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1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and collection unit

This publication presents estimates in respect of the transport and storage industry large sample survey (2023). The survey aims to provide financial, employment and related information for the transport and storage industry in South Africa.

The last survey was conducted in 2019 (Report No. 71-02-01 (2019)).

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 enterprise is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity.

1.2 Scope and coverage

The 2023 transport and storage industry large sample survey 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); and
- 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 as the activities of municipalities are included in SIC 9130 - local authority activities;
- bus companies that are not registered for value-added tax (VAT);
- rental of private cars/buses without drivers;
- rental of trucks without drivers; and
- minibus taxis.

1.3 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, details of services rendered, details of purchases, details of the client base, key statistics by province, and information and communication technology usage.

1.4 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which ends on any date between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise. The data for the number of employees were provided for employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2023.

1.5 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.6 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) (the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate) provides an indication of the percentage error likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate. The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, incorrect definitions and classifications, 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.

1.7 Confidentiality

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

2. Summary of findings

2.1 Income

Table A – Income by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2013–2023

Type of activity	2013		2016		2019		2023	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Railway transport	44 284	11,6	56 944	11,2	62 299	11,5	64 184	9,0
Other passenger land transport	9 981	2,6	12 899	2,5	15 238	2,8	19 094	2,7
Freight transport by road	85 062	22,3	120 756	23,7	141 601	26,0	227 060	31,5
Transport via pipelines	4 606	1,2	7 055	1,4	9 032	1,7	10 658	1,5
Water transport	1 090	0,3	849	0,2	2 234	0,4	2 817	0,4
Air transport	54 287	14,2	64 670	12,7	68 961	12,7	48 792	6,8
Cargo handling	12 393	3,3	17 818	3,5	17 423	3,2	23 080	3,2
Storage and warehousing	18 645	4,9	34 334	6,7	37 768	6,9	37 256	5,2
Other supporting transport activities	23 183	6,1	27 481	5,4	34 570	6,4	42 234	5,9
Travel agencies and related activities	11 182	2,9	15 561	3,1	22 231	4,1	24 929	3,5
Activities of other transport agencies	116 526	30,6	150 349	29,6	132 222	24,3	216 899	30,3
Total	381 239	100,0	508 716	100,0	543 579	100,0	717 003	100,0

The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2023 was R717,0 billion. The total income represents an increase of 7,2% per annum compared with the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2019 (R543,6 billion). Comparing 2019 and 2023, the largest increase was reported for 'freight transport by road' (+R85,5 billion), followed by 'activities of other transport agencies' (+R84,7 billion) and 'other supporting transport activities' (R+7,7 billion).

Between 2013 and 2023, 'freight transport by road' gained the biggest percentage share (+9,2 percentage points) of income (from a percentage contribution of 22,3% in 2013 to 31,5% in 2023). 'Air transport' lost the biggest percentage share (-7,4 percentage points) over the same period (from 14,2% in 2013 to 6,8% in 2023).

Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the transport and storage industry, 2013–2023

Concentration ratio (CR)	2013	2016	2019	2023
	%			
CR5	27,1	22,5	22,5	17,3
CR10	34,7	29,7	28,7	23,2
CR20	43,7	38,6	35,7	30,2
CR50	55,5	50,9	47,0	41,3
CR100	65,3	60,5	56,2	51,4

In 2023, the top 100 enterprises in the transport and storage industry contributed 51,4% to the total income. The concentration ratios for all categories were the lowest in 2023.

Table C – Profit margin by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2013–2023

Type of activity	Net profit/loss after tax				Turnover				Profit margin			
	2013	2016	2019	2023	2013	2016	2019	2023	2013	2016	2019	2023
	R million								%			
Railway transport	5 834	279	2 448	-12 214	34 869	43 814	47 203	38 303	16,7	0,6	5,2	-31,9
Other passenger land transport	672	705	682	215	8 601	10 369	10 958	13 545	7,8	6,8	6,2	1,6
Freight transport by road	3 990	3 662	5 215	6 300	85 414	117 719	138 156	220 814	4,7	3,1	3,8	2,9
Transport via pipelines	1 314	2 064	2 580	4 387	2 801	6 768	8 797	10 525	46,9	30,5	29,3	41,7
Water transport	225	138	82	368	1 736	740	2 194	2 693	13,0	18,6	3,7	13,7
Air transport	197	-2 841	-4 104	2 647	50 530	61 566	65 055	45 350	0,4	-4,6	-6,3	5,8
Cargo handling	959	862	1 827	3 642	14 025	17 620	16 716	22 484	6,8	4,9	10,9	16,2
Storage and warehousing	1 221	1 003	1 618	2 705	13 221	24 114	31 485	35 536	9,2	4,2	5,1	7,6
Other supporting transport activities	3 775	5 096	2 514	3 157	20 779	25 369	32 349	40 077	18,2	20,1	7,8	7,9
Travel agencies and related activities	857	864	1 130	1 579	10 993	14 980	21 076	23 412	7,8	5,8	5,4	6,7
Activities of other transport agencies	3 044	3 070	2 731	4 372	63 879	83 330	100 104	174 451	4,8	3,7	2,7	2,5
Total	22 088	14 902	16 723	17 158	306 848	406 389	474 093	627 190	7,2	3,7	3,5	2,7

Between 2013 and 2023, the transport and storage industry recorded its highest profit margin of 7,2% in 2013. In 2023, 'transport via pipelines' had the highest profit margin at 41,7%, followed by 'cargo handling' (16,2%) and 'water transport' (13,7%). 'Railway transport' was the only activity to report a loss (-31,9%).

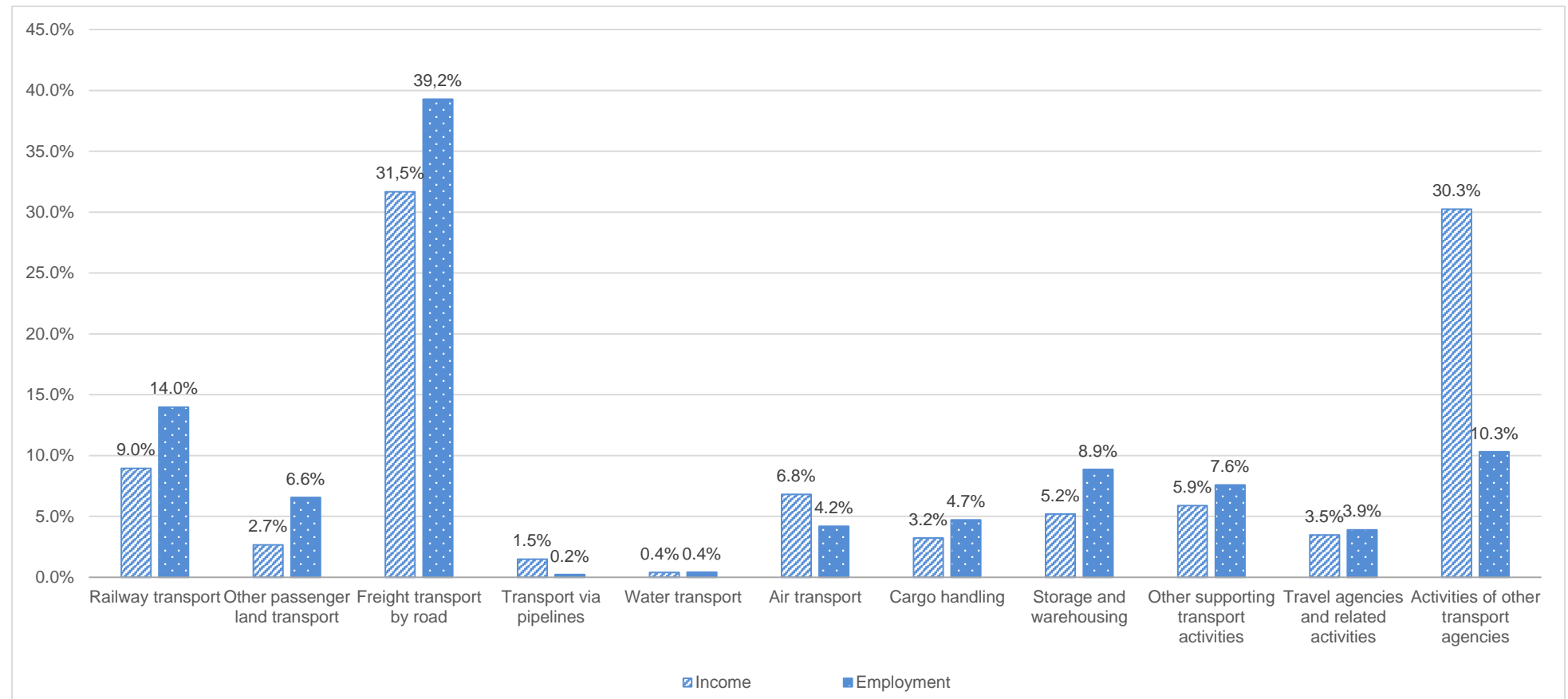
2.2 Employment

Table D – Employment by type of activity in the transport and storage industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2013–2023

Type of activity	2013		2016		2019		2023	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Railway transport	55 820	18,7	47 697	14,3	47 385	14,5	44 517	14,0
Other passenger land transport	19 055	6,4	23 846	7,1	19 824	6,1	20 878	6,6
Freight transport by road	98 968	33,2	130 467	39,1	125 510	38,3	125 009	39,2
Transport via pipelines	655	0,2	818	0,2	835	0,3	682	0,2
Water transport	669	0,2	810	0,2	1 486	0,5	1 291	0,4
Air transport	21 097	7,1	17 163	5,1	18 874	5,8	13 332	4,2
Cargo handling	13 956	4,7	17 409	5,2	16 548	5,1	14 967	4,7
Storage and warehousing	18 600	6,2	19 038	5,7	23 353	7,2	28 237	8,9
Other supporting transport activities	26 000	8,7	23 572	7,0	26 347	8,1	24 159	7,6
Travel agencies and related activities	12 942	4,3	14 472	4,3	13 936	4,3	12 417	3,9
Activities of other transport agencies	30 867	10,3	39 334	11,8	32 026	9,8	32 795	10,3
Total	298 629	100,0	334 626	100,0	326 124	100,0	318 284	100,0

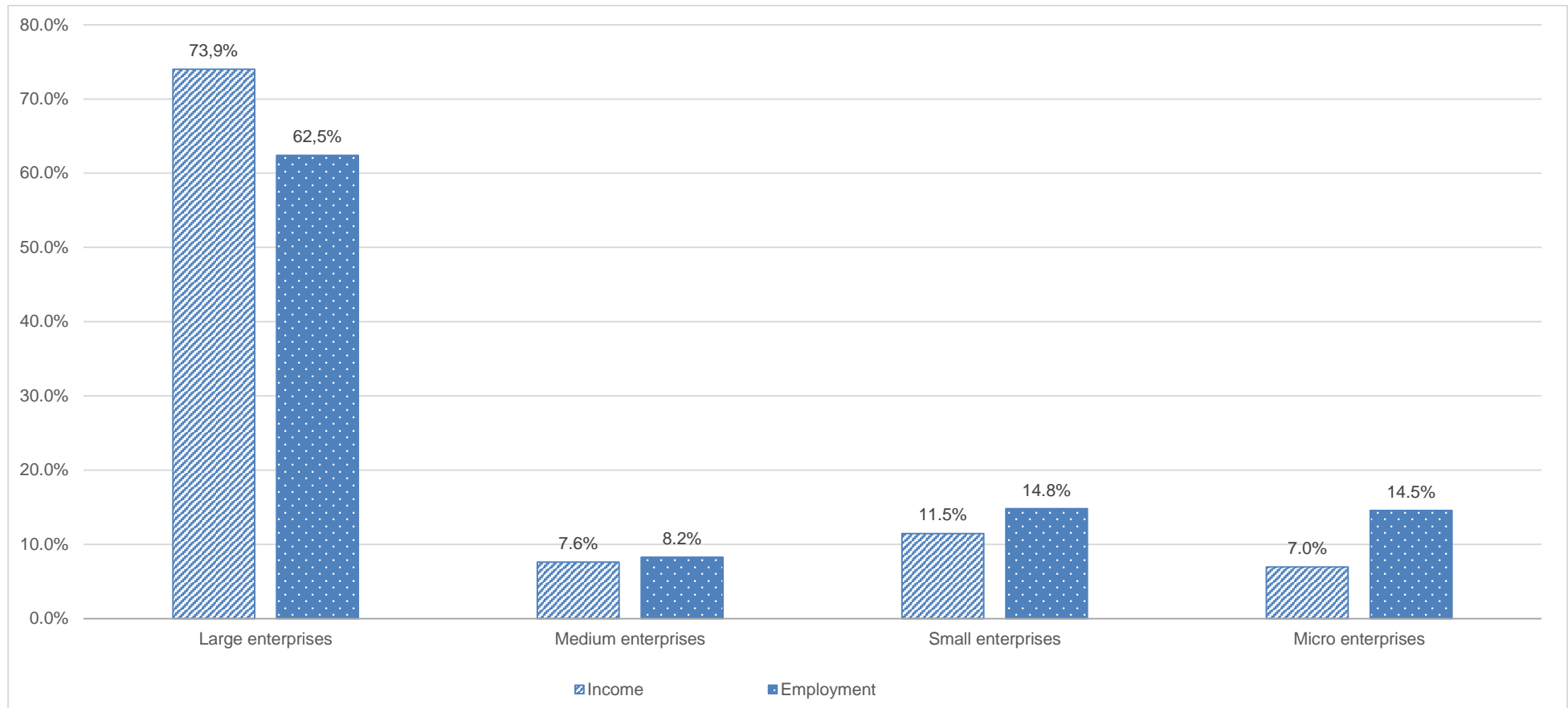
The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry as at the end of June 2023 was 318 284. This represents a decrease of 0,6% per annum compared with the employment recorded in the corresponding survey of 2019 (326 124). In 2023, 'freight transport by road' employed the largest number of persons (125 009 or 39,2%), followed by 'railway transport' (44 517 or 14,0%) and 'activities of other transport agencies' (32 795 or 10,3%).

Employment in the transport and storage industry increased from 298 629 in 2013 to 318 284 in 2023 (a gain of 19 655 persons). The biggest gains in persons employed between 2013 and 2023 were in 'freight transport by road' (+26 041 persons) and 'storage and warehousing' (+9 637 persons). The biggest losses were in 'railway transport' (-11 303 persons) and 'air transport' (-7 765 persons).

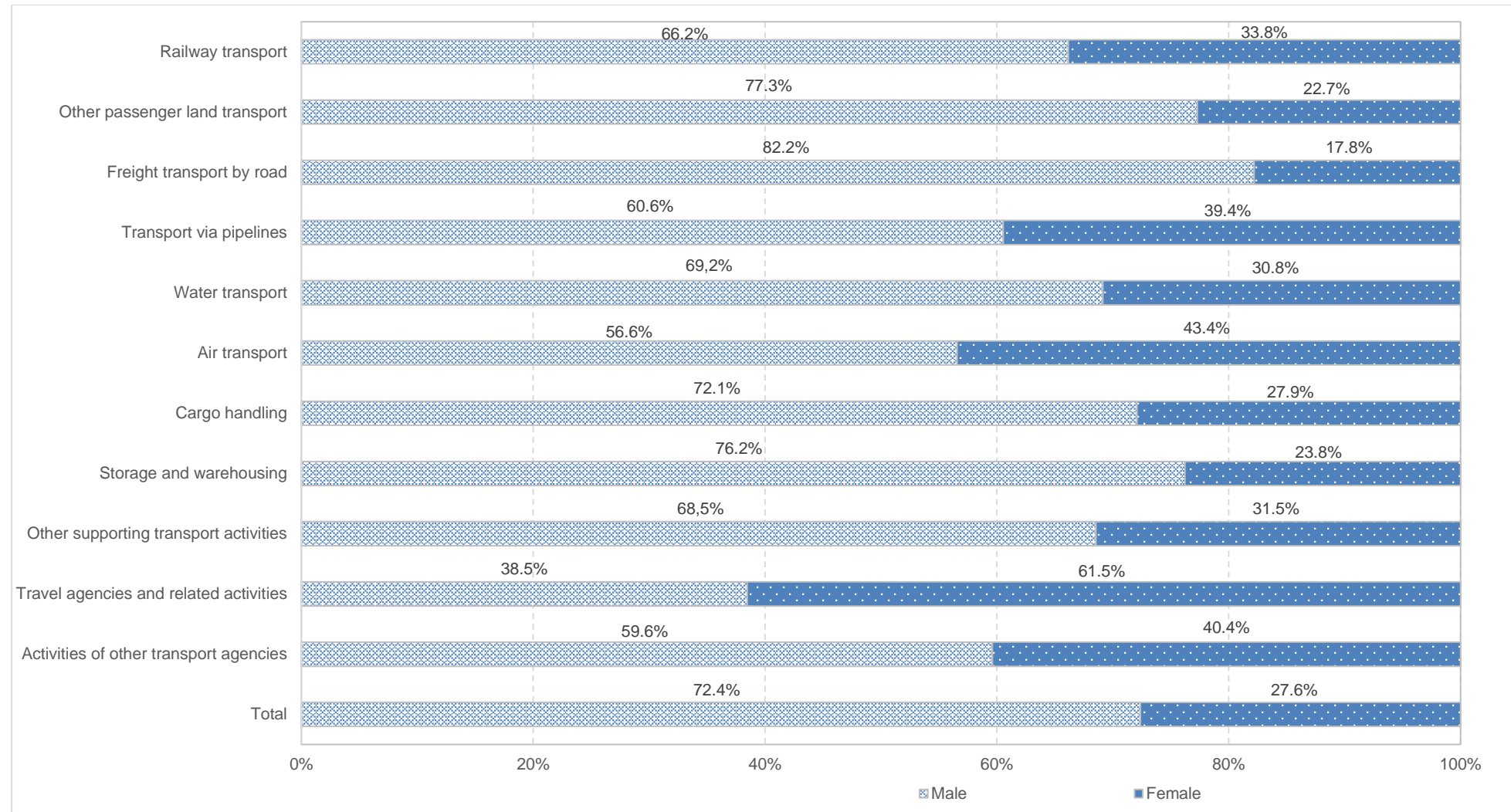
Figure 1 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023

The types of activities with the highest proportion of employment compared with the proportion of income were 'other passenger land transport' (contributing 6,6% to employment and 2,7% to income), 'storage and warehousing' (contributing 8,9% to employment and 5,2% to income) and 'railway transport' (contributing 14,0% to employment and 9,0% to income).

'Transport via pipelines' had the highest proportion of income compared with the proportion of employment (contributing 1,5% to income and 0,2% to employment), followed by 'activities of other transport agencies' (contributing 30,3% to income and 10,3% to employment) and 'air transport' (contributing 6,8% to income and 4,2% to employment).

Figure 2 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2023

Large enterprises (those with an annual turnover greater than or equal to R182 million) contributed 73,9% to the total income and 62,5% to total employment of the transport and storage industry in 2023. Small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) contributed 26,1% to the total income and 37,5% to total employment.

Figure 3 – Employment gender ratio by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023

The transport and storage industry was dominated by males, who made up 72.4% of total employment in 2023. The type of activity with the highest proportion of females employed was 'travel agencies and related activities' (61.5%), while 'freight transport by road' had the highest proportion of males employed (82.2%).

Table E – Average salaries and wages by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2013–2023

Type of activity	2013			2016			2019			2023		
	Salaries and wages	Total Employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total Employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total Employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total Employees	Average salaries and wages
	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand
Railway transport	12 774	55 820	228 843	16 674	47 697	349 582	17 649	47 385	372 460	18 714	44 517	420 379
Other passenger land transport	3 021	19 055	158 541	3 932	23 846	164 891	4 297	19 824	216 757	5 357	20 878	256 586
Freight transport by road	14 898	98 968	150 534	22 624	130 467	173 408	25 751	125 510	205 171	33 842	125 009	270 717
Transport via pipelines	248	655	378 626	410	818	501 222	468	835	560 479	540	682	791 789
Water transport	101	669	150 972	183	810	225 926	373	1 486	251 009	297	1 291	230 054
Air transport	7 097	21 097	336 399	9 013	17 163	525 141	10 903	18 874	577 673	5 613	13 332	421 017
Cargo handling	4 008	13 956	287 188	5 788	17 409	332 472	5 479	16 548	331 097	6 884	14 967	459 945
Storage and warehousing	2 957	18 600	158 978	4 090	19 038	214 833	5 099	23 353	218 345	7 671	28 237	271 665
Other supporting transport activities	3 686	26 000	141 769	4 912	23 572	208 383	7 038	26 347	267 127	7 635	24 159	316 031
Travel agencies and related activities	2 350	12 942	181 579	3 469	14 472	239 704	4 178	13 936	299 799	3 849	12 417	309 978
Activities of other transport agencies	7 503	30 867	243 075	10 712	39 334	272 334	10 567	32 026	329 951	12 883	32 795	392 834
Total	58 643	298 629	196 374	81 807	334 626	244 473	91 802	326 124	281 494	103 285	318 284	324 506

The average salaries and wages in the transport and storage industry in 2023 was R324 506. The type of activity with the highest average salaries and wages in 2023 was 'transport via pipelines' (R791 789), followed by 'cargo handling' (R459 945) and 'air transport' (R421 017). The type of activity with the lowest average salaries and wages was 'water transport' (R230 054).

The total average salaries and wages increased from R196 374 in 2013 to R324 506 in 2023, an annualised growth rate of 5,2%. The highest annualised growth rate was recorded between 2013 and 2016 (7,6%).

2.3 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2016–2023

Type of activity	2016		2019		2023	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Railway transport	22 953	40,4	18 543	38,6	41 907	49,0
Other passenger land transport	1 530	2,7	1 650	3,4	2 732	3,2
Freight transport by road	15 641	27,5	12 223	25,4	19 726	23,0
Transport via pipelines	1 550	2,7	254	0,5	163	0,2
Water transport	16	0,0	101	0,2	37	0,0
Air transport	3 876	6,8	4 251	8,8	3 896	4,5
Cargo handling	3 395	6,0	1 777	3,7	2 142	2,5
Storage and warehousing	2 627	4,6	4 833	10,1	5 134	6,0
Other supporting transport activities	3 356	5,9	3 301	6,9	3 066	3,6
Travel agencies and related activities	349	0,6	232	0,5	307	0,4
Activities of other transport agencies	1 583	2,8	895	1,9	6 527	7,6
Total	56 876	100,0	48 060	100,0	85 637	100,0

Note: Capital expenditure on new assets was not collected in 2013.

The total capital expenditure on new assets in 2023 (R85,6 billion) represents an increase of 15,5% per annum compared with the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2019 (R48,1 billion). In 2023, the largest contributor to total capital expenditure was 'railway transport' (R41,9 billion or 49,0%), followed by 'freight transport by road' (R19,7 billion or 23,0%).

Between 2016 and 2023, 'railway transport' gained the biggest percentage share (+8,6 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets (from 40,4% in 2016 to 49,0% in 2023). 'Freight transport by road' lost the biggest percentage share (-4,5 percentage points) over the same period (from 27,5% in 2016 to 23,0% in 2023).

2.4 Provincial estimates

Table G – Key statistics by province in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Province	Sales of goods and services rendered				Salaries and wages				Employment			
	2019		2023		2019		2023		2019		2023	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Western Cape	88 584	19,2	100 156	16,4	17 595	19,3	17 970	17,5	70 616	21,7	57 956	18,2
Eastern Cape	19 057	4,1	22 492	3,7	3 542	3,9	4 115	4,0	12 830	3,9	14 294	4,5
Northern Cape	14 002	3,0	14 043	2,3	2 498	2,7	1 954	1,9	6 640	2,0	6 406	2,0
Free State	11 807	2,6	23 342	3,8	3 049	3,3	2 972	2,9	10 579	3,3	12 274	3,9
KwaZulu-Natal	77 497	16,8	103 419	16,9	18 446	20,2	21 182	20,6	69 601	21,4	67 176	21,2
North West	7 094	1,5	12 657	2,1	1 715	1,9	2 190	2,1	5 914	1,8	8 589	2,7
Gauteng	205 411	44,6	280 214	45,8	37 836	41,4	44 664	43,5	126 596	38,9	122 282	38,5
Mpumalanga	33 058	7,2	47 889	7,8	4 924	5,4	5 860	5,7	16 799	5,2	21 870	6,9
Limpopo	4 379	1,0	7 527	1,2	1 730	1,9	1 838	1,8	5 714	1,8	6 755	2,1
Total	460 889	100,0	611 739	100,0	91 335	100,0	102 745	100,0	325 289	100,0	317 602	100,0

Note: The figures in this table do not include estimates from 'transport via pipelines' because the data for this activity was not collected at a provincial level.

The province with the largest income from sales of goods and services rendered in the transport and storage industry in 2023 was Gauteng with R280,2 billion (or 45,8% of total income from sales of goods and services rendered), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (R103,4 billion or 16,9%) and Western Cape (R100,2 billion or 16,4%).

Gauteng had the highest number of persons employed (122 282 or 38,5%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (67 176 or 21,2%) and Western Cape (57 956 or 18,2%).


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Statistician-General

3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Year	Total income	Total expenditure	Net profit or loss before tax	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Capital expenditure on new assets	Number of employees
	R million						Number
2019 ¹	543 579	513 160	23 996	11 274	4 851	48 060	326 124
2023 ²	717 003	675 170	26 231	22 930	7 328	85 637	318 284
Annualised % change	7,2	7,1	2,3	19,4	10,9	15,5	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Type of activity	Total income			Total expenditure			Net profit or loss before tax		Total value of opening inventory		
	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		R million		
Railway transport	62 299	64 184	0,7	59 076	79 512	7,7	3 091	-15 183	1 296	1 083	-4,4
Other passenger land transport	15 238	19 094	5,8	14 268	18 117	6,2	941	994	227	311	8,2
Freight transport by road	141 601	227 060	12,5	134 626	218 748	12,9	7 145	8 696	1 498	1 394	-1,8
Transport via pipelines	9 032	10 658	4,2	5 259	4 058	-6,3	3 961	6 611	5	159	137,5
Water transport	2 234	2 817	6,0	2 122	2 435	3,5	113	392	4	16	41,4
Air transport	68 961	48 792	-8,3	72 582	46 170	-10,7	-3 581	2 392	371	908	25,1
Cargo handling	17 423	23 080	7,3	14 817	18 095	5,1	2 641	5 113	299	528	15,3
Storage and warehousing	37 768	37 256	-0,3	35 118	33 534	-1,1	2 285	3 757	950	373	-20,8
Other supporting transport activities	34 570	42 234	5,1	30 734	37 419	5,0	3 850	4 764	163	1 428	72,0
Travel agencies and related activities	22 231	24 929	2,9	20 484	22 832	2,8	1 735	2 165	38	260	61,7
Activities of other transport agencies	132 222	216 899	13,2	124 074	194 250	11,9	1 815	6 530	6 423	16 470	26,5
Total	543 579	717 003	7,2	513 160	675 170	7,1	23 996	26 231	11 274	22 930	19,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023 (concluded)

Type of activity	Total value of closing inventory			Capital expenditure on new assets			Employment		
	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			Number		
Railway transport	1 164	1 228	1,3	18 543	41 907	22,6	47 385	44 517	-1,5
Other passenger land transport	198	328	13,4	1 650	2 732	13,4	19 824	20 878	1,3
Freight transport by road	1 668	1 778	1,6	12 223	19 726	12,7	125 510	125 009	-0,1
Transport via pipelines	193	170	-3,1	254	163	-10,5	835	682	-4,9
Water transport	5	26	51,0	101	37	-22,2	1 486	1 291	-3,5
Air transport	411	678	13,3	4 251	3 896	-2,2	18 874	13 332	-8,3
Cargo handling	334	656	18,4	1 777	2 142	4,8	16 548	14 967	-2,5
Storage and warehousing	585	408	-8,6	4 833	5 134	1,5	23 353	28 237	4,9
Other supporting transport activities	177	1 377	67,0	3 301	3 066	-1,8	26 347	24 159	-2,1
Travel agencies and related activities	26	328	88,5	232	307	7,3	13 936	12 417	-2,8
Activities of other transport agencies	90	351	40,5	895	6 527	64,3	32 026	32 795	0,6
Total	4 851	7 328	10,9	48 060	85 637	15,5	326 124	318 284	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Profit margins by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Type of activity	Turnover		Net profit or loss after tax		Profit margin ³	
	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²
	R million				%	
Railway transport	47 203	38 303	2 448	-12 214	5,2	-31,9
Other passenger land transport	10 958	13 545	682	215	6,2	1,6
Freight transport by road	138 156	220 814	5 215	6 300	3,8	2,9
Transport via pipelines	8 797	10 525	2 580	4 387	29,3	41,7
Water transport	2 194	2 693	82	368	3,7	13,7
Air transport	65 055	45 350	-4 104	2 647	-6,3	5,8
Cargo handling	16 716	22 484	1 827	3 642	10,9	16,2
Storage and warehousing	31 485	35 536	1 618	2 705	5,1	7,6
Other supporting transport activities	32 349	40 077	2 514	3 157	7,8	7,9
Travel agencies and related activities	21 076	23 412	1 130	1 579	5,4	6,7
Activities of other transport agencies	100 104	174 451	2 731	4 372	2,7	2,5
Total	474 093	627 190	16 723	17 158	3,5	2,7

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ Profit margin = net profit or loss after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

Table 4 – Type of income in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Type of income	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Sales of goods	4 362	4 697	0,8	0,7	1,9
Services rendered	465 321	617 562	85,6	86,1	7,3
Interest	5 207	7 260	1,0	1,0	8,7
Rental and leasing income	4 410	4 931	0,8	0,7	2,8
Customs and excise duties	34 908	38 903	6,4	5,4	2,7
Government subsidies	15 978	28 660	2,9	4,0	15,7
Other income	13 393	14 990	2,5	2,1	2,9
Total	543 579	717 003	100,0	100,0	7,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 5 – Income by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Sales of goods	Services rendered	Interest	Rental and leasing income	Customs and excise duties	Government subsidies	Other income	Total income
	R million							
Railway transport	0	37 270	1 847	1 033	0	23 628	406	64 184
Other passenger land transport	51	13 481	143	13	0	4 928	478	19 094
Freight transport by road	2 214	217 727	915	873	15	104	5 212	227 060
Transport via pipelines	0	10 520	85	5	0	0	48	10 658
Water transport	30	2 654	6	9	22	0	96	2 817
Air transport	192	45 088	197	70	2	0	3 243	48 792
Cargo handling	2	22 457	449	25	7	0	140	23 080
Storage and warehousing	1 033	34 397	578	106	0	0	1 142	37 256
Other supporting transport activities	799	36 624	750	2 654	25	0	1 382	42 234
Travel agencies and related activities	61	23 326	349	25	0	0	1 168	24 929
Activities of other transport agencies	315	174 018	1 941	118	38 832	0	1 675	216 899
Total	4 697	617 562	7 260	4 931	38 903	28 660	14 990	717 003

² Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Income by type of activity and enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	R million				
Railway transport	58 375	5 377	205	227	64 184
Other passenger land transport	13 079	1 425	2 714	1 876	19 094
Freight transport by road	134 685	26 970	39 714	25 690	227 060
Transport via pipelines	10 658	0	0	0	10 658
Water transport	1 826	124	449	418	2 817
Air transport	44 314	1 171	1 982	1 326	48 792
Cargo handling	21 730	929	252	169	23 080
Storage and warehousing	26 653	3 749	4 332	2 522	37 256
Other supporting transport activities	26 155	2 661	6 122	7 297	42 234
Travel agencies and related activities	13 564	2 015	4 445	4 905	24 929
Activities of other transport agencies	179 597	9 964	21 915	5 423	216 899
Total	530 636	54 385	82 130	49 853	717 003

² Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of the large enterprises) by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Total income	Income of 5 largest enterprises ³	Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises ⁴	Income of 10 largest enterprises ³	Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises ⁴	Income of 20 largest enterprises ³	Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises ⁴
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Railway transport	64 184	63 355	98,7	63 918	99,6	63 988	99,7
Other passenger land transport	19 094	8 848	46,3	11 956	62,6	14 182	74,3
Freight transport by road	227 060	34 215	15,1	49 018	21,6	65 440	28,8
Transport via pipelines	10 658	10 658	100,0				
Water transport	2 817	2 035	72,2	2 241	79,6	2 468	87,6
Air transport	48 792	26 051	53,4	32 865	67,4	40 592	83,2
Cargo handling	23 080	20 592	89,2	21 992	95,3	22 934	99,4
Storage and warehousing	37 256	10 586	28,4	17 087	45,9	23 567	63,3
Other supporting transport activities	42 234	14 876	35,2	21 008	49,7	25 113	59,5
Travel agencies and related activities	24 929	8 046	32,3	11 028	44,2	13 829	55,5
Activities of other transport agencies	216 899	54 883	25,3	75 984	35,0	102 379	47,2
Total	717 003	123 944	17,3	166 127	23,2	216 267	30,2

² Preliminary figures.³ Note: The figures in the 'Total' row reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.⁴ Relative contribution = income of the largest enterprises divided by total income and multiplied by 100.

Table 8 – Type of expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Type of expenditure	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Purchases	162 090	251 446	31,6	37,2	11,6
Salaries and wages	91 802	103 285	17,9	15,3	3,0
Subcontractors paid	50 216	78 225	9,8	11,6	11,7
Customs and excise duties paid	35 607	42 359	6,9	6,3	4,4
Depreciation and amortisation	30 280	40 885	5,9	6,1	7,8
Interest paid	17 033	18 045	3,3	2,7	1,5
Motor vehicle running expenditure	7 162	14 002	1,4	2,1	18,2
Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures	11 368	9 644	2,2	1,4	-4,0
Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles	13 367	9 274	2,6	1,4	-8,7
Insurance paid	4 380	6 957	0,9	1,0	12,3
Security services (for both property and tracking services)	3 644	5 155	0,7	0,8	9,1
Telecommunication and Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	2 027	3 466	0,4	0,5	14,4
Advertising, marketing and promotions	1 810	1 833	0,4	0,3	0,3
Other expenditure ³	82 374	90 594	16,1	13,4	2,4
Total expenditure	513 160	675 170	100,0	100,0	7,1

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ The largest items under other expenditure are impairment on assets, repair and maintenance, collect freight costs, airline costs and shipping line costs.

Table 9 – Expenditure by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Subcontractors paid	Custom and excise duties paid	Depreciation and amortisation	Interest paid	Motor vehicle running expenditure
	R million						
Railway transport	7 742	18 714	3 239	0	15 268	6 278	690
Other passenger land transport	7 966	5 357	694	0	1 086	366	415
Freight transport by road	88 198	33 842	39 676	37	10 628	3 860	8 606
Transport via pipelines	535	540	105	0	1 634	252	2
Water transport	594	297	682	40	25	7	9
Air transport	21 502	5 613	2 126	327	2 212	675	124
Cargo handling	2 499	6 884	868	7	2 215	355	264
Storage and warehousing	8 983	7 671	4 338	0	2 000	1 780	1 543
Other supporting transport activities	9 958	7 635	2 248	197	3 755	2 436	667
Travel agencies and related activities	11 933	3 849	1 482	0	430	214	143
Activities of other transport agencies	91 536	12 883	22 767	41 751	1 632	1 822	1 539
Total	251 446	103 285	78 225	42 359	40 885	18 045	14 002

² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Expenditure by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023² (concluded)

Type of activity	Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures	Leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles	Insurance paid	Security services (for both property and tracking services)	Telecommunica tion and ICT	Advertising, marketing and promotions	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million							
Railway transport	301	685	1 359	2 389	699	46	22 102	79 512
Other passenger land transport	254	119	276	156	59	37	1 332	18 117
Freight transport by road	3 174	3 977	3 376	841	670	180	21 683	218 748
Transport via pipelines	63	12	24	221	49	4	617	4 058
Water transport	22	589	11	5	8	25	121	2 435
Air transport	198	2 197	440	20	45	822	9 869	46 170
Cargo handling	1 798	280	60	183	51	4	2 627	18 095
Storage and warehousing	1 486	672	297	347	152	79	4 186	33 534
Other supporting transport activities	848	302	359	655	666	91	7 602	37 419
Travel agencies and related activities	226	49	75	33	186	394	3 818	22 832
Activities of other transport agencies	1 274	392	680	305	881	151	16 637	194 250
Total	9 644	9 274	6 957	5 155	3 466	1 833	90 594	675 170

² Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of asset in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Type of asset	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Land, buildings, construction works and leasehold improvements	7 235	9 710	15,1	11,3	7,6
Plant, machinery and equipment	5 056	7 471	10,5	8,7	10,3
Computers and other ICT equipment	1 703	2 431	3,5	2,8	9,3
Motor vehicles, locomotives and other transport equipment	24 713	38 949	51,4	45,5	12,0
Other new assets	9 353	27 076	19,5	31,6	30,4
Total	48 060	85 637	100,0	100,0	15,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Land, buildings, construction works and leasehold improvements	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computers and other ICT equipment	Motor vehicles, locomotives and other transport equipment	Capital work in progress	Other new assets	Total
	R million						
Railway transport	3 837	442	616	15 833	20 922	257	41 907
Other passenger land transport	20	74	58	1 949	614	17	2 732
Freight transport by road	845	3 228	422	14 415	504	312	19 726
Transport via pipelines	6	54	2	8	86	7	163
Water transport	5	8	7	16	1	0	37
Air transport	42	80	195	3 576	0	3	3 896
Cargo handling	177	776	81	65	1 004	39	2 142
Storage and warehousing	2 438	1 383	83	610	602	17	5 134
Other supporting transport activities	262	541	222	890	876	275	3 066
Travel agencies and related activities	47	47	76	119	8	10	307
Activities of other transport agencies	2 031	838	669	1 468	28	1 493	6 527
Total	9 710	7 471	2 431	38 949	24 645	2 430	85 637

² Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Employment by type of activity and gender in the transport and storage industry for the last pay period on or before 30 June, 2019 and 2023

Type of activity	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Railway transport	30 415	29 455	-0,8	16 970	15 062	-2,9	47 385	44 517	-1,5
Other passenger land transport	16 103	16 138	0,1	3 721	4 741	6,2	19 824	20 878	1,3
Freight transport by road	105 230	102 763	-0,6	20 280	22 246	2,3	125 510	125 009	-0,1
Transport via pipelines	559	413	-7,3	276	269	-0,6	835	682	-4,9
Water transport	885	892	0,2	601	399	-9,7	1 486	1 291	-3,5
Air transport	9 470	7 542	-5,5	9 405	5 790	-11,4	18 874	13 332	-8,3
Cargo handling	10 776	10 791	0,0	5 772	4 176	-7,8	16 548	14 967	-2,5
Storage and warehousing	17 571	21 525	5,2	5 782	6 712	3,8	23 353	28 237	4,9
Other supporting transport activities	15 528	16 561	1,6	10 819	7 598	-8,5	26 347	24 159	-2,1
Travel agencies and related activities	5 317	4 777	-2,6	8 619	7 641	-3,0	13 936	12 417	-2,8
Activities of other transport agencies	19 939	19 552	-0,5	12 087	13 243	2,3	32 026	32 795	0,6
Total	231 793	230 409	-0,1	94 332	87 877	-1,8	326 124	318 284	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Employment by type of activity and status in the transport and storage industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2023²

Type of activity	Full-time employees			Part-time employees			Total employees
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Number						
Railway transport	26 205	13 530	39 735	3 250	1 532	4 782	44 517
Other passenger land transport	15 272	4 577	19 849	865	164	1 029	20 878
Freight transport by road	99 391	21 698	121 089	3 372	548	3 920	125 009
Transport via pipelines	405	264	669	8	5	13	682
Water transport	890	392	1 282	3	6	9	1 291
Air transport	7 093	5 555	12 648	449	235	684	13 332
Cargo handling	9 795	3 785	13 580	996	391	1 387	14 967
Storage and warehousing	20 847	6 592	27 439	678	120	798	28 237
Other supporting transport activities	16 022	7 306	23 328	538	293	831	24 159
Travel agencies and related activities	4 605	7 532	12 137	171	109	280	12 417
Activities of other transport agencies	19 031	12 926	31 957	522	316	838	32 795
Total	219 556	84 157	303 713	10 852	3 719	14 571	318 284

² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment by type of activity and enterprise size in the transport and storage industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2023²

Type of activity	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	Number				
Railway transport	44 176	48	118	175	44 517
Other passenger land transport	14 414	1 614	2 320	2 530	20 878
Freight transport by road	58 718	13 560	29 620	23 111	125 009
Transport via pipelines	682	0	0	0	682
Water transport	127	64	232	868	1 291
Air transport	11 955	257	600	520	13 332
Cargo handling	12 977	1 297	474	219	14 967
Storage and warehousing	17 025	3 770	4 023	3 419	28 237
Other supporting transport activities	10 472	2 490	3 891	7 306	24 159
Travel agencies and related activities	5 458	670	2 249	4 040	12 417
Activities of other transport agencies	22 654	2 475	3 546	4 120	32 795
Total	198 658	26 245	47 073	46 308	318 284

² Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Income by type of service rendered for railway transport activities, 2019 and 2023

Type of service rendered	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			Tonnes		
Commuter railway (suburban) services	914	1 209	7,2			
Inter-city and cross-border (long distance) passenger railway services	600	696	3,8			
Containerised goods	2 409	711	-26,3	11 475 242	2 820 515	-29,6
Fuel and chemical products	1 093	498	-17,8	2 892 512	1 223 072	-19,4
Coal	16 136	10 542	-10,1	91 538 353	55 115 282	-11,9
Mineral ores	20 295	15 186	-7,0	101 149 612	70 139 732	-8,7
Mineral products	1 360	3 437	26,1	5 684 910	13 420 936	24,0
Timber	409	142	-23,2	2 461 764	739 477	-26,0
Other railway transport services rendered	3 389	4 849	9,4			
Total	46 605	37 270	-5,4			

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income by type of service rendered for road freight transport activities, 2019 and 2023

Type of service rendered	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Frozen or refrigerated goods	10 355	14 475	7,6	6,6	8,7
Liquid bulk and hazardous goods	10 138	18 023	7,4	8,3	15,5
Dry bulk/unpacked cargo	36 361	72 475	26,6	33,3	18,8
Break bulk/cargo transported as a unit or packaged (e.g. in bags, crates, pallets)	39 748	59 175	29,1	27,2	10,5
Removal services of household and office furniture, machinery and equipment	2 322	2 201	1,7	1,0	-1,3
Containerised freight	10 971	14 507	8,0	6,7	7,2
Motor vehicles, tractors and other transport equipment	3 800	4 303	2,8	2,0	3,2
Other road freight transport services, including super-loads, rigging	17 214	21 956	12,6	10,1	6,3
Supporting services to road freight transport	5 313	10 089	3,9	4,6	17,4
Other services rendered not related to road freight transport	459	523	0,3	0,2	3,3
Total	136 681	217 727	100,0	100,0	12,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 17 – Income by type of service rendered for pipeline transport activities, 2019 and 2023

Type of service rendered	Income			Tonne-kilometres		
	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			Million		
Crude oil	2 056	2 507	5,1	5 462	4 863	-2,9
Petrol	1 561	2 103	7,7	5 938	5 725	-0,9
Diesel	1 380	1 451	1,3	5 247	3 952	-6,8
Aviation (jet) fuel	62	82	7,2	1 177	960	-5,0
Natural and methane-rich gas	3 642	4 356	4,6			
Other pipeline services rendered	92	21	-30,9			
Total	8 793	10 520	4,6			

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 18 – Income by type of service rendered for air transport, 2019 and 2023**

Type of service rendered	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Scheduled domestic flights	25 284	24 126	39,1	53,5	-1,2
Scheduled foreign flights	27 060	11 290	41,8	25,0	-19,6
Non-scheduled flights	2 637	5 867	4,1	13,0	22,1
Air freight transport services	4 860	1 997	7,5	4,4	-19,9
Support services to air transport	3 505	1 585	5,4	3,5	-18,0
Other services rendered not related to air transport	1 323	224	2,0	0,5	-35,9
Total	64 670	45 088	100,0	100,0	-8,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 19 – Income by type of service rendered for supporting and auxiliary transport activities, 2019 and 2023

Type of service rendered	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Container cargo handling, container and freight terminals	9 897	15 992	5,1	5,5	12,7
Cargo handling for non-containerised freight	8 166	11 342	4,2	3,9	8,6
Storage and warehousing for frozen goods	3 594	5 273	1,8	1,8	10,1
Other storage and warehouse services	21 306	32 310	10,9	11,1	11,0
Supporting services to road transport	4 623	4 177	2,4	1,4	-2,5
Total income from parking services	1 254	1 279	0,6	0,4	0,5
Supporting services to water transport	2 405	3 031	1,2	1,0	6,0
Supporting services to air transport	21 881	31 642	11,2	10,9	9,7
Travel agencies and related activities	24 527	25 512	12,5	8,8	1,0
Freight forwarding, clearing and brokerage services	92 821	153 096	47,5	52,6	13,3
Other supporting transport services	4 163	5 639	2,1	1,9	7,9
Other services rendered	851	1 529	0,4	0,5	15,8
Total	195 488	290 822	100,0	100,0	10,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 20 – Fuel purchases for selected transport activities, 2019 and 2023

Type of activity	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Railway transport	2 523	3 168	3,9	3,4	5,9
Other passenger land transport	2 808	4 677	4,3	5,0	13,6
Freight transport by road	41 640	71 468	63,9	76,3	14,5
Air transport	18 201	14 302	27,9	15,3	-5,8
Total	65 172	93 615	100,0	100,0	9,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services rendered by type of customer in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023**

Type of customer	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Businesses (including non-governmental organisations (NGOs))	393 823	556 884	83,8	89,5	9,0
Individuals and households	70 335	62 111	15,0	10,0	-3,1
Government (including parastatals/state-owned enterprises (SOEs))	5 524	3 265	1,2	0,5	-12,3
Total	469 683	622 259	100,0	100,0	7,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 22 – Income from sales of goods and services rendered by type of activity and customer in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Businesses (including NGOs)	Individuals and households	Government (including parastatals/SOEs)	Total
	R million			
Railway transport	35 180	2 050	40	37 270
Other passenger land transport	4 000	7 894	1 638	13 532
Freight transport by road	215 979	3 781	181	219 941
Transport via pipelines	10 520	0	0	10 520
Water transport	2 112	572	0	2 684
Air transport	14 295	30 745	240	45 280
Cargo handling	22 318	134	7	22 459
Storage and warehousing	34 937	377	116	35 430
Other supporting transport activities	33 032	3 814	577	37 423
Travel agencies and related activities	12 054	11 075	258	23 387
Activities of other transport agencies	172 455	1 670	208	174 333
Total	556 882	62 112	3 265	622 259

² Preliminary figures.

Table 23 – Income from sales of goods and services rendered by province in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Province ³	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	88 584	100 156	19,2	16,4	3,1
Eastern cape	19 057	22 492	4,1	3,7	4,2
Northern Cape	14 002	14 043	3,0	2,3	0,1
Free State	11 807	23 342	2,6	3,8	18,6
KwaZulu-Natal	77 497	103 419	16,8	16,9	7,5
North West	7 094	12 657	1,5	2,1	15,6
Gauteng	205 411	280 214	44,6	45,8	8,1
Mpumalanga	33 058	47 889	7,2	7,8	9,7
Limpopo	4 379	7 527	1,0	1,2	14,5
Total	460 889	611 739	100,0	100,0	7,3

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ The figures in this table do not include estimates from 'transport via pipelines' because the data for this subsector was not collected at a provincial level.

Table 24 – Salaries and wages by province in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Province ³	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Western Cape	17 595	17 970	19,3	17,5	0,5
Eastern cape	3 542	4 115	3,9	4,0	3,8
Northern Cape	2 498	1 954	2,7	1,9	-6,0
Free State	3 049	2 972	3,3	2,9	-0,6
KwaZulu-Natal	18 446	21 182	20,2	20,6	3,5
North West	1 715	2 190	1,9	2,1	6,3
Gauteng	37 836	44 664	41,4	43,5	4,2
Mpumalanga	4 924	5 860	5,4	5,7	4,4
Limpopo	1 730	1 838	1,9	1,8	1,5
Total	91 335	102 745	100,0	100,0	3,0

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ The figures in this table do not include estimates from 'transport via pipelines' because the data for this subsector was not collected at a provincial level.

Table 25 – Number of employees by province in the transport and storage industry, 2019 and 2023

Province ³	2019 ¹	2023 ²	2019 ¹	2023 ²	Annualised % change
	Number		% contribution		
Western Cape	70 616	57 956	21,7	18,2	-4,8
Eastern cape	12 830	14 294	3,9	4,5	2,7
Northern Cape	6 640	6 406	2,0	2,0	-0,9
Free State	10 579	12 274	3,3	3,9	3,8
KwaZulu-Natal	69 601	67 176	21,4	21,2	-0,9
North West	5 914	8 589	1,8	2,7	9,8
Gauteng	126 596	122 282	38,9	38,5	-0,9
Mpumalanga	16 799	21 870	5,2	6,9	6,8
Limpopo	5 714	6 755	1,8	2,1	4,3
Total	325 289	317 602	100,0	100,0	-0,6

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.³ The figures in this tables do not include estimate from 'transport via pipelines' because the data for this subsector was not collected at a provincial level.

Table 26 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage by type of activity in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Type of activity	Use computer	Use internet banking	Virtual teams, remote working, tele-community	VoIP (i.e. Skype, WhatsApp calling)	Receive orders through the internet	Place orders through the internet	IT outsourced	Invest in ICT
	%							
Railway transport	100,0	70,5	39,3	39,3	39,3	29,5	60,7	39,3
Other passenger land transport	100,0	85,0	40,4	31,2	38,1	38,5	56,5	25,8
Freight transport by road	98,5	88,8	31,2	28,2	39,1	30,7	51,9	18,1
Transport via pipelines	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	100,0	100,0
Water transport	100,0	87,7	38,7	34,4	43,0	39,3	76,1	19,6
Air transport	100,0	89,4	37,0	28,9	55,3	46,8	54,9	23,4
Cargo handling	100,0	88,8	21,2	32,4	44,1	37,1	32,4	32,9
Storage and warehousing	98,8	83,7	34,5	26,1	46,5	39,0	48,8	27,1
Other supporting transport activities	99,4	83,9	29,3	28,9	38,5	26,5	44,7	13,3
Travel agencies and related activities	99,5	84,5	40,7	35,8	59,9	52,9	46,6	18,0
Activities of other transport agencies	99,4	89,0	39,6	30,5	40,8	37,4	50,3	22,7
Total	99,1	87,0	34,5	29,5	42,5	35,3	49,7	19,6

² Preliminary figures.

Table 27 – Information and communication technology (ICT) usage by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2023²

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet banking	Virtual teams, remote working, tele-community	VoIP (i.e. Skype, WhatsApp calling)	Receive orders through the internet	Place orders through the internet	IT outsourced	Invest in ICT
	%							
Large enterprises	99,8	87,6	42,2	30,7	44,6	39,2	49,3	29,0
Medium enterprises	98,8	86,9	41,3	33,6	41,7	35,9	52,9	19,3
Small enterprises	98,3	87,3	30,6	28,9	42,2	31,4	56,9	17,0
Micro enterprises	99,1	85,9	23,9	25,8	40,8	33,7	41,4	10,4
Total	99,1	87,0	34,5	29,5	42,5	35,3	49,7	19,6

² Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes**Background**

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2023 transport and storage industry large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the transport and storage sector of the South African economy. This 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 statistical business register (SBR), based on the units registered for value-added tax (VAT).

Value-added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023.

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 *Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (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 *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at a four-digit SIC group 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 activities.

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their annual turnover recorded on the Stats SA SBR. Large enterprises are those with an annual turnover greater than or equal to R182 million. Table 28 presents the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) cut-off points adjusted by a factor of 7,0.

Table 28 – Size groups for the transport and storage industry, 2023

Size group	Annual turnover
Large enterprises	Turnover \geq R182 000 000
Medium enterprises	R91 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R182 000 000
Small enterprises	R21 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R91 000 000
Micro enterprises	Turnover $<$ R21 000 000

Survey methodology and design

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

A sample of approximately 3 000 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at the four-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 SBR was used as a measure of size for stratification.

Collection rate

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100. The collection rate was 80,7%.

Turnover collection rate

Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises SBR turnover + weighted finalised investigations SBR turnover)/population turnover) *100. The turnover collection rate was 93,1%.

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 division estimates.

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 error likely to have occurred as a result of 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% confidence limits, 2023

Type of activity	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Railway transport	64 058	64 184	64 310	0,1
Other passenger land transport	18 383	19 094	19 805	1,9
Freight transport by road	220 829	227 060	233 291	1,4
Transport via pipelines	10 658	10 658	10 658	0,0
Water transport	2 662	2 817	2 972	2,8
Air transport	48 123	48 792	49 461	0,7
Cargo handling	23 035	23 080	23 125	0,1
Storage and warehousing	35 650	37 256	38 862	2,2
Other supporting transport activities	40 247	42 234	44 221	2,4
Travel agencies and related activities	24 147	24 929	25 711	1,6
Activities of other transport agencies	212 223	216 899	221 575	1,1
Total	708 572	717 003	725 436	0,6

Revised figures

Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Figures for 2023 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Abbreviations

CR	Concentration Ratio
DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
SMMEs	Small, medium and micro enterprises
SNA	System of National Accounts
SOE's	State Owned Enterprises
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value-added tax
0	Rand value less than R500 000
A blank space	Information that is not available or meaningful

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.
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.
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.
Full-time employees	Permanent, temporary or casual who normally work the agreed hours of 40 hours or more per week.
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.
Mineral ores	Mineral ores includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gold ore; and • Iron ore.
Mineral products	Mineral products includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manganese; • chrome; and • ferrochrome.
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: cross-border costs; printing and stationery; impairment on assets; repair and maintenance; collect freight costs; airline costs; shipping line costs; and other expenditure.
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.
Part-time employees	Permanent, temporary or casual who usually work less than 40 hours per week. .
Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100.
Salaries and wages	Salaries and wages are employment costs and they include basic salaries and 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.
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.
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.