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Statistical release

P3002

Manufacturing Industry, 2014

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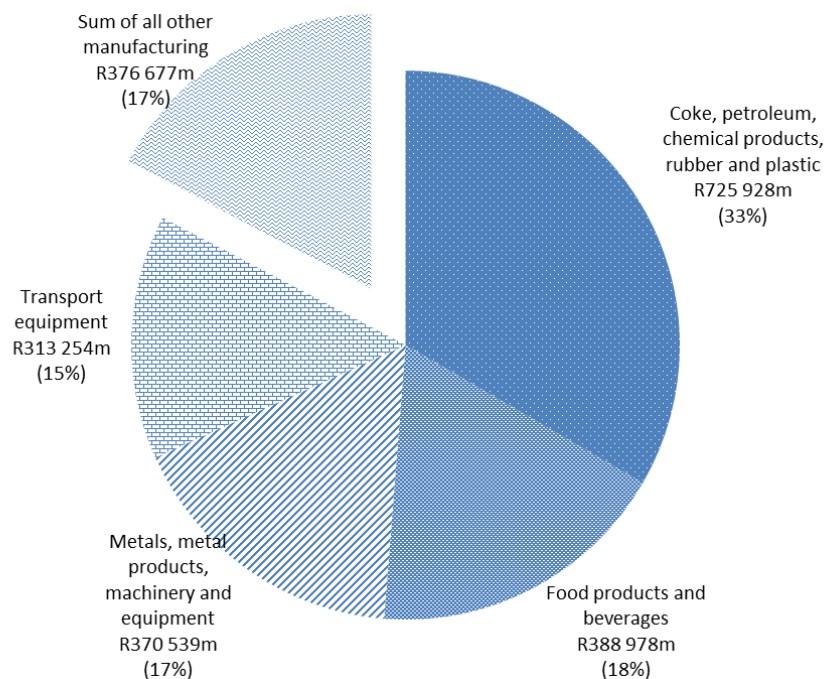
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1. Summary of findings for the year 2014

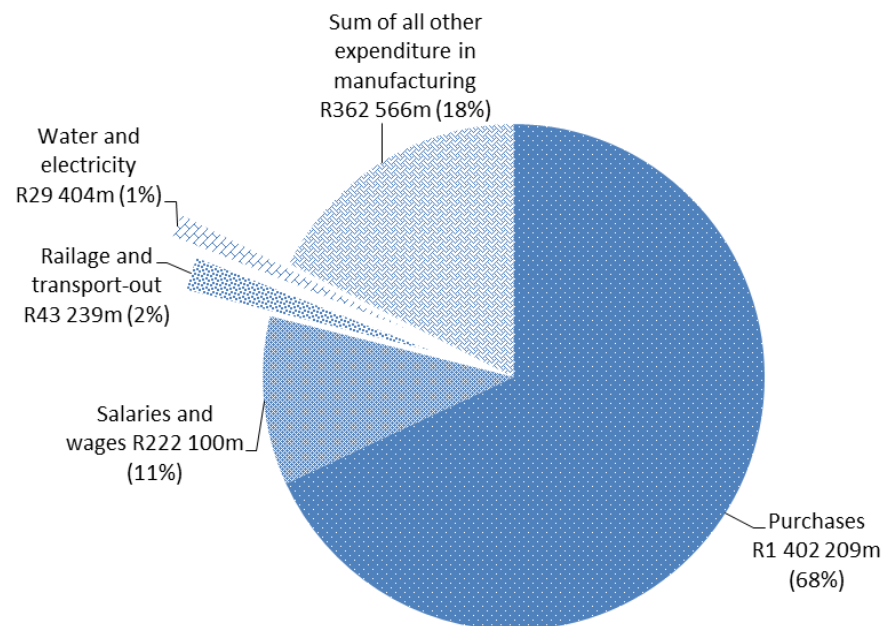
Figure 1 - Income in the manufacturing industry, 2014



The total income for the manufacturing industry in 2014 was R2 175 376 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic' (R725 928 million or 33%), followed by 'food products and beverages' (R388 978 million or 18%) and 'metals, metal products, machinery and equipment' (R370 539 million or 17%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, pages 5 - 6).

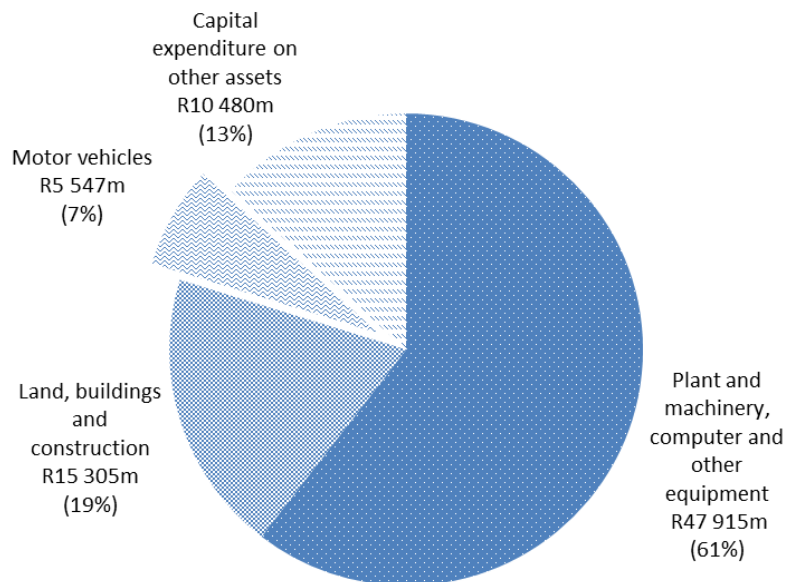
The total income represents an increase of 9% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (R1 678 236 million).

Figure 2 - Composition of expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2014



Expenditure in the manufacturing industry in 2014 amounted to R2 059 518 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of 'purchases' (R1 402 209 million or 68%), followed by 'salaries and wages' (R222 100 million or 11%) and 'railage and transport-out' (R43 239 million or 2%) (Figure 2 and Table 4, page 9).

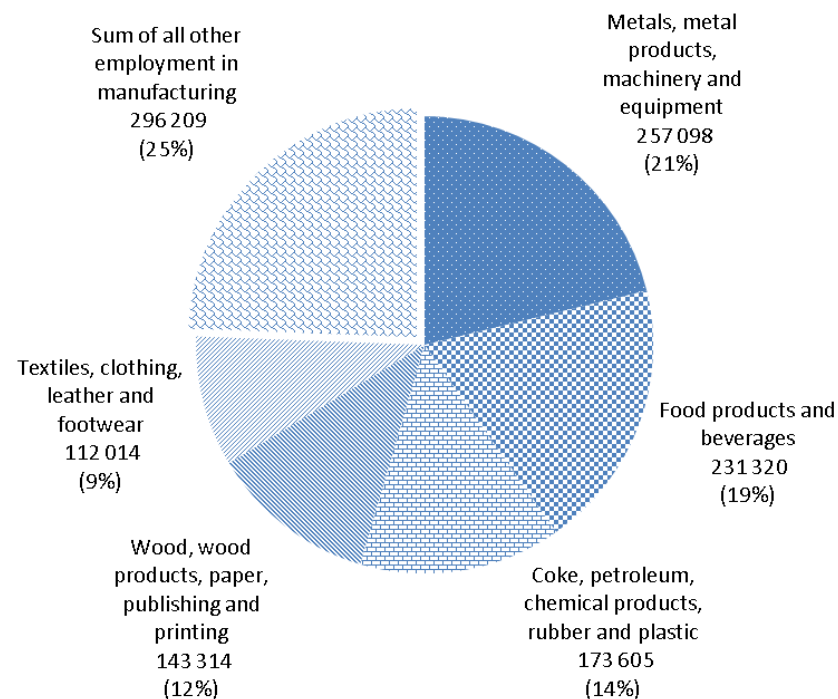
Figure 3 - Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2014



Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry in 2014 amounted to R79 247 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant and machinery, computer and other equipment' (R47 915 million or 61%), followed by 'land, buildings and construction' (R15 305 million or 19%) and 'motor vehicles' (R5 547 million or 7%) (Figure 3 and Table 6, page 11).

Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry increased by 4,7% per annum compared with the corresponding survey of 2011 (R69 061 million).

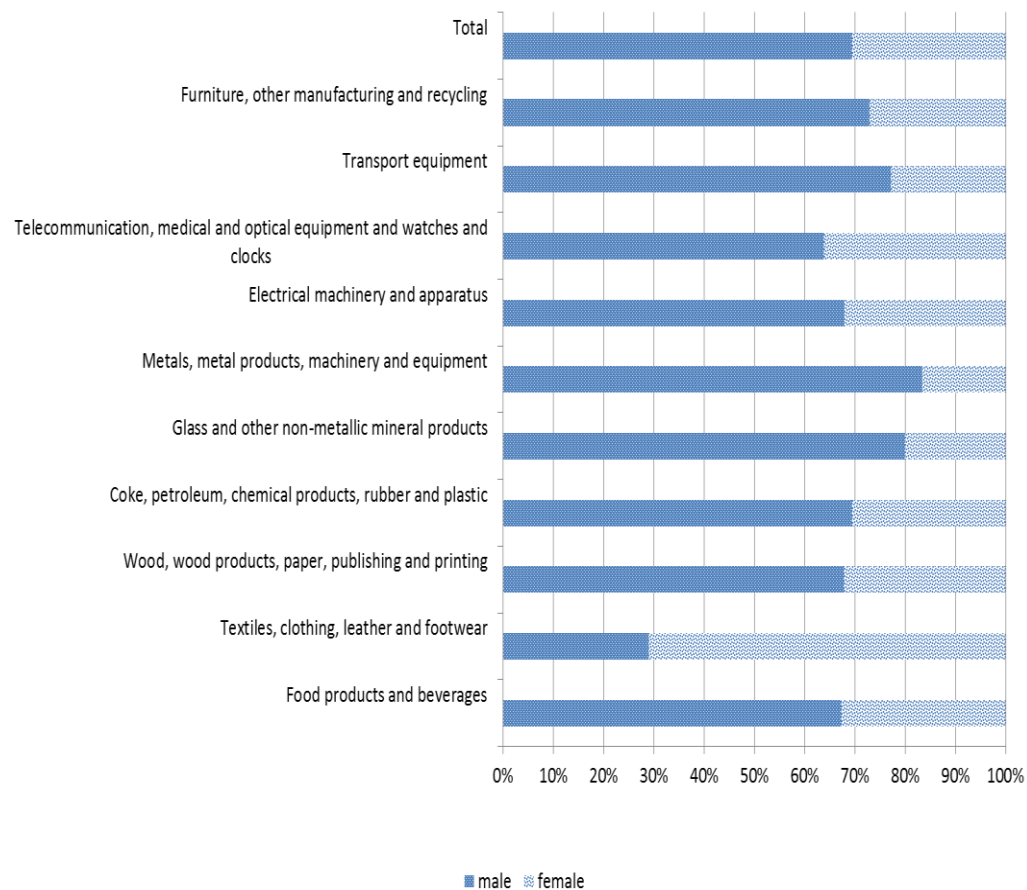
Figure 4 - Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2014



The total number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry in 2014 was 1 213 560. 'Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment' employed the largest number of persons (257 098 or 21%), followed by 'food products and beverages' (231 320 or 19%) and 'coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic' (173 605 or 14%) (Figure 4 and Table 8, page 13).

Employment in the manufacturing industry decreased by 2,4% per annum compared with the number of employees reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (1 304 576).

Figure 5 - Gender ratios in the manufacturing industry, 2014



Female employees constituted 31% of the work force in this sector. The share of females employees in the manufacturing industry ranged from 17% in 'metals, metal products, machinery and equipment' to 71% in 'textiles, clothing, leather and footwear' (Figure 5 and Table 8, page 13).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 - Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014

Type of manufacturing	Total income			Total expenditure			Total value of opening inventory		
	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	287 792	388 978	10,6	268 125	364 444	10,8	26 525	37 774	12,5
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	46 511	47 649	0,8	45 710	46 535	0,6	6 945	9 060	9,3
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	104 354	138 447	9,9	99 232	129 090	9,2	9 109	14 571	17,0
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	484 617	725 928	14,4	454 047	671 131	13,9	45 795	78 662	19,8
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	53 608	71 245	9,9	52 580	60 908	5,0	5 790	7 089	7,0
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	336 606	370 539	3,3	319 308	368 345	4,9	46 583	52 276	3,9
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	48 851	54 875	4,0	44 832	52 829	5,6	6 971	6 911	-0,3
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	14 277	17 504	7,0	13 614	17 167	8,0	2 287	2 125	-2,4
Division 38 - Transport equipment	245 349	313 254	8,5	233 252	303 731	9,2	30 219	40 014	9,8
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	56 271	46 957	-5,9	50 763	45 338	-3,7	6 319	5 229	-6,1
Total	1 678 236	2 175 376	9,0	1 581 463	2 059 518	9,2	186 543	253 711	10,8

Table 1 - Principal statistics in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014 (concluded)

Type of manufacturing	Total value of closing inventory			Net profit or loss before tax		
	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million			R million		
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	28 014	41 106	13,6	21 156	27 866	9,6
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	7 817	10 345	9,8	1 673	2 399	12,8
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	9 524	15 918	18,7	5 537	10 704	24,6
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	52 531	79 245	14,7	37 306	55 380	14,1
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	5 873	7 356	7,8	1 111	10 604	112,1
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	50 272	58 332	5,1	20 987	8 250	-26,7
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	7 417	8 037	2,7	4 465	3 172	-10,8
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	2 349	2 871	6,9	725	1 083	14,3
Division 38 - Transport equipment	33 445	45 056	10,4	15 323	14 565	-1,7
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	7 287	5 445	-9,3	6 476	1 835	-34,4
Total	204 529	273 711	10,2	114 759	135 858	5,8

Table 2 - Income in the manufacturing industry, 2014

Type of manufacturing	Sales of own manufactured products	Other sales of goods	Services	Sundry trading income	Interest received	Other income	Total income
	R million						
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	367 245	7 749	3 409	1 920	1 329	7 326	388 978
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	42 189	3 235	441	79	263	1 442	47 649
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	124 082	5 903	4 471	758	746	2 487	138 447
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	683 697	23 178	6 229	1 235	2 524	9 065	725 928
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	57 194	1 051	5 447	51	377	7 125	71 245
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	318 013	16 857	23 523	241	1 494	10 411	370 539
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	44 988	5 506	3 268	48	392	673	54 875
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	14 806	678	1 560	3	111	346	17 504
Division 38 - Transport equipment	234 423	51 404	7 458	392	2 973	16 604	313 254
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	42 147	2 672	922	104	124	988	46 957
Total	1 928 784	118 233	56 728	4 831	10 333	56 467	2 175 376

Table 3 - Income in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014

Item	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		
Sales of own manufactured products	1 400 875	1 928 784	11,2
Other sales of goods	111 496	118 233	2,0
Services	84 532	56 728	-12,4
Sundry trading income	19 350	4 831	-37,0
Interest received	10 795	10 333	-1,4
Other income	51 188	56 467	3,3
Total income	1 678 236	2 175 376	9,0

Table 4 - Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2014

Type of manufacturing	Purchases	Salaries and wages paid	Interest paid	Repair and maintenance	Railage and transport-out	Water and electricity	Payment to sub-contractors	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million								
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	234 397	36 535	7 174	4 895	14 269	3 722	2 645	60 807	364 444
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	28 287	8 098	520	438	851	640	1 117	6 584	46 535
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	69 677	23 525	1 731	2 282	4 261	1 693	2 101	23 820	129 090
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	510 897	44 567	6 501	9 661	11 540	9 872	2 418	75 675	671 131
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	31 358	10 939	2 200	1 437	3 289	1 286	862	9 537	60 908
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	233 225	55 008	4 836	4 856	5 346	8 284	6 382	50 408	368 345
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	30 924	10 284	1 064	464	341	391	249	9 112	52 829
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	10 065	3 171	112	113	117	212	481	2 896	17 167
Division 38 - Transport equipment	224 255	22 779	3 155	1 570	2 132	2 191	852	46 797	303 731
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	29 124	7 194	631	534	1 093	1 113	403	5 246	45 338
Total	1 402 209	222 100	27 924	26 250	43 239	29 404	17 510	290 882	2 059 518

Table 5 - Expenditure in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014

Item	2011	2014	Annualised % change
Purchases	1 015 728	1 402 209	11,3
Salaries and wages paid	185 164	222 100	6,3
Interest paid	28 512	27 924	-0,7
Repair and maintenance	20 484	26 250	8,6
Railage and transport-out	32 376	43 239	10,1
Water and electricity	19 263	29 404	15,1
Payment to sub-contractors	37 592	17 510	-22,5
Other expenditure	242 344	290 882	6,3
Total expenditure	1 581 463	2 059 518	9,2

Table 6 - Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2014

Type of manufacturing	Land, buildings and construction	Plant and machinery, computer and other equipment	Motor vehicles	Other assets	Total
	R million				
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	2 687	8 780	1 175	2 143	14 785
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	214	905	107	127	1 353
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	958	6 937	293	246	8 434
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	7 064	18 486	732	4 305	30 587
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	152	1 011	460	461	2 084
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	682	6 014	1 221	1 518	9 435
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	106	812	159	172	1 249
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	32	177	21	62	292
Division 38 - Transport equipment	3 062	4 213	1 121	1 404	9 800
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	348	580	258	42	1 228
Total	15 305	47 915	5 547	10 480	79 247

Table 7 - Capital expenditure on new assets in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014

Type of assets	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction	8 926	15 305	19,7
Plant and machinery, computer and other equipment	38 030	47 915	17,0
Motor vehicles	5 167	5 547	2,4
Capital expenditure on other assets	16 938	10 480	-14,8
Total capital expenditure on new assets	69 061	79 247	4,7

Table 8 - Employment in the manufacturing industry, 2011 and 2014

Type of manufacturing	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change
Division 30 - Food products and beverages	147 608	155 422	1,7	79 233	75 898	-1,4	226 841	231 320	0,7
Division 31 - Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	45 524	32 470	-10,7	81 763	79 544	-0,9	127 287	112 014	-4,2
Division 32 - Wood, wood products, paper, publishing and printing	90 068	97 147	2,6	48 454	46 167	-1,6	138 522	143 314	1,1
Division 33 - Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	119 974	120 545	0,2	52 001	53 060	0,7	171 975	173 605	0,3
Division 34 - Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	45 579	56 338	7,3	17 770	14 167	-7,3	63 349	70 505	3,6
Division 35 - Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	253 249	214 221	-5,4	54 948	42 877	-7,9	308 197	257 098	-5,9
Division 36 - Electrical machinery and apparatus	36 393	28 791	-7,5	13 535	13 576	0,1	49 928	42 367	-5,3
Division 37 - Telecommunication, medical and optical equipment and watches and clocks	10 209	8 953	-4,3	6 755	5 085	-9,0	16 964	14 038	-6,1
Division 38 - Transport equipment	96 638	76 672	-7,4	24 100	22 839	-1,8	120 738	99 511	-6,2
Division 39 - Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	55 788	50 854	-3,0	24 987	18 934	-8,8	80 775	69 788	-4,8
Total	901 030	841 413	-2,3	403 546	372 147	-2,7	1 304 576	1 213 560	-2,4

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2014 manufacturing large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the manufacturing industry of South Africa. The survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the manufacturing industry.

This publication summarises the financial data of the manufacturing industry. Details of products will be published in a subsequent report.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register, based on the units registered for value added tax (VAT).

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

The last large sample survey of the manufacturing industry was conducted for the year 2011 (Statistical release P3002 Manufacturing industry 2011).

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014.

Purpose of the survey

The manufacturing large sample survey is conducted once every three to five years. It collects data on the nature and structure of the manufacturing industry. The collected information is used by government for policy formulation, decision making and to monitor performance of the industry. Individual businesses also use these statistics in analysis of comparative business and investment decisions.

Scope and coverage

This survey covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in manufacturing. It includes the following groups within its scope:

- (i) Manufacture of food products and beverages
- (ii) Manufacture of textiles, clothing, leather and footwear
- (iii) Manufacture of wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing
- (iv) Manufacture of coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic
- (v) Manufacture of glass and other non-metallic mineral products
- (vi) Manufacture of basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment
- (vii) Manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment
- (viii) Manufacture of telecommunication and professional equipment
- (ix) Manufacture of transport equipment
- (x) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (including tobacco and recycling)

Including

- South African-based activities of enterprises which operate in multiple countries.

Excluding

- Activities of South African-based companies in other countries.

Classification by industry The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (two-digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.

Statistical unit The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.

Size groups The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register (BR). Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover above R229,5 million. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by 4,5.

Table A - Size groups for the manufacturing industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	Turnover > R229 500 000
Medium	R58 500 000 < turnover ≤ R229 500 000
Small	R22 500 000 < turnover ≤ R58 500 000
Micro	Turnover ≤ R22 500 000

Survey methodology and design The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.

Enterprises were stratified using four-digit level according to the SIC and by size of enterprise. Business register turnover was used as a measure of size for stratification.

Collection rate Collection rate = ((collected enterprises + finalised investigations)/ sample size)*100. The collection rate was 77,4%.

Turnover collection rate Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises BR turnover + weighted finalised investigations BR turnover)/ population turnover)*100. The turnover collection rate was 95,3%.

Weighting methodology For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated strata to form division estimates.

Non-sampling errors Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Comparability with previously published information

The information in this publication is comparable with the information published from the manufacturing large sample survey of 2011 (P3002 and Report 30-02-01), the monthly manufacturing survey (Manufacturing: Production and sales P3041,2) and the manufacturing sector from the Annual financial statistics survey (P0021) and the Quarterly employment statistics survey (P0277).

Rounding off of figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Relative standard error

Figures presented in this publication are estimated from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, figures may differ from those that would have been produced if all enterprises in the manufacturing industry in South Africa had been included.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage error likely to have occurred as a result of sampling (Table B).

Table B - Income in the manufacturing industry within 95% confidence limits, 2014

Type of manufacturing	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Division 30 – Food products and beverages	388 216	388 978	389 740	0,1
Division 31 – Textiles, clothing, leather and footwear	46 435	47 649	48 863	1,3
Division 32 – Wood and wood products, paper, publishing and printing	137 090	138 447	139 804	0,5
Division 33 – Coke, petroleum, chemical products, rubber and plastic	723 082	725 928	728 774	0,2
Division 34 – Glass and other non-metallic mineral products	70 826	71 245	71 664	0,3
Division 35 – Basic metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	366 181	370 539	374 896	0,6
Division 36 – Electrical machinery and equipment	54 230	54 875	55 521	0,6
Division 37 – Telecommunication and professional equipment	16 990	17 504	18 019	1,5
Division 38 – Transport equipment	312 026	313 254	314 482	0,2
Division 39 – Furniture, other manufacturing and recycling	45 484	46 957	48 429	1,6
Total	2 171 112	2 175 376	2 179 640	0,1

Abbreviations

BR	Business register
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax

Glossary

Employees	Employees are those people employed by the business or organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2014.
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.
Industry	An industry consists of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity, Industries are defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Net profit or loss before tax	Net profit or loss before tax is derived as: Total income plus closing inventories minus total expenditure minus opening inventories
Other expenditure	Includes expenditure on <ul style="list-style-type: none">• accommodation while on enterprise business• administration• amortisation• bank charges• bursaries• computer equipment and IT services• entertainment• customs duty paid• excise duty paid• losses on the disposal, realisation for cash and revaluation of assets• losses on the redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities• losses on foreign exchange transactions as a result of exchange rate fluctuations• mineral rights leases• paper, printing and stationery• postal and courier services• research and development• severance payments• skills development levies• security services

- staff training
- subscriptions
- telecommunication services
- travelling

Other income

Includes income from

- rental of land, buildings, transport equipment, plant, machinery and other equipment
- dividends received
- government subsidies
- capital transfers from government
- profit on the disposal, realisation for cash or revaluation of assets
- profit on the redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities
- profit on foreign exchange transactions as a result of exchange rate fluctuations
- intellectual property rights (including royalties, franchise fees, trade names, trademarks and patent rights)
- customs and excise duty received

Statistical unit

A unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.

Stratum

A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.

Sundry trading income

Income other than sales derived from the manufacturing activity, including advertising revenue.

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