



stats sa

Department:
Statistics South Africa
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001, South Africa, ISlballo House, Koch Street, Salvokop, Pretoria, 0002
www.statssa.gov.za, info@statssa.gov.za, Tel +27 12 310 8911

STATISTICAL RELEASE

P9103.1

Financial statistics of higher education institutions

2022

Embargoed until:
26 October 2023
11:00

ENQUIRIES:
Elizabeth Makhafola
Tel: (012) 310 8977

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
2023

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:
October 2024



Contents		Page
Key findings		2
Tables		
Table A	Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2021 and 2022 financial years (summary).....	4
Table B	Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2021 and 2022 financial years (summary).....	7
Annexure A	Information on disaggregated tables is available on the Stats SA website	8
Annexure B	Statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2022 financial year	9
Explanatory notes		10
Glossary of selected variables		14
Technical enquiries		17
General information		18

Key findings

The net change in the stock of cash from higher education institutions amounted to a cash deficit of R972 million for the 2022 financial year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R101 260 million and the expense cash flows for operating activities amounted to R82 979 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R18 281 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R7 951 million for the 2022 financial year. The cash surplus for 2022 was R10 330 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R10 891 million for the 2022 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to a cash outflow of R411 million. This resulted in a net cash outflow of R11 302 million from financing activities for the 2022 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to a cash deficit of R972 million (see Table A, page 4).

In contrast to national and provincial government departments, which keep their accounts on a modified 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 to a cash basis of recording.

Revenue cash flows from operating activities, the contribution of expense cash flows for operating activities and net cash flows from investment in non-financial assets by economic classification

Economic classification of expenditure is generally a measure of the nature and economic effect of government operations on a country's economy. There are seven main economic classification categories of expense cash flows for operating activities: compensation of employees; purchases of goods and services; interest; subsidies; grants; social benefits; and other payments.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities increased by R4 499 million from R96 761 million in 2021 to R101 260 million in 2022. This increase was mainly due to an increase in other receipts (mainly tuition fees).

The largest contributor to total revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2022 financial year was other receipts (R55 894 million), followed by grants (R45 366 million) (see Table A, page 4 and Figure 1, page 5).

The increase of R3 638 million in other receipts from R52 256 million in 2021 to R55 894 million in 2022 was mainly due to increases in cash received from research contracts and tuition fees received by the University of Pretoria, the University of the Free State and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R861 million in grants received from R44 505 million in 2021 to R45 366 million in 2022 was mainly due to increases in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the North-West University, the University of Zululand and the University of the Witwatersrand.

Expense cash flows from operating activities increased by R7 195 million from R75 784 million in 2021 to R82 979 million in 2022. The increase was mainly due to increases in purchases of goods and services and compensation of employees.

The largest contributor to total expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 financial year was compensation of employees (R51 631 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R26 029 million), other payments (R4 910 million) and interest (R410 million) (see Table A, page 4 and Figure 2, page 6).

The increase of R4 288 million in purchases of goods and services from R21 741 million in 2021 to R26 029 million in 2022 was mainly due to increases in cash payments by the University of Pretoria, the University of Cape Town and the Nelson Mandela University.

The increase of R3 080 million in compensation of employees from R48 551 million in 2021 to R51 631 million in 2022 was mainly due to increases in cash payments by the University of Cape Town, the North-West University and the University of Johannesburg.

The decrease of R96 million in other payments from R5 006 million in 2021 to R4 910 million in 2022 was mainly due to decreases in payments to households (bursaries) by the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, the University of Cape Town and the University of Johannesburg.

The decrease of R76 million in interest paid from R486 million in 2021 to R410 million in 2022 was mainly due to decreases in finance costs paid by the University of the Witwatersrand, the University of the Free State and the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

The net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets increased by R410 million from R7 541 million in 2021 to R7 951 million in 2022. The increase was mainly due to increases in capital expenditure on fixed assets by the Walter Sisulu University, the University of Witwatersrand and the Tshwane University of Technology.

Table A – Economic classification of the statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2021 and 2022 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2021 ²	2022	Difference between 2021 and 2022
		R million		
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Revenue cash flows	a		
		96 761	101 260	4 499
11	Taxes	0	0	0
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	44 505	45 366	861
14	Other receipts ³	52 256	55 894	3 638
	Expense cash flows	b		
		75 784	82 979	7 195
21	Compensation of employees	48 551	51 631	3 080
22	Purchases of goods and services	21 741	26 029	4 288
24	Interest	486	410	-76
25	Subsidies	0	0	0
26	Grants	0	0	0
27	Social benefits	0	0	0
28	Other payments	5 006	4 910	-96
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: inflow / (outflow)</i>	<i>(a-b)=c</i>	<i>20 977</i>	<i>18 281</i>
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:			
	Net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets ⁴	d		
		7 541	7 951	410
611	Fixed assets	7 541	7 950	409
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	0	0	0
	Cash surplus / (deficit) ⁵	<i>(c-d)=e</i>	<i>13 436</i>	<i>10 330</i>
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: outflow / (inflow)	f		
		10 353	10 891	
321	Domestic	9 779	10 249	
322	Foreign	574	642	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash inflow / (outflow)	g		
		-25	-411	
331	Domestic	-25	-411	
332	Foreign	0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: inflow / (outflow)</i>	<i>(g-f)=h</i>	<i>-10 378</i>	<i>-11 302</i>
	Net change in the stock of cash	(e+h)=i	3 058	-972

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

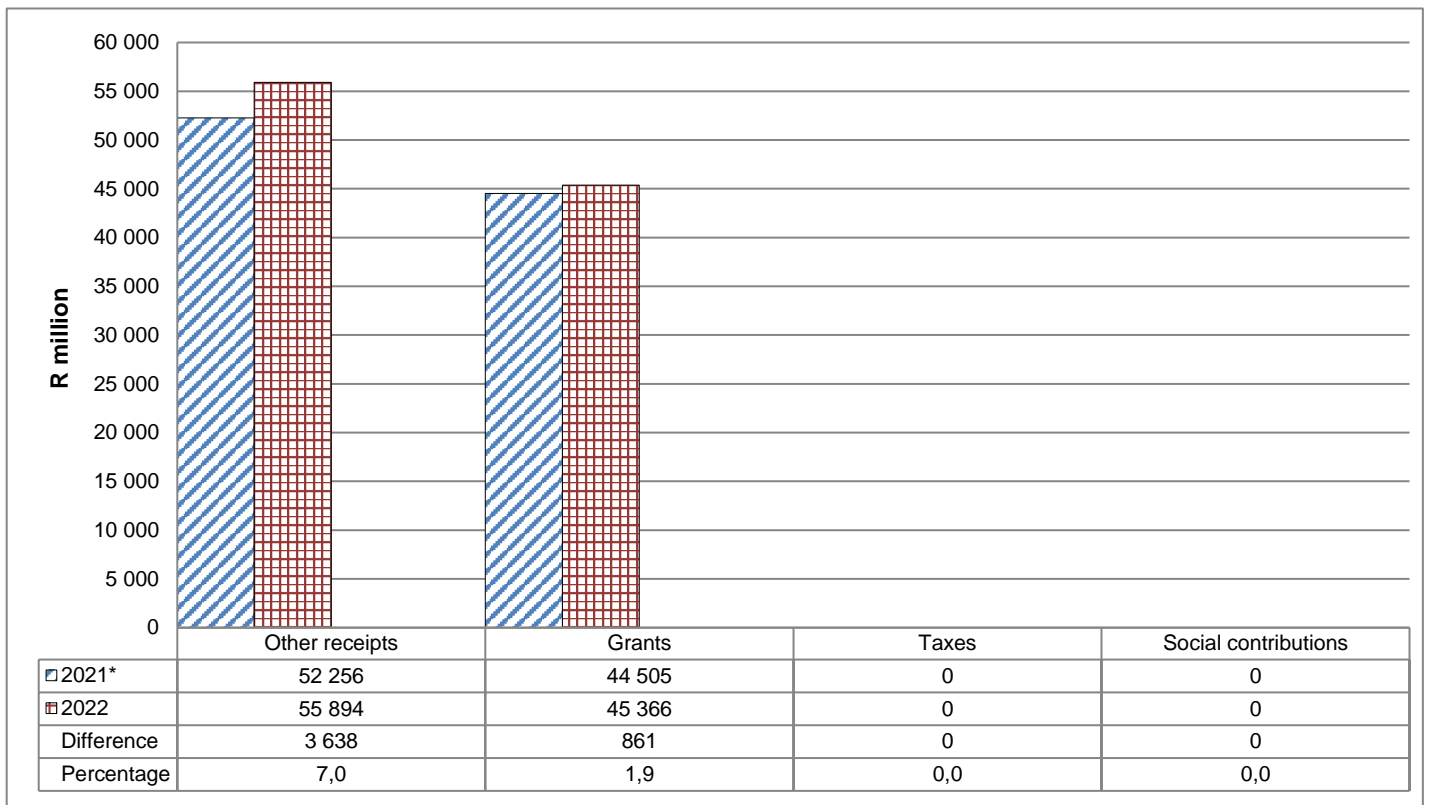
² Revised since the previous publication.

³ Other receipts include tuition fees for 2021 (R35 795 million) and 2022 (R37 378 million). Tuition fees is shown in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website.

⁴ The net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets (R7 951 million) is equal to purchases of non-financial assets (R8 022 million) minus sales of non-financial assets (R71 million). The total amounts for purchases and sales of non-financial assets are shown, respectively, in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website.

⁵ Cash surplus might include committed funds that were received but not yet expensed by the end of the 2022 financial year.

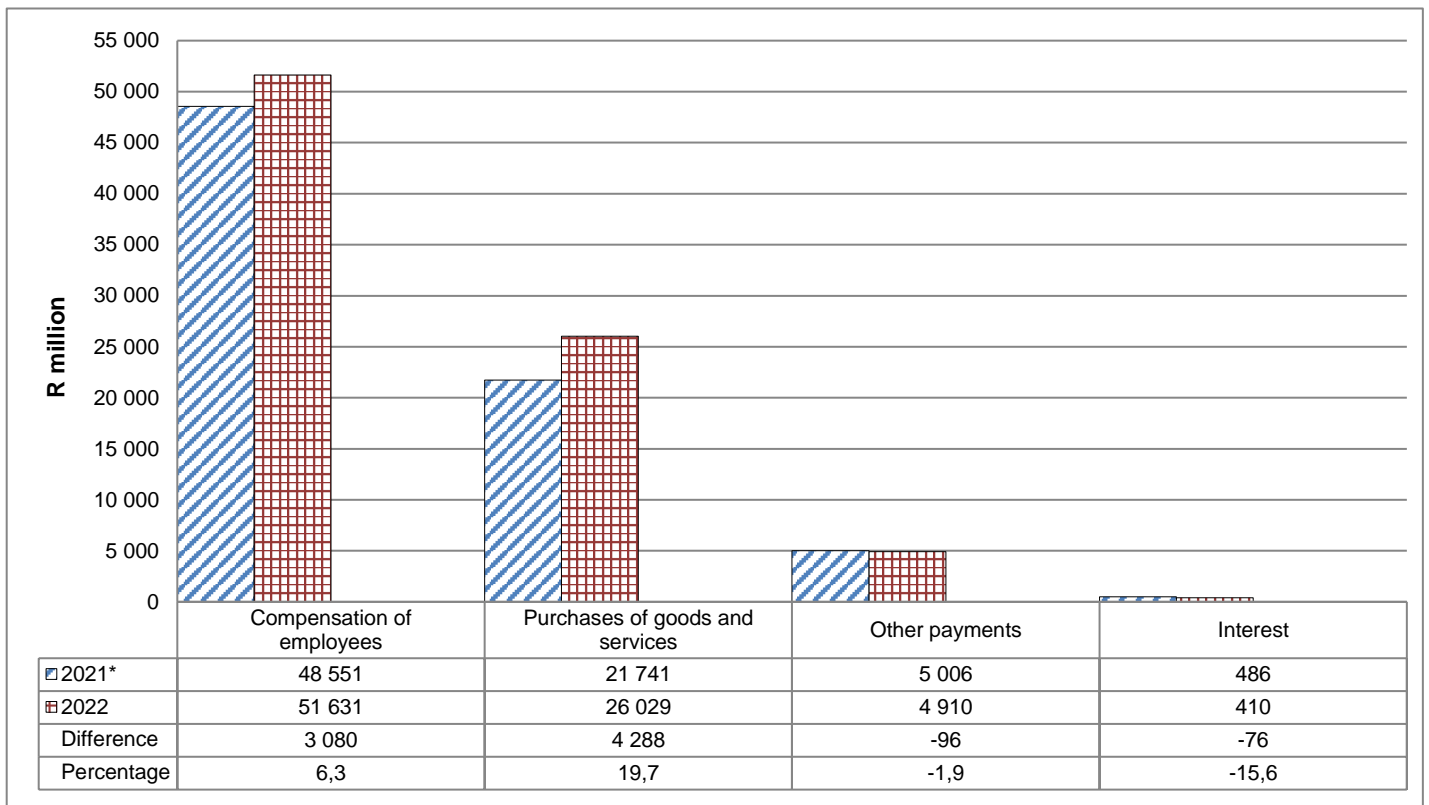
Figure 1 – Economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021¹ and 2022 financial years



¹ Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of revenue cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 and 2022 financial years. In 2022, other receipts accounted for the largest proportion of revenue cash flows (R55 894 million), followed by grants (R45 366 million).

Figure 2 – Economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021¹ and 2022 financial years



¹ Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Figure 2 shows the economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2021 and 2022 financial years. In 2022, compensation of employees accounted for the largest proportion of expense cash flows (R51 631 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R26 029 million) and other payments (R4 910 million).

Table B – Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2021 and 2022 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets	2021 ²	2022	Difference between 2021 and 2022
		R million		
61	Purchases of non-financial assets: (b+r+s+t) = a	7 602	8 022	420
611	Fixed assets: (c+d+i+q) = b	7 602	8 022	420
6111	Buildings and structures: c	4 954	5 103	149
61111	Dwellings	123	1	-122
61112	Buildings other than dwellings	4 647	5 087	440
61113	Other structures	185	2	-183
61114	Land improvements	0	13	13
6112	Machinery and equipment: (e+f) = d	2 453	2 744	291
61121	Transport equipment e	68	122	54
61122	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment: (g+h) = f	2 386	2 622	236
611221	Information, computer and telecommunications equipment g	806	945	139
611222	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified: h	1 579	1 677	98
6112221	Office furniture (and domestic furniture)	951	1 106	155
6112222	Other machinery and equipment	602	559	-43
6112223	Books	26	12	-14
6113	Other fixed assets: (j+k) = i	194	175	-19
61131	Cultivated biological resources: j	0	0	0
611311	Animal resources yielding repeat products	0	0	0
611312	Tree, crop, and plant resources yielding repeat products	0	0	0
61132	Intellectual property products: (l+m+n+o+p) = k	193	175	-18
611321	Research and development l	0	0	0
611322	Mineral exploration and evaluation m	0	0	0
611323	Computer software and databases: n	193	174	-19
6113231	Computer software	193	174	-19
6113232	Databases	0	0	0
611324	Entertainment, literary, and artistic originals o	0	0	0
611325	Other intellectual property products p	0	0	0
6114	Weapons systems q	0	0	0
612	Inventories r	0	0	0
613	Valuables s	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets t	0	0	0

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Revised since the previous publication.


 Risenga Maluleke
 Statistician-General

Annexure A: Information on disaggregated tables is available on the Stats SA website:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=P9103.1&item=publications>

Tables

Table 1	Economic classification of revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2022 financial year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 financial year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2022 financial year
Table 4	Economic classification of the cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2022 financial year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2022 financial year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2022 financial year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 financial year: Government consumption cash payments divided between individual and collective services
Table 8	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 financial year: Subsidies paid divided between subsidies on products and subsidies on production

Annexure B – Statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2022 financial year¹

Higher education institutions	Grants received	Tuition fees	Other receipts ²	Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Interest paid	Other payments ³	Purchases of non-financial assets	Sales of non-financial assets	Financial assets ⁴	Financial liabilities ⁵
R million											
Cape Peninsula	1 514	1 523	192	1 927	845	120	40	36	0	54	-282
Cape Town	2 208	2 112	3 148	4 304	2 162	30	554	465	26	221	-101
Central	872	353	107	763	375	2	33	128	0	24	0
Durban	1 495	1 731	374	1 323	1 496	6	0	270	0	-982	-9
Fort Hare	1 004	914	113	771	1 081	31	57	58	1	2	249
Free State	1 900	1 690	806	1 927	1 160	1	54	397	1	986	-20
Johannesburg	2 558	1 976	989	3 436	1 056	0	425	237	1	600	-17
KwaZulu-Natal	2 871	2 203	1 190	2 781	1 312	62	372	270	0	1 801	-371
Limpopo	1 228	849	289	1 169	651	1	0	98	3	-175	19
Mangosuthu	502	657	71	515	672	13	3	149	0	1	-6
Mpumalanga	1 066	239	134	402	292	0	85	94	0	573	0
Nelson Mandela	1 615	1 334	520	1 750	903	14	195	278	1	409	71
North-West	2 391	1 834	1 293	2 826	1 253	9	248	418	2	798	62
Pretoria	3 049	2 905	2 300	4 333	2 762	0	160	478	8	680	-2
Rhodes	725	675	301	884	573	1	94	105	1	-21	-16
Sefako Makgatho	950	362	181	904	422	0	0	414	0	0	-36
Sol Plaatje	712	215	111	321	276	0	3	321	0	69	-2
Stellenbosch	2 588	1 732	2 007	3 096	1 104	30	1 366	971	21	-187	-22
Tshwane	2 921	2 225	393	3 182	1 203	1	74	356	0	750	30
Unisa	4 715	5 288	955	6 051	1 300	7	171	445	0	2 680	-19
Vaal	895	749	156	890	311	25	9	25	3	0	-164
Venda	978	628	195	775	529	19	112	227	0	34	-18
Walter Sisulu	1 384	1 354	170	1 491	1 297	0	33	377	2	0	0
Western Cape	1 588	789	486	1 550	857	8	176	508	0	129	317
Witwatersrand	2 673	2 465	1 947	3 576	1 553	27	643	658	1	498	-112
Zululand	965	574	91	685	585	3	5	236	0	1 946	37
Total	45 366	37 378	18 516	51 631	26 029	410	4 910	8 022	71	10 891	-411

¹ The sum of the data may not necessarily add up to totals due to rounding-off of figures.

² Other receipts include interest, dividends, sales of goods and services and transfers not elsewhere classified.

³ Other payments mainly consist of transfers to households (bursaries). These are bursaries from the higher education institutions to students.

⁴ Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash; cash outflow / (inflow).

⁵ Net incurrence of financial liabilities; cash inflow / (outflow).

Explanatory notes

Introduction

This statistical release provides economic and functional classifications of financial transactions of higher education institutions for the 2022 financial year. Higher education institutions consist of 20 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2022 financial year (see the scope on pages 10 and 11 for the list of higher education institutions used in this publication).

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 government finance statistics 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 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. Government finance statistics distinguishes between value changes and volume changes.

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) receives financial statements of higher education institutions annually from the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET). 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 25 higher education institutions. The information is processed from draft and 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. The primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive conceptual and reporting framework suitable for analysing and evaluating fiscal policy, especially the performance of the general government sector and the broader public sector of any economy and internationally accepted methodology to compile comparable statistics with the rest of the world.

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
- 9) North-West
- 10) Pretoria
- 11) Rhodes
- 12) Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences
- 13) Sol Plaatje
- 14) South Africa
- 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

Classifications

Economic and functional classifications

Cash flows from operating activities and transactions of non-financial assets in this statistical release are classified economically and functionally according to the standard classification of the GFSM 2014 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.

Revenue cash flows and expense cash flows for operating activities, cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets, net acquisition of financial assets other than cash and net incurrence of liabilities were classified economically as follows:

- **Revenue cash flows**

- Taxes
- Social contributions
- Grants
- Other receipts

- **Expense cash flows**

- Compensation of employees
- Purchases of goods and services (excluding capitalised goods and services)
- Interest
- Subsidies
- Grants
- Social benefits
- Other payments

- **Cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets (including capitalised goods and services)**

- Fixed assets
- Inventories
- Valuables
- Non-produced assets

- **Cash inflows (sales) from investment in 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

Functional classification

Functional classification measures the purpose for which transactions are undertaken. It is generally used to measure the allocation of resources of government to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community.

Expenditure cash flows from operating activities and purchases of non-financial assets are classified functionally as follows:

- **Education**

Tertiary education

Comparability with the previous year

The 2021 classified information is generally comparable with the 2022 information. Additional details in terms of the GFSM 2014 are available on the Stats SA website or on request.

Imputation

An imputation was performed on the following institution due to non-submission of information by the cut-off date of collection:

- 1) University of South Africa

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC)

The Public Sector Classification Committee (PSCC) 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 sub-sectors. Currently, the PSCC is classifying the public-sector institutions for the 2022/2023 fiscal year (i.e. for the year ended 31 March 2023).

Limitations of the PSCC list

The PSCC list has the following limitations:

- implementation of changes to the list takes time;
- the list does not include private sector institutions; and
- it also excludes units without a complete set of financial statements.

Revisions

Figures for 2022 should be regarded as preliminary and may be revised. Revisions to 2021 data are indicated by footnotes in Tables A and B. Revisions are due to improved classification of data and additional information becoming available after the initial publication.

Rounding-off of 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.

Response rate The response rate for 2022 was 96,2%.

Under-coverage rate The under-coverage rate is 0%.

Over-coverage rate The over-coverage rate is 0%.

Duplication error rate The duplication error rate is 0%.

Related publications Statistics South Africa also publishes information on the transactions of the following levels of the general government in statistical releases:

P0441 *Gross domestic product;*
 P9101 *Capital expenditure by the public sector;*
 P9102 *Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;*
 P9114 *Financial census of municipalities;*
 P9119.3 *Financial statistics of national government;*
 P9119.4 *Financial statistics of consolidated general government; and*
 P9121 *Financial statistics of provincial government.*

Symbols and abbreviations

DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
GFMS	Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2014
IMF	International Monetary Fund
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified
NT	National Treasury
PSCC	Public Sector Classification Committee
SA	South Africa
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SNA	System of National Accounts, 2008
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

Glossary of selected variables

Accrual basis of recording	Flows are recorded at the time economic value is created, transformed, exchanged, transferred or extinguished.
Books	Include library books and periodicals.
Buildings and structures	Consist of dwellings, buildings other than dwellings, other structures and land improvements.
Buildings other than dwellings	Buildings other than dwellings include whole buildings or parts of buildings not designated as dwellings. Fixtures, facilities, and equipment that are integral parts of the structures are included. Examples of types of buildings included in this category are office buildings, schools, hospitals, buildings for public entertainment, warehouses and industrial buildings, commercial buildings, hotels, and restaurants.
Capital expenditure	Any expenditure incurred for 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	Transactions, either in cash or in kind, in which the ownership of an asset (other than cash and inventories) is transferred from one institutional unit to another, or in which cash is transferred to enable the recipient to acquire another asset, or in which the funds realised by the disposal of another asset are transferred.
Cash basis of recording	Flows are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.
Collective service	Service provided simultaneously to all members of the community or all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region. Context: Services such as general administration, public order or safety and economic services.
Compensation of employees	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. Wages and salaries include primarily basic wages, salaries, services and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments and housing subsidies.
Coverage error	Error caused by a failure to adequately cover all components of the population being studied.
Duplication error rate	Occurrence of an element more than one time on a sampling frame.
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.
Expense	A decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction.
Extra-budgetary accounts and funds	Extra-budgetary accounts and funds refer to 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 entitles 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 used to identify the purpose or socioeconomic objective for which an expense is incurred or a non-financial asset was acquired.
GFS Manual (2014)	The manual describes an integrated statistical system that is harmonised, to the extent possible, with the 2008 edition of the System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). The GFSM 2014 is intended to be a reference volume describing the GFS system. The GFSM 2014 provides a harmonised systematic basis for reporting and analysing government finances.
Government consumption expenditure	Expenditure on all goods and services which are used (without further transformation) by 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 which must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Act 67 of 2008 (DHET).
Higher education institutions	Institution that provides learning programmes on a full-time, part-time or distance basis, and which is established, deemed to be established or declared as a public higher education institution or registered or conditionally registered as a private higher education institution under the Higher Education Act, No.101 of 1997 (DHET).
Households	Households 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.
Information, computer, and telecommunications equipment	Consists of devices using electronic controls and also the electronic components forming part of these devices. Examples are products that form part of computing machinery and parts and accessories thereof, television and radio transmitters, television, video and digital cameras, and telephone sets.
Intellectual property products	The result of research, development, investigation, or innovation leading to knowledge that the developers can market or use to their own benefit in production for which the use of the knowledge is restricted by means of legal or other protection.
Inventories	Consists of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production, or other use at a later date.
Land improvements	Result of actions that lead to major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land, or prevent its deterioration. Activities such as land reclamation, land clearance, land contouring, creation of wells and watering holes that are integral to the land in question are to be treated as resulting in land improvements.
Liability	Obligation to provide economic benefits to the units holding the corresponding financial responsibility.
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.

Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified	This category includes all machinery and equipment not classified in any of the other machinery and equipment categories. Types of assets that would be included are general and special purpose machinery; office and accounting equipment; electrical machinery; medical appliances; precision and optical instruments; furniture; watches and clocks; musical instruments; and sports goods. It also includes paintings, sculptures, other works of art or antiques and other collections of considerable value that are owned and displayed for the purpose of producing museum and similar services.
National government	It is the first level of government which controls a nation and has power to set and maintain foreign policy and the ability to collect taxes.
Non-produced assets	Assets needed for production that have not themselves been produced. Context: Land, sub-soil assets, mineral resources and certain intangible assets.
Other economic flows	Changes in the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from transactions.
Other structures	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 sub-soil assets, communication lines, power lines, pipelines, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.
Provincial government	Second level of government, between the national government and the municipalities. Context: The powers of the provincial governments are circumscribed by the national constitution.
Revenue	An increase in net worth resulting from a transaction.
Social benefits	Transfers in cash or in kind to protect the entire population or a specific segment of it against certain social risks
Social contributions received	Actual or imputed 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 the contributors, their dependents or their survivors.
Social contributions paid	Actual or imputed payments made by general government units to social insurance schemes to obtain entitlement to social benefits to their employees, including pensions and other retirement benefits.
Subsidy	Current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units make to enterprises on the basis of the level of production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services that they produce, sell or export.
Subsidies on production	Payments made to resident enterprises as a consequence of engaging in production which are not related to specific product. Included are subsidies on payroll or workforce, which are payable on the total wage and salary bill; the size of the total workforce or the employment of particular types of persons; subsidies to reduce pollution; and payments of interest on behalf of corporations.
Subsidies on products	Current unrequited payments that government units make to enterprises on the basis of quantities or values of the goods and services that they produce, sell, export or import.
Tax revenue	Government income due to taxation.
Transfer	Transaction in which one institutional unit provides goods, service or assets to another unit without receiving from the latter any goods, service or assets in return as counterpart.
Transport equipment	Equipment for moving people and objects, including motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers, ships, railway locomotives and rolling stock, aircraft, motorcycles, and bicycles.
Valuables	Produced goods of considerable value acquired and held primarily as store of value and not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption.

Technical enquiries

Elizabeth Makhafa Telephone number: (012) 310 8977
Email: ElizabethMa@statssa.gov.za

Sydney Mbowane Telephone number: (012) 12 310 2161
Email: SydneyM@statssa.gov.za

General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 12 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

Stats SA has copyright on this publication. Users may apply the information as they wish, provided that they acknowledge Stats SA as the source of the basic data wherever they process, apply, utilise, publish or distribute the data; and also that they specify that the relevant application and analysis (where applicable) result from their own processing of the data.

Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za.

Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division
National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division
Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg
Library of Parliament, Cape Town
Bloemfontein Public Library
Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, Qonce
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

Electronic services

A large range of data is available via online services. For more details about our electronic services, contact Stats SA's user information service at: (012) 310 8600.

Forthcoming issue	Expected release date
Financial statistics of higher education institutions for 2023	October 2024

You can visit us on the internet at: www.statssa.gov.za.

General enquiries

User information services Telephone number: (012) 310 8600
Email: info@statssa.gov.za

Postal address Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

Produced by Stats SA