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Statistics South Africa

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Statistician-General



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1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2019 transport and storage industry large sample survey (LSS). The survey aims to provide financial, production, employment and related information for the transport and storage industry in South Africa.

The last transport and storage LSS was conducted for 2016 (Report No. 71-02-01 [2016]).

1.1. Scope and coverage

The 2016 Transport and storage industry LSS covers enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) 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. 09-90-02:

- Railway transport (SIC 7111)
- Other scheduled passenger land transport (SIC 7121)
- Other non-scheduled passenger land transport (SIC 7122)
- Freight transport by road (SIC 7123)
- Transport via pipelines (SIC 7130)
- Sea and coastal water transport (SIC 7211)
- Inland water transport (SIC 7220)
- Air transport (SIC 7300)
- Cargo handling (SIC 7411)
- Storage and warehousing (SIC 7412)
- Other supporting transport activities (SIC 7413)
- Travel agencies and related activities (SIC 7414)
- Activities of other transport agencies (SIC 7419)

The following activities are excluded:

- 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.
- Bus companies which are not registered for VAT.
- Rental of private cars/buses without drivers.
- Rental of trucks without drivers.
- Minibus taxis.

1.2. Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, employment, trading income, expenditure, net profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, sales of services, purchases of fuel and information and communication technology usage.

1.3. Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise, which **ended on any date between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Examples

- 1 October 2017–30 September 2018
- 1 January 2018–31 December 2018
- 1 February 2018–31 January 2019
- 1 March 2018–28 February 2019
- 1 April 2018–31 March 2019

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.

1.7. Reporting unit

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

2. Summary of findings for 2019

2.1 Income

Table A – Income in the transport and storage industry, 2010–2019

Type of service	2010		2013		2016		2019	
	R million	% contribution	R million	R million	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Railway transport	28 976	10,0	44 284	11,6	56 944	11,2	65 404	11,0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	8 993	3,1	9 981	2,6	12 899	2,5	16 117	2,7
Freight transport by road	58 758	20,2	85 062	22,3	120 756	23,7	144 865	24,4
Transport via pipelines	1 257	0,4	4 606	1,2	7 055	1,4	9 032	1,5
Water transport	5 835	2,0	1 090	0,3	849	0,2	1 076	0,2
Air transport	44 150	15,2	54 287	14,2	64 670	12,7	68 719	11,6
Cargo handling	15 377	5,3	12 393	3,3	17 818	3,5	18 325	3,1
Storage and warehousing	8 504	2,9	18 645	4,9	34 334	6,7	33 123	5,6
Other supporting transport activities	21 560	7,4	23 183	6,1	27 481	5,4	36 604	6,2
Travel agencies and related activities	12 176	4,2	11 182	2,9	15 561	3,1	23 188	3,9
Activities of other transport agencies	85 048	29,3	116 526	30,6	150 349	29,6	176 198	29,8
Total	290 634	100,0	381 239	100,0	508 716	100,0	592 651	100,0

The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2019 was R592,7 billion. This represents an increase of 5,2% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2016 (R508,7 billion). Comparing 2016 and 2019, large increases were reported for 'activities of other transport agencies' (+R25,8 billion) and 'freight transport by road' (+R24,1 billion).

Between 2010 and 2019, 'freight transport by road' gained the biggest percentage share (+4,2 percentage points) in income. 'Air transport' lost the biggest percentage share (-3,6 percentage points) in income over the same period.

Table B – Concentration ratio for total income in the transport and storage industry, 2010–2019

Concentration ratio	2010	2013	2016	2019
	%			
CR5	28,9	27,1	22,5	20,3
CR10	35,8	34,7	29,7	27,6
CR20	43,2	43,7	38,6	35,8
CR50	54,6	55,5	50,9	48,2
CR100	64,7	65,3	60,5	58,4

In 2019, the top 100 enterprises in the transport and storage industry contributed 58,4% of total income. The highest concentration ratios of the top 5 and 10 enterprises in the four periods were 28,9% and 35,8% in 2010 respectively, while the concentration ratios of the top 20, 50 and 100 enterprises were highest in 2013 at 43,7%, 55,5% and 65,3%, respectively.

Table C – Profit margin in the transport and storage industry, 2010–2019

Type of service	Net profit/loss after tax				Turnover				Profit margin			
	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019	2010	2013	2016	2019
	R million				R million				Percentage			
Railway transport	1 721	5 834	279	2 448	23 292	34 869	43 814	47 203	7,4	16,7	0,6	5,2
Other scheduled passenger land transport	460	672	705	683	5 571	8 601	10 369	13 245	8,3	7,8	6,8	5,2
Freight transport by road	1 709	3 990	3 662	7 027	57 025	85 414	117 719	141 271	3,0	4,7	3,1	5,0
Transport via pipelines	23	1 314	2 064	2 580	1 242	2 801	6 768	8 797	1,9	46,9	30,5	29,3
Water transport	415	225	138	55	5 095	1 736	740	1 069	8,1	13,0	18,6	5,1
Air transport	2 196	197	-2 841	-4 088	36 427	50 530	61 566	64 828	6,0	0,4	-4,6	-6,3
Cargo handling	654	959	862	1 862	14 894	14 025	17 620	18 137	4,4	6,8	4,9	10,3
Storage and warehousing	440	1 221	1 003	1 449	8 233	13 221	24 114	25 147	5,3	9,2	4,2	5,8
Other supporting transport activities	1 722	3 775	5 096	1 970	16 813	20 779	25 369	34 419	10,2	18,2	20,1	5,7
Travel agencies and related activities	561	857	864	1 119	11 684	10 993	14 980	22 030	4,8	7,8	5,8	5,1
Activities of other transport agencies	1 742	3 044	3 070	2 698	51 201	63 879	83 330	109 386	3,4	4,8	3,7	2,5
Total	11 643	22 089	14 902	17 803	231 477	306 848	406 389	485 532	5,0	7,2	3,7	3,7

The profit margin for the transport and storage industry was 3,7% in 2019. 'Transport via pipelines' had the highest profit margin at 29,3%, followed by 'cargo handling' at 10,3%. 'Air transport' reported the only negative profit margin in the industry at -6,3%.

Between 2010 and 2019, the transport and storage industry recorded a highest profit margin of 7,2% in 2013. The highest profit margin by type of service was 'transport via pipelines' at 46,9% in 2013.

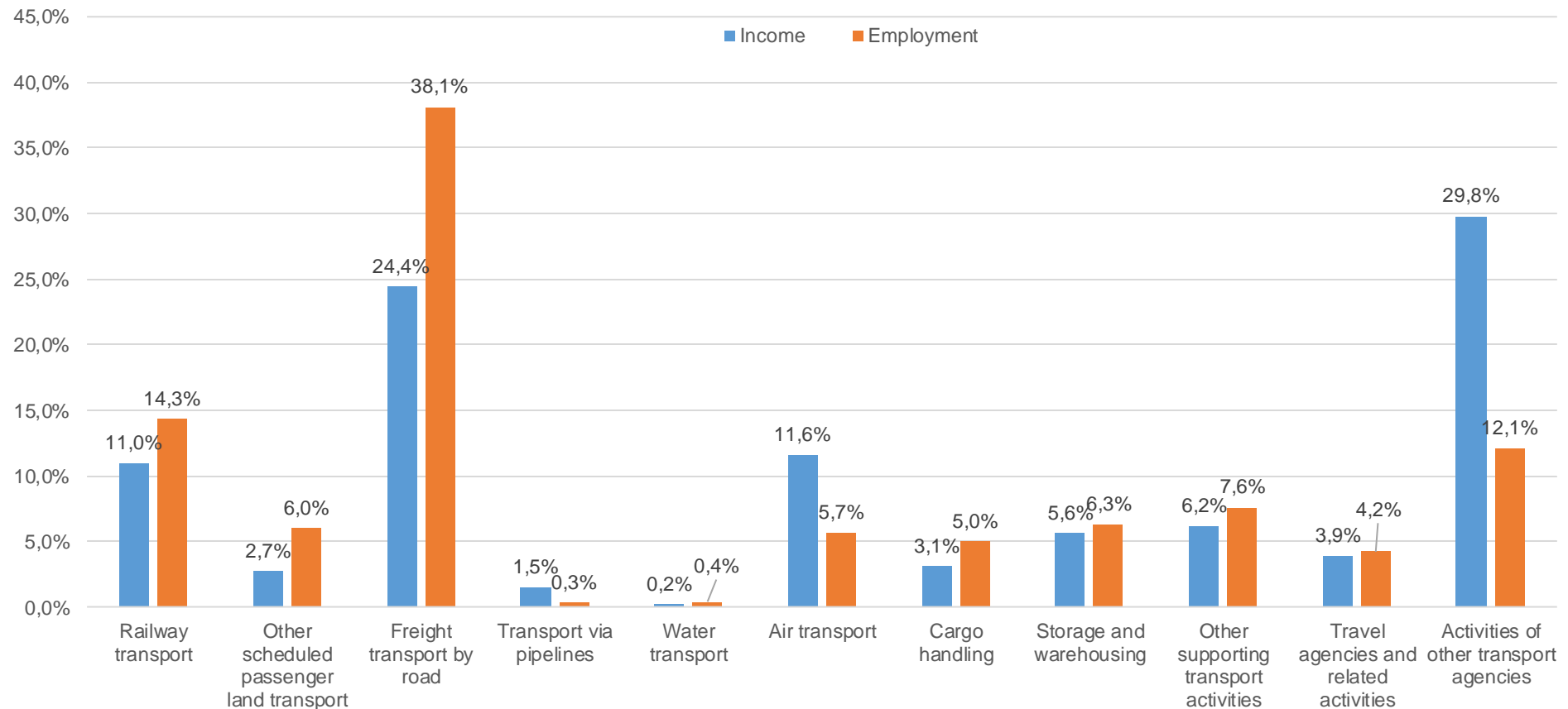
2.2 Employment

Table D – Employment in the transport and storage industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2010–2019

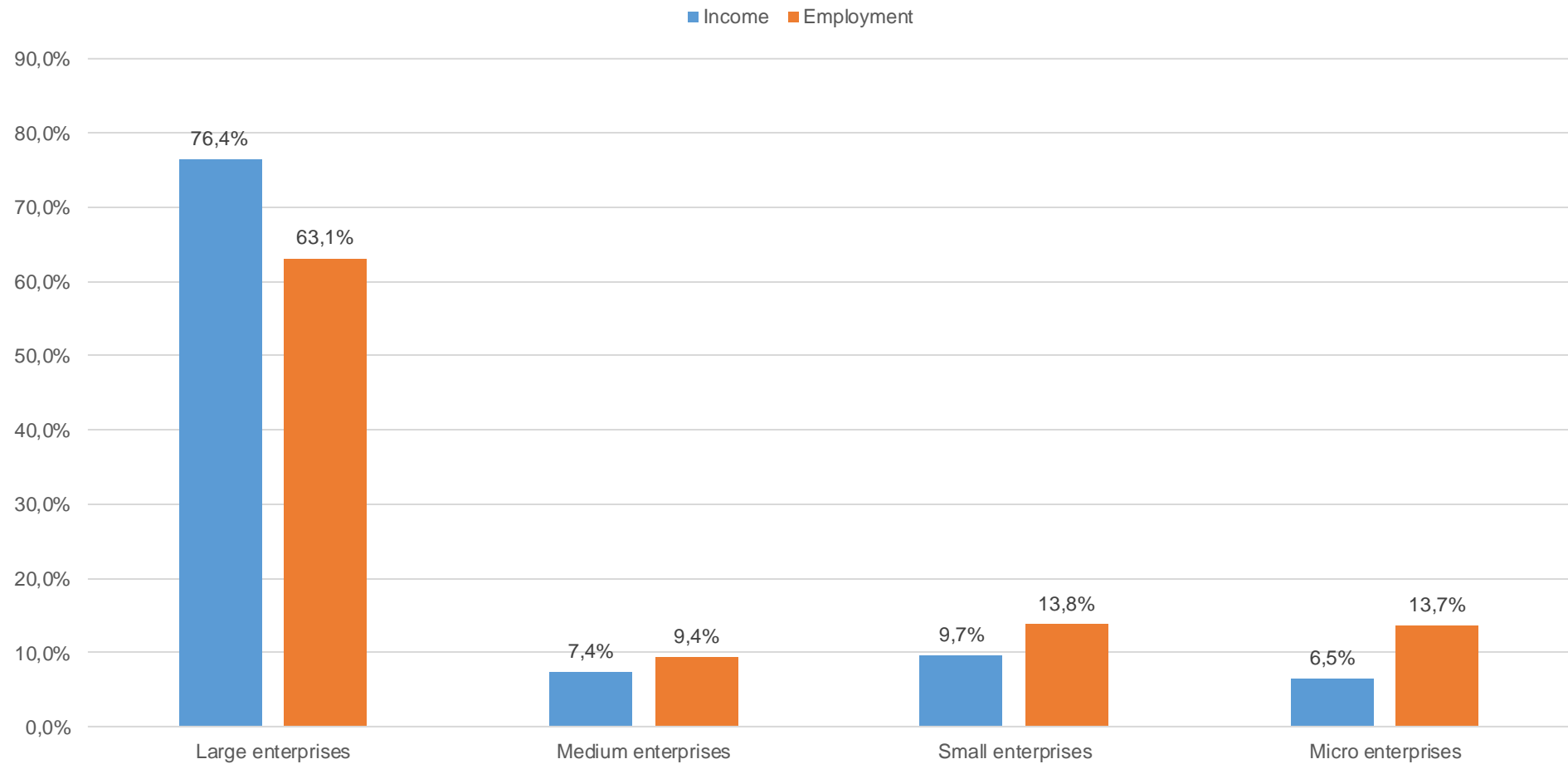
Type of service	2010		2013		2016		2019	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Railway transport	48 195	15,5	55 820	18,7	47 697	14,3	47 385	14,3
Other scheduled passenger land transport	20 028	6,4	19 055	6,4	23 846	7,1	19 885	6,0
Freight transport by road	102 254	32,9	98 968	33,1	130 467	39,1	126 178	38,1
Transport via pipelines	734	0,2	655	0,2	818	0,2	835	0,3
Water transport	2 093	0,7	669	0,2	810	0,2	1 276	0,4
Air transport	19 172	6,2	21 097	7,1	17 163	5,1	18 813	5,7
Cargo handling	18 519	6,0	13 956	4,7	17 409	5,2	16 388	5,0
Storage and warehousing	15 321	4,9	18 600	6,2	19 038	5,7	20 716	6,3
Other supporting transport activities	36 811	11,8	26 000	8,7	23 572	7,0	24 974	7,6
Travel agencies and related activities	18 736	6,0	12 942	4,3	14 472	4,3	13 974	4,2
Activities of other transport agencies	29 205	9,4	30 867	10,3	39 334	11,8	39 972	12,1
Total	311 068	100,0	298 629	100,0	334 626	100,0	330 396	100,0

The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2019 was 330 396. This represents a decrease of 0,4% per annum compared with employment recorded in the corresponding survey of 2016 (334 626). In 2019, 'freight transport by road' employed the largest number of persons (126 178 or 38,1%), followed by 'railway transport' (47 385 or 14,3%) and 'activities of other transport agencies' (39 972 or 12,1%).

Employment in the transport and storage industry increased from 311 068 in 2010 to 330 396 in 2019 (a gain of 19 328 jobs). The highest gains in jobs were recorded in 'freight transport by road' (+23 924 jobs), 'activities of other transport agencies' (+10 767 jobs) and 'storage and warehousing' (+5 395 jobs). However, substantial losses in jobs were recorded in 'other supporting transport activities' (-11 837 jobs) and 'travel agencies and related activities' (-4 762 jobs).

Figure 1 - Income and employment by type of service (% contribution) in the transport and storage industry, 2019

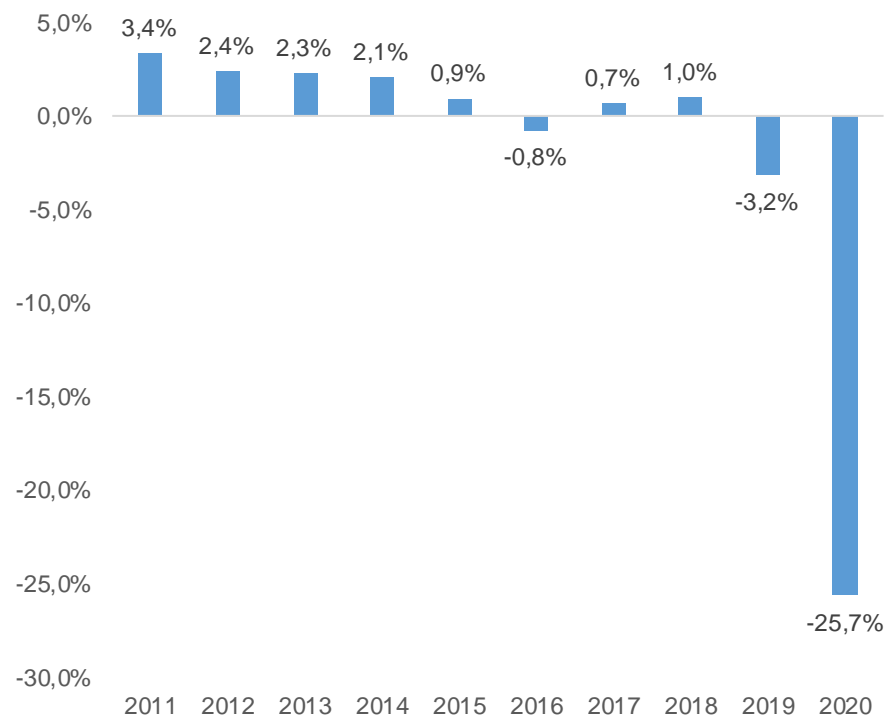
The type of service with the highest proportion of employment compared with its proportion of income (based on ratios of percentage contributions) was 'other scheduled passenger land transport' (6,0% of employment and 2,7% of income), followed by 'freight transport by road' (38,1% of employment and 24,4% of income), and 'railway transport' (14,3% of employment and 11,0% of income). 'Activities of other transport agencies' had the highest proportion of income compared with its proportion of employment (29,8% of income and 12,1% of employment), followed by 'air transport' (11,6% of income and 5,7% of employment).

Figure 2 - Income and employment by enterprise size (% contribution) in the transport and storage industry, 2019

Large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R156 million) contributed 76,4% of the total income of the industry in 2019, while their contribution to employment was 63,1%. Small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) contributed 23,6% of total income and 36,9% of employment.

2.3 Value added

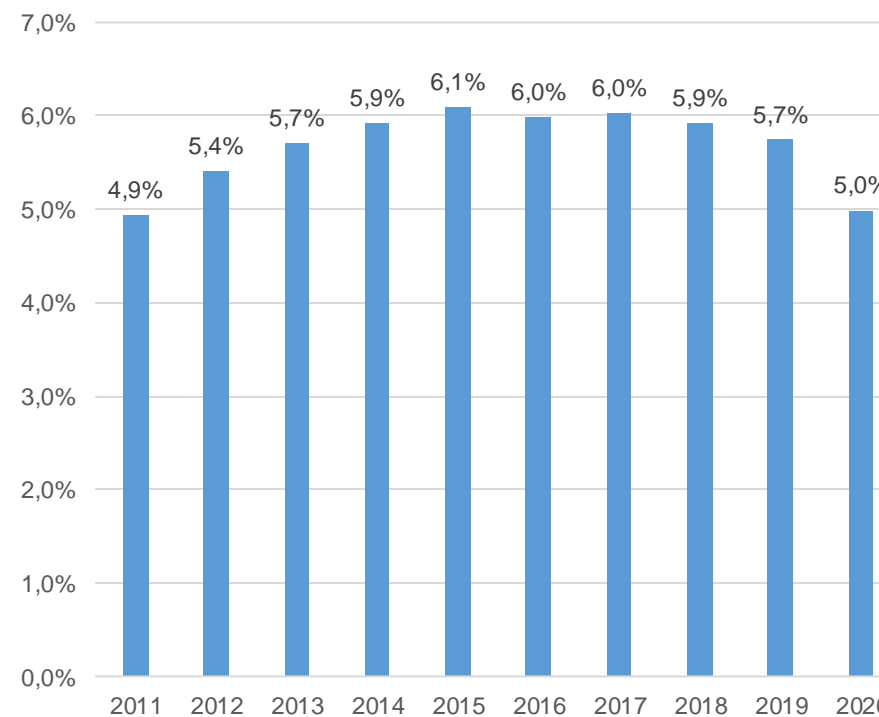
Figure 3 - Transport and storage industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2011–2020



Source: P0441

The annual growth rate in the transport and storage industry fell from 1,0% in 2018 to -25,7% in 2020, based on value added at constant prices. In the pre-COVID-19 period 2011 to 2019 the annual growth rate averaged 1,0%.

Figure 4 - Percentage contribution of the transport and storage industry to total value added (current prices), 2011–2020



Source: P0441

The contribution of the transport and storage industry to total value added rose from 4,9% in 2011 to 6,1% in 2015, and fell to 5,0% in 2020.

2.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table E – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2010–2019

Type of service	2010		2016		2019	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Railwaytransport	5 404	12,7	22 953	40,4	18 543	37,4
Other scheduled passenger land transport	2 324	5,5	1 530	2,7	1 683	3,4
Freight transport by road	4 855	11,4	15 641	27,5	12 994	26,1
Transport via pipelines	3 546	8,3	1 550	2,7	1 633	3,3
Water transport	145	0,3	16	0,0	112	0,2
Air transport	2 367	5,6	3 876	6,8	4 236	8,5
Cargo handling	10 365	24,4	3 395	6,0	1 763	3,5
Storage and warehousing	763	1,8	2 627	4,6	4 746	9,5
Other supporting transport activities	10 501	24,7	3 356	5,9	2 599	5,2
Travel agencies and related activities	1 492	3,5	349	0,6	232	0,5
Activities of other transport agencies	772	1,8	1 583	2,8	1 201	2,4
Total	42 534	100,0	56 876	100,0	49 742	100,0

The capital expenditure on new assets in 2019 (R49,7 billion) represents a decrease of -4,4% per annum over the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2016 (R56,9 billion). The biggest decrease was reported in 'railway transport' (-R4,4 billion), followed by 'freight transport by road' (-R2,6 billion).

In 2019, the largest contributor to capital expenditure on new assets was 'railwaytransport' (R18,5 billion or 37,4%), followed by 'freighttransport by road' (R13,0 billion or 26,1%) and 'storage and warehousing' (R4,7 billion or 9,5%).

Between 2010 and 2019, 'railwaytransport' gained the biggest percentage share (+24,7 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets. 'Cargo handling' lost the biggest percentage share (-20,9 percentage points) in capital expenditure over the same period.

2.5 Provincial estimates

Table F – Key statistics by province in the transport and storage industry, 2019

Province	Sales of goods and services rendered		Salaries and wages		Total employees	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Western Cape	90 855	18,8	18 102	19,2	65 894	19,9
Eastern cape	19 653	4,1	3 150	3,3	11 095	3,4
Northern Cape	14 126	2,9	2 020	2,1	5 434	1,6
Free State	12 835	2,7	2 723	2,9	9 982	3,0
KwaZulu-Natal	83 364	17,3	19 156	20,3	73 380	22,2
North West	9 196	1,9	1 662	1,8	5 401	1,6
Gauteng	210 690	43,7	42 077	44,5	138 916	42,0
Mpumalanga	37 360	7,7	4 229	4,5	15 620	4,7
Limpopo	4 499	0,9	1 361	1,4	4 674	1,4
Total	482 578	100,0	94 480	100,0	330 396	100,0

The province with the largest income from sales of goods and services rendered in the transport and storage industry in 2019 was Gauteng with R210,7 billion (or 43,7% of total income), followed by Western Cape (R90,9 billion or 18,8%) and Kwazulu-Natal (R83,4 billion or 17,3%).

Gauteng had the highest number of persons employed (138 916 or 42,0%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (73 380 or 22,2%) and Western Cape (65 894 or 19,9%).

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Statistician-General

3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Year	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on assets	Number of employees
	R million						Number
2016 ¹	508 716	487 373	4 442	4 603	21 504	56 897	334 626
2019 ²	592 651	567 944	5 131	4 882	24 458	49 742	330 396
Annualised % change	5,2	5,2	4,9	2,0	4,4	-4,4	-0,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of service	Total income			Total expenditure			Total value of opening inventory			Total value of closing inventory		
	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million			R million		
Railwaytransport	56 944	65 404	4,7	56 766	62 181	3,1	1 282	1 296	0,4	1 404	1 164	-6,1
Other passenger land transport	12 899	16 117	7,7	11 945	15 140	8,2	197	226	4,7	221	197	-3,8
Freight transportby road	120 756	144 865	6,3	115 630	136 060	5,6	930	1 604	19,9	1 079	1 790	18,4
Transport via pipelines	7 055	9 032	8,6	3 905	5 260	10,4	384	183	-21,9	455	193	-24,9
Water transport	849	1 076	8,2	670	1 010	14,7	10	3	-33,1	17	5	-33,5
Air transport	64 670	68 719	2,0	67 073	72 324	2,5	254	370	13,4	256	409	16,9
Cargo handling	17 818	18 325	0,9	16 562	15 607	-2,0	275	309	4,0	321	347	2,6
Storage and warehousing	34 334	33 123	-1,2	32 817	30 719	-2,2	786	826	1,7	451	478	2,0
Other supporting transport activities	27 481	36 604	10,0	20 499	33 344	17,6	80	76	-1,7	107	84	-7,8
Travel agencies and related activities	15 561	23 188	14,2	14 343	21 454	14,4	77	39	-20,3	122	28	-38,8
Activities of other transport agencies	150 349	176 198	5,4	147 163	174 845	5,9	167	199	6,0	170	187	3,2
Total	508 716	592 651	5,2	487 373	567 944	5,2	4 442	5 131	4,9	4 603	4 882	2,0

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019 (concluded)

Type of service	Net profit before tax		Capital expenditure on assets			Employment		
	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		R million			Number		
Railwaytransport	300	3 091	22 953	18 543	-6,9	47 697	47 385	-0,2
Other passenger land transport	978	948	1 530	1 683	3,2	23 846	19 885	-5,9
Freight transport by road	5 275	8 991	15 641	12 994	-6,0	130 467	126 178	-1,1
Transport via pipelines	3 221	3 782	1 550	1 633	1,8	818	835	0,7
Water transport	186	68	16	112	91,3	810	1 276	16,4
Air transport	-2 401	-3 566	3 876	4 236	3,0	17 163	18 813	3,1
Cargo handling	1 302	2 756	3 395	1 763	-19,6	17 409	16 388	-2,0
Storage and warehousing	1 182	2 056	2 627	4 746	21,8	19 038	20 716	2,9
Other supporting transport activities	7 009	3 268	3 356	2 599	-8,2	23 572	24 974	1,9
Travel agencies and related activities	1 263	1 723	349	232	-12,7	14 472	13 974	-1,2
Activities of other transport agencies	3 189	1 341	1 583	1 201	-8,8	39 334	39 972	0,5
Total	21 504	24 458	56 876	49 742	-4,4	334 626	330 396	-0,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Profit margin in the transport and storage industry 2016 and 2019

Type of service	Turnover		Net profit after tax		Profit margin	
	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²
	R million				%	
Railway transport	43 814	47 203	279	2 448	0,6	5,2
Other passenger land transport	10 369	13 245	705	683	6,8	5,2
Freight transport by road	117 719	141 271	3 662	7 027	3,1	5,0
Transport via pipelines	6 768	8 797	2 064	2 580	30,5	29,3
Water transport	740	1 069	138	55	18,6	5,1
Air transport	61 566	64 828	-2 841	-4 088	-4,6	-6,3
Cargo handling	17 620	18 137	862	1 862	4,9	10,3
Storage and warehousing	24 114	25 147	1 003	1 449	4,2	5,8
Other supporting transport activities	25 369	34 419	5 096	1 970	20,1	5,7
Travel agencies and related activities	14 980	22 030	864	1 119	5,8	5,1
Activities of other transport agencies	83 330	109 386	3 070	2 698	3,7	2,5
Total	406 389	485 532	14 902	17 803	3,7	3,7

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Income in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of income	2016 ¹		2019 ²		Annualised % change
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	
Sales of goods	3 452	0,7	5 005	0,8	13,2
Services	400 576	78,7	477 573	80,6	6,0
Interest	4 056	0,8	5 182	0,9	8,5
Rental, leasing income	2 361	0,5	2 954	0,5	7,8
Customs and excise duty	78 120	15,4	74 287	12,5	-1,7
Government subsidies	7 126	1,4	10 365	1,7	13,3
Other income	13 025	2,6	17 285	2,9	9,9
Total	508 716	100,0	592 651	100,0	5,2

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Income by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2019²

Type of service	Sales of goods	Services rendered	Interest	Rental, leasing income	Other income	Total income
	R million					
Railway transport	3	46 605	1 146	595	17 054	65 404
Other scheduled passenger land transport	8	13 223	197	14	2 676	16 117
Freight transport by road	1 578	139 066	775	627	2 818	144 865
Transport via pipelines	0	8 793	176	4	59	9 032
Water transport	49	1 019	3	1	3	1 076
Air transport	17	64 444	186	367	3 705	68 719
Cargo handling	262	17 808	25	67	162	18 325
Storage and warehousing	1 568	23 473	577	106	7 400	33 123
Other supporting transport activities	689	32 691	1 012	1 039	1 173	36 604
Travel agencies and related activities	86	21 908	431	36	728	23 188
Activities of other transport agencies	745	108 543	654	98	66 159	176 198
Total	5 005	477 573	5 182	2 954	101 937	592 651

²Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Income by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2019²

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	R million				
Railway transport	64 750	296	161	197	65 404
Other scheduled passenger land transport	12 230	1 044	1 733	1 110	16 117
Freight transport by road	78 770	23 429	26 573	16 093	144 865
Transport via pipelines	9 032	0	0	0	9 032
Water transport	286	0	272	518	1 076
Air transport	63 719	1 269	1 569	2 162	68 719
Cargo handling	17 442	618	185	80	18 325
Storage and warehousing	25 393	1 752	4 049	1 930	33 123
Other supporting transport activities	23 546	2 049	3 802	7 207	36 604
Travel agencies and related activities	10 875	3 248	5 157	3 908	23 188
Activities of other transport agencies	146 967	10 007	13 835	5 390	176 198
Total	453 010	43 712	57 336	38 595	592 651

²Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the transport and storage industry, 2019²

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	65 404	64 853	99,2	65 093	99,5	65 093	99,5
Other scheduled passenger land transport	16 117	8 280	51,4	10 911	67,7	12 867	79,8
Freight transport by road	144 865	18 290	12,6	27 885	19,2	40 424	27,9
Transport via pipelines	9 032	9 032	100,0	9 032	100,0	9 032	100,0
Water transport	1 076	394	36,6	476	44,2	518	48,1
Air transport	68 719	43 877	63,8	52 245	76,0	59 803	87,0
Cargo handling	18 325	16 330	89,1	17 694	96,6	18 240	99,5
Storage and warehousing	33 123	16 440	49,6	19 923	60,1	23 860	72,0
Other supporting transport activities	36 604	15 613	42,7	20 391	55,7	23 394	63,9
Travel agencies and related activities	23 188	4 543	19,6	7 206	31,1	9 792	42,2
Activities of other transport agencies	176 198	54 121	30,7	71 686	40,7	94 904	53,9
Total	592 651	120 107	20,3	163 350	27,6	212 187	35,8

²Preliminary figures.

Table 8 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of expenditure	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Purchases	125 736	167 379	25,8	29,5	10,0
Salaries and wages	81 807	94 480	16,8	16,6	4,9
Subcontractors paid	47 452	49 846	9,7	8,8	1,7
Motor vehicle running expenditure	8 731	9 708	1,8	1,7	3,6
Telecommunication	1 608	1 734	0,3	0,3	2,5
Customs and excise dutypaid	84 530	79 993	17,3	14,1	-1,8
Other expenditure	137 509	164 804	28,2	29,0	6,2
Total expenditure	487 373	567 944	100,0	100,0	5,2

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 9 – Expenditure by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2019²**

Type of service	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Subcontractors paid	Telecommunication	Motor vehicle running expenditure	Customs duty paid	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million							
Railway transport	6 512	17 649	1 330	141	209	3 105	33 235	62 181
Other scheduled passenger land transport	5 916	4 340	392	31	502	0	3 959	15 140
Freight transport by road	54 792	26 085	17 784	544	6 178	25	30 652	136 060
Transport via pipelines	451	468	0	16	6	1	4 318	5 260
Water transport	245	224	320	8	7	0	206	1 010
Air transport	23 842	10 865	4 593	77	64	0	32 883	72 324
Cargo handling	2 112	5 553	1 327	34	394	0	6 187	15 607
Storage and warehousing	5 144	4 898	3 911	94	449	6 956	9 267	30 719
Other supporting transport activities	6 036	7 937	2 535	163	1 183	0	15 490	33 344
Travel agencies and related activities	9 206	4 193	3 095	261	127	7	4 565	21 454
Activities of other transport agencies	53 123	12 268	14 559	365	589	69 899	24 042	174 845
Total	167 379	94 480	49 846	1 734	9 708	79 993	164 804	567 944

²Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of asset	2016 ¹		2019 ²		Annualised % change
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	
Land and buildings	8 294	14,6	8 168	16,4	-0,5
Plant, machinery, furniture and other office equipment	7 605	13,4	9 035	18,2	5,9
Computers and other ICT equipment	1 555	2,7	1 735	3,5	3,7
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	35 306	62,1	24 783	49,8	-11,1
Other assets	4 137	7,3	6 021	12,1	13,3
Total	56 897	100,0	49 742	100,0	-4,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2019**

Type of service	Land and buildings	Plant, machinery, furniture and other office equipment	Computers and other ICT equipment	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other assets	Total
	R million					
Railway transport	3 847	3 681	258	9 851	906	18 543
Other scheduled passenger land transport	8	23	27	1 433	192	1 683
Freight transport by road	704	1 751	883	9 401	255	12 994
Transport via pipelines	1 042	287	10	2	292	1 633
Water transport	95	2	7	8	0	112
Air transport	271	183	167	2 768	847	4 236
Cargo handling	197	1 421	51	77	17	1 763
Storage and warehousing	1 603	1 164	65	306	1 608	4 746
Other supporting transport activities	239	154	115	293	1 798	2 599
Travel agencies and related activities	29	11	29	132	31	232
Activities of other transport agencies	133	358	123	512	75	1 201
Total	8 168	9 035	1 735	24 783	6 021	49 742

²Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June, 2016 and 2019

Type of service	Employment				
	2016		2019		Annualised % change
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	
Railway transport	47 697	14,3	47 385	14,3	-0,2
Other passenger land transport	23 846	7,1	19 885	6,0	-5,9
Freight transport by road	130 467	39,0	126 178	38,2	-1,1
Transport via pipelines	818	0,2	835	0,3	0,7
Water transport	810	0,2	1 276	0,4	16,4
Air transport	17 163	5,1	18 813	5,7	3,1
Cargo handling	17 409	5,2	16 388	5,0	-2,0
Storage and warehousing	19 038	5,7	20 716	6,3	2,9
Other supporting transport activities	23 572	7,0	24 974	7,6	1,9
Travel agencies and related activities	14 472	4,3	13 974	4,2	-1,2
Activities of other transport agencies	39 334	11,8	39 972	12,1	0,5
Total	334 626	100,0	330 396	100,0	-0,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Details of employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June, 2016 and 2019

Employment status		2016 ¹		2019 ²		Annualised % change
		Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	
Working proprietors & permanent employees	Male	216 339	64,6	220 215	66,7	0,6
	Female	89 967	26,9	90 762	27,4	0,3
	Total	306 306	91,5	310 977	94,1	0,5
Temporary employees	Male	15 694	4,7	12 703	3,8	-6,8
	Female	5 710	1,7	3 535	1,1	-14,8
	Total	21 404	6,4	16 238	4,9	-8,8
Casual employees	Male	6 312	1,9	2 347	0,7	-28,1
	Female	604	0,2	834	0,3	11,4
	Total	6 916	2,1	3 181	1,0	-22,8
Total employees	Male	238 345	71,2	235 265	71,2	-0,4
	Female	96 281	28,8	95 131	28,8	-0,4
	Total	334 626	100,0	330 396	100,0	-0,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Details of employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June, 2019²

Type of service	Permanent employees			Temporary employees			Casual employees			Total employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number of employees											
Railway transport	27 901	16 474	44 375	2 514	496	3 010	0	0	0	30 415	16 970	47 385
Other scheduled passenger land transport	15 027	3 361	18 388	1 140	295	1 435	36	26	62	16 203	3 682	19 885
Freight transport by road	101 695	20 024	121 719	2 810	259	3 069	1 249	141	1 390	105 754	20 424	126 178
Transport via pipelines	533	254	787	26	22	48	0	0	0	559	276	835
Water transport	747	460	1 207	23	23	46	13	10	23	783	493	1 276
Air transport	9 240	9 242	18 482	193	128	321	8	2	10	9 441	9 372	18 813
Cargo handling	9 547	4 571	14 118	1 481	789	2 270	0	0	0	11 028	5 360	16 388
Storage and warehousing	12 336	4 417	16 753	2 981	578	3 559	250	154	404	15 567	5 149	20 716
Other supporting transport activities	13 988	9 406	23 394	344	233	577	623	380	1 003	14 955	10 019	24 974
Travel agencies and related activities	5 147	8 273	13 420	174	217	391	56	107	163	5 377	8 597	13 974
Activities of other transport agencies	24 054	14 280	38 334	1 017	495	1 512	112	14	126	25 183	14 789	39 972
Total	220 215	90 762	310 977	12 703	3 535	16 238	2 347	834	3 181	235 265	95 131	330 396

²Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Employment by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2019²

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	Number				
Railway transport	46 846	234	100	205	47 385
Other scheduled passenger land transport	14 214	1 460	2 383	1 828	19 885
Freight transport by road	62 866	19 518	22 456	21 338	126 178
Transport via pipelines	835	0	0	0	835
Water transport	6	0	676	594	1 276
Air transport	15 995	211	535	2 072	18 813
Cargo handling	14 807	827	534	220	16 388
Storage and warehousing	8 749	998	7 405	3 564	20 716
Other supporting transport activities	10 393	3 321	3 352	7 908	24 974
Travel agencies and related activities	5 060	1 589	3 317	4 008	13 974
Activities of other transport agencies	28 863	3 007	4 676	3 426	39 972
Total	208 634	31 165	45 434	45 163	330 396

²Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from railway transport services in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of railway transport service	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Commuter rail (suburban) services	2 369	911	5,6	2,0	-27,3
Inter-city and cross-border (long distance) passenger railway services	1 242	598	2,9	1,3	-21,6
Containerised goods	2 385	2 401	5,6	5,2	0,2
Fuel and chemical products	1 249	1 088	2,9	2,3	-4,5
Coal	14 260	16 139	33,4	34,9	4,2
Mineral ore	15 002	20 087	35,2	43,4	10,2
Mineral products	1 641	1 355	3,8	2,9	-6,2
Timber	365	407	0,9	0,9	3,7
Other railway transport services rendered	4 118	3 320	9,7	7,2	-6,9
Total	42 631	46 306	100	100	2,8

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 17 – Income from road freight transport services in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019**

Type of road freight transport service	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Frozen or refrigerated goods	10 994	11 769	9,5	8,2	2,3
Liquid bulk and hazardous goods	11 135	10 930	9,6	7,6	-0,6
Dry bulk/unpacked cargo	28 265	39 643	24,4	27,5	11,9
Break bulk/cargo transported as a unit or packaged (e.g. in bags, crates, pallets)	33 272	39 805	28,7	27,6	6,2
Removal services of household and office furniture, machinery and equipment	1 973	2 804	1,7	1,9	12,4
Containerised freight	7 516	9 838	6,5	6,8	9,4
Motor vehicles, tractors and other transport equipment	4 725	6 605	4,1	4,6	11,8
Other road freight transport services, including super-loads, rigging	9 030	15 825	7,8	11,0	20,6
Supporting services to road freight transport	7 057	5 042	6,1	3,5	-10,6
Other services rendered not related to road freight transport	1 967	1 986	1,7	1,4	0,3
Total	115 934	144 247	100	100	7,6

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Income from pipeline transport services in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

Type of pipeline transport service	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Crude oil	1 422	2 056	21,0	23,6	13,1
Petrol	844	1 561	12,5	17,9	22,7
Diesel	1 214	1 380	18,0	15,8	4,4
Natural and methane-rich gas	3 136	3 642	46,4	41,7	5,1
Other pipeline services rendered	147	91	2,2	1,0	-14,8
Total	6 763	8 730	100	100	8,9

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 19 – Income from air transport services in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019**

Type of air transport service	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Scheduled domestic flights	21 136	23 239	34,7	37,1	3,2
Scheduled foreign flights	27 580	27 805	45,3	44,3	0,3
Non-scheduled flights	2 872	2 182	4,7	3,5	-8,8
Air freight transport services	5 891	5 285	9,7	8,4	-3,6
Support services to air transport	1698	2 879	2,8	4,6	19,2
Other services rendered not related to air transport	1 686	1 318	2,8	2,1	-7,9
Total	60 863	62 708	100	100	1,0

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 20 – Income from supporting and auxiliary transport services, 2016 and 2019

Type of supporting and auxiliary transport service	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Container cargo handling, container and freight terminals	8 308	9 742	5,1	5,1	5,5
Cargo handling for non-containerised freight	7 409	8 801	4,5	4,6	5,9
Luggage/baggage handling services	29	30	0,0	0,0	1,1
Storage and warehousing for frozen goods	2 821	4 067	1,7	2,1	13,0
Other storage and warehouse services	19 146	21 987	11,7	11,5	4,7
Supporting services to road transport	9 924	6 849	6,1	3,6	-11,6
Total income from parking services	1 610	1 310	1,0	0,7	-6,6
Supporting services to water transport	2 760	2 924	1,7	1,5	1,9
Supporting services to air transport	10 826	19 881	6,6	10,4	22,5
Travel agencies and related activities	14 852	24 895	9,1	13,0	18,8
Freight forwarding, clearing and brokerage services	77 729	76 054	47,6	39,7	-0,7
Other supporting transport services	4 413	9 980	2,7	5,2	31,3
Other services rendered	3 640	5 039	2,2	2,6	11,5
Total	163 467	191 559	100	100	5,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 21 – Fuel purchases for selected activities, 2016 and 2019

Type of activity	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Railwaytransport	2 484	2 526	5,0	3,9	0,6
Road passenger transport	2 278	2 721	4,6	4,2	6,1
Road freight transport	29 963	42 076	60,1	64,2	12,0
Air transport	15 140	18 184	30,4	27,8	6,3
Total	49 865	65 507	100	100	9,5

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 22 – Income from sales and services in the transport and storage industry by province, 2016 and 2019**

Province	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	57 832	90 855	14,3	18,8	16,3
Eastern cape	17 822	19 653	4,4	4,1	3,3
Northern Cape	7 104	14 126	1,8	2,9	25,7
Free State	9 861	12 835	2,4	2,7	9,2
KwaZulu-Natal	74 794	83 364	18,5	17,3	3,7
North West	6 692	9 196	1,7	1,9	11,2
Gauteng	205 295	210 690	50,8	43,7	0,9
Mpumalanga	19 590	37 360	4,8	7,7	24,0
Limpopo	5 038	4 499	1,2	0,9	-3,7
Total	404 028	482 578	100,0	100,0	6,1

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 23 – Salaries and wages in the transport and storage industry by province, 2016 and 2019

Province	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	10 958	18 102	13,4	19,2	18,2
Eastern cape	3 230	3 150	3,9	3,3	-0,8
Northern Cape	1 457	2 020	1,8	2,1	11,5
Free State	1 492	2 723	1,8	2,9	22,2
KwaZulu-Natal	16 332	19 156	20,0	20,3	5,5
North West	1 128	1 662	1,4	1,8	13,8
Gauteng	42 721	42 077	52,2	44,5	-0,5
Mpumalanga	3 478	4 229	4,3	4,5	6,7
Limpopo	1 011	1 361	1,2	1,4	10,4
Total	81 807	94 480	100	100,0	4,9

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 24 – Number of employees in the transport and storage industry by province, 2016 and 2019**

Province	2016 ¹	2019 ²	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Annualised % change
	Number		% contribution		
Western Cape	50 052	65 894	15,0	19,9	9,6
Eastern cape	14 163	11 095	4,2	3,4	-7,8
Northern Cape	5 123	5 434	1,5	1,6	2,0
Free State	7 254	9 982	2,2	3,0	11,2
KwaZulu-Natal	70 986	73 380	21,2	22,2	1,1
North West	7 793	5 401	2,3	1,6	-11,5
Gauteng	157 001	138 916	46,9	42,0	-4,0
Mpumalanga	17 298	15 620	5,2	4,7	-3,3
Limpopo	4 956	4 674	1,5	1,4	-1,9
Total	334 626	330 396	100,0	100,0	-0,4

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.

Table 25 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage in the transport and storage industry, 2016 and 2019

ICT usage	2016 ¹	2019 ²	Percentage point difference
	%		
Use computer	99,4	99,8	0,4
Use internet	97,2	98,9	1,7
Use internet banking	91,6	91,1	-0,5
Have website	56,2	57,9	1,7
Receive orders through internet	50,5	62,3	11,8
Place orders through internet	50,5	60,5	10,0
IT outsourced	57,3	68,2	10,9

¹Revised figures.²Preliminary figures.**Table 26 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage in the transport and storage industry, 2019²**

Type of service	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have website	Receive orders through the internet	Place orders through the internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Railway transport	100,0	48,2	87,9	60,3	74,1	62,1	50,0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	100,0	41,1	90,4	52,0	58,9	65,4	57,4
Freight transport by road	99,7	98,8	92,6	43,4	58,3	56,8	71,4
Transport via pipelines	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	50,0	50,0	100,0
Water transport	100,0	100,0	93,8	48,5	59,2	80,3	59,2
Air transport	100,0	100,0	92,6	88,3	80,3	60,1	66,5
Cargo handling	100,0	100,0	83,9	53,8	45,5	66,3	55,2
Storage and warehousing	100,0	98,3	94,8	60,9	57,7	44,0	68,3
Other supporting transport activities	99,4	99,4	91,8	36,7	52,9	69,8	68,3
Travel agencies and related activities	100,0	99,5	88,3	77,6	77,4	69,8	65,1
Activities of other transport agencies	100,0	98,6	89,8	79,0	66,1	69,9	70,0
Total	99,8	98,9	91,1	57,9	62,3	60,5	68,2

²Preliminary figures.

Table 27 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2019²

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have website	Receive orders through the internet	Place orders through the internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Large enterprises	100,0	99,7	91,9	75,7	63,1	68,6	64,7
Medium enterprises	100,0	98,7	94,1	69,7	62,6	65,1	68,5
Small enterprises	100,0	98,3	89,2	53,1	65,6	61,8	74,7
Micro enterprises	99,4	98,5	79,9	36,9	58,7	49,1	74,7
Total	99,8	98,9	91,1	57,9	62,3	60,5	68,2

²Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2019 transport and storage large sample survey (LSS). This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the transport and storage industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the transport and storage industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register (BR). The BR is based mainly on the value-added tax (VAT) database of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). Enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT.</p>
Value added tax (VAT)	All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).
Reference period	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2018 and 30 June 2019.
Purpose of the survey	Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.
Classification by industry	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (4-digit) level. 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 production activities.
Size groups	The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register. Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover of R156 million and above. Table 28 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) cut-off multiplied by three.

Table 28 – Size groups for the transport and storage industry, 2019

Size group	Annual turnover
Large	Turnover > R156 000 000
Medium	R78 000 000 < turnover ≤ R156 000 000
Small	R18 000 000 < turnover ≤ R78 000 000
Micro	Turnover ≤ R18 000 000

Survey methodology and design	The survey of enterprises in the transport and storage industry was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits. A sample of approximately 3 000 enterprises was drawn from a frame of enterprise using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at the five-digit level according to the SIC, and then by size of enterprise. All large and medium enterprises were completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the business register was used as a measure of size for stratification.
Collection rate	Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations)/ sample size) x 100. The collection rate was 79,3%.
Turnover collection rate	Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected units BR turnover + weighted finalised investigations BR turnover)/ sample size) x 100. The turnover collection rate was 93,1%.
Weighting methodology	For small and micro enterprises, that is those who were 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 .
Revisions to 2016 results	Revisions were made to the 2016 results due to new information obtained after publication.
Relative standard error	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.

Table 29 – Income in the transport and storage industry within 95% limits, 2019²

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			
Railway transport	65 148	65 404	65 660	0,2
Other scheduled passenger land transport	15 094	16 117	17 140	3,2
Freight transport by road	140 606	144 865	149 124	1,5
Transport via pipelines	9 032	9 032	9 032	0,0
Water transport	840	1 076	1 312	11,2
Air transport	66 160	68 719	71 278	1,9
Cargo handling	18 253	18 325	18 397	0,2
Storage and warehousing	31 500	33 123	34 746	2,5
Other supporting transport activities	34 595	36 604	38 613	2,8
Travel agencies and related activities	22 006	23 188	24 370	2,6
Activities of other transport agencies	172 399	176 198	179 997	1,1
Total	585 505	592 651	599 797	0,6

²Preliminary figures.

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 of figures	The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.	
Abbreviations	BR	Business Register
	DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
	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

Glossary

Activities of other transport agencies	Activities of other transport agencies includes: forwarding of freight, the organisation or arrangement of transport on behalf of the shipper or consignee, the receiving and acceptance of freight, transportation document preparation, the consolidation and breakbulk of freight, freight brokerage, bill auditing and freight rate information, brokerage for ship and aircraft space, packing and crating and unpacking and decorating, the inspection, weighing and sampling of freight, etc.
Casual employees	Employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees' category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
Concentration ratio	The ratio of the income of the 'n' largest enterprises to the total income.
Employees	Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2019.
Employment costs	The total cost of employment, including salaries, wages, service and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments, retirement benefits, contributions to medical, pension and provident funds, unemployment insurance and accident funds, and housing subsidies.
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</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
Net profit or loss after tax	Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax
Net profit or loss before tax	Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories
Other expenditure	Other expenditure includes: leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles under operating leases; rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases; interest; insurance; customs duties; excise duties; advertising, marketing and promotions; cross-border costs; printing and stationery; security services; depreciation; and other expenditure.
Other income	Other income includes: interest; customs duties; excise duties; government subsidies and incentives; rental, leasing and hiring; and other income.

Other supporting transport activities	Other supporting transport activities include: the operation of terminal facilities such as railway stations, bus stations, stations for the handling of goods, harbours, piers, airway terminals, etc., the operation of roads, bridges, tunnels, parking lots or garages, waterway locks, etc. (including those operated on a fee or contract basis), traffic control activities, navigation, pilotage and berthing activities, lighterage, salvage activities, ground service activities on airfields, etc., and the operation of stock yards which provide pens, feed and selling areas for livestock held temporarily, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market.
Permanent employees	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.
Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100.
Statistical unit	A statistical unit is a unit of observation or measurement for which statistical data are collected or derived.
Stratum	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
Temporary employees	Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year.
Turnover	Turnover includes: <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.
Working proprietors	Working proprietors include all individual proprietors and partners, whether they earn a salary or not, actively engaged in the work of the enterprise, excluding silent or inactive partners whose principal activity is outside of the enterprise.
Zero values	All rand values less than R500 000.

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