

STATISTICAL RELEASE
P9103.1

**Financial statistics of
higher education institutions**

2015

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25 October 2016
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Please note that the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) 2001 classification methodology has been revised to GFSM 2014.

With effect from the next P9103.1 statistical release for 2016 the following shall take place:

- a. Cash receipts from operating activities, cash payments for operating activities, non-financial assets and financing activities will be classified according to the GFSM 2014 with effect from the 2016 financial year.
- b. Tables A will remain the same. However, the disaggregated tables will have more detailed information in terms of the GFSM 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 R820 million for the 2015 financial year.

Cash receipts from operating activities amounted to R63 106 million and cash payments for operating activities amounted to R54 119 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R8 987 million for the 2015 financial year ending 31 December 2015. Purchases of non-financial assets amounted to R7 193 million for the 2015 financial year. Sales of non-financial assets amounted to R244 million for the 2015 financial year, resulting in a net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets of R6 949 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to R2 339 million for the 2015 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to R1 121 million, resulting in net cash outflow from financing activities of R1 218 million for the 2015 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to a cash surplus of R820 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 R4 916 million, from R58 190 million in 2014 to R63 106 million in 2015. This increase was due to increases in other receipts (include tuition fees) and grants received from the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET).

The largest contributor to total cash receipts from operating activities for the 2015 financial year was other receipts (R36 224 million), followed by grants (R26 882 million) (see Table A, p.4).

The increase of R3 446 million in other receipts, from R32 778 million in 2014 to R36 224 million in 2015, was mainly due to increases in sales of goods and services and tuition fees by the University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The increase of R1 470 million in grants received, from R25 412 million in 2014 to R26 882 million in 2015, was mainly due to an increase in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of the Witwatersrand, Sol Plaatje University and the inclusion of Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University for the first time.

Cash payments for operating activities increased by R4 455 million, from R49 664 million in 2014 to R54 119 million in 2015.

The largest contributor to total cash payments for operating activities for the 2015 financial year was compensation of employees (R31 394 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R19 228 million), other payments (R3 143 million) and interest (R355 million).

Regarding compensation of employees, the increase of R3 843 million from R27 551 million in 2014 to R31 394 million in 2015 was mainly due to an increase in remuneration paid to employees by the University of South Africa, the North-West University and the inclusion of Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University for the first time.

The increase of R433 million in purchases of goods and services, from R18 795 million in 2014 to R19 228 million in 2015, was mainly due to an increase in purchases of goods and services by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, the University of Pretoria and the inclusion of Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University for the first time.

The increase of R170 million in other payments, from R2 973 million in 2014 to R3 143 million in 2015, was mainly due to increases in transfers to households (bursaries) by the University of South Africa, the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The increase of R10 million in interest paid, from R345 million in 2014 to R355 million in 2015, was mainly due to an increase in long-term loans finance cost paid by the University of Fort Hare, the University of the Western Cape and the University of the Witwatersrand.

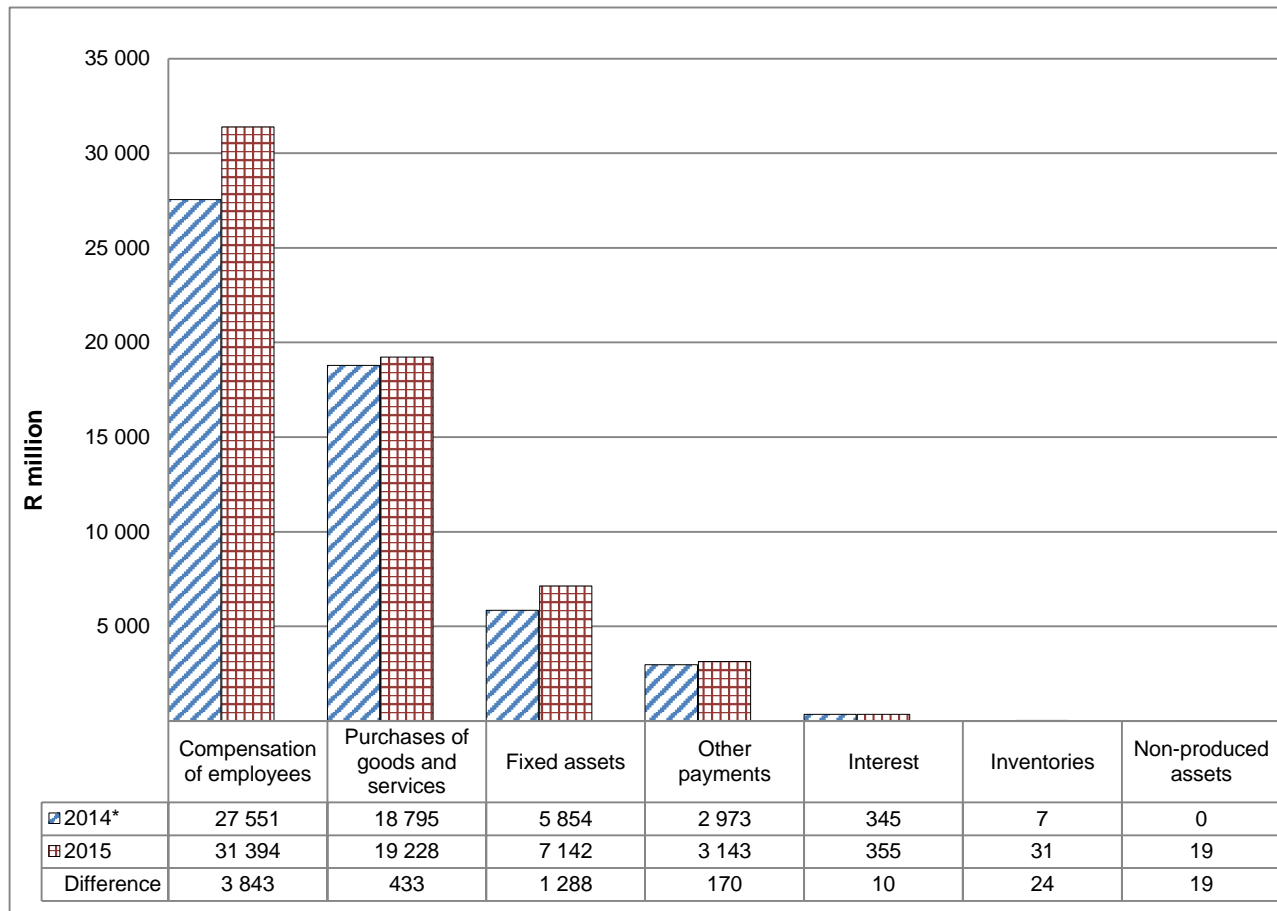
Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2014 and 2015 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2001 codes	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2014*	2015	Change between 2014 and 2015	
					R million
	Cash flows from operating activities:				
	Cash receipts from operating activities	a	58 190	63 106	4 916
11	Taxes		0	0	0
12	Social contributions		0	0	0
13	Grants		25 412	26 882	1 470
14	Other receipts ²		32 778	36 224	3 446
	Cash payments for operating activities	b	49 664	54 119	4 455
21	Compensation of employees		27 551	31 394	3 843
22	Purchases of goods and services ³		18 795	19 228	433
24	Interest		345	355	10
25	Subsidies		0	0	0
26	Grants		0	0	0
27	Social benefits		0	0	0
28	Other payments		2 973	3 143	170
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: (outflow)/ inflow</i>	(a-b)=c	8 526	8 987	461
	Cash flows from investments in non-financial assets:				
	Purchases of non-financial assets ⁴	d	5 861	7 193	1 332
611	Fixed assets		5 854	7 142	1 288
612	Inventories		7	31	24
613	Valuables		0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets		0	19	19
	Sales of non-financial assets	e	72	244	172
311	Fixed assets		72	243	171
312	Inventories		0	0	0
313	Valuables		0	0	0
314	Non-produced assets		0	1	1
	<i>Net cash flow from investments in non-financial assets: (outflow)/ inflow</i>	(e-d)=f	-5 789	-6 949	
	CASH SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	(c+f)=g	2 737	2 038	
	Cash flows from financing activities:				
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: cash outflow/ (inflow)	h	2 013	2 339	
321	Domestic		2 108	1 763	
322	Foreign		-95	576	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash (outflow)/ inflow	i	302	1 121	
331	Domestic		302	1 121	
332	Foreign		0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: (outflow)/ inflow</i>	(i-h)=j	-1 711	-1 218	
99999	NET CHANGE IN THE STOCK OF CASH	(g+j)=k	1 026	820	

* Revised

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.² Other receipts include tuition fees for 2014 (R19 837 million) and 2015 (R21 529 million).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 922 million in 2015.⁴ 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 2014 and 2015 financial years



* Revised.

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of cash payments for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2014 and 2015 financial years. The largest contributors were compensation of employees (R31 394 million) and purchases of goods and services (R19 228 million).

Table B – Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets of higher education institutions for the 2014 and 2015 financial years ¹

GFS 2001 codes	Cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets		2014*	2015	Change between 2014 and 2015
			R million		
	Purchases of non-financial assets:	(m+q+r+s)=l	5 861	7 193	1 332
611	Fixed assets:	(n+o+p)=m	5 854	7 142	1 288
6111	Buildings and structures:	n	3 634	4 620	986
61111	Dwellings		115	98	-17
61112	Non-residential buildings		3 519	4 522	1 003
61113	Other structures		0	0	0
6112	Machinery and equipment:	o	2 137	2 471	334
61121	Transport equipment		75	75	0
61122	Computer equipment		471	523	52
61124	Furniture		902	888	-14
61125	Other machinery and equipment		464	723	259
61126	Books		225	263	38
6113	Other fixed assets:	p	84	52	-32
61132	Intangible assets		84	52	-32
612	Inventories	q	7	31	24
613	Valuables	r	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	s	0	19	19

* Revised.

¹ 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 (R4 620 million), followed by machinery and equipment (R2 471 million), other fixed assets (R52 million), inventories (R31 million) and non-produced assets (R19 million) for the 2015 financial year.

Purchases of non-financial assets increased by R1 332 million, from R5 861 million in 2014 to R7 193 million in 2015, mainly due to capital expenditure on non-residential buildings by Sol Plaatje University and costs incurred by the University of the Witwatersrand on behalf of the Department of Higher Education and Training for the construction of the University of Mpumalanga and Sol Plaatje University. The other main contributor to the increase was capital expenditure on other machinery and equipment by Stellenbosch University.

Figure 2 - Economic classification of cash payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015 financial year

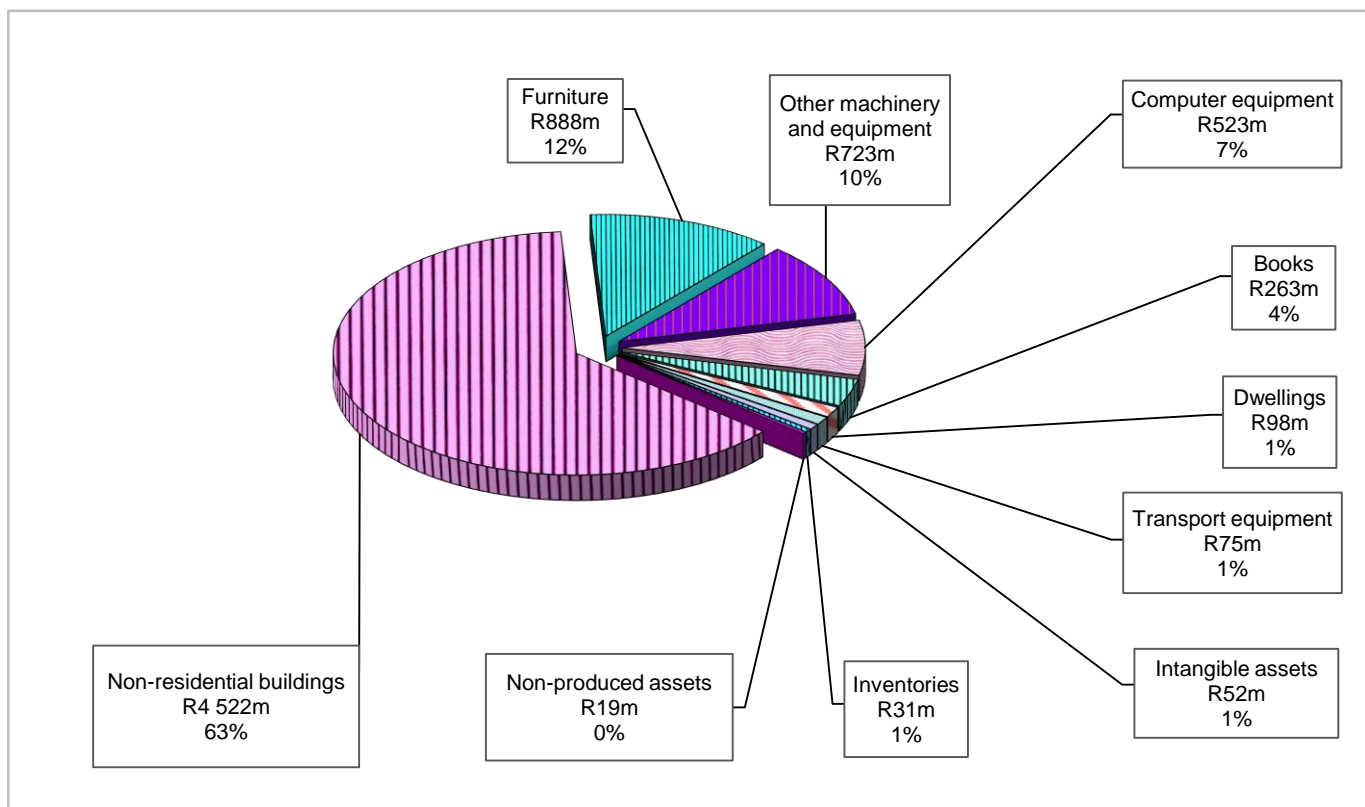


Figure 2 above depicts the economic classification of payments for purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015 financial year. The largest contributor was non-residential buildings (R4 522 million or 63%), followed by furniture (R888 million or 12%) and other machinery and equipment (R723 million or 10%).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

**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 2015 financial year (summary)
Table 1	Economic classification of cash receipts from operating activities for the 2015 financial year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of cash payments for operating activities for the 2015 financial year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015 financial year
Table 4	Economic classification of the sales of non-financial assets for the 2015 financial year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2015 financial year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2015 financial year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of cash payments from operating activities for the 2015 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 2015 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 2015 financial year. Higher education institutions consist of 20 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2015 financial year (see explanatory note, pp. 9 to 10, for the list of higher education institutions used in this publication).

Higher education institutions refers to 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 the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997); (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

Government finance statistics are used to (i) analyse and evaluate the outcomes of fiscal policy decisions, (ii) determine the impact on the economy, and (iii) compare national and international outcomes. The GFS reporting framework was developed specifically for public-sector input to other macroeconomic datasets.

The publication does not include other economic flows (e.g. revaluations). Separating all these “other economic flows” is viewed as not useful for fiscal analysis, on the basis that revaluations and changes in volume do not represent fiscal policy decisions directly within the control of government.

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 26 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 an accrual basis to a cash basis of recording for operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets for the 2015 financial year were classified economically and functionally.

The cash payment transactions of the following higher education institutions were 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) Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences

- 13) Sol Plaatje
- 14) South Africa (Unisa)
- 15) Stellenbosch
- 16) Venda
- 17) Walter Sisulu
- 18) Western Cape
- 19) Witwatersrand
- 20) Zululand

Universities of Technology

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

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 2014 classified information is generally comparable with the 2015 information. However, this publication includes one new institution for the first time (Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University).

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC)

The Public Sector Classification Committee 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 subsectors. The three primary stakeholders signed a memorandum of understanding. Classification of public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2014 has been finalised. Currently the PSCC is in the process of identifying and classifying public-sector institutions for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Revised figures

Figures for 2015 should be regarded as preliminary, and may be revised. The revised figures for 2014 were due to changes in methodology or institutions reporting restated figures.

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 levels of the general government in the following 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

DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
NT	National Treasury
PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

Glossary of selected variables

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 specialised 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 institution	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 the Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997); (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.

Liability	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 economic flows	Changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.
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.
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.
Transport equipment	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.
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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