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# Statistical release

## P9103.1

# Financial statistics of higher education institutions

2014

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## Key findings

### **The net change in the stock of cash from higher education institutions amounted to a cash surplus of R1 214 million for the 2014 financial year.**

Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R60 598 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R50 068 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R10 530 million for the 2014 financial year ending 31 December 2014. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R5 509 million for the 2014 financial year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R72 million for the 2014 financial year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R5 437 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R4 269 million for the 2014 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R390 million, resulting in net cash outflow from financing activities of R3 879 million for the 2014 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to a cash surplus of R1 214 million (see Table A, p. 4).

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 R7 497 million, from R53 101 million in 2013 to R60 598 million in 2014. This increase was mainly due to increases in other receipts (include tuition fees) and grants received from the Department of Higher Education and Training.

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2014 financial year was other receipts (R35 194 million), followed by grants (R25 353 million) and taxes (R51 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R5 256 million in other receipts, from R29 938 million in 2013 to R35 194 million in 2014, was mainly due to increases in profit on disposal of financial assets and tuition fees by the University of Pretoria, Stellenbosch University and Tshwane University of Technology.

The increase of R2 201 million in grants received, from R23 152 million in 2013 to R25 353 million in 2014, was mainly due to an increase in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of Limpopo, the University of Fort Hare and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R41 million in taxes, from R10 million in 2013 to R51 million in 2014, was mainly due to increases in foreign exchange gains received by the University of South Africa.

Cash payments for operating activities increased by R3 879 million, from R46 189 million in 2013 to R50 068 million in 2014.

The largest contributor to total cash payments for operating activities for the 2014 financial year was compensation of employees (R27 542 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R19 289 million), other payments (R2 951 million) and interest (R286 million).

Regarding compensation of employees, the increase of R1 960 million from R25 582 million in 2013 to R27 542 million in 2014 was mainly due to an increase in remuneration paid to employees by the University of Pretoria, the University of South Africa and the University of Johannesburg.

The increase of R1 494 million in purchases of goods and services, from R17 795 million in 2013 to R19 289 million in 2014, was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the University of the Witwatersrand, North-West University and Stellenbosch University.

The increase of R386 million in other payments, from R2 565 million in 2013 to R2 951 million in 2014, was mainly due to increases in transfers to households by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, the University of the Witwatersrand and Stellenbosch University.

The increase of R39 million in interest paid, from R247 million in 2013 to R286 million in 2014, was mainly due to an increase in finance charges paid by Stellenbosch University, the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the University of South Africa.

**Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2013 and 2014 financial years (summary)<sup>1</sup>**

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2013	2014	Change between 2013 and 2014
R million				
	<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
	Cash receipts from operating activities <b>a</b>	53 101	60 598	7 497
11	Taxes	10	51	41
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	23 152	25 353	2 201
14	Other receipts <sup>2</sup>	29 938	35 194	5 256
	Cash payments for operating activities <b>b</b>	46 189	50 068	3 879
21	Compensation of employees	25 582	27 542	1 960
22	Purchases of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	17 795	19 289	1 494
24	Interest	247	286	39
25	Subsidies	0	0	0
26	Grants	0	0	0
27	Social benefits	0	0	0
28	Other payments	2 565	2 951	386
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: (outflow)/ inflow (a-b)=c</i>	6 912	10 530	3 618
	<b>Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:</b>			
	Purchases of non-financial assets <sup>4</sup> <b>d</b>	5 284	5 509	225
611	Fixed assets	5 251	5 502	251
612	Inventories	15	7	-8
613	Valuables	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	19	0	-19
	Sales of non-financial assets <b>e</b>	443	72	-371
311	Fixed assets	443	72	-371
312	Inventories	0	0	0
313	Valuables	0	0	0
314	Non-produced assets	0	0	0
	<i>Net cash flow from investments in non-financial assets: (outflow)/ inflow (e-d)=f</i>	-4 841	-5 437	
	<b>CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) (c+f)=g</b>	2 071	5 093	
	<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: cash outflow/ (inflow) <b>h</b>	2 232	4 269	
321	Domestic	1 183	3 753	
322	Foreign	1 049	516	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow <b>i</b>	48	390	
331	Domestic	48	390	
332	Foreign	0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow (i-h)=j</i>	-2 184	-3 879	
99999	<b>NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH (g+j)=k</b>	<b>-113</b>	<b>1 214</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> Other receipts include tuition fees for 2013 and 2014.<sup>3</sup> 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 537 million in 2014.<sup>4</sup> See Table C 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 2013 and 2014 financial years**

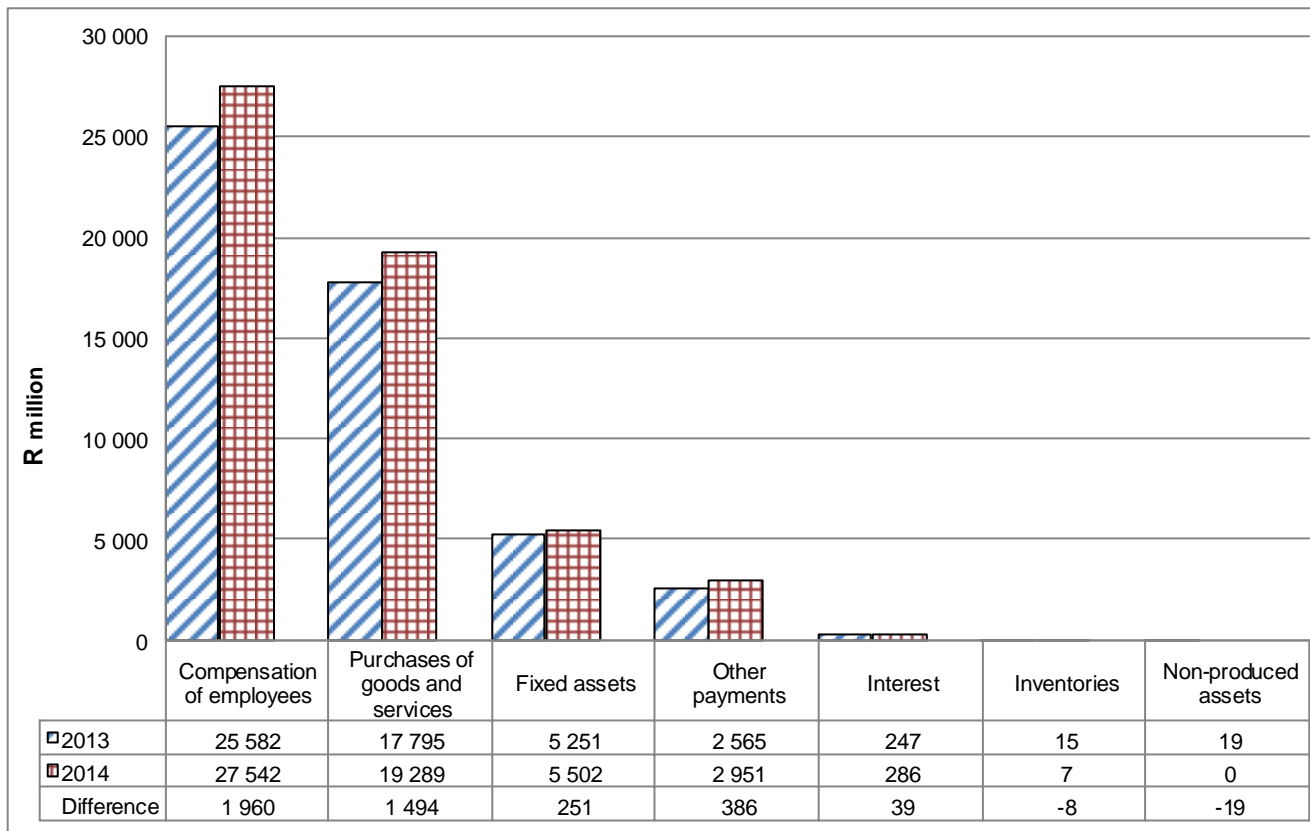


Figure 1 shows the economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2013 and 2014 financial years. The largest contributors were compensation of employees (R27 542 million) and purchases of goods and services (R19 289 million).

**Table B – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions for the 2013 and 2014 financial years<sup>1</sup>**

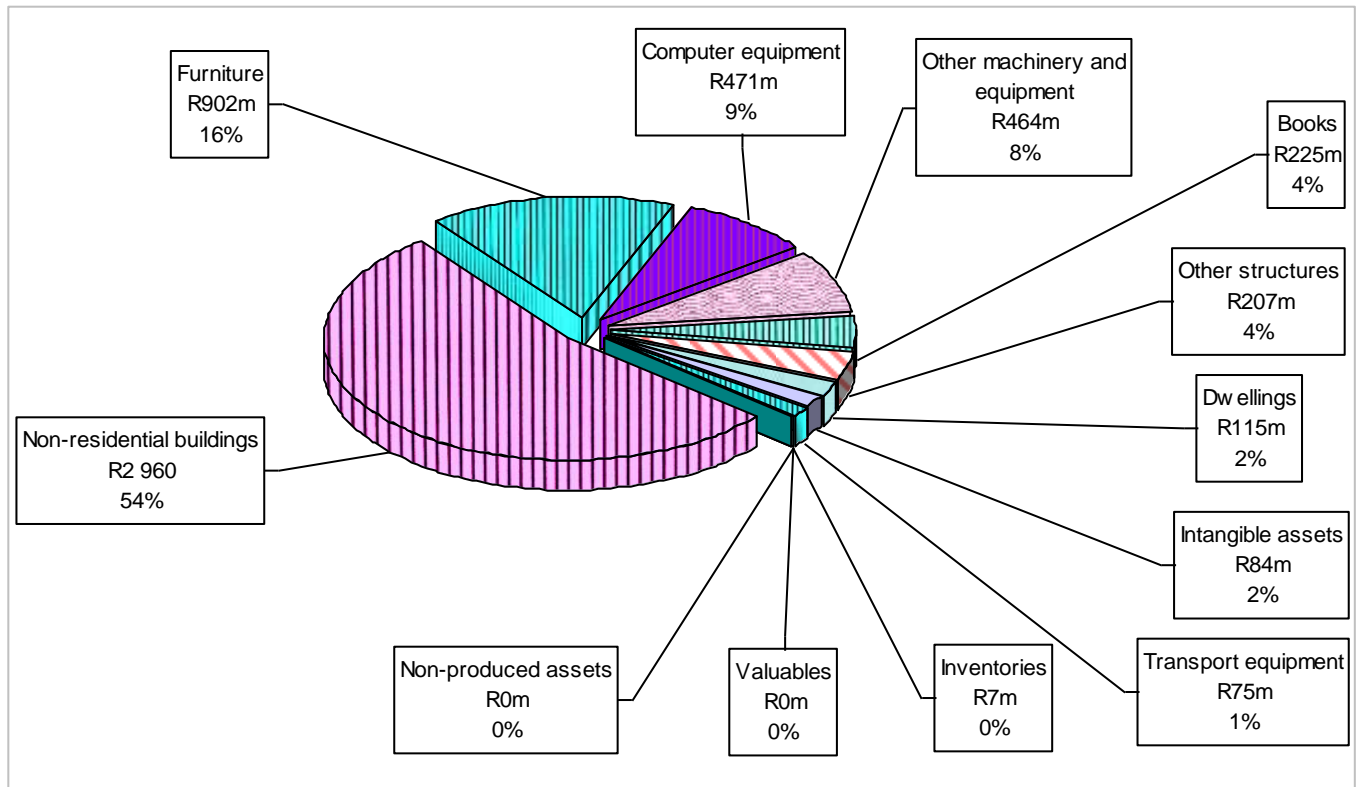
GFS 2001 codes	Cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets		2013	2014	Change between 2013 and 2014
			R million		
	<b>Purchases of non-financial assets:</b>	<b>(m+q+r+s)=l</b>	<b>5 284</b>	<b>5 509</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>611</b>	<b>Fixed assets:</b>	<b>(n+o+p)=m</b>	<b>5 251</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>6111</b>	<b>Buildings and structures:</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>3 125</b>	<b>3 282</b>	<b>157</b>
61111	Dwellings		73	115	42
61112	Non-residential buildings		2 833	2 960	127
61113	Other structures		219	207	-12
<b>6112</b>	<b>Machinery and equipment:</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>1 997</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>140</b>
61121	Transport equipment		88	75	-13
61122	Computer equipment		500	471	-29
61124	Furniture		832	902	70
61125	Other machinery and equipment		346	464	118
61126	Books		231	225	-6
<b>6113</b>	<b>Other fixed assets:</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-44</b>
<b>61132</b>	Intangible assets		128	84	-44
<b>612</b>	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>613</b>	<b>Valuables</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>614</b>	<b>Non-produced assets</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-19</b>

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

The largest contributor to purchases of non-financial assets was buildings and structures (R3 282 million), followed by machinery and equipment (R2 137 million), other fixed assets (R84 million) and inventories (R7 million) for the 2014 financial year.

Purchases of non-financial assets increased by R225 million, from R5 284 million in 2013 to R5 509 million in 2014, mainly due to capital expenditure on laboratory and audio-visual equipment by the University of South Africa and non-residential buildings by Cape Peninsula University of Technology and the inclusion of Sol Plaatje University for the first time.

**Figure 2 - Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014 financial year<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup>Some 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 2014 financial year. The largest contributor was non-residential buildings (R2 960 million or 54%), followed by furniture (R902 million or 16%) and computer equipment (R471 million or 9%).

**PJ Lehohla**  
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**Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website:  
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=p9103.1&sitem=publications>**

**Tables**

Table 0	Statement of sources and uses of cash for the 2014 financial year(summary)
Table 1	Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2014 financial year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2014 financial year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014 financial year
Table 4	Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2014 financial year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2014 financial year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2014 financial year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of cash payments from operating activities for the 2014 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 2014 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 2014 financial year.

Higher education institutions consist of 19 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2014 financial year (see explanatory note, p.09 to 10 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 25 higher education institutions. The information is processed from audited financial statements of the higher education institutions

### 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 2014 financial year were classified economically and functionally.

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

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

#### Universities

- 1) Cape Town
- 2) Fort Hare
- 3) Free State
- 4) Johannesburg
- 5) KwaZulu-Natal
- 6) Limpopo
- 7) Mpumalanga
- 8) Nelson Mandela Metropolitan
- 9) North-West
- 10) Pretoria
- 11) Rhodes
- 12) Sol Plaatje
- 13) South Africa (UNISA)
- 14) Stellenbosch
- 15) Venda
- 16) Walter Sisulu
- 17) Western Cape
- 18) Witwatersrand
- 19) Zululand

## Universities of Technology

- 20) Cape Peninsula
- 21) Central
- 22) Durban
- 23) Mangosuthu
- 24) Tshwane
- 25) Vaal

## Technical and vocational education and training

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges functions will shift from provincial to the national sphere of government reporting to the Department of Higher Education and Training. From 01 April 2015, the department will be responsible for paying salaries of officials in the technical and vocational education and training sector.

## 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 2013 classified information is generally comparable with the 2014 information. However, this publication includes 2 new institutions for the first time (University of Mpumalanga and Sol Plaatje University)

**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 2013 has been finalised. Currently the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2014.

**Revised figures**

Figures for 2014 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. The revised figures will be if institutions report restated figures and if the data were received late by Stats SA.

**Rounding off  
figures**

The figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown, and as a result there may be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

**Related publications**

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

P0441	<i>Gross Domestic Product;</i>
P9101	<i>Capital expenditure by the public sector;</i>
P9102	<i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;</i>
P9114	<i>Financial census of municipalities;</i>
P9119.3	<i>Financial statistics of national government;</i>
P9119.4	<i>Financial statistics of consolidated general government; and</i>
P9121	<i>Financial statistics of provincial government.</i>

**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

**Glossary of  
selected variables**

<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>Capital expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Capital transfers</b>	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.
<b>Cash basis of recording</b>	Cash basis of recording means that transactions are captured when cash is received or when cash payments are made.
<b>Collective services</b>	Services provided collectively to the community, particularly applicable to services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	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.
<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>Dwellings</b>	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.
<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 e.g. trading accounts and general government accounts.

<b>Financial assets</b>	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.
<b>Fixed assets</b>	Fixed assets are produced assets that are used repeatedly or continuously in production processes for more than one year.
<b>Functional classification</b>	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.
<b>GFS Manual (2001)</b>	The manual describes a specialized macroeconomic statistical system (Government Finance Statistics system) designed to support financial 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 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.
<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>	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, pool some or all of their income and wealth, and consume certain types of goods and services collectively.
<b>Individual services</b>	Community and social services, such as education, health and welfare, rendered to individuals or a small group of persons.
<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>Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue</b>	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.
<b>Non-financial public corporations</b>	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, 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>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 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.
<b>Subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Tax revenue</b>	Tax revenue forms the dominant share of revenue for many government units and is composed of compulsory transfers to the general government sector.



<b>Transport equipment</b>	Transport equipment consists of equipment for moving people and objects, including motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers, ships, railway locomotives and rolling stock, aircraft, motorcycles, and bicycles.
<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>Universities of technology</b>	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).
<b>Valuables</b>	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.
<b>Value added tax</b>	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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## General information

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### Issue

Financial statistics of higher education institutions for 2015

### Expected release date

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