



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

2023

Embargoed until:
31 October 2024
11:00

ENQUIRIES:
Elizabeth Makhafola
Tel: (012) 310 8977

FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
2024

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:
October 2025

Contents		Page
Key findings		2
Table A	Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2022 and 2023 financial years (summary).....	4
Table B	Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2022 and 2023 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 2023 financial year		9
Explanatory notes		10
Glossary		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 surplus of R441 million for the 2023 financial year.

The revenue cash flows from operating activities amounted to R107 457 million and the expense cash flows for operating activities amounted to R89 284 million, resulting in a net cash inflow from operating activities of R18 173 million for the financial year ended 31 December 2023. The net cash outflow from transactions in non-financial assets amounted to R9 172 million for the 2023 financial year. The cash surplus for 2023 was R9 001 million. The net acquisition of financial assets other than cash amounted to a cash outflow of R7 392 million for the 2023 financial year. The net incurrence of liabilities amounted to a cash outflow of R1 168 million. This resulted in a net cash outflow of R8 560 million from financing activities for the 2023 financial year. The net change in the stock of cash for higher education institutions amounted to a cash surplus of R441 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 R6 613 million from R100 844 million in 2022 to R107 457 million in 2023. This increase was mainly due to an increase in other receipts (mainly tuition fees).

The increase of R3 534 million in other receipts (including tuition fees) from R55 608 million in 2022 to R59 142 million in 2023 was mainly due to increases in cash from tuition fees and research contracts received by the University of KwaZulu-Natal, the University of Johannesburg and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R3 080 million in grants received from R45 235 million in 2022 to R48 315 million in 2023 was mainly due to increases in transfer payments from the Department of Higher Education and Training to the University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria and the Walter Sisulu University.

Expense cash flows from operating activities increased by R6 541 million from R82 743 million in 2022 to R89 284 million in 2023. The increase was mainly due to increases in compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services.

The increase of R3 448 million in compensation of employees from R51 620 million in 2022 to R55 068 million in 2023 was mainly due to increases in cash payments paid by the University of South Africa, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town.

The increase of R2 770 million in purchases of goods and services from R25 806 million in 2022 to R28 576 million in 2023 was mainly due to increases in payments by the Stellenbosch University, the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the University of the Witwatersrand.

The increase of R238 million in other payments from R4 906 million in 2022 to R5 144 million in 2023 was mainly due to increases in payments to households (bursaries) by the University of Cape Town, the University of KwaZulu-Natal and the University of Johannesburg.

The increase of R85 million in interest paid from R411 million in 2022 to R496 million in 2023 was mainly due to increased finance costs paid by the University of the Western Cape, the University of the Witwatersrand and the North-West University.

The net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets increased by R1 221 million from R7 951 million in 2022 to R9 172 million in 2023. The increase was mainly due to increases in capital expenditure on fixed assets by the University of Mpumalanga, the Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University and the University of Limpopo.

Table A – Economic classification of statement of sources and uses of cash of higher education institutions for the 2022 and 2023 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Economic classification of sources and uses of cash	2022 ²	2023	Difference between 2022 and 2023
		R million		
	Cash flows from operating activities:			
	Revenue cash flows	a		
		100 844	107 457	6 613
11	Taxes	0	0	0
12	Social contributions	0	0	0
13	Grants	45 235	48 315	3 080
14	Other receipts ³	55 608	59 142	3 534
	Expense cash flows	b		
		82 743	89 284	6 541
21	Compensation of employees	51 620	55 068	3 448
22	Purchases of goods and services	25 806	28 576	2 770
24	Interest	411	496	85
25	Subsidies	0	0	0
26	Grants	0	0	0
27	Social benefits	0	0	0
28	Other payments	4 906	5 144	238
	<i>Net cash flow from operating activities: inflow / (outflow)</i>	<i>(a-b) = c</i>	<i>18 101</i>	<i>18 173</i>
	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets:			
	Net cash outflow from investments in non-financial assets⁴	d		
		7 951	9 172	1 221
611	Fixed assets	7 951	9 169	1 218
612	Inventories	0	0	0
613	Valuables	0	0	0
614	Non-produced assets	0	3	3
	<i>Cash surplus / (deficit)⁵</i>	<i>(c-d) = e</i>	<i>10 150</i>	<i>9 001</i>
	Cash flows from financing activities:			
	Net acquisition of financial assets other than cash: outflow / (inflow)	f		
		9 526	7 392	
321	Domestic	8 882	6 528	
322	Foreign	643	864	
	Net incurrence of liabilities: cash inflow / (outflow)	g		
		-908	-1 168	
331	Domestic	-908	-1 168	
332	Foreign	0	0	
	<i>Net cash flow from financing activities: inflow / (outflow)</i>	<i>(g-f) = h</i>	<i>-10 434</i>	<i>-8 560</i>
	Net change in the stock of cash	(e+h) = i	-284	441

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

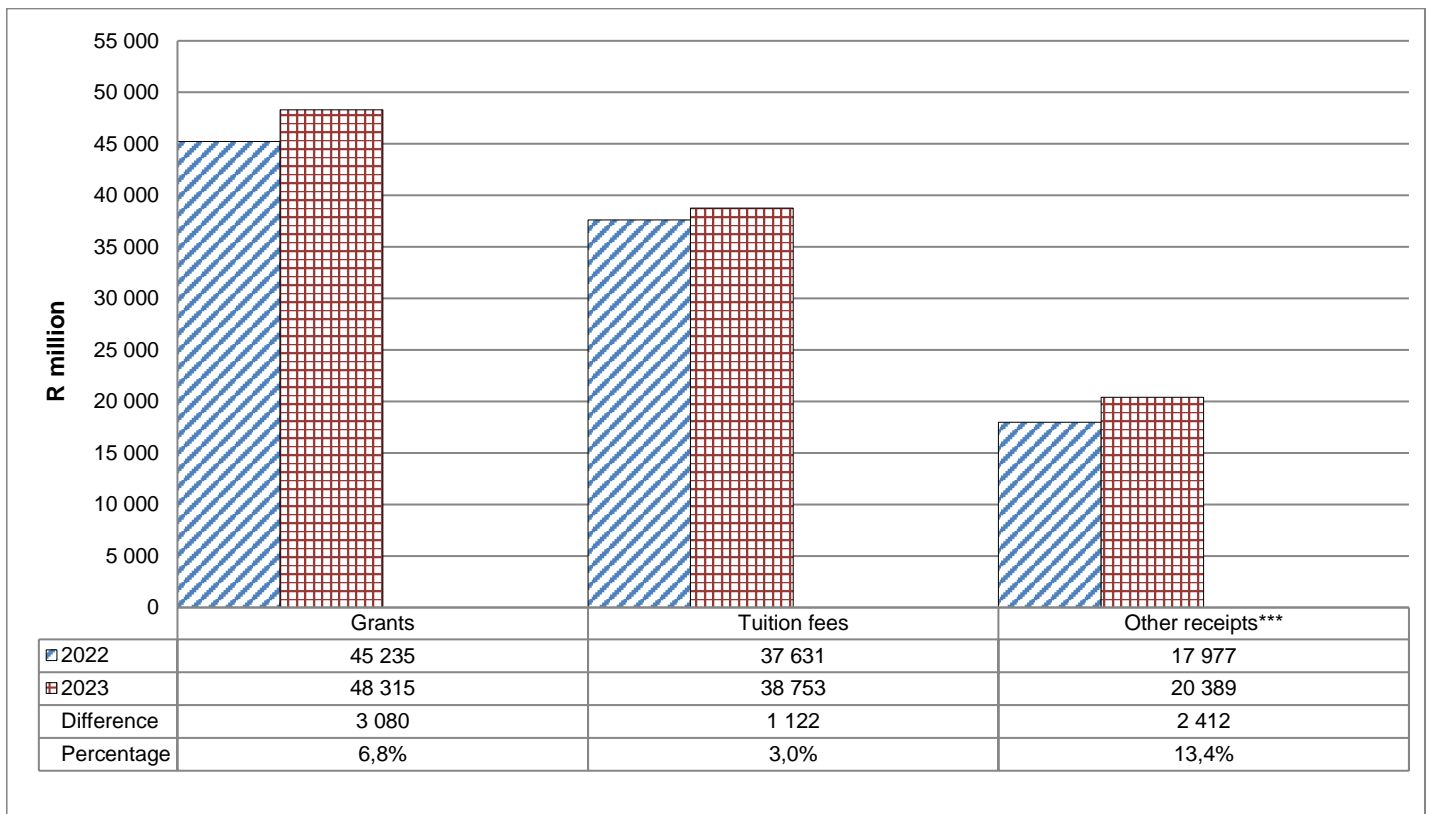
² Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

³ Other receipts include tuition fees for 2022 (R37 631 million) and 2023 (R38 753 million). Tuition fees are shown in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

⁴ The net cash outflow from investment in non-financial assets (R9 172 million) is equal to purchases of non-financial assets (R9 224 million) minus sales of non-financial assets (R51 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: www.statssa.gov.za.

⁵ Cash surplus might include committed funds that were received but not yet expensed by the end of the 2023 financial year.

Figure 1 – Economic classification of revenue cash flows for operating activities for the 2022* and 2023 financial years**



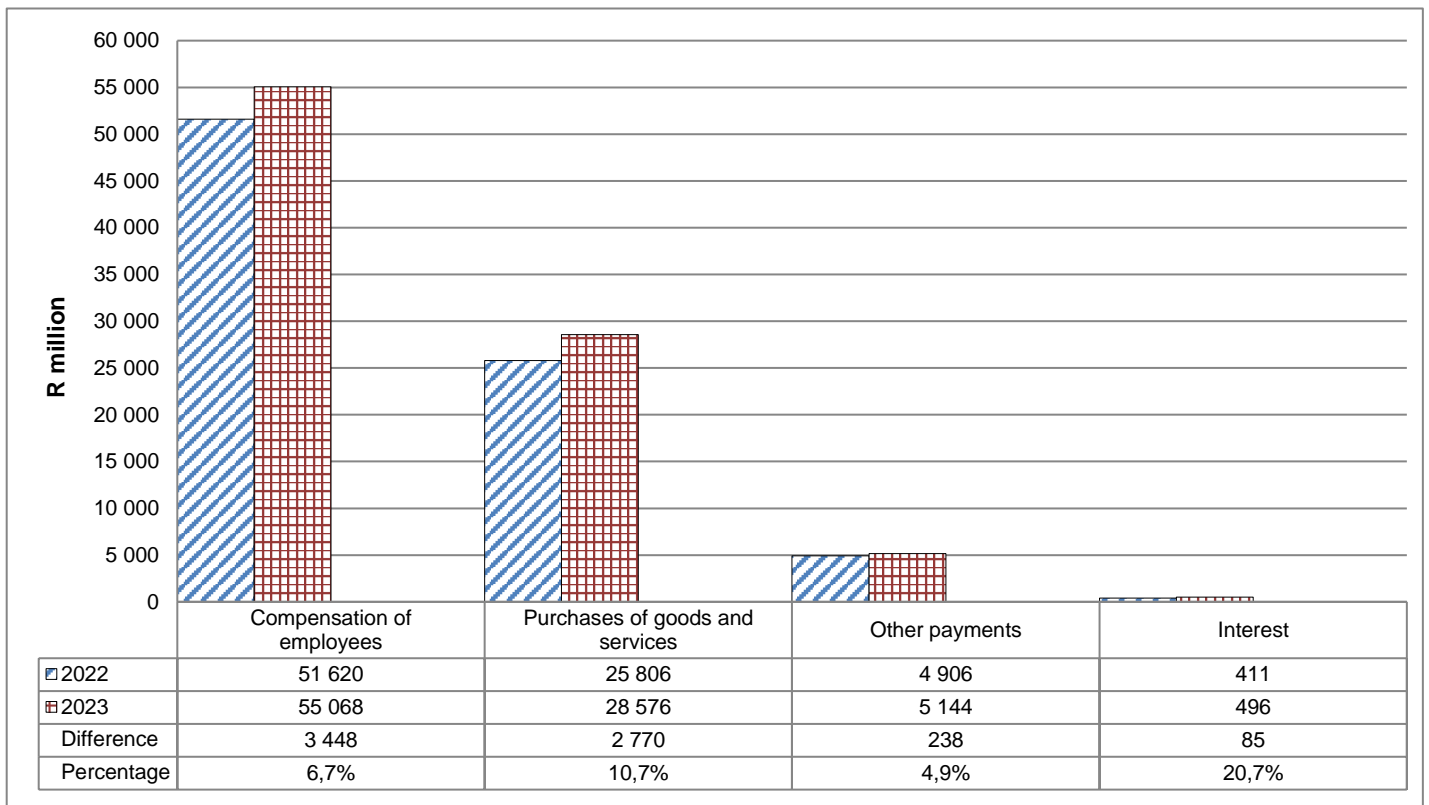
* Some of the figures have been revised since the previous publication.

** The breakdown can be found in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

*** Other receipts exclude tuition fees.

Figure 1 shows the economic classification of revenue cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 and 2023 financial years. In 2023, grants accounted for the largest proportion of revenue cash flows (R48 315 million), followed by tuition fees (R38 753 million) and other receipts (R20 389 million).

Figure 2 – Economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022* and 2023 financial years**



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

** The breakdown can be found in the disaggregated tables available on the Stats SA website: www.statssa.gov.za.

Figure 2 shows the economic classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2022 and 2023 financial years. In 2023, compensation of employees accounted for the largest proportion of expense cash flows (R55 068 million), followed by purchases of goods and services (R28 576 million), while other payments (R5 144 million) and interest (R496 million) accounted for the smallest proportions.

Table B – Economic classification of cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2022 and 2023 financial years (summary)¹

GFS 2014 code	Cash flows from transactions in non-financial assets	2022 ²	2023	Difference between 2022 and 2023
		R million		
61	Purchases of non-financial assets: (b+r+s+t) = a	8 022	9 224	1 202
611	Fixed assets: (c+d+i+q) = b	8 022	9 221	1 199
6111	Buildings and structures: c	5 103	5 909	806
61111	Dwellings	1	0	-1
61112	Buildings other than dwellings	5 087	5 845	758
61113	Other structures	2	64	62
61114	Land improvements	13	0	-13
6112	Machinery and equipment: (e+f) = d	2 744	3 081	337
61121	Transport equipment e	122	164	42
61122	Machinery and equipment other than transport equipment: (g+h) = f	2 622	2 917	295
611221	Information, computer and telecommunications equipment g	945	875	-70
611222	Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified: h	1 677	2 042	365
6112221	Office furniture (and domestic furniture)	1 106	1 277	171
6112222	Other machinery and equipment	559	753	194
6112223	Books	12	12	0
6113	Other fixed assets: (j+k) = i	175	231	56
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	175	231	56
611321	Research and development l	0	0	0
611322	Mineral exploration and evaluation m	0	0	0
611323	Computer software and databases: n	175	231	56
6113231	Computer software	175	231	56
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	3	3

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

² Some of the figures have been 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&site=publications.](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?s=P9103.1&site=publications)

Tables

Table 1	Economic classification of revenue cash flows from operating activities for the 2023 financial year
Table 2	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2023 financial year
Table 3	Economic and functional classification of the cash outflows (purchases) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2023 financial year
Table 4	Economic classification of the cash inflows (sales) from investment in non-financial assets for the 2023 financial year
Table 5	Economic classification of the net acquisition of financial assets other than cash for the 2023 financial year
Table 6	Economic classification of the net incurrence of liabilities for the 2023 financial year
Table 7	Economic and functional classification of expense cash flows for operating activities for the 2023 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 2023 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 2023 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	1 662	1 430	185	2 022	809	94	36	88	0	65	-316
Cape Town	2 206	2 205	3 338	4 607	1 946	26	700	439	14	-387	-47
Central	913	394	97	824	361	2	28	109	0	102	0
Durban	1 598	1 694	400	1 427	1 704	5	0	265	0	-545	-12
Fort Hare	961	879	190	827	541	30	63	283	0	3	-159
Free State	1 935	1 831	841	2 157	1 495	20	51	314	6	506	-23
Johannesburg	2 686	2 483	857	3 667	1 845	0	527	392	1	5	-11
KwaZulu-Natal	2 833	2 493	1 583	2 861	1 762	61	488	462	0	1 501	-341
Limpopo	1 489	858	388	1 322	741	1	0	331	0	676	-5
Mangosuthu	708	686	119	514	705	4	3	103	0	0	-15
Mpumalanga	975	348	319	440	236	0	61	777	0	153	0
Nelson Mandela	1 332	1 369	912	1 739	961	29	208	117	1	548	0
North-West	2 536	1 783	1 295	3 057	1 352	28	273	533	3	343	-42
Pretoria	3 476	2 771	2 230	4 562	2 695	1	132	545	7	822	-1
Rhodes	764	594	380	948	480	0	108	264	1	-60	-2
Sefako Makgatho	1 264	434	212	960	464	0	0	681	0	0	48
Sol Plaatje	721	231	85	374	320	1	3	265	0	21	-2
Stellenbosch	2 604	2 016	2 204	3 293	1 564	40	1 273	806	10	-247	-19
Tshwane	2 698	2 016	605	3 429	1 286	7	87	127	6	375	-15
Unisa	5 234	5 605	1 012	6 414	1 378	7	182	582	0	2 968	-20
Vaal	991	658	172	838	292	0	13	83	0	0	-83
Venda	1 252	682	203	884	465	24	98	421	1	101	-19
Walter Sisulu	1 736	1 342	71	1 586	1 574	1	46	258	0	0	-1
Western Cape	1 871	1 084	555	1 685	963	48	240	216	0	147	-24
Wits	2 811	2 353	2 043	3 902	1 993	66	518	508	0	122	-50
Zululand	1 057	517	95	728	645	2	5	256	0	174	-8
Total	48 315	38 753	20 389	55 068	28 576	496	5 144	9 224	51	7 392	-1 168

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 2023 financial year. Higher education institutions consist of 20 universities and 6 universities of technology for the 2023 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.

Scope of the financial statistics of higher education institutions

The cash payment transactions of the following higher education institutions were classified economically and functionally.

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 in order to promote various services and objectives rendered to the community. The functional codes used in the tables are based on the functional codes used in the GFSM 2014 of the IMF.

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 2022 classified information is generally comparable with the 2023 information. Additional detail in terms of the GFSM 2014 is available on the Stats SA website (or on request).

Imputation

An imputation was performed for 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 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 2023/2024 fiscal year (i.e. for the year ended 31 March 2024).

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.

Revised figures

Revised figures are mainly due to improved classification of data and additional information becoming available after the initial publication. Figures for 2023 are preliminary and subject to revision.

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 2023 was 96,2%. UNISA did not respond.	
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	Stats SA also publishes information on the transactions of the following levels of the general government in statistical releases:	
	P0441	<i>Gross domestic product;</i>
	P9101	<i>Capital expenditure by the public sector;</i>
	P9102	<i>Financial statistics of extra-budgetary accounts and funds;</i>
	P9114	<i>Financial census of municipalities;</i>
	P9119.3	<i>Financial statistics of national government;</i>
	P9119.4	<i>Financial statistics of consolidated general government; and</i>
	P9121	<i>Financial statistics of provincial government.</i>
Symbols and abbreviations	DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
	GFSM	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

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 Act, 2008 (Act No. 67 of 2008).
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, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997).
Households	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 rendered to individuals or a small group of persons. Context: such as education, health and welfare.
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	Goods and services held by producers 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.
Misclassification	Subject is falsely classified into a category in which the subject does not belong.
National government	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.
Response rate	Proportion of eligible respondents who completed a questionnaire with usable information to total number of eligible respondents.
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, services or assets to another unit without receiving from the latter any goods, services 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.

Under-coverage rate Omission from the frame of units belonging to the target population.

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

Sydney Mbowane Telephone number: (012) 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 locally and 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 2024	October 2025
--	--------------

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