

Transport and storage industry, 2010

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Transport and storage industry, 2010

1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2010 transport and storage large sample survey (LSS). The 2010 transport and storage LSS collected data from a sample of approximately 1 900 enterprises drawn from a sampling frame of about 36 000 which were operating between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010. The sample was stratified in such a way that all large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) were included. The data for the number of employees were provided for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2010. Data were collected at the 4-digit SIC level of classification of enterprises.

The previous transport and storage LSS was conducted in 2006 (*Report No. 71-02-01 (2006)*).

1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2010 transport and storage LSS covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02*:

(i) Railway transport	SIC 7111
(ii) Other scheduled passenger land transport	SIC 7121
(iii) Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	SIC 7122
(iv) Freight transport by road	SIC 7123
(v) Transport via pipelines	SIC 7130
(vi) Sea and coastal water transport	SIC 7211
(vii) Inland water transport	SIC 7220
(viii) Air transport	SIC 7300
(ix) Cargo handling	SIC 7411
(x) Storage and warehousing	SIC 7412
(xi) Other supporting transport activities	SIC 7413
(xii) Travel agencies and related activities	SIC 7414
(xiii) Activities of other transport agencies	SIC 7419

Excluding

- Enterprises for which transport is a secondary or auxiliary activity.
- Municipal bus services. The activities of municipalities are included in SIC 9130 Local authority activities.

1.2 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, book value of assets, details of sales of goods and services, and purchases.

1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the **financial year of the enterprise which ended on any date between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Example

- 1 October 2008 – 30 September 2009
- 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2009
- 1 February 2009 – 31 January 2010
- 1 March 2009 – 28 February 2010
- 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010

1.4 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.5 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

The estimates presented in this publication are subject to sampling variability since they are based on information obtained from a sample. That is, they might differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the transport and storage industry in South Africa.

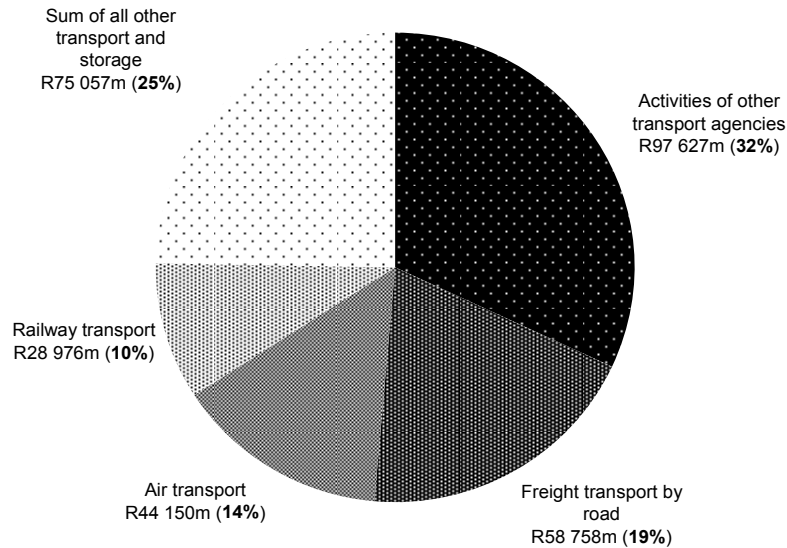
One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate. The larger the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, wrong definitions and classification, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by the careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.6 Confidentiality

According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

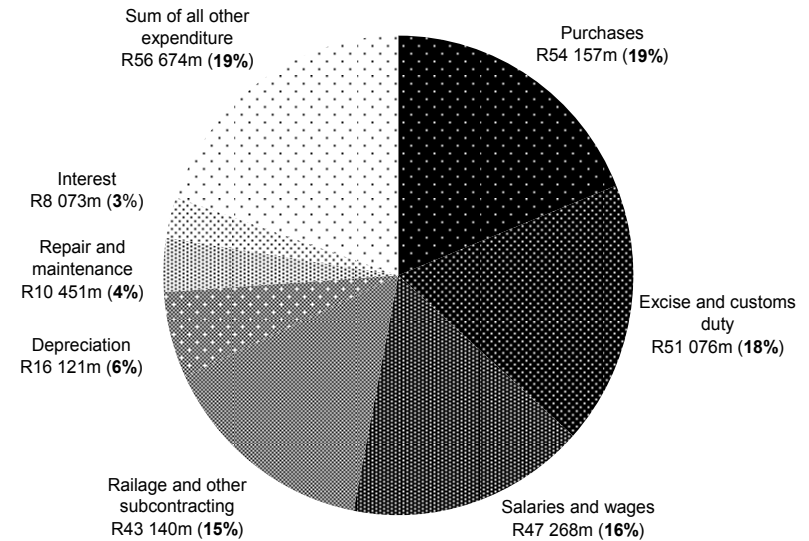
2. Summary of findings for the year 2010

Figure 1 – Income by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2010



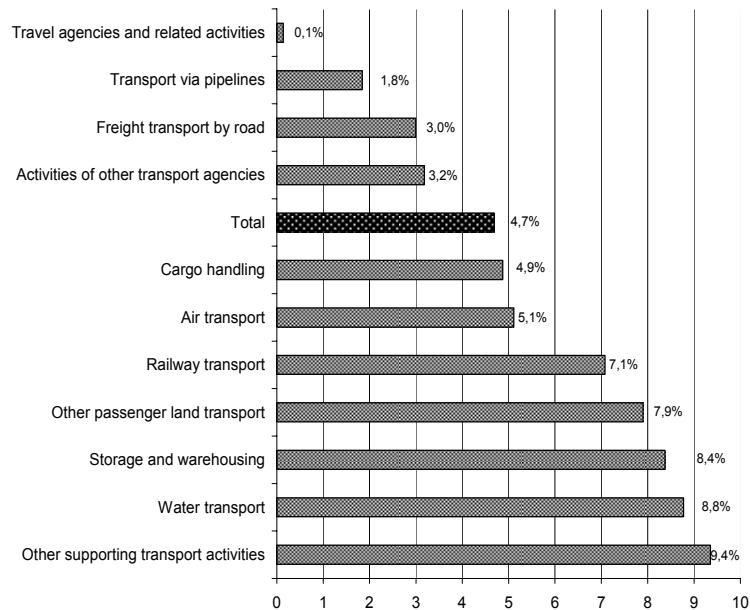
The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2010 was R304 568 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘activities of other transport agencies’ (R97 627 million or 32%), followed by ‘freight transport by road’ (R58 758 million or 19%) (Figure 1 and Table 3, page 6).

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2010



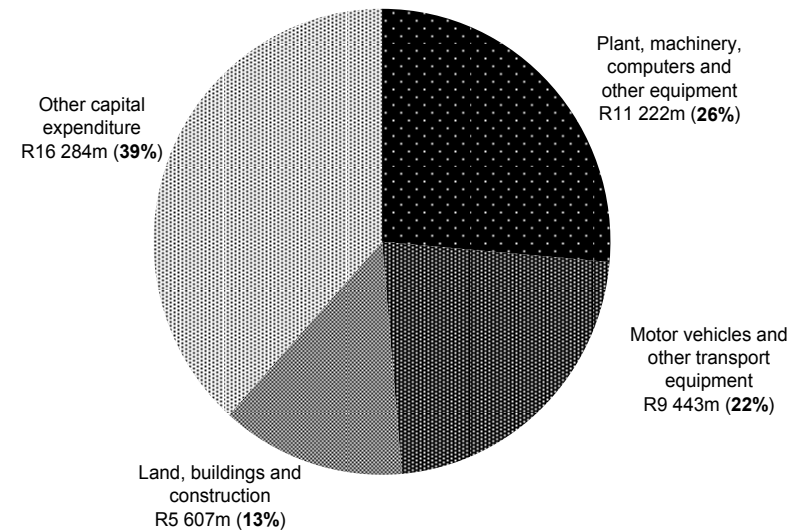
Expenditure in the transport and storage industry in 2010 amounted to R286 960 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of ‘purchases’ (R54 157 million or 19%), followed by ‘excise and customs duty’ (R51 076 million or 18%), ‘salaries and wages’ (R47 268 million or 16%) and ‘railage and other subcontracting’ (R43 140 million or 15%) (Figure 2 and Table 5, pages 8-9).

Figure 3 – Profit margin in the transport and storage industry, 2010



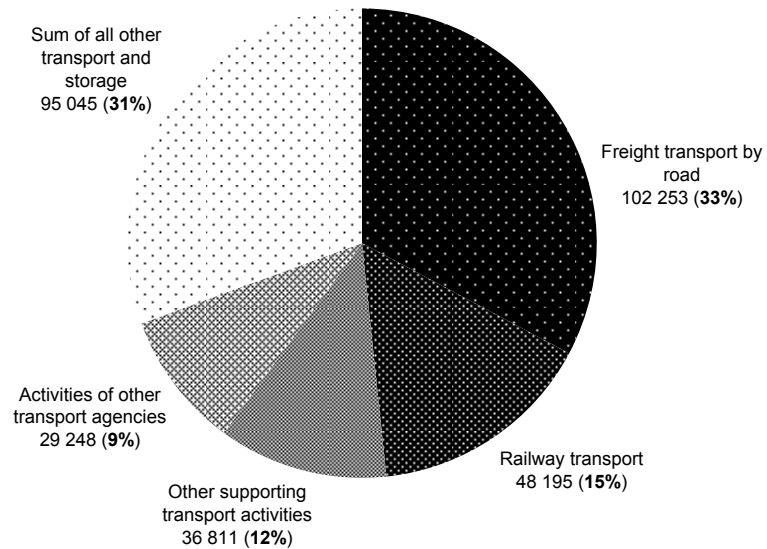
The profit margin for the transport and storage industry was 4,7% in 2010. 'Other supporting transport activities' had the highest profit margin at 9,4%, followed by 'water transport' at 8,8% and 'storage and warehousing' at 8,4% (Figure 3 and Table 2, page 5).

Figure 4 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2010



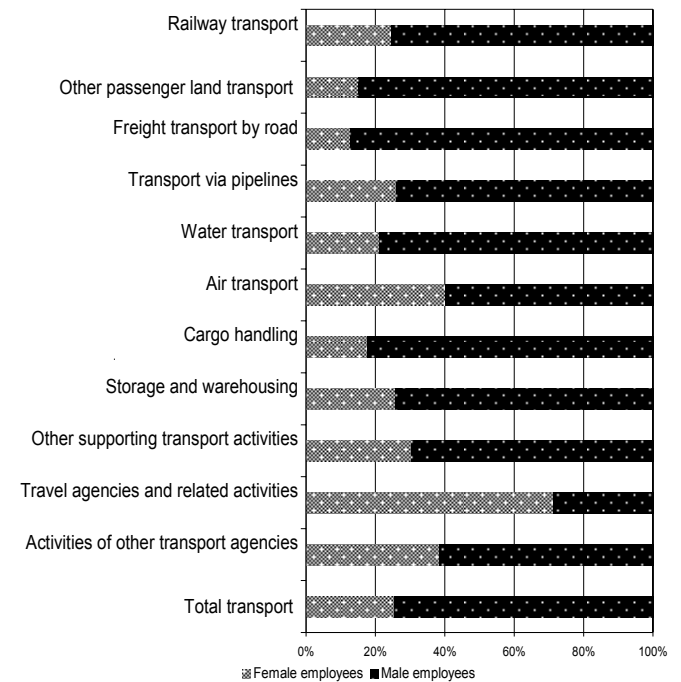
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry in 2010 was R42 556 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and other office equipment' (R11 222 million or 26%), followed by 'motor vehicles and other transport equipment' (R9 443 million or 22%) and 'land, buildings and construction' (R5 607 million or 13%) (Figure 4 and Table 9, page 13).

Figure 5 – Employment in the transport and storage industry, 2010



The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010 was 311 552. 'Freight transport by road' had the largest number of employees (102 253 or 33%), followed by 'railway transport' (48 195 or 15%) and 'other supporting transport activities' (36 811 or 12%) (Figure 5 and Table 10, page 14).

Figure 6 – Gender ratios in the transport and storage industry, 2010



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 25% and that of males was 75%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'travel agencies and related activities' (71%), while 'Freight transport by road' had the highest proportion of males employed (87%) (Figure 6 and Table 10, page 14).

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3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the year
	R million							
Railway transport	28 976	25 445	2 493	1 973	3 011	5 404	83 112	89 104
Other passenger land transport	8 993	8 416	142	170	605	2 324	3 812	5 071
Freight transport by road	58 758	56 269	416	407	2 480	4 855	19 855	19 189
Transport via pipelines	1 257	1 125	2	0	130	3 546	8 567	11 773
Water transport	5 835	5 184	76	59	634	145	872	919
Air transport	44 150	41 777	517	308	2 164	2 367	13 498	13 492
Cargo handling	15 377	14 295	318	336	1 100	10 365	19 492	31 473
Storage and warehousing	9 211	8 242	82	84	971	770	3 517	3 772
Other supporting transport activities	21 560	19 393	354	298	2 111	10 501	31 714	36 840
Travel agencies and related activities	12 824	12 506	25	308	601	1 505	1 769	3 005
Activities of other transport agencies	97 627	94 308	440	534	3 413	774	4 217	3 957
Total	304 568	286 960	4 865	4 477	17 220	42 556	190 425	218 595

Table 2 – Profit margin in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Net profit after tax	Turnover	Profit margin ¹
	R million		%
Railway transport	1 721	24 319	7,1
Other passenger land transport	442	5 610	7,9
Freight transport by road	1 715	57 251	3,0
Transport via pipelines	23	1 247	1,8
Water transport	463	5 277	8,8
Air transport	1 856	36 317	5,1
Cargo handling	729	14 947	4,9
Storage and warehousing	715	8 537	8,4
Other supporting transport activities	1 757	18 788	9,4
Travel agencies and related activities	17	12 324	0,1
Activities of other transport agencies	1 657	52 041	3,2
Total	11 095	236 658	4,7

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

Table 3 – Income in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Services	Sales	Subsidies	Interest received	Excise and customs	Rental of land, buildings and equipment	Profit on revaluation of assets	Third party transfers	Other income	Total income
	R million									
Railway transport	23 183	109	3 991	412	0	1 027	79	3	172	28 976
Other passenger land transport	5 530	41	2 135	58	0	39	23	72	1 095	8 993
Freight transport by road	55 503	1 522	1	272	0	226	368	93	773	58 758
Transport via pipelines	1 242	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	8	1 257
Water transport	4 601	494	0	84	0	182	366	0	108	5 835
Air transport	35 255	445	0	518	0	617	386	0	6 929	44 150
Cargo handling	14 885	9	2	220	0	53	10	2	196	15 377
Storage and warehousing	8 053	444	1	86	2	40	494	2	89	9 211
Other supporting transport activities	16 062	751	13	404	895	1 975	414	0	1 046	21 560
Travel agencies and related activities	10 627	1 690	1	179	0	7	12	209	99	12 824
Activities of other transport agencies	49 622	1 877	2	436	42 337	545	284	1 937	587	97 627
Total	224 563	7 382	6 146	2 669	43 234	4 716	2 438	2 318	11 102	304 568

Table 4 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Total income	Income of 5 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises	Income of 10 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises	Income of 20 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Railway transport	28 976	28 616	98,8	28 814	99,4	28 826	99,5
Other passenger land transport	8 993	5 657	62,9	6 921	77,0	7 560	84,1
Freight transport by road	58 758	7 791	13,2	12 133	20,6	17 557	29,9
Transport via pipelines	1 257	1 257	100,0	1 257	100,0	1 257	100,0
Water transport	5 835	4 452	76,3	5 021	86,0	5 176	88,7
Air transport	44 150	30 202	68,4	34 283	77,7	38 622	87,5
Cargo handling	15 377	14 291	92,9	14 785	96,2	15 228	99,0
Storage and warehousing	9 211	4 400	47,8	5 701	61,9	6 770	73,5
Other supporting transport activities	21 560	7 630	35,4	9 345	43,3	10 583	49,1
Travel agencies and related activities	12 824	4 796	37,4	6 378	49,7	7 606	59,3
Activities of other transport agencies	97 627	37 018	37,9	45 176	46,3	55 736	57,1
Total	304 568	84 251²	27,7³	104 303²	34,2³	125 637²	41,3³

² These figures reflect the income of the 5 (respectively 10 and 20) largest enterprises, and not the column totals.

³ Relative contribution=income of the largest enterprises divided by total income multiplied by 100.

Table 5 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Purchases	Excise and customs	Salaries and wages	Railage and other subcontracting	Depreciation	Repair and maintenance	Interest paid	Rental of plant and equipment
	R million							
Railway transport	2 074	0	8 859	214	4 886	1 726	1 256	298
Other passenger land transport	2 257	2	2 330	744	561	200	202	40
Freight transport by road	18 039	1 052	11 186	8 068	3 655	1 576	1 656	1 132
Transport via pipelines	83	0	214	13	198	36	107	10
Water transport	1 210	4	336	1 461	86	45	157	794
Air transport	13 031	69	5 477	1 932	1 578	4 239	598	3 057
Cargo handling	477	18	4 489	740	2 071	1 108	1 071	335
Storage and warehousing	506	32	2 167	1 800	443	124	285	369
Other supporting transport activities	3 626	903	4 021	2 730	1 700	406	1 656	259
Travel agencies and related activities	1 939	291	2 778	3 943	194	24	411	107
Activities of other transport agencies	10 915	48 705	5 411	21 495	749	967	674	482
Total	54 157	51 076	47 268	43 140	16 121	10 451	8 073	6 883

Table 5 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2010 (concluded)

Type of service	Rental of land and buildings	Vehicle running costs	Administration	Insurance premiums	Water and electricity	Losses on assets, investments and liabilities sold or revalued	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million							
Railway transport	809	9	116	215	1 516	76	3 391	25 445
Other passenger land transport	158	691	125	159	25	13	909	8 416
Freight transport by road	950	1 611	681	1 388	137	284	4 854	56 269
Transport via pipelines	4	4	0	1	94	146	215	1 125
Water transport	25	13	45	39	5	188	776	5 184
Air transport	303	198	285	236	28	1 396	9 350	41 777
Cargo handling	274	46	91	95	328	482	2 670	14 295
Storage and warehousing	596	237	121	81	73	67	1 341	8 242
Other supporting transport activities	383	152	158	229	206	249	2 715	19 393
Travel agencies and related activities	474	25	1 117	28	19	94	1 062	12 506
Activities of other transport agencies	873	615	411	328	82	295	2 306	94 308
Total	4 849	3 601	3 150	2 799	2 513	3 290	29 589	286 960

Table 6 – Carrying value of assets at the end of financial year in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery, computers and equipment	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Intangible assets	Total carrying value
	R million				
Railway transport	27 109	31 279	30 214	502	89 104
Other passenger land transport	356	64	4 616	35	5 071
Freight transport by road	1 289	1 872	15 385	643	19 189
Transport via pipelines	160	11 586	0	27	11 773
Water transport	11	287	600	21	919
Air transport	1 373	1 165	10 681	273	13 492
Cargo handling	2 570	28 237	603	63	31 473
Storage and warehousing	1 657	865	1 143	107	3 772
Other supporting transport activities	12 709	14 068	1 975	8 088	36 840
Travel agencies and related activities	355	303	132	2 215	3 005
Activities of other transport agencies	351	511	2 151	944	3 957
Total	47 940	90 237	67 500	12 918	218 595

Table 7 – Details of assets in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
Railway transport	8 107	3 763	1 973	1 811	15 654	89 088	16	406	6 866	96 376	112 030
Other passenger land transport	333	758	170	393	1 654	5 049	22	243	341	5 655	7 309
Freight transport by road	2 529	10 174	408	2 770	15 881	18 728	461	1 692	1 522	22 403	38 284
Transport via pipelines	2	287	0	176	465	11 773	0	0	77	11 850	12 315
Water transport	473	254	57	282	1 066	910	9	368	89	1 376	2 442
Air transport	5 485	7 000	294	3 164	15 943	13 487	5	761	286	14 539	30 482
Cargo handling	344	2 440	336	29	3 149	31 458	15	28	38	31 539	34 688
Storage and warehousing	652	1 683	87	374	2 796	3 704	68	1 558	468	5 798	8 594
Other supporting transport activities	2 092	3 620	308	1 318	7 338	36 621	219	3 284	2 116	42 240	49 578
Travel agencies and related activities	2 455	2 108	314	472	5 349	1 055	1 950	253	448	3 706	9 055
Activities of other transport agencies	3 861	12 839	397	2 339	19 436	3 111	846	563	577	5 097	24 533
Total	26 333	44 926	4 344	13 128	88 731	214 984	3 611	9 156	12 828	240 579	329 310

Table 8 – Detail of liabilities and equity in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
	R million									
Railway transport	7 200	5	6 457	13 662	24 184	26 257	50 441	64 103	47 927	112 030
Other passenger land transport	777	47	1 516	2 340	1 890	1 061	2 951	5 291	2 018	7 309
Freight transport by road	9 413	1 783	4 963	16 159	7 494	4 918	12 412	28 571	9 713	38 284
Transport via pipelines	1 134	0	264	1 398	6 039	610	6 649	8 047	4 268	12 315
Water transport	562	17	1 192	1 771	452	139	591	2 362	80	2 442
Air transport	9 046	32	6 927	16 005	4 086	3 184	7 270	23 275	7 207	30 482
Cargo handling	3 931	16	741	4 688	14 111	2 624	16 735	21 423	13 265	34 688
Storage and warehousing	1 716	170	1 372	3 258	1 699	963	2 662	5 920	2 674	8 594
Other supporting transport activities	4 622	265	3 662	8 549	24 467	2 829	27 296	35 845	13 733	49 578
Travel agencies and related activities	3 118	104	2 064	5 286	1 742	336	2 078	7 364	1 691	9 055
Activities of other transport agencies	11 466	1 104	3 413	15 983	1 591	1 375	2 966	18 949	5 584	24 533
Total	52 985	3 543	32 571	89 099	87 755	44 296	132 051	221 150	108 160	329 310

Table 9 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2010

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery, computers and other equipment	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million				
Railway transport	1 534	2	18	3 850	5 404
Other passenger land transport	31	35	2 254	4	2 324
Freight transport by road	86	768	3 890	111	4 855
Transport via pipelines	11	31	0	3 504	3 546
Water transport	0	54	38	53	145
Air transport	53	181	1 774	359	2 367
Cargo handling	761	9 043	192	369	10 365
Storage and warehousing	108	153	286	223	770
Other supporting transport activities	2 880	695	437	6 489	10 501
Travel agencies and related activities	67	106	56	1 276	1 505
Activities of other transport agencies	76	154	498	46	774
Total	5 607	11 222	9 443	16 284	42 556

Table 10 – Employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010

Type of service	Female employees	Male employees	Total employees
	Number of employees		
Railway transport	11 836	36 359	48 195
Other passenger land transport	3 021	17 008	20 029
Freight transport by road	13 030	89 223	102 253
Transport via pipelines	192	542	734
Water transport	440	1 651	2 091
Air transport	7 684	11 489	19 173
Cargo handling	3 256	15 263	18 519
Storage and warehousing	4 039	11 616	15 655
Other supporting transport activities	11 194	25 617	36 811
Travel agencies and related activities	13 427	5 417	18 844
Activities of other transport agencies	11 200	18 048	29 248
Total	79 319	232 233	311 552

Table 11 – Details of employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010

Type of service	Permanent employees			Temporary employees			Casual employees		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Number of employees								
Railway transport	11 748	36 086	47 834	88	273	361	0	0	0
Other passenger land transport	2 733	14 934	17 667	269	2 014	2 283	19	60	79
Freight transport by road	12 399	80 723	93 122	420	4 465	4 885	211	4 035	4 246
Transport via pipelines	180	518	698	12	24	36	0	0	0
Water transport	425	1 518	1 943	14	41	55	1	92	93
Air transport	6 982	10 827	17 809	581	608	1 189	121	54	175
Cargo handling	3 009	14 158	17 167	234	793	1 027	13	312	325
Storage and warehousing	3 689	11 002	14 691	230	548	778	120	66	186
Other supporting transport activities	10 615	23 522	34 137	241	1 291	1 532	338	804	1 142
Travel agencies and related activities	13 171	5 312	18 483	230	98	328	26	7	33
Activities of other transport agencies	10 696	16 827	27 523	488	1 009	1 497	16	212	228
Total	75 647	215 427	291 074	2 807	11 164	13 971	865	5 642	6 507

Table 12 – Information and communication technology usage by size group in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Large enterprises	99,6	98,9	92,6	64,6	30,6	30,1	51,8
Medium enterprises	100,0	99,3	91,5	42,0	27,5	25,2	57,0
Small enterprises	100,0	100,0	88,3	45,5	36,4	37,7	49,4
Micro enterprises	86,4	81,4	69,5	18,6	13,6	10,2	33,9
Total	99,0	98,1	90,6	53,7	29,2	28,1	52,2

Table 12 – Information and communication technology usage by size group in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010 (concluded)

Enterprise size	Internet connection speed		Main activity of web		
	Narrow band	Broad band	Advertising own business	Selling goods and services	Other
	%				
Large enterprises	2,6	96,8	60,6	12,6	12,3
Medium enterprises	3,9	96,1	39,7	5,6	11,1
Small enterprises	3,9	96,1	48,1	7,8	9,1
Micro enterprises	6,8	83,1	13,6	5,1	13,6
Total	3,4	95,8	50,6	9,7	11,8

Table 13 – Information and communication technology usage in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010

Type of transport	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Railway transport	100,0	100,0	88,9	77,8	33,3	33,3	44,4
Other passenger land transport	98,0	98,0	88,0	59,7	51,4	45,2	55,4
Freight transport by road	98,3	96,8	89,0	34,2	22,9	19,2	50,9
Transport via pipelines	100,0	100,0	100,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Water transport	100,0	100,0	93,3	73,3	46,7	33,3	40,0
Air transport	97,0	97,0	90,9	75,8	45,5	42,4	51,5
Cargo handling	100,0	100,0	96,0	76,0	16,0	12,0	40,0
Storage and warehousing	100,0	100,0	86,7	60,0	26,7	20,0	42,2
Other supporting transport activities	100,0	98,0	94,1	43,1	23,5	27,5	41,2
Travel agencies and related activities	100,0	100,0	92,0	79,3	49,4	51,7	60,9
Activities of other transport agencies	99,7	99,0	92,5	67,1	29,3	32,2	57,0
Total	99,0	98,1	90,6	53,7	29,2	28,1	52,2

Table 13 – Information and communication technology usage in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010 (concluded)

Type of transport	Internet connection speed		The main uses of the website include		
	Narrow band	Broad band	Advertising own business	Selling goods and services	Other
Railway transport	0,0	100,0	77,8	0,0	33,3
Other passenger land transport	2,0	96,0	57,5	24,5	12,4
Freight transport by road	4,5	94,3	32,7	5,2	9,7
Transport via pipelines	0,0	100,0	50,0	50,0	100,0
Water transport	6,7	93,3	66,7	20,0	6,7
Air transport	0,0	97,0	60,6	18,2	15,2
Cargo handling	4,0	96,0	72,0	8,0	24,0
Storage and warehousing	4,4	95,6	53,3	8,9	20,0
Other supporting transport activities	2,0	98,0	39,2	3,9	15,7
Travel agencies and related activities	3,4	96,6	72,4	25,3	10,3
Activities of other transport agencies	2,3	97,1	64,8	9,1	10,7
Total	3,4	95,8	50,6	9,7	11,8

Table 14 – Income and number of passengers in the railway passenger transport, 2010

Type of service	Income (including subsidy)	Number of passengers
	R million	
Suburban	5 256	634 000 137
Long distance	2 013	2 906 368
Total	7 269	636 906 505

Table 15 – Income and volume of railway freight transported by type of commodity, 2010

Type of commodity	Income	Tonnes	Tonne-kilometres (million)
	R million		
Base metals	843	4 356 099	2 830
Containerised goods	1 698	5 275 527	313
Chemical products	363	1 353 724	822
Coal – export	4 911	57 379 199	32 985
Coal – local	2 432	21 451 654	10 024
Fuel products	724	2 960 687	1 502
Mineral products – ore	3 212	51 960 217	42 859
Mineral products – other	4 157	25 987 877	14 642
Plant products	895	4 599 205	2 523
Timber and paper	326	2 864 158	959
Other	244	1 048 749	467
Total	19 805	179 237 096	109 926

Table 16 – Railway transport: fuel purchases, 2010

Fuel	R million
Diesel and petrol	1 721

Table 17 – Road passenger transport: income by type of service, 2010

Type of service	Income (excluding subsidies)	% contribution to total income
	R million	
Commuter bus services	3 300	59,7
Inter-city bus and coach passenger lines	1 097	19,8
Cross-border passenger transport services	278	5,0
Charter bus service	188	3,4
Other passenger transport	667	12,1
Total	5 530	100,0

Table 18 – Road passenger transport: fuel purchases, 2010

Fuel type	Purchased locally	Purchased abroad	Total
	R million		
Diesel	1 514	18	1 532
Petrol	10	6	16

Table 19 – Road freight transport: income by type of freight, 2010

Type of freight	Income
	R million
Frozen goods	4 753
Liquids	8 235
Hazardous goods	1 786
Containerised goods	2 846
Dry bulk: coal	4 415
Dry bulk: iron ore	1 793
Dry bulk: ferrochrome	1 495
Other dry bulk	5 701
Break bulk	19 927
Motor vehicles	1 187
Household removals	2 158
Other freight	1 207
Total	55 503

Table 20 – Road freight transport: fuel purchases, 2010

Fuel type	Purchased locally	Purchased abroad	Total
	R million		
Diesel	13 725	1 270	14 995
Petrol	114	8	122

Table 21 – Transport by pipeline: income by commodity transported, 2010

Type of commodity	Income	% contribution to total income	Tonne-kilometres (million)
	R million		
Crude petroleum	324	26,1	2 531
Petrol	325	26,2	1 655
Diesel	313	25,2	1 498
Jet fuel	35	2,8	130
Other refined petroleum	30	2,4	110
Natural gas	113	9,1	
Storage and handling	30	2,4	
Other pipeline products	67	5,4	
Other services	5	0,4	
Total	1 242	100,0	5 924

Table 22 – Air transport: income from services by type of service, 2010

Type of service	Income	% contribution to total income
	R million	
Domestic flights	9 918	28,1
Foreign flights	19 031	54,0
Air charter	865	2,5
Air freight	1 452	4,1
Aircraft rental or leasing, with pilot	1 879	5,3
Other air services	2 110	6,0
Total	35 255	100,0

Table 23 – Air transport: fuel purchases, 2010

Fuel type	Purchased locally	Purchased abroad	Total
	R million		
Turbine fuel and other fuel	7 270	3 940	11 210

Table 24 – Supporting and auxiliary transport services: income by type of service, 2010

Type of service	Income	% contribution to total income
	R million	
Cargo handling		
Cargo handling	1 222	7,8
Container terminals	7 673	48,7
Freight terminals	6 586	41,8
Other cargo handling	213	1,4
Other handling	50	0,3
Total income from cargo handling	15 744	100,0
Storage		
Refrigerated storage	1 870	20,3
Other storage	7 328	79,7
Total income from storage	9 198	100,0
Supporting services for road transport		
Operation services	3 276	73,5
Other supporting services for road transport	1 179	26,5
Total income from supporting services for road transport	4 455	100,0
Parking services		
Total income from parking services	780	100,0
Travel agency services		
Total income from travel agency services	11 516	100,0

Table 24 – Supporting and auxiliary transport services: Income by type of service, 2010 (concluded)

Type of service	Income	% contribution to total income
	R million	
Auxiliary services		
Freight clearing and forwarding	33 735	65,5
Freight, ship and aircraft broker	15 373	29,9
Freight consolidation	2 391	4,6
Total income from auxiliary services	51 499	100,0
Other supporting and auxiliary services		
Total income from other supporting and auxiliary services	6 057	100,0
Total income from supporting and auxiliary transport services	99 249	

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2010 transport and storage large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the transport and storage industry of the South African economy. The survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the transport and storage industry.

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

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

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

Purpose of the survey

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

Scope and coverage

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

- i. Railway transport (SIC 7111).
- ii. Other scheduled passenger land transport (except cable, funicular) (SIC 7121).
- iii. Other non-scheduled passenger land transport (SIC 7122).
- iv. Freight transport by road (SIC 7123).
- v. Transport via pipelines (SIC 7130).
- vi. Sea and coastal water transport (SIC 7211).
- vii. Inland water transport (SIC 7220).
- viii. Air transport (SIC 7300).
- ix. Cargo handling (SIC 7411).
- x. Storage and warehousing (SIC 7412).
- xi. Other supporting transport activities (SIC 7413).
- xii. Travel agency and related activities (SIC 7414).
- xiii. Activities of other transport agencies (SIC 7419).

Classification by industry

The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at 4-digit SIC level (group). Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.

Statistical unit

The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39 million and more. Table A presents the size group cut-off points defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by a factor of 1,5.

Table 25 – Size groups for the transport and storage industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R39 000 000
Medium	R19 500 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R39 000 000
Small	R4 500 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R19 500 000
Micro	< R4 500 000

Survey methodology and design

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

A sample size of approximately 1 900 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at a 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Collection rate

Collection rate = ((Collection + finalised investigations)/sample size) x100.
The collection rate was 85,1%.

Weighting methodology

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error

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

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have accrued due to sampling.

Table 26 – Income in the transport and storage industry within 95% confidence limits, 2010

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Railway transport	28 806	28 976	29 146	0,3
Other passenger land transport	8 658	8 993	9 328	1,9
Freight transport by road	55 303	58 758	62 213	3,0
Transport via pipelines	1 257	1 257	1 257	0
Water transport	4 211	5 835	7 459	14,2
Air transport	43 285	44 150	45 015	1,0
Cargo handling	15 347	15 377	15 407	0,1
Storage and warehousing	8 453	9 211	9 969	4,2
Other supporting transport activities	18 729	21 560	24 391	6,7
Travel agencies and related activities	12 120	12 824	13 528	2,8
Activities of other transport agencies	95 331	97 627	99 923	1,2
Total	301 583	304 568	307 553	0,5

Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Rounding-off of figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Symbols and abbreviations

DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Glossary

Casual employees	Casual employees are employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees' category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
Current assets	Assets on the balance sheet which are expected to be sold or otherwise used up in the near future, usually within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade and other receivables; • cash and bank; • inventories; and • other current assets.
Current liabilities	Current liabilities are debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade and other payables; • bank overdraft; and • other current liabilities.
Enterprise	The enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> , fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Motor vehicles include motor vehicles, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: <p>Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax</p>

Net profit or loss before tax

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income
plus closing value of inventories
minus total expenditure
minus opening value of inventories

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:

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

Non-current liabilities

Non-current liabilities are liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:

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

Other expenditure

Other expenditure includes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation; • advertising; • bank charges; • bursaries; • containers and packaging materials; • donations, sponsorships and social investment; • entertainment; • losses on foreign exchange; • mineral rights leases; • paper, printing and stationery; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • postal and courier services; • property tax; • research and development; • royalties; • security services (including IT security services); • severance, termination and redundancy payments; • skills development levy; • staff training; • subscriptions; and • other expenditure. |
|--|---|

Other income	<p>Other income includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital transfers received; • mineral rights leases; • profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; • profit on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; • provisions; • royalties; • excise and customs duty received by an agent to be paid to the relevant authority on behalf of a client; and • other income.
Owners' equity	<p>Owners' equity is the residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.</p>
Permanent employees	<p>Permanent employees are employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or a fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year</p>
Profit margin	<p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100</p>
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>
Stratum	<p>A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.</p>
Temporary employees	<p>Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year</p>
Third party transfers	<p>Payments received by an agent for services rendered by a third party.</p>
Turnover	<p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • value of sales of goods; • amount received for services rendered; • rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and • rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.