



Quarterly financial statistics

December 2002 and March 2003

Co-operation between Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the citizens of the country, the private sector and government institutions is essential for a successful statistical system. Without continued co-operation and goodwill, the timely release of relevant and reliable official statistics will not be possible.

Embargo: 13:00
Date: 15 July 2003

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Key findings for the quarter ended March 2003

Turnover of all industries for the quarter ended March 2003 was estimated at R679 407 million, reflecting a decrease of 4,7% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 (ended December 2002), for which the estimated value was R712 570 million.

Six of the seven industries, which exclude agriculture, electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government, reflected decreases in turnover for the first quarter of 2003 compared with the fourth quarter of 2002. The largest decrease in turnover was reported by the manufacturing industry (-R13 276 million), followed by the trade (-R11 219 million) and the mining and quarrying (-R6 346 million) industries.

Interest paid by all industries for the first quarter of 2003 was estimated at R17 128 million, reflecting a decrease of 9,0% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002. This decrease was mainly reported by the real estate and other business services industry (-R2 291 million).

Tax and company tax brought into account was estimated at R11 782 million for all industries for the first quarter of 2003, reflecting a decrease of 13,8% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002. The largest decrease in tax and company tax brought into account was reflected in the manufacturing industry (-R1 681 million), followed by the mining and quarrying industry (-R527 million).

Net profit before providing for company tax and dividends was estimated at R46 258 million for all industries for the first quarter of 2003, reflecting a decrease of 24,7% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002. The largest decrease in profit was recorded for the manufacturing (-R6 974 million), the transport, storage and communication (-R5 869 million) and the mining and quarrying (-R2 275 million) industries.

Capital expenditure on new assets, which was estimated at R27 654 million for all industries for the first quarter of 2003, decreased by 4,9% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002 (R29 093 million). With the exception of the construction, the transport, storage and communication, and the social and personal services industries, all industry groups reported decreases in capital expenditure between the fourth quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003.

Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the first quarter of 2003 was R549 658 million, reflecting an increase of 1,7% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002. The manufacturing (R168 432 million), the transport, storage and communication (R112 803 million) and the mining and quarrying (R110 302 million) industries are the industries with the largest fixed assets in the economy as measured by this survey.

Increases and decreases in quarterly financial statistics of the private sector could be due to:

- typical seasonal patterns for the manufacturing, construction and trade industries; and the
- changes in the foreign exchange rate and profits on the revaluation of assets for the manufacturing, mining and transport, storage and communication industries.
- The increase in profits reported for the March 2003 quarter compared with the December 2002 quarter in the construction industry is due to the finalisation of contracts before the end of a year and new contracts starting in the first quarter of a new calendar year.

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Notes

Forthcoming issues	Issue June 2003	Expected release date 30 September 2003
Purpose of the survey	<p>The Quarterly Financial Statistics Survey is a sample survey covering a sample of private enterprises operating in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South African economy, excluding electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government enterprises. Results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used to monitor and develop government policy. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance. The results are published quarterly in Statistical Release P8042: <i>Quarterly Financial Statistics</i>.</p>	
Previously published releases	<p>Prior to March 2002, Stats SA published –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selected operating ratios; • quarterly percentage changes in selected items; • annual percentage change in selected items; • selected income and expenditure items; • capital expenditure; • value of selected assets; • annual percentage changes; and • selected operating ratios and financial quantities expressed as a percentage of turnover by industry. <p>The information on each industry was published in separate statistical releases –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P2042 - Mining: financial statistics; • P3042.1 - Manufacturing: financial statistics; • P6142 - Wholesale trade: financial statistics; • P6243 - Retail trade: financial statistics; • P6344 - Motor trade: financial statistics; • P6443 - Hotels: financial statistics; and • P7143 - Public road transport (private sector institutions) of passengers and goods: financial statistics 	
Changes in this issue	<p>After consultation with major stakeholders, and to comply to their needs, the results of the Quarterly Financial Statistics survey are published quarterly as from the September 2002 publication, in one statistical release, entitled P8042: <i>Quarterly Financial Statistics</i>, which combines all industries in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South African economy, excluding electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government enterprises. Furthermore, this release contains information on actual figures collected from enterprises in the different industries. Prior to this release, only ratio information on selected income and expenditure items was published.</p>	
Response rates	<p>The percentage response for December 2002 was 74,6%. The percentage response for March 2003 was 78,0%.</p>	

Table 1 – Selected income and expenditure items: All industries ^{1/}

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	651 021	686 895	712 570	679 407	-4,7
Interest paid	17 630	18 012	18 815	17 128	-9,0
Tax and company tax brought into account	12 377	13 669	13 663	11 782	-13,8
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	59 814	60 760	61 431	46 258	-24,7
Capital expenditure on new assets	16 650	21 199	29 093	27 654	-4,9
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	521 720	524 379	540 218	549 658	1,7

^{1/} All industries in the South African economy, excluding agriculture, electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government.

Table 2 - Selected income and expenditure items: Mining and quarrying industry

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	40 839	40 149	41 467	35 121	-15,3
Interest paid	813	998	1 285	1 252	-2,6
Tax and company tax brought into account	3 525	3 645	3 013	2 486	-17,5
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	10 313	10 148	8 546	6 271	-26,6
Capital expenditure on new assets	3 699	4 442	6 505	5 966	-8,3
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	103 937	103 901	106 147	110 302	3,9

Table 3 - Selected income and expenditure items: Manufacturing industry

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	211 103	224 271	236 847	223 571	-5,6
Interest paid	4 592	4 419	4 966	5 145	3,6
Tax and company tax brought into account	4 238	5 685	5 805	4 124	-29,0
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	25 312	23 585	24 972	17 998	-27,9
Capital expenditure on new assets	6 220	8 503	8 983	8 632	-3,9
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	159 916	159 968	165 820	168 432	1,6

Table 4 - Selected income and expenditure items: Construction industry

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	24 894	25 190	23 854	23 829	-0,1
Interest paid	476	497	410	445	8,5
Tax and company tax brought into account	171	164	104	145	39,4
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	1 919	2 243	912	1 399	53,4
Capital expenditure on new assets	265	496	895	1 105	23,5
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	14 956	15 019	15 601	16 241	4,1

Table 5 - Selected income and expenditure items: Trade industry

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	209 075	226 013	234 675	223 456	-4,8
Interest paid	3 886	4 012	3 443	3 970	15,3
Tax and company tax brought into account	1 834	1 673	1 955	1 624	-16,9
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	6 134	8 671	9 999	8 770	-12,3
Capital expenditure on new assets	1 117	1 927	2 520	2 266	-10,1
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	47 302	48 191	49 506	49 303	-0,4

Table 6 - Selected income and expenditure items: Transport, storage and communication

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	53 991	57 764	61 593	58 838	-4,5
Interest paid	1 575	2 024	2 244	2 136	-4,8
Tax and company tax brought into account	1 061	855	1 152	1 107	-3,9
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	3 461	127	4 307	-1 562	-136,3
Capital expenditure on new assets	4 707	3 834	7 545	7 925	5,0
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	101 613	103 125	107 789	112 803	4,7

Table 7 - Selected income and expenditure items: Real estate and other business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	95 067	97 319	98 274	98 894	0,6
Interest paid	5 880	5 691	6 115	3 824	-37,5
Tax and company tax brought into account	1 257	1 371	1 368	2 011	47,0
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	11 144	13 746	10 625	11 585	9,0
Capital expenditure on new assets	516	1 723	2 471	1 181	-52,2
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	77 779	78 448	80 597	78 247	-2,9

Table 8 - Selected income and expenditure items: Community, social and personal services, excluding government

Item	June 2002 (R millions) *	September 2002 (R millions) *	December 2002 (R millions)	March 2003 (R millions)	Quarterly percentage change between quarter ended December 2002 and quarter ended March 2003 (%)
Turnover	16 051	16 189	15 860	15 698	-1,0
Interest paid	408	371	352	356	1,1
Tax and company tax brought into account	291	276	266	285	7,1
Net profit or loss before providing for company tax and dividends	1 531	2 240	2 070	1 797	-13,2
Capital expenditure on new assets	126	274	174	579	232,8
Book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment as at the end of the quarter	16 217	15 727	14 758	14 330	-2,9

Additional information

Technical notes

Confidence intervals

The 95% confidence intervals of a population parameter (turnover) is obtained as follows:

Lower limit

= lower 95% confidence limit of a population parameter
= estimate – 1.96*Standard Error(estimate);

and

Upper limit

= upper 95% confidence limit of a population parameter
= estimate + 1.96* Standard Error(estimate).

Table A - Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits - December 2002

Industry	Lower limit (R millions)	Estimate (R millions)	Upper limit (R millions)	Relative standard error (RSE)
Mining and quarrying industry	40 536	41 467	42 398	1,1
Manufacturing industry	226 946	236 847	246 748	2,1
Construction industry	20 291	23 854	27 416	7,6
Trade industry	218 558	234 675	250 793	3,5
Transport, storage and communication industry	59 080	61 593	64 105	2,1
Real estate and other business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	65 228	98 274	131 320	17,2
Community, social and personal services industry, excluding government	11 359	15 860	20 361	14,5

Table B - Estimates of turnover by industry within 95% confidence limits – March 2003

Industry	Lower limit (R millions)	Estimate (R millions)	Upper limit (R millions)	Relative standard error (RSE)
Mining and quarrying industry	34 241	35 121	36 000	1,3
Manufacturing industry	209 960	223 571	237 182	3,1
Construction industry	20 074	23 829	27 583	8,0
Trade industry	203 102	223 456	243 810	4,6
Transport, storage and communication industry	55 406	58 838	62 270	3,0
Real estate and other business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	65 238	98 894	132 550	17,4
Community, social and personal services industry, excluding government	11 060	15 698	20 336	15,1

Standard error

*Standard error = $\frac{\text{Upper Limit (R million)} - \text{Lower Limit (R million)}}{2 * 1.96}$*

Table C – Differences in turnover by industry between December 2002 and March 2003

Industry	Turnover for December 2002 (R millions)	Turnover for March 2003 (R millions)	Difference %	Statistical significance of December 2002 result compared with March 2003 result
Mining and quarrying industry	41 467	35 121	-15,3	Significant
Manufacturing industry	236 847	223 571	-5,6	Not significant
Construction industry	23 854	23 829	-0,1	Not significant
Trade industry	234 675	223 456	-4,8	Not significant
Transport, storage and communication industry	61 593	58 838	-4,5	Not significant
Real estate and other business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance	98 274	98 894	0,6	Not significant
Community, social and personal services industry, excluding government	15 860	15 698	-1,0	Not significant

Explanatory Notes

- Introduction**
1. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a quarterly financial statistics sample survey of enterprises in industries in the formal non-agricultural business sector of the South African economy, excluding electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government enterprises. The statistical release contains information regarding –
 - Turnover, which includes the value of sales, amounts receivable for work done and services rendered, rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings, and rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment;
 - interest paid;
 - tax and company tax brought into account;
 - capital expenditure on new assets; and
 - book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment at the end of the quarter.
 2. In order to improve timeliness of the publication, some information for the current quarter may have been estimated due to late submission by respondents. These estimates will be revised in the next statistical release(s) as soon as actual information is available.
- Background**
3. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) developed a new Business Sampling Frame in 2001, based on the value-added tax (VAT) database obtained from the South Africa Revenue Services (SARS), which replaced the previous sampling frame. All enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT when their turnover for a period of twelve month equal or exceed R300 000. Enterprises, which conform to these criteria, were considered for sampling for the Quarterly Financial Statistics (QFS) survey. A sample of 3 273 enterprises was drawn from a population enterprises responsible for 95% of the total turnover in every industry. All enterprises are stratified by type of enterprise according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993* and measure of size, where measure of size is turnover. All large enterprises were completely enumerated and stratified simple random sampling was applied for medium and small enterprises. The results of the sample were weighted in order to represent all enterprises covered in the population.
 4. This statistical release presents a selection of key findings and tables from Stats SA's QFS survey, conducted in September 2002, December 2002 and March 2003 which examines book value of land, buildings, machinery, furniture, vehicles and other equipment and selected income and expenditure items in the formal non-agricultural business sector in South Africa, excluding electricity, gas and water supply, financial intermediation, insurance and government. The survey gathered financial information for the June 2002, September 2002, December 2002 and March 2003 quarters.
- Future releases may contain additional variables and other information.
- Scope of the survey**
5. This survey covers financial statistics of the following industries according to the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993* –
 - mining and quarrying industry;
 - manufacturing industry;
 - construction industry;
 - trade industry;
 - transport, storage and communication industry;
 - real estate and business services industry, excluding financial intermediation and insurance; and
 - community, social and personal services industry, excluding government enterprises.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification | 6. The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993</i> , 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 only presented at SIC major division (one digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise. |
| Statistical unit | 7. The statistical unit for the collection of 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. |
| Survey methodology and design | 8. The survey is conducted by mail on a quarterly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 3 273 enterprises. Questionnaires have to be returned to Stats SA within four weeks after the end of the quarter concerned. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up non-respondents.

9. A sample of 3 273 enterprises was drawn from a population of enterprises responsible for 95% of the total turnover in every industry. Three size groups per industry were used. All enterprises are stratified by type of enterprise according to the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993</i> and measure of size, where measure of size is turnover. All large enterprises (size group one cases), which comprises 49% of the number of enterprises in the sample, are completely enumerated. Stratified simple random sampling was applied for size group two (medium sized enterprises) and size group three (small enterprises). The results of the sample survey are weighted to the total population.

10. Revisions may be made to estimates if actual information is provided subsequently by enterprises. Aggregates are calculated from all the data using the number raised estimation technique. Data are edited at individual enterprise level. |
| Reliability of estimates | 11. Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of enterprises 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 different industries in South Africa.

12. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made with the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum by designing the questionnaire carefully, pilot studies, editing of data and efficient operating procedures. Figures for the latest quarter are preliminary. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive quarters as a result of seasonal and economic factors. |
| Standard errors | 13. The estimates in this publication are based on a sample drawn from units in the surveyed population. As a result of the entire population not being surveyed, the published estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. |
| Reference period | 14. The reference period is the four quarters ending March, June, September and December of each year. |
| Related publications | 15. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA -

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly. • <i>South African Statistics</i> issued annually. |

Rounding-off of figures 16. The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest digit shown.

Symbols and abbreviations 17. CD Compact Disc
GDP Gross Domestic Product
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification
m Million
SIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
Stats SA Statistics South Africa
VAT Value-added tax
.. Figures not available
* Revised

Glossary

Capital expenditure on new assets	<p>Capital expenditure on new assets includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the erection of new buildings and works, additions to and alterations of existing buildings and works; • capital work in progress capitalised; • new plant and machinery, vehicles and equipment; and • used plant and machinery, which was imported by or on behalf of the enterprise whether paid to outside contractors/concerns, or which was done by the enterprise itself.
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.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity, and is classified according to the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, January 1993</i> .
Interest paid	<p>Interest paid includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interest on bank loans; • interest on loans made to the enterprise from related as well as unrelated enterprises; • interest paid in respect of finance leases; • interest paid on loans from partners; • expenses associated with discounted bills; • interest on debentures; and • interest on derivatives.
Net profit or loss	Net profit or loss is the difference between total income and total expenditure before drawings by proprietors or partners, company tax paid or provided for and dividends paid or provided for are taken into account. In the tables where net profit or loss is shown, it is the amount arrived at after total losses of individual enterprises were deducted from total profits of individual enterprises.
Statistical unit	<p>A statistical unit is 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.</p> <p>For the purpose of this publication relating to the quarter ending September 2002 onwards, the statistical unit in the Quarterly Financial Statistics Survey is the enterprise. An enterprise is defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.</p>
Tax and company tax brought into account	Tax and company tax brought into account consist of taxes on incomes, profits and capital gains, excluding value-added tax (VAT). They are assessed on the actual or presumed incomes of enterprises and exclude employees' taxes and compulsory loan levies.

Turnover

Turnover refers to –

- the value of sales;
- amounts received for work done;
- amounts received for services rendered;
- rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings; and
- rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

Turnover excludes –

- 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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Fax number: (012) 310 2129 (technical enquiries)

E-mail: Renschap@statssa.gov.za

Postal address: Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001