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# Statistical release

## P7000

# Transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013

**(Preliminary)**

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**Contents**

**1. Summary of findings for the year 2013 ..... 2**

Figure 1 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 2

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 2

Figure 3 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 3

Figure 4 – Gender ratios in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 3

**2. Tables..... 4**

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013 ..... 4

Table 2 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013 ..... 5

Table 3 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 6

Table 4 – Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013..... 7

Table 5 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry at the end of June 2013..... 9

**Explanatory notes..... 10**

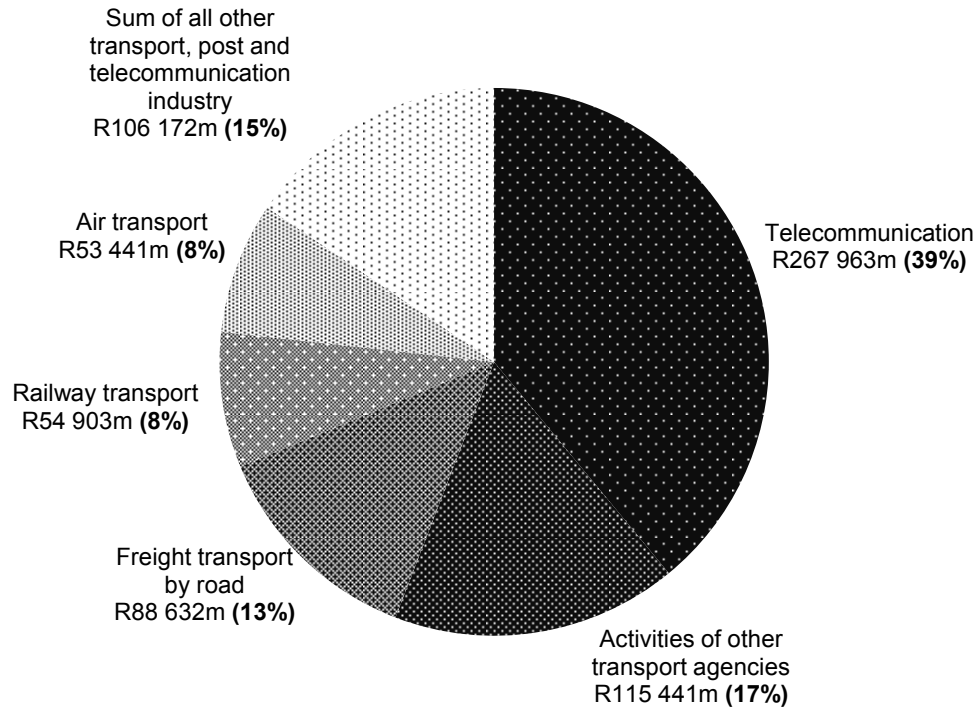
**Table A – Size groups for the transport, post and telecommunication industry ..... 11**

**Glossary..... 13**

**General information..... 16**

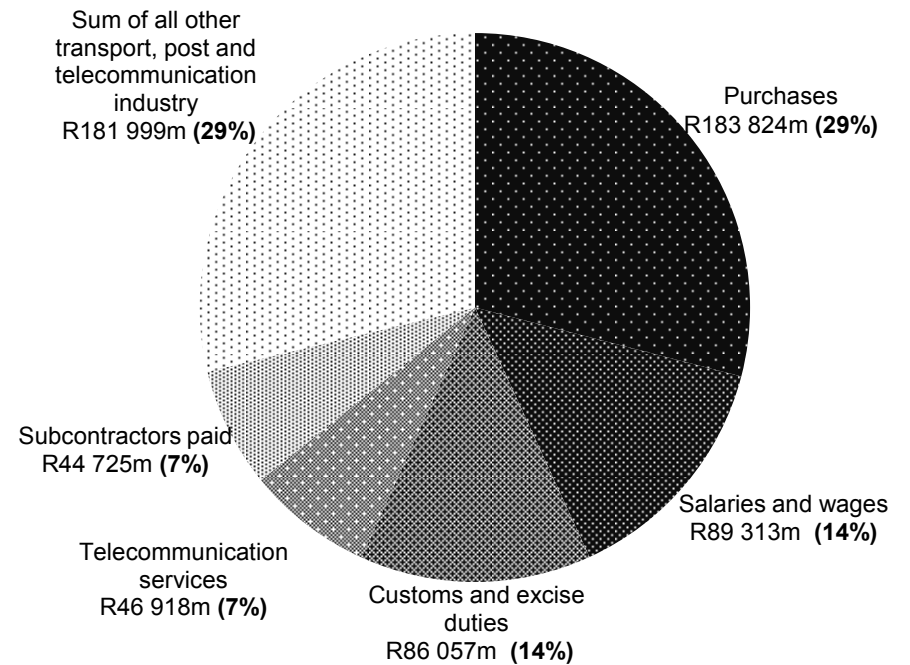
### 1. Summary of findings for the year 2013

**Figure 1 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**



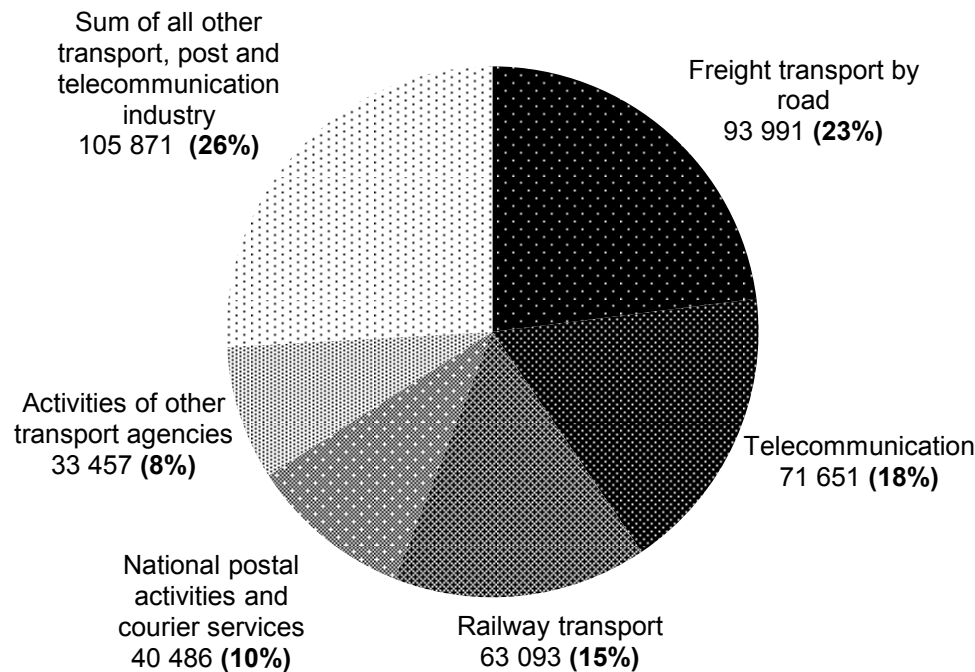
The total income for the transport, post and telecommunication industry in 2013 was R686 552 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘telecommunication’ (R267 963 million or 39%), followed by ‘activities of other transport agencies’ (R115 441 million or 17%) and ‘freight transport by road’ (R88 632 million or 13%) (Figure 1 and Table 2, page 5).

**Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**



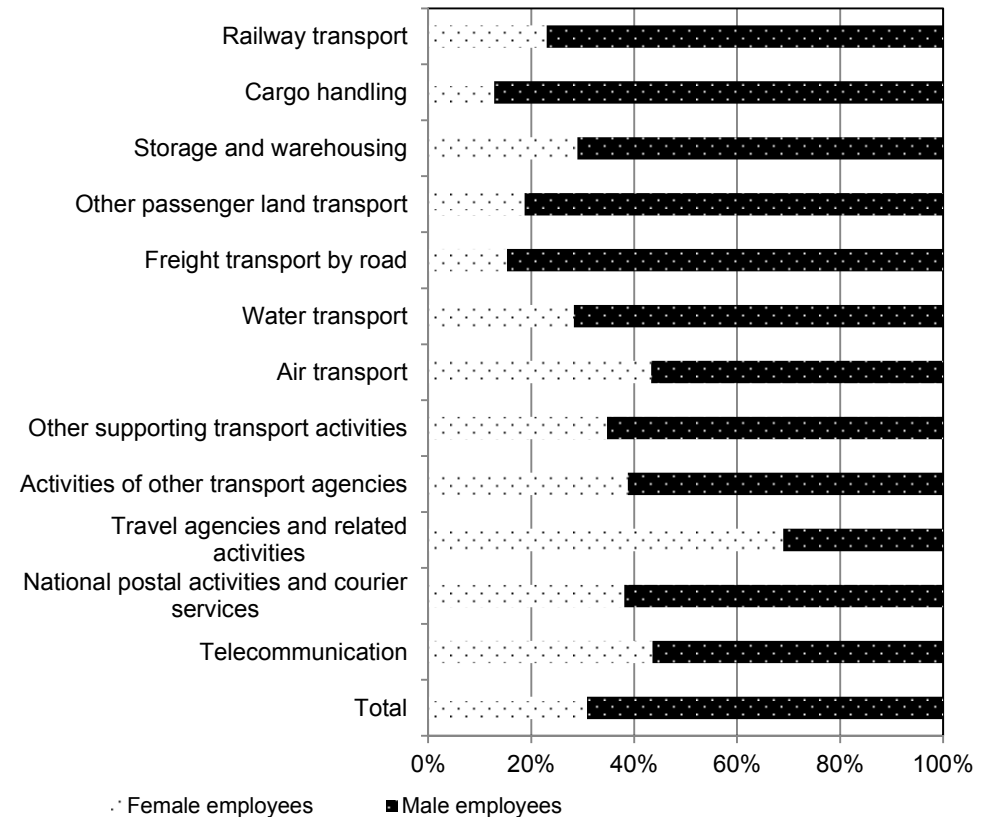
Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry in 2013 amounted to R632 836 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of ‘purchases’ (R183 824 million or 29%), followed by ‘salaries and wages’ (R89 313 million or 14%) and ‘customs and excise duties’ (R86 057 million or 14%) (Figure 2 and Table 4, pages 7 – 8).

**Figure 3 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**



The total number of persons employed in the transport, post and telecommunication industry at the end of June 2013 was 408 549. 'Freight transport by road' had the largest number of employees (93 991 or 23%), followed by 'telecommunication' (71 651 or 18%) and 'railway transport' (63 093 or 15%) (Figure 3 and Table 5, page 9).

**Figure 4 – Gender ratios in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 31%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'travel agencies and related activities' (69%), while 'cargo handling' had the highest proportion of males employed (87%) (Figure 4 and Table 5, page 9).

**PJ Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

**2. Tables**

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax
	R million				
Railway transport	54 903	48 101	1 297	1 654	7 159
Other passenger land transport	11 961	11 205	199	187	744
Freight transport by road	88 632	84 841	570	642	3 863
Water transport	3 104	2 730	28	43	389
Air transport	53 441	53 344	342	391	146
Cargo handling	2 369	2 033	68	66	334
Storage and warehousing	18 647	17 626	89	69	1 001
Other supporting transport activities	22 802	19 081	135	177	3 763
Travel agencies and related activities	12 061	11 224	33	34	838
Activities of other transport agencies	115 441	113 368	437	525	2 161
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>383 361</b>	<b>363 553</b>	<b>3 198</b>	<b>3 788</b>	<b>20 398</b>
National postal activities and courier services	35 228	34 689	75	66	530
Telecommunication	267 963	234 594	6 141	6 412	33 640
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>303 191</b>	<b>269 283</b>	<b>6 216</b>	<b>6 478</b>	<b>34 170</b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>686 552</b>	<b>632 836</b>	<b>9 414</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>54 568</b>

**Table 2 – Income in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**

Type of service	Services	Sales	Other income	Total income
	R million			
Railway transport	44 668	655	9 580	<b>54 903</b>
Other passenger land transport	8 542	61	3 358	<b>11 961</b>
Freight transport by road	85 296	831	2 505	<b>88 632</b>
Water transport	2 938	11	155	<b>3 104</b>
Air transport	50 377	395	2 669	<b>53 441</b>
Cargo handling	2 227	0	142	<b>2 369</b>
Storage and warehousing	12 391	37	6 219	<b>18 647</b>
Other supporting transport activities	21 464	53	1 285	<b>22 802</b>
Travel agencies and related activities	11 228	116	717	<b>12 061</b>
Activities of other transport agencies	62 751	1 259	51 431	<b>115 441</b>
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>301 882</b>	<b>3 418</b>	<b>78 061</b>	<b>383 361</b>
National postal activities and courier services	16 336	446	18 446	<b>35 228</b>
Telecommunication	233 176	26 130	8 657	<b>267 963</b>
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>249 512</b>	<b>26 576</b>	<b>27 103</b>	<b>303 191</b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>551 394</b>	<b>29 994</b>	<b>105 164</b>	<b>686 552</b>

**Table 3 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**

Type of service	Total income	Income of the 5 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of the 5 largest enterprises	Income of the 10 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of the 10 largest enterprises	Income of the 20 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of the 20 largest enterprises
	R million	R million	%	R million	%	R million	%
Railway transport	54 903	54 406	99,1	54 665	99,6	54 841	99,9
Other passenger land transport	11 961	6 342	53,0	8 633	72,2	10 128	84,7
Freight transport by road	88 632	16 345	18,4	22 322	25,2	28 712	32,4
Water transport	3 104	2 247	74,4	2 661	85,7	2 974	95,8
Air transport	53 441	38 756	72,5	45 270	84,7	49 227	92,1
Cargo handling	2 369	2 049	86,5	2 264	95,6	2 365	99,8
Storage and warehousing	18 647	10 966	58,8	13 448	72,1	15 227	81,7
Other supporting transport activities	22 802	12 764	56,0	15 341	67,3	17 114	75,1
Travel agencies and related activities	12 061	3 023	25,1	4 339	36,0	5 672	47,0
Activities of other transport agencies	115 441	39 276	34,0	52 124	45,2	66 278	57,4
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>383 361</b>	<b>107 925<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28,2<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>133 995<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>35,0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>165 304<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>43,1<sup>2</sup></b>
National postal activities and courier services	35 228	31 011	88,0	32 389	91,9	33 393	94,8
Telecommunication	267 963	178 870	66,8	216 310	80,7	241 207	90,0
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>303 191</b>	<b>182 333<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>60,1<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>235 038<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>77,5<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>267 545<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>88,2<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>686 552</b>	<b>202 252<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>29,5<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>304 027<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>44,3<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>369 149<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53,8<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.

<sup>2</sup> Relative contribution = income of the largest enterprises divided by total income multiply by 100.

**Table 4 – Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013**

Type of service	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Subcontractors paid	Motor vehicle running expenditure	Repair and maintenance	Railage and transport-out
	R million					
Railway transport	5 823	13 399	164	509	1 942	610
Other passenger land transport	2 807	3 663	284	1 429	448	26
Freight transport by road	35 230	14 877	7 380	4 932	2 258	1 089
Water transport	1 855	303	42	5	14	0
Air transport	35 683	6 895	488	31	5 521	50
Cargo handling	58	559	186	4	174	288
Storage and warehousing	1 256	2 957	1 301	325	157	2 157
Other supporting transport activities	3 767	3 940	2 497	340	561	175
Travel agencies and related activities	4 396	2 425	1 374	62	61	155
Activities of other transport agencies	19 733	7 195	9 158	441	499	7 282
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>110 608</b>	<b>56 213</b>	<b>22 874</b>	<b>8 078</b>	<b>11 635</b>	<b>11 832</b>
National postal activities and courier services	4 656	6 171	350	470	229	769
Telecommunication	68 560	26 929	21 501	602	3 139	149
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>73 216</b>	<b>33 100</b>	<b>21 851</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>3 368</b>	<b>918</b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>183 824</b>	<b>89 313</b>	<b>44 725</b>	<b>9 150</b>	<b>15 003</b>	<b>12 750</b>



**Table 4 – Expenditure in the transport, post and telecommunication industry, 2013 (concluded)**

Type of service	Telecommunication services	Customs and excise duties	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million			
Railway transport	236	1 433	23 985	<b>48 101</b>
Other passenger land transport	36	20	2 492	<b>11 205</b>
Freight transport by road	394	749	17 932	<b>84 841</b>
Water transport	10	0	501	<b>2 730</b>
Air transport	725	14	3 937	<b>53 344</b>
Cargo handling	7	0	757	<b>2 033</b>
Storage and warehousing	62	5 811	3 600	<b>17 626</b>
Other supporting transport activities	291	0	7 510	<b>19 081</b>
Travel agencies and related activities	115	321	2 315	<b>11 224</b>
Activities of other transport agencies	260	59 329	9 471	<b>113 368</b>
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>67 677</b>	<b>72 500</b>	<b>363 553</b>
National postal activities and courier services	428	18 355	3 261	<b>34 689</b>
Telecommunication	44 354	25	69 335	<b>234 594</b>
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>44 782</b>	<b>18 380</b>	<b>72 596</b>	<b>269 283</b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>46 918</b>	<b>86 057</b>	<b>145 096</b>	<b>632 836</b>

**Table 5 – Employment in the transport, post and telecommunication industry at the end of June 2013**

Type of service	Female employees	Male employees	Total employees
	Number of employees		
Railway transport	14 521	48 572	<b>63 093</b>
Other passenger land transport	4 265	18 463	<b>22 728</b>
Freight transport by road	14 420	79 571	<b>93 991</b>
Water transport	396	1 001	<b>1 397</b>
Air transport	8 924	11 689	<b>20 613</b>
Cargo handling	408	2 768	<b>3 176</b>
Storage and warehousing	4 974	12 185	<b>17 159</b>
Other supporting transport activities	9 559	17 941	<b>27 500</b>
Travel agencies and related activities	9 172	4 126	<b>13 298</b>
Activities of other transport agencies	12 964	20 493	<b>33 457</b>
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>79 603</b>	<b>216 809</b>	<b>296 412</b>
National postal activities and courier services	15 417	25 069	<b>40 486</b>
Telecommunication	31 234	40 417	<b>71 651</b>
<b>Total communication</b>	<b>46 651</b>	<b>65 486</b>	<b>112 137</b>
<b>Total transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>126 254</b>	<b>282 295</b>	<b>408 549</b>

## Explanatory notes

### Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2013 transport, post and telecommunication census. This is a periodic census, which measures economic activity in the transport, post and telecommunication industry of the South African economy. The results are based on a census of private and public enterprises operating in the transport, post and telecommunication industry.

The census was conducted from Stats SA's business register, based on the units registered for 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 2012 and 30 June 2013.

### Purpose of the census

Results of the census are used within Stats SA for compiling the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisers 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.

### Scope and coverage

This census covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in the transport, post and telecommunication industry:

- i. Railway transport (SIC 7111).
- ii. Other scheduled passenger land transport (except cable, funicular) (SIC 7121).
- iii. Other non-scheduled passenger land transport (SIC 7122).
- iv. Freight transport by road (SIC 7123).
- v. Transport via pipelines (SIC 7130).
- vi. Sea and coastal water transport (SIC 7211).
- vii. Inland water transport (SIC 7220).
- viii. Air transport (SIC 7300).
- ix. Cargo handling (SIC 7411).
- x. Storage and warehousing (SIC 7412).
- xi. Other supporting transport activities (SIC 7413).
- xii. Travel agency and related activities (SIC 7414).
- xiii. Activities of other transport agencies (SIC 7419).
- xiv. National postal activities (SIC 7511).
- xv. Courier activities other than national postal activities (SIC 7512).
- xvi. Telecommunications (SIC 7520).

### Classification by industry

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

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

**Size groups** The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register. Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover of R78 million and above. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by 1,5.

**Table A – Size groups for the transport, post and telecommunication industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	> R78 000 000
Medium	R39 000 000 < VAT Turnover ≤ R78 000 000
Small	R9 000 000 < VAT Turnover ≤ R39 000 000
Micro	≤ R9 000 000

**Survey methodology and design** The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.  
A population of approximately 8 600 enterprises was completely enumerated. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification. The collection rate was 80,6%.

**Collection rate**  $\text{Collection rate} = ((\text{collected units} + \text{finalised investigations}) / \text{sample size}) \times 100$

**Weighting methodology** All the enterprises were each assigned a weight of one because a census of the industry was conducted

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

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

**Symbols and abbreviations**

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

## Glossary

<b>Enterprise</b>	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.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i> , fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.
<b>Labour brokers</b>	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.
<b>Motor vehicles</b>	Motor vehicles include motor vehicles, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.
<b>Net profit or loss after tax</b>	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:  Total income <b>plus</b> closing value of inventories <b>minus</b> total expenditure <b>minus</b> opening value of inventories <b>minus</b> company tax

**Other expenditure**

Other expenditure includes:

- accommodation;
- administration fees;
- advertising;
- amortisation;
- bank charges;
- bursaries;
- computers and other IT expenditure;
- containers and packaging materials;
- donations, sponsorships and social investment;
- entertainment;
- insurance;
- losses on liabilities;
- losses on foreign exchange;
- mineral rights leases;
- paper, printing and stationery;
- postal and courier services;
- prices and payout;
- property tax;
- provisions;
- rental of land and buildings;
- rental of plant, machinery and equipment;
- research and development;
- road tolls;
- royalties;
- security services (including IT security services);
- severance, termination and redundancy payments;
- skills development levy;
- staff training;
- subscriptions;
- travelling;
- water and electricity; and
- other expenditure.

**Other income**

Other income includes:

- capital transfers received;
- dividends
- mineral rights leases;
- profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities;
- profit on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates;
- provisions;
- interest received;
- royalties;
- income received by an agent to be paid to another party for services rendered by that party;
- excise and customs duty received by an agent to be paid to the relevant authority on behalf of a client; and
- other income.

**Statistical unit**

A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.

**Stratum**

A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.



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