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Financial statistics of universities and technikons

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY UNIVERSITIES AND TECHNIKONS AMOUNTED TO R13 874,4 MILLION IN 2000

Total expenditure by South African universities and technikons amounted to R13 874,4 million in the 2000 financial year (ending on 31 December 2000). This reflected an increase of 9,6 per cent compared with the R12 655,1 million of the 1999 financial year. Universities spent R10 473,0 million (75,5 per cent) while technikons spent R3 401,4 million (24,5 per cent) of the total expenditure in 2000.

The largest contributor to the total expenditure of R13 874,4 million for 2000 was remuneration of employees (R7 278,3 million or 52,5 per cent of total expenditure), followed by expenditure on other goods and services for current activities (R4 746,5 million or 34,2 per cent of total expenditure), capital expenditure (R1 079,5 million or 7,7 per cent of total expenditure), current transfers to households (R479,8 million or 3,5 per cent of total expenditure) and interest payments (R290,3 million or 2,1 per cent of total expenditure) (cf. figure 1, p. 1 and table 1, p. 3, columns 9 and 12).

8000 7000 6000 5000 4000 3000 2000 1000 Remuneration of Other goods and Other capital ** Buildings and Current transfers to Interest households employees services Economic classification Source: Stats SA **1999 2000**

Figure 1 - Economic classification of total expenditure by universities and technikons for 1999 and 2000

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Statistician-General: Statistics South Africa

^{*} Capital expenditure on residential buildings, non-residential buildings, other construction and land.

^{**} Capital expenditure on machinery, equipment and books.

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NOTES

Forthcoming issues	Issue	Expected release date					
	Financial statistics of universities and technikons for the financial year ended 31 December 2001.	30 June 2003					
Purpose of the survey	This statistical release provides the expenditu and technikons for the financial year ended 3	ease provides the expenditure information of universities r the financial year ended 31 December 2000.					

Table 1 - Total expenditure by universities and technikons for the financial years 1999 and 2000 according to type of expenditure 1/

	Univer		Annual percentage change	Technil	kons	Annual percentage change	То	tal	Annual percentage change	Percentage of total expen-	Percentage of total expen-
Type of expenditure	1999 R 000	2000 R 000	2/	1999 R 000	2000 R 000	2/	1999 R 000	2000 R 000	2/	diture 1999	diture 2000
Current expenditure											
Remuneration of employees	*4 964 731	5 369 626	8,2	*1 646 532	1 908 705	15,9	*6 611 263	7 278 331	10,1	52,2	52,5
Other goods and services	*3 152 719	3 724 867	18,1	*897 280	1 021 633	13,9	*4 049 999	4 746 500	17,2	32,0	34,2
Interest (private)	*170 808	164 612	-3,6	*105 874	108 670	2,6	*276 682	273 282	-1,2	2,2	2,0
Interest (state)	*10 369	11 055	6,6	*10 132	5 931	-41,5	*20 501	16 986	-17,1		0,1
Current transfers to households	*386 284	400 274	3,6	*57 548	79 538	38,2	*443 832	479 812	8,1	3,5	3,5
Total current expenditure a/	*8 684 911	9 670 434	11,3	*2 717 366	3 124 477	15,0	*11 402 277	12 794 911	12,2	90,1	92,3
Capital expenditure											
Residential buildings	*45 406	45 186	-0,5	*6 603	6 545	-0,9	*52 009	51 731	-0,5	0,4	0,3
Non-residential buildings	*312 800	162 928	-47,9	*204 006	110 348	-45,9	*516 806	273 276	-47,1	4,1	2,0
Other constructions	*8 461	33 324	293,9	*4 609	3 881	-15,8	*13 070	37 205	184,7	0,1	0,3
Land and existing buildings	*1 014	2 015	98,7	0	0	0,0	*1 014	2 015	98,7	0,0	
Machinery and equipment	*342 508	393 311	14,8	*133 740	131 629	-1,6	*476 248	524 940	10,2	3,8	
Books	*166 049	165 774	-0,2	*27 649	24 549	-11,2	*193 698	190 323	-1,7	1,5	1,3
Total capital expenditure b/	*876 238	802 538	-8,4	*376 607	276 952	-26,5	*1 252 845	1 079 490	-13,8	9,9	7,7
Total expenditure c/ (c=a+b) by universities and technikons	*9 561 149	10 472 972	9,5	*3 093 973	3 401 429	9,9	*12 655 122	13 874 401	9,6	100,0	100,0

^{1/} Included in the amount of total expenditure is the amount for research undertaken by universities and technikons to the value of R641 million in

¹⁹⁹⁹ and R690 million in 2000.

The annual percentage change is the type of expenditure of the current year compared with the same type of expenditure in the previous year, expressed as a percentage.

Revised since the previous publication (see explanatory note 3 on page 4).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This statistical release provides the expenditure information of universities and technikons for the 2000 financial year. The financial year of universities and technikons ends on 31 December each year.

Scope of the expenditure information of universities and technikons.

2 The expenditure details of the following universities and technikons are included in the tables -

Universities

- University of Cape Town.
- University of Durban-Westville.
- University of Fort Hare.
- University of Orange Free State.
- Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa).
- University of Natal.
- University of North West.
- University of Port Elizabeth.
- University of Potchefstroom.
- University of Pretoria.
- Rand Afrikaans University (Rau).
- Rhodes University.
- University of Stellenbosch.
- University of Transkei.
- University of South Africa (UNISA).
- University of the North.
- University of Venda.
- Vista University.
- University of the Western Cape.
- University of the Witwatersrand (Wits).
- University of Zululand.

Technikons

- Border Technikon.
- Cape Technikon.
- Eastern Cape Technikon.
- Free State Technikon.
- M.L. Sultan Technikon.
- Mangosuthu Technikon.
- Natal Technikon.
- North West Technikon.
- Northern Gauteng Technikon.
- Peninsula Technikon.
- Port Elizabeth Technikon.
- Pretoria Technikon.
- RSA Technikon.
- Vaal Triangle Technikon.
- Witwatersrand Technikon.

Methodology

3 Stats SA receives expenditure information of universities and technikons annually from the Department of Education. In 2000 financial year all universities and technikons adapted their bookkeeping systems in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). The information for 1999 in this statistical release is thus revised accordingly. Information was received for all the 36 institutions listed above. Missing or incomplete information was supplemented through

telephonic liaison with the relevant universities and technikons as far as possible.

- The tables contain only the consolidated information of all the accounts and funds of the universities and technikons. Stats SA does not receive separate information for hostels and trust funds.
- 5 The expenditure on land and buildings by government departments (as a direct liability against their votes) on behalf of certain universities and technikons is not included in the tables.
- 6 The accounts of universities and technikons are kept according to the accrual system. They receive most of their revenue in the form of transfers from the National Revenue Fund and they retain their surplus funds.

Classification

7 Economic classification

Economic classification is in general a measure of the nature and economic effect of government on the economy of the country. Expenditure is classified economically as follows -

• Current expenditure

Remuneration of employees (excluding capitalised remuneration).

Other goods and services.

Interest.

Subsidies.

Current transfers to households.

Foreign transfers.

Other transfers.

• Capital expenditure (includes capitalised remuneration).

Residential buildings.

Non-residential buildings.

Other constructions.

Land and existing buildings.

Machinery and equipment.

Books.

• Capital transfers

• Transfers and loans to other general government bodies and funds

National government.

Universities and technikons.

Other extra-budgetary accounts and funds.

Provincial governments.

Local authorities.

Related publications

8 Stats SA also publishes statistical releases on the expenditure of the other levels of the general government:

P9101.1	Annual actual and expected capital expenditure of the public
	sector.
P9101.2	Annual actual and expected capital expenditure on
	construction by the public sector by statistical region.
P9102	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds expenditure.
P9105	Annual financial statistics of local authorities.
P9114	Financial Census of municipalities.
P9119.2	National government expenditure.
P9120	Provincial government expenditure.

Symbols and abbreviations

9 GAAP Generally Accepted Accounting Practice

Stats SA Statistics South Africa SNA System of National Accounts

GLOSSARY

Books This includes mainly library books.

Economic classification Economic classification is a measure of the nature and economic effect of

government operations on the economy of the country.

Households Households may be defined as individuals or a small group of persons who share

the same living accommodation.

Machinery and equipment Machinery and equipment primarily include motor vehicles, laboratory

equipment, furniture, computer hardware and labour saving devices.

Non-residential buildings Non-residential buildings include clinics, hospitals, offices and office blocks,

warehouses, laboratories, workshops, lecture halls, etc.

Other constructions Other construction work such as sewerage, storm water

drainage, etc.

Other goods and services Other goods and services, include purchases of all other goods and services,

except remuneration of employees, for current activities. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) these kinds of expenditure exclude capital expenditure relating to office, school, and

household furniture and equipment.

Remuneration of employees Remuneration of employees primarily include salaries, wages, service and other

bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), retirement benefits, contributions to medical, insurance and pension funds, compensation in respect

of examinations and housing subsidies.

Residential buildings Residential buildings are buildings that are used entirely or primarily as

residences and include student houses, flats, hostels and nursing homes.

Subsidies Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units pay to

enterprises on the basis of the quantities or values of the goods and services

which they produce, sell or import.

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