



Statistical release

P8004

Real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010 (Preliminary)

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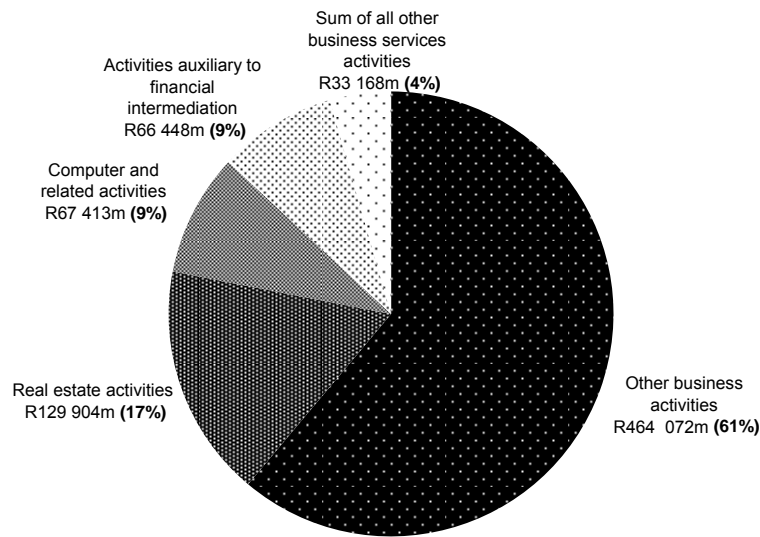
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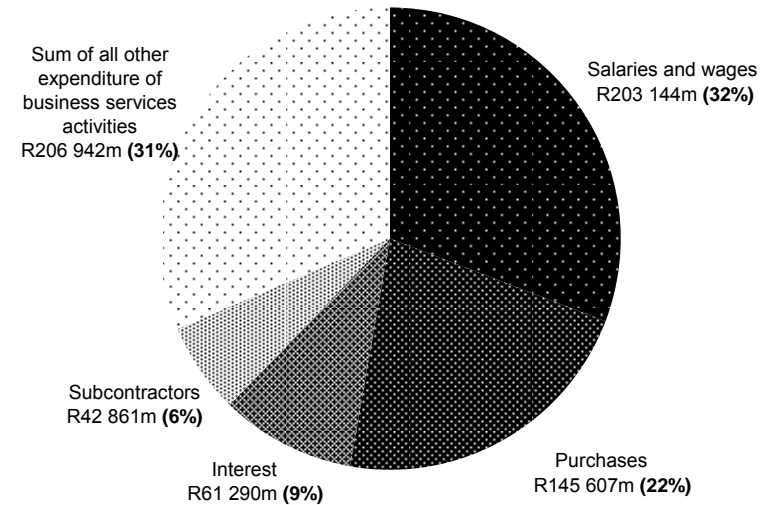
1. Summary of findings for the year 2010

Figure 1 – Income in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



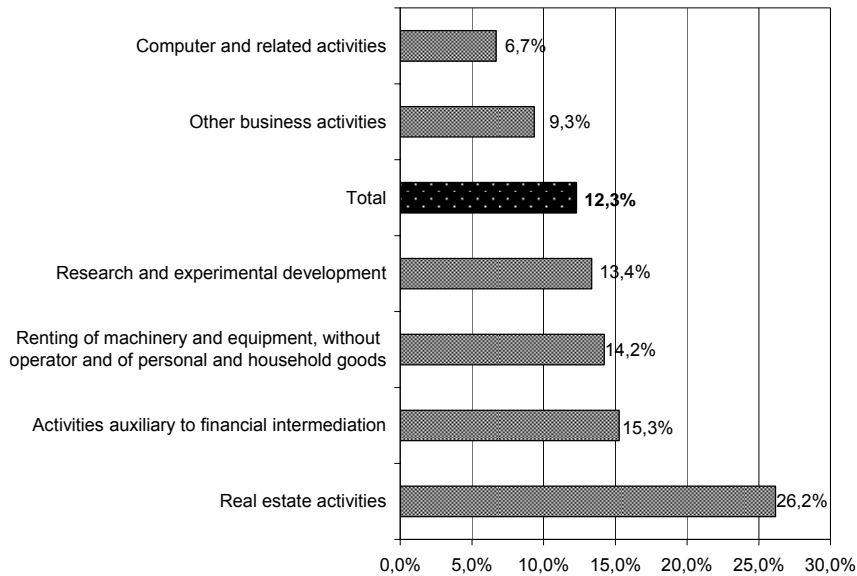
The total income for the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry in 2010 was R761 005 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘other business activities’ (R464 072 million or 61%), followed by ‘real estate activities’ (R129 904 million or 17%), ‘computer and related activities’ (R67 413 million or 9%) and ‘activities auxiliary to financial intermediation’ (R66 448 million or 9%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 5).

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



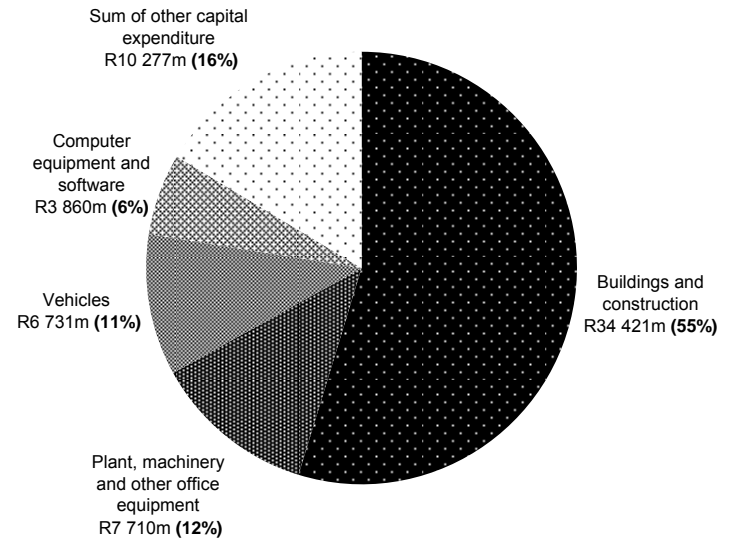
Expenditure in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry in 2010 amounted to R659 844 million. The largest contributor to the total expenditure was ‘salaries and wages’ (R203 144 million or 32%), followed by ‘purchases’ (R145 607 million or 22%) and ‘interest’ (R61 290 million or 9%) (Figure 2 and Table 3, page 7- 8).

Figure 3 – Profit margin in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



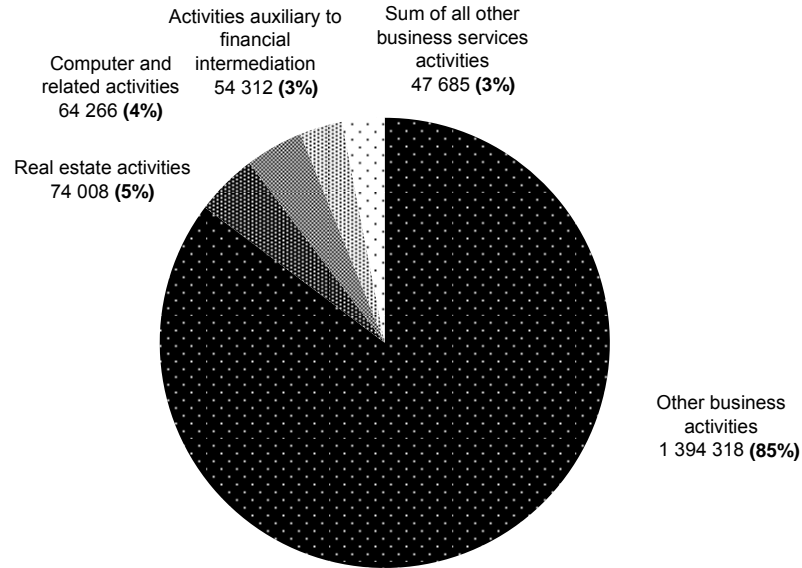
The profit margin for the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry was 12,3% in 2010. 'Real estate activities' had the highest profit margin at 26,2%, followed by 'activities auxiliary to financial intermediation' at 15,3% and 'renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods' at 14,2% (Figure 3 and Table 1, page 5).

Figure 4 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



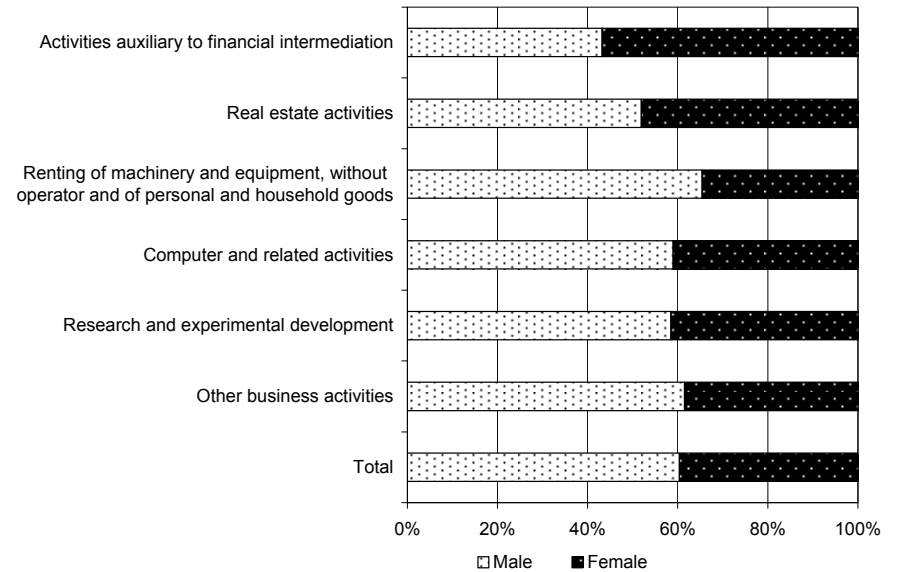
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry in 2010 was R62 999 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'buildings and construction' (R34 421 million or 55%), followed by 'plant, machinery and other office equipment' (R7 710 million or 12%) and 'vehicles' (R6 731 million or 11%) (Figure 4 and Table 7, page 12).

Figure 5 – Employment in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



The total number of persons employed in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry in 2010 as at the end of June 2010 was 1 634 589. 'Other business activities' employed the largest number of persons (1 394 318 or 85%), followed by 'real estate' (74 008 or 5%) and 'computer and related activities' (64 266 or 4%) (Figure 5 and Table 8, page 13).

Figure 6 – Gender ratios in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010



The proportion of males out of the total persons employed was 60% and that of females was 40% in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry in 2010. The industry with the highest proportion of males employed was 'renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods' (65%) (Figure 6 and Table 8, page 13).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Total income	66 448	129 904	18 471	67 413	14 697	464 072	761 005
Total expenditure	53 856	103 423	15 679	61 823	12 969	412 094	659 844
Total value of opening inventories	194	18 118	394	1 345	265	7 574	27 890
Total value of closing inventories	240	22 471	500	1 476	166	7 953	32 806
Net profit or loss before tax	12 639	30 834	2 897	5 721	1 629	52 358	106 078
Book value of assets at the beginning of the financial year	14 272	394 854	14 727	8 561	4 743	203 243	640 400
Book value of assets at the end of the financial year	20 893	415 963	15 751	8 925	5 355	213 679	680 566
Capital expenditure on new assets	4 046	31 996	4 202	2 118	796	19 841	62 999
Net profit after tax	8 685	25 742	2 257	4 125	1 333	39 058	81 200
Turnover	56 880	98 339	15 865	61 772	9 980	417 804	660 640
¹Profit margin	15,3	26,2	14,2	6,7	13,4	9,3	12,3

¹ Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

Table 2 – Income in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Services	46 105	17 981	2 374	50 409	9 548	358 830	485 247
Income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles and other transport equipment	50	2	4 885	21	0	371	5 329
Income from leasing and hiring of plant, machinery and equipment	61	46	6 673	55	0	4 365	11 200
Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures	982	66 936	458	499	7	19 491	88 373
Sales	9 678	13 271	1 475	10 788	425	34 746	70 383
Interest	5 590	6 986	281	2 597	421	12 266	28 141
Profit on financial and other assets	909	15 472	1 341	307	267	15 008	33 304
Dividends	897	956	265	1 725	190	11 495	15 528
Subsidies	2	1 304	0	0	3 465	520	5 291
Royalties	663	39	0	155	21	95	973
Income received by an agent to be paid to another party for services rendered by that party	12	318	1	1	0	393	725
Other income	1 499	6 593	718	856	353	6 492	16 511
Total income	66 448	129 904	18 471	67 413	14 697	464 072	761 005

Real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Table 3 – Expenditure in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Purchases	9 473	13 240	4 152	21 896	936	95 910	145 607
Salaries and wages	15 175	9 907	2 829	19 656	6 202	149 375	203 144
Advertising	1 020	780	82	410	40	2 747	5 079
Amortisation	428	166	28	315	31	1 414	2 382
Depreciation	879	2 081	2 268	1 071	453	8 190	14 942
Insurance premiums	330	1 018	198	144	38	3 032	4 760
Interest	4 018	32 618	1 108	1 153	76	22 317	61 290
Losses on assets, investments and liabilities sold or revalued	1 347	6 249	646	411	46	3 566	12 265
Motor vehicle running expenditure	145	353	298	175	60	4 129	5 160
Operational leasing and hiring of plant, machinery equipment	258	1 107	742	391	54	3 178	5 730
Paper, printing and stationery	220	206	48	92	69	1 906	2 541
Rental of land	1 557	2 418	375	907	115	12 089	17 461

Table 3 – Expenditure in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010 (concluded)

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Repair and maintenance	252	3 399	590	406	182	3 860	8 689
Royalties	335	80	33	1 654	30	8 467	10 599
Security services	100	1 308	60	55	43	1 061	2 627
Research and development	28	10	12	41	1 876	616	2 583
Travelling	436	463	137	1 113	96	5 977	8 222
Water and electricity	205	4 901	76	175	83	3 064	8 504
Other expenditure	17 650	23 119	1 997	11 758	2 539	81 196	138 259
Total expenditure	53 856	103 423	15 679	61 823	12 969	412 094	659 844

Table 4 – Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Land	3 632	72 358	348	175	377	14 573	91 463
Residential buildings	1 842	28 260	484	773	40	5 737	37 136
Non-residential buildings	9 264	291 134	2 915	1 335	1 447	151 600	457 695
Construction works	510	3 317	20	97	220	506	4 670
Computers, network and other IT equipment	407	819	230	1 313	82	2 082	4 933
Motor vehicles and other transport	700	2 662	7 171	193	268	8 680	19 674
Plant, machinery and other office equipment	1 070	7 309	2 940	1 022	2 398	11 030	25 769
Capital work in progress	28	306	9	16	167	779	1 305
Intangible assets	225	708	1 130	59	162	1 054	3 338
Other property, plant and equipment	3 215	9 090	504	3 942	194	17 638	34 583
Total book value of fixed assets	20 893	415 963	15 751	8 925	5 355	213 679	680 566

Table 5 – Details of assets in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
Current assets (R million)							
Bank	34 540	15 276	3 478	12 360	3 006	65 047	133 707
Debtors	30 482	18 957	1 171	15 518	3 984	47 160	117 272
Inventory	240	22 471	500	1 476	166	7 953	32 806
Other current assets	32 477	44 003	2 289	12 119	1 333	55 303	147 524
Total current assets	97 739	100 707	7 438	41 473	8 489	175 463	431 309
Non-current assets (R million)							
Fixed non-current assets	19 038	411 748	15 376	6 037	5 300	196 362	653 861
Goodwill	1 855	4 215	375	2 888	55	17 317	26 705
Long-term investment	17 854	154 753	1 306	3 942	544	71 852	250 251
Other non-current assets	8 168	74 555	1 681	4 634	936	90 895	180 869
Total non-current assets	46 915	645 271	18 738	17 501	6 835	376 426	1 111 686
Total assets							
Total assets	144 654	745 978	26 176	58 974	15 324	551 889	1 542 995

Table 6 – Details of liabilities and owners' equity in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
Current liabilities (R million)							
Creditors	38 446	18 268	2 189	12 784	3 251	57 223	132 161
Overdraft	1 766	5 277	152	511	163	8 663	16 532
Other current liabilities	36 849	63 854	7 046	20 351	2 026	71 415	201 541
Total current liabilities	77 061	87 399	9 387	33 646	5 440	137 301	350 234
Non-current liabilities (R million)							
Long-term loan	28 928	233 757	5 354	5 573	708	174 750	449 070
Other non-current liabilities	6 197	132 841	3 413	3 581	1 384	50 577	197 993
Total non-current liabilities	35 125	366 598	8 767	9 154	2 092	225 327	647 063
Total liabilities	112 186	453 997	18 154	42 800	7 532	362 628	997 297
Owners' equity	32 468	291 981	8 022	16 174	7 792	189 261	545 698
Equity and liabilities	144 654	745 978	26 176	58 974	15 324	551 889	1 542 995

Table 7 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry, 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	R million						
Buildings and construction	1 146	30 272	164	186	158	2 495	34 421
Plant, machinery and other office equipment	286	1 162	1 406	508	332	4 016	7 710
Computer equipment and software	840	126	177	842	44	1 831	3 860
Vehicles	112	394	2 111	63	159	3 892	6 731
Other capital expenditure	1 662	42	344	519	103	7 607	10 277
Total capital expenditure on new assets	4 046	31 996	4 202	2 118	796	19 841	62 999

Table 8 – Employment in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry at the end of June 2010

Item	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	Real estate activities	Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	Computer and related activities	Research and experimental development	Other business activities	Total
	Number						
Male	23 465	38 408	15 972	37 910	13 609	857 665	987 029
Female	30 847	35 600	8 448	26 356	9 656	536 653	647 560
Total	54 312	74 008	24 420	64 266	23 265	1 394 318	1 634 589

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2010 large sample surveys of the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously upgrades its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's national accounts, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

Scope and coverage

This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in accommodation:

- i. Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation (SIC 83).
- ii. Real estate activities (SIC 84).
- iii. Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods (SIC 85).
- iv. Computer and related activities (SIC 86).
- v. Research and experimental development (SIC 87).
- vi. Other business activities (SIC 88).

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 2-digit SIC level (division). 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 activities.

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R26 million and more. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points.

Table A – Size groups for the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R 26 000 000
Medium	R 13 000 000 ≤ VAT Turnover < R 26 000 000
Small	R 3 000 000 ≤ VAT Turnover < R 13 000 000
Micro	< R 3 000 000

Survey methodology and design

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

A sample of approximately 8 000 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Weighting methodology

For micro enterprises, that is those who were 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 were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error

Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the accommodation industry in South Africa.

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 errors likely to have accrued due to sampling.

Table B – Income in the real estate, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and business services industry within 95% confidence limit, 2010

Type of Service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE)
	R million			%
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	65 015	66 448	67 881	1,1
Real estate activities	120 229	129 904	139 579	3,8
Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator and of personal and household goods	16 950	18 471	19 992	4,2
Computer and related activities	66 356	67 413	68 470	0,8
Research and experimental development	14 265	14 697	15 129	1,5
Other business activities	418 593	464 072	509 551	5,0
Total	708 800	761 005	813 210	3,5

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.

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.

Symbols and 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
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Glossary

Current assets	Assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other receivables;• cash and bank;• inventories; and• other current assets.
Current liabilities	Debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other payables;• bank overdraft; and• other current liabilities.
Employees	Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2010.
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Equity	The residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.
Income from rental, leasing and hiring	Includes: Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures and income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, other transport equipment, plant, machinery and equipment.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Net profit or loss before tax minus company tax

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

Non-current assets

Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:

- property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- long-term investments; and
- other non-current assets.

Non-current liabilities

Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:

- long-term loans; and
- other non-current liabilities.

Other expenditure

Includes:

Accommodation; administration fee; bank charges; bursaries for own employees (staff bursaries); containers and packaging materials; donations; entertainment; excise and customs duty; losses on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; mineral rights; postal and courier services; prices and payouts with respect to lottery operation and gambling; property taxes paid; road tolls; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and skills development levy.

Other income

Includes:

Net profit on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received; profit on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation.

Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100
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.
Turnover	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the value of sales;• amounts received for work done;• amounts received for services rendered;• rent and/or lease payments received for land and buildings;• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment; and• mineral rights leases. Turnover excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• value added tax (VAT);• net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange);• export freight charges;• interest received; and• excise duty.

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