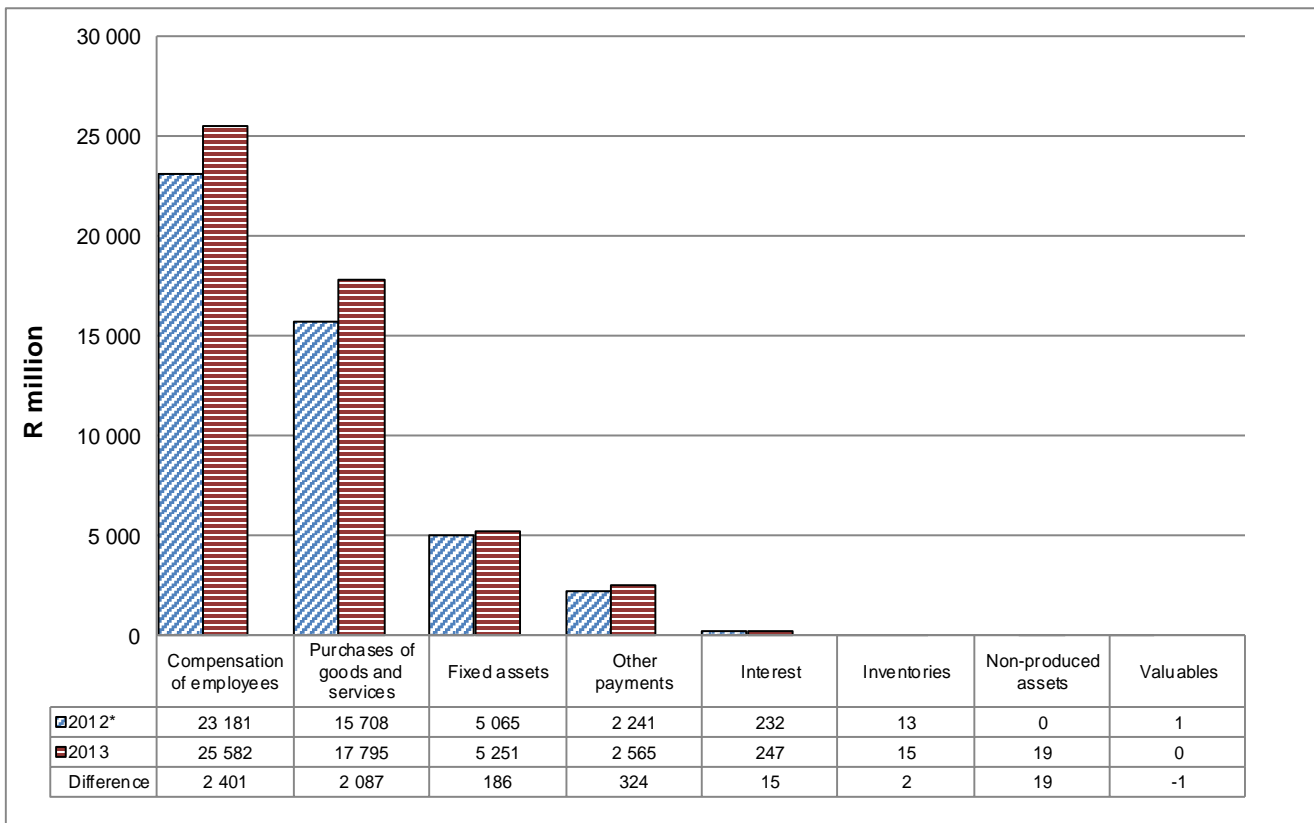
¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

³ Included in the purchases of goods and services are the amounts for research undertaken by higher education institutions which were to the value of R3 106 million in 2013.

⁴ See Table B and Figure 2 for the split of purchases of non-financial assets.

Figure 1 – Economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012 and 2013 financial years



Source: Stats SA

Economic classification

*Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2012 and 2013 financial years. The largest contributors were compensation of employees (R25 582 million) and purchases of goods and services (R17 795 million).

Table B – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions for the 2012 and 2013 financial years¹

| GFS 2001 codes | Cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets | | 2012 ² | 2013 | Change between 2012 and 2013 |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | R million | R million | R million |
| | Purchases of non-financial assets: | (m+q+r+s)=l | 5 080 | 5 284 | 204 |
| 611 | Fixed assets: | (n+o+p)=m | 5 065 | 5 251 | 186 |
| 6111 | Buildings and structures: | n | 3 186 | 3 125 | -61 |
| 61111 | Residential buildings | | 0 | 73 | 73 |
| 61112 | Non-residential buildings | | 2 896 | 2 833 | -63 |
| 61113 | Other constructions | | 289 | 219 | -70 |
| 6112 | Machinery and equipment: | o | 1 717 | 1 997 | 280 |
| 61121 | Vehicles | | 36 | 88 | 52 |
| 61122 | Computer equipment | | 395 | 500 | 105 |
| 61124 | Furniture | | 758 | 832 | 74 |
| 61125 | Other machinery and equipment | | 331 | 346 | 15 |
| 61126 | Books | | 199 | 231 | 32 |
| 6113 | Other fixed assets: | p | 162 | 128 | -34 |
| 61132 | Intangible assets | | 162 | 128 | -34 |
| 612 | Inventories | q | 13 | 15 | 2 |
| 613 | Valuables | r | 1 | 0 | -1 |
| 614 | Non-produced assets | s | 0 | 19 | 19 |

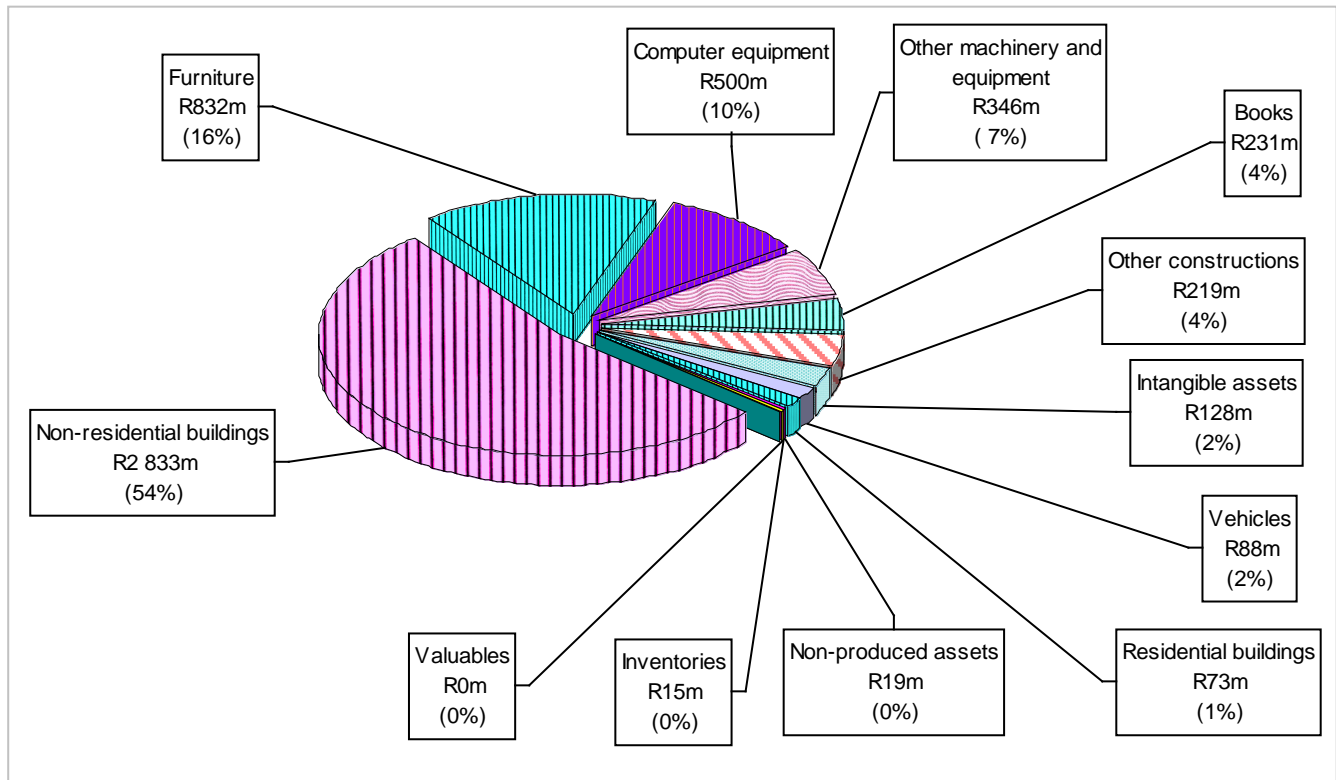
¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

The largest contributor to purchases of non-financial assets was buildings and structures (R3 125 million), followed by machinery and equipment (R1 997 million), other fixed assets (R128 million), non-produced assets (R19 million) and inventories (R15 million) for the 2013 financial year.

Purchases of non-financial assets increased by R204 million, from R5 080 million in 2012 to R5 284 million in 2013, due to an increase in computer equipment by the University of South Africa and increases in furniture by the University of the Witwatersrand and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

Figure 2 - Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013 financial year¹



Source: Stats SA

¹Some of the figures may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off.

Figure 2 above depicts the economic classification of payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013 financial year. The largest contributor was non-residential buildings (R2 833 million or 54%), followed by furniture (R832 million or 16%) and computer equipment (R500 million or 10%).

Notes

| Forthcoming issues | Issue | Expected release date |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| | Financial statistics of higher education institutions, 2014 | October 2015 |
| Purpose of this statistical release | This statistical release provides financial statistics of cash transactions of higher education institutions. Cash payments converted from accrual basis of recording for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013 financial year were classified economically and functionally. | |
| Expected changes in next issue | No changes are expected. | |

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website**Tables**

| | |
|---------|--|
| Table 1 | Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 2 | Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 3 | Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 4 | Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 5 | Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 6 | Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2013 financial year |
| Table 7 | Economic and functional classification of cash payments from operating activities for the 2013 financial year: Government consumption cash payments divided between individual and collective services |
| Table 8 | Economic and functional classification of cash payments from operating activities for the 2013 financial year: Subsidies paid divided between subsidies on products and subsidies on production |

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This statistical release provides economic and functional classifications of financial transactions of higher education institutions for the 2013 financial year.

Higher education institutions consist of 17 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2013 financial year (see explanatory note, p.10 to 11 for the list of higher education institutions used in this publication).

Higher education institutions refers 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.

Methodology

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) 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.

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. 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.

The information is processed from audited financial statements of the higher education institutions.

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

Scope of the financial statistics of higher education

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
- 17) Walter Sisulu University

Universities of Technology

- 18) Cape Peninsula University of Technology
- 19) Central University of Technology
- 20) Durban University of Technology
- 21) Mangosuthu University of Technology
- 22) Tshwane University of Technology
- 23) Vaal University of Technology

Classification

Economic classification

Cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets in this statistical release are classified economically according to the standard classification of the 2001 GFS manual of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Economic classification

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

- **Purchases of non-financial assets (including capitalised goods and services)**

- 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

**Comparability
with the
previous year**

The 2012 classified information is generally comparable with the 2013 information.

**The Public
Sector
Classification
Committee
(PSCC)**

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) consists of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), National Treasury (NT) and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). The purpose of the PSCC is to coordinate the economic institutional classification of the public-sector units and subsectors for purposes of reporting to national and international stakeholders. The classification lists are made public by the SARB to inform stakeholders of the scope of the public sector and sub-sectors. The three primary stakeholders signed a memorandum of understanding. Classification of public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2012 has been finalised. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2013.

**Related
publications**

Stats SA also publishes information on the transactions of the following levels of the general government in statistical releases:

P0441 *Gross Domestic Product;*
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

| | |
|----------|--|
| GFS | Government Finance Statistics, 2001 |
| HEI | Higher Education Institutions |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| n.e.c. | Not elsewhere classified |
| NPISH | Non-profit institutions serving households |
| NQF | National Qualification Framework |
| NT | National Treasury |
| PSCC | Public Sector Classification Committee |
| R&D | Research and development |
| SARB | South African Reserve Bank |
| SNA | System of National Accounts, 1993 |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |

Revisions Revisions to 2012 data are indicated by footnotes in Tables A and B. Data are revised due to improved classification.

Glossary

| | |
|---|--|
| Accrual basis of recording | Accrual basis of recording means that flows are recorded at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred, or extinguished. |
| Books | Include library books and periodicals. |
| Capital expenditure | Any expenditure incurred or incidental to the acquisition or improvement of land, buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment. Note: The expenditure normally confers a lasting benefit and results in the acquisition of, or extends the life of a fixed or long-term work, irrespective of whether payments were made outside contractors or concerns, or the work was done by the enterprise itself. Capital expenditure includes vehicles, office furniture and equipment, but excludes minor items that are generally regarded as being expendable even though in some instances their useful lives may extend beyond one year. |
| Capital transfers | Capital transfers involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient and may consist of a transfer of cash that the recipient is expected or required to use to acquire an asset or assets (other than inventories), the transfer of an asset (other than inventories and cash), the cancellation of a liability by mutual agreement between the creditor and debtor, or the assumption of another unit's debt. If doubt exists regarding the character of a grant, it should be classified as current. |
| Cash basis of recording | Cash basis of recording means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made. |
| Collective services | Services provided collectively to the community, particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services. |
| Compensation of employees | Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to a government employee in return for work done during the accounting period, except work connected with own account capital formation. It includes both wages and salaries and social contributions. |
| Cultivated assets | Consist of animals and plants that are used repeatedly or continuously for more than one year to produce other goods or services. |
| Dwellings | Buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences, including garages and other associated structures. Houseboats, barges, mobile homes, flats, hostels, nursing homes and caravans that are used as principal residences are also included. Dwellings acquired for military personnel are included because they are used in the same way as dwellings acquired by civilians. |
| Economic classification | A measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on the economy of the country. |
| Extra-budgetary accounts and funds | Accounts and funds of national and provincial governments not included in normal budget totals and which do not operate through normal budgetary procedures e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Financial assets | Financial assets consist of financial claims which entitle one unit, the owner of the asset (i.e., the creditor, to receive one or more payments from a second unit, the debtor, according to the terms and conditions specified in a contract between the two units. |
| Fixed assets | Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year. |
| Functional classification | Classification of expenditure according to 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. |
| GFS Manual (2001) | The manual describes a specialized macroeconomic statistical system (Government Finance Statistics system) designed to support financial analysis. |
| Government consumption expenditure | 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. |
| Grants | Grants are non-compulsory current or capital transfers from one government unit to another government unit or an international organisation. Current grants are those made for purposes of current expense and are not linked to or conditional on the acquisition of an asset by the recipient. Capital grants involve the acquisition of assets by the recipient. |
| Higher education | 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). |
| Higher education institutions | 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. |
| Households | Household may be defined as individuals or a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively. |
| Individual services | Community and social services, such as education, health and welfare, rendered to individuals or a small group of persons. |
| Intangible fixed assets | 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. |
| Inventories | Inventories are goods and services held by producers for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date. |
| Liabilities | 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. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Machinery and equipment | 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. |
| Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue | Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue are all revenues that do not fit into any other category or any revenues for which adequate information is not available to permit their classification elsewhere. |
| Non-financial public corporations | Government owned and/or controlled units, which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale. |
| Non-produced assets | 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. |
| Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) | Non-profit institutions which are mainly engaged in non-market production and serve households. |
| Non-residential Buildings | All buildings other than dwellings. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouse and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels and restaurants. |
| Other fixed assets | Consist of cultivated assets and intangible fixed assets. |
| Other structures | 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. |
| Residential buildings | All buildings that are used entirely or primarily as residences and include flats, hostels and nursing homes. |
| Social benefits | Social benefits are transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or specific segment of it against certain social risks. |
| Social contributions | Social contributions are actual receipts from either employers on behalf of their employees or from employees, self-employed, or non-employed persons on their own behalf that secure entitlement to social benefits for their contributors, their dependents or their survivors. |
| Subsidies | Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units pay 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. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Tax revenue | Tax revenue forms the dominant share of revenue for many government units and is composed of compulsory transfers to the general government sector. |
| Universities | 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). |
| Universities of technology | Means any university of technology established, deemed to be established or declared as a university of technology under the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997). |
| Valuables | Valuables are produced goods of considerable value acquired and held primarily as a store of value and not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption. |
| Value added tax | A tax on goods or services collected in stages by enterprises but which is ultimately charged in full to the final purchasers. |
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