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1. Introduction

This publication updates Statistical Release P7000 'Transport, post and telecommunication industry 2006' with respect to the transport and storage industry, and adds the details of services rendered. The financial information has been revised following the reclassification of some enterprises. Further financial tables have been added (capital expenditure, opening inventory, closing inventory, assets and liabilities).

Estimates are presented in respect of the 2006 transport large sample survey (LSS). The 2006 transport LSS collected data from a sample of 1 886 enterprises drawn from a sampling frame of 27 552 which were operating between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006. The sample was stratified in such a way that all large enterprises (with annual income exceeding R26 million) were included. Data were collected at the 4-digit SIC level of classification of enterprises. The response rate was 80,3%.

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 production activities. Each enterprise is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity. The estimates are presently published only at national level.

The previous transport large sample survey was conducted in 2002 (Statistical Release P7101 The transport industry, 2002).

1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2006 transport large sample survey covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in providing passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air, and auxiliary activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling and storage. The activities are grouped as follows:

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

Excluding

- Most minibus taxi operators were excluded because they are not registered in the taxation system. The taxi recapitalisation programme makes provision for registration so that, once it is completed, the minibus taxi operators will be included in future large sample surveys of the transport and storage industry.
- Enterprises for which transport is a secondary or auxiliary activity were excluded.
- Municipal bus services. The activities of municipalities are included in SIC 9130 Local authority activities.

1.2 Data items

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

1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which ends on any date between 1 July 2005 and 30 June 2006, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Example

- 1 October 2004 – 30 September 2005
- 1 January 2005 – 31 December 2005
- 1 February 2005 – 31 January 2006
- 1 March 2005 – 28 February 2006
- 1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006

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 are subject to sampling variability since they are based on information obtained from a sample. They may therefore 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. The standard error (SE) 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 is.

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 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 Related publications

The following surveys in the transport industry were previously conducted monthly but have been discontinued: P7141 Transport of passengers by bus and train (discontinued in March 1997); P7142 Land freight transport (discontinued in December 2003); and P7143 Public road transport (private sector institutions) of passengers and goods (discontinued in December 2001).

These will be replaced by a new monthly survey of land transport that will commence in 2009. That survey will be used mainly to monitor trends and will provide estimates at less detailed SIC than the transport large sample surveys.

2. Background to the programme of large sample surveys

The large sample surveys serve to document comprehensively the structure and financial characteristics of all industries within the economy.

Previously, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) periodically conducted industry censuses, i.e. collections covering all entities known to be mainly engaged in particular sectors. The last industry 'census' was conducted for the manufacturing sector in 1996. Since then, Stats SA has replaced industry censuses with periodic 'large sample surveys' of industry sectors. These surveys are based on larger samples than the subannual and annual surveys. They do not attempt to completely enumerate all entities within the industry scope of the surveys, but are based on stratified random samples which are representative of the survey population.

2.1 Purpose and uses of large sample surveys

The large sample survey results are used in constructing and refreshing supply/use tables, and for benchmarking the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, production and price indices, and annual and short-term statistical series, and for comparisons within and between industries.

Users of the large sample survey programme include the following:

- Price statisticians, particularly in refreshing the commodity basket of producer price indices;
- Policy advisers in government for monitoring the performance of industries and their contribution to the South African economy and evaluating the effectiveness of industry policies;
- Industry associations monitoring trends in their own and competing or complementary industries in order to inform their members of market changes; and
- Individual businesses using the data to analyse their performance relative to their industry.

2.2 Scope and coverage

This programme covers enterprises registered in the taxation system (VAT and income tax) that are mainly engaged in the following industries as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC):

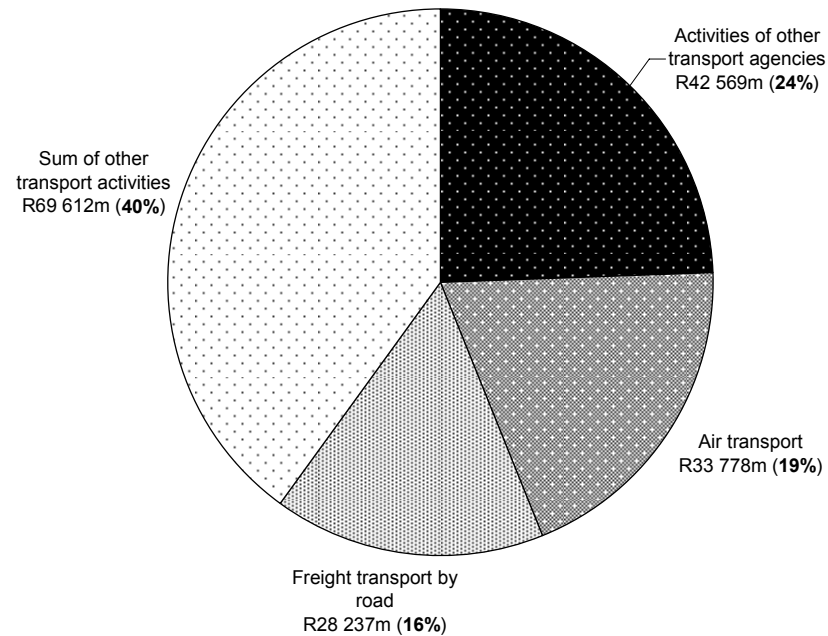
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas and water supply
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, and hotels and restaurants
- Transport, storage and communication
- Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services
- Community, social and personal services (except national, provincial and local government activities)

Note: The agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and related services industry (SIC 1) is not included as it is covered by a separate programme within Statistics South Africa. Similarly, the public administration and defence activities industry (SIC 92), the financial intermediation (SIC 81) and insurance and pension funding (SIC 82) are covered by other programmes both within Stats SA and elsewhere (e.g. South African Reserve Bank).

3. Summary of findings for the year 2006

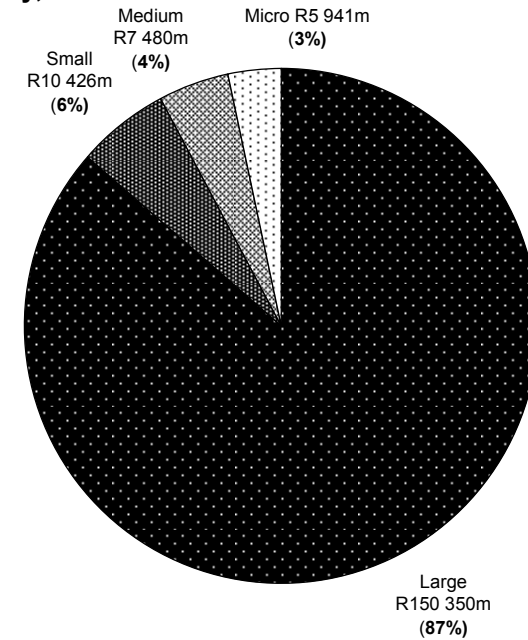
3.1 Income

Figure 1 – Breakdown of income in the transport and storage industry by type of service, 2006



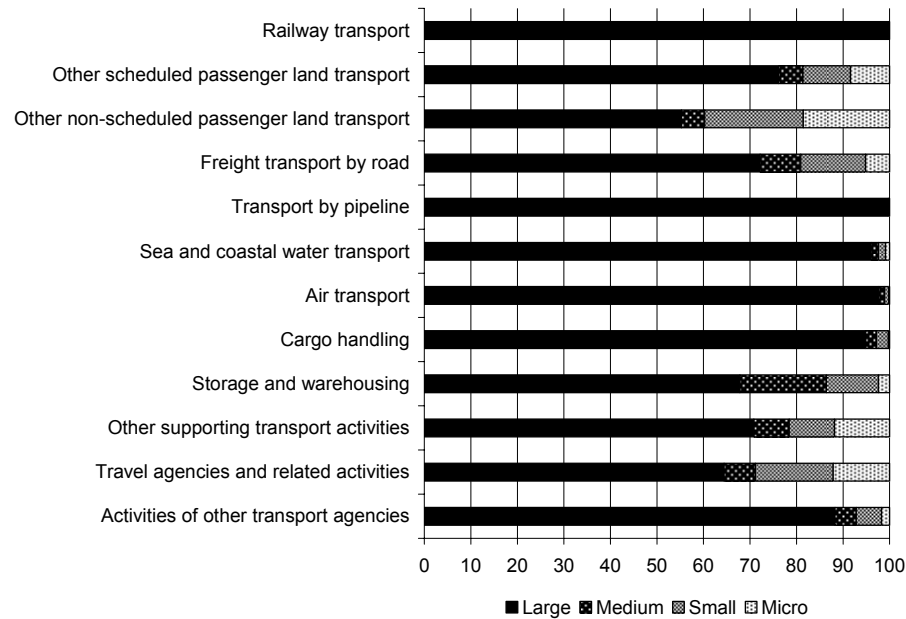
The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2006 was R174 196 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'Activities of other transport agencies' (R42 569 million or 24%), followed by 'Air transport' (R33 778 million or 19%) and 'Freight transport by road' (R28 237 million or 16%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 11).

Figure 2 – Breakdown of income by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2006



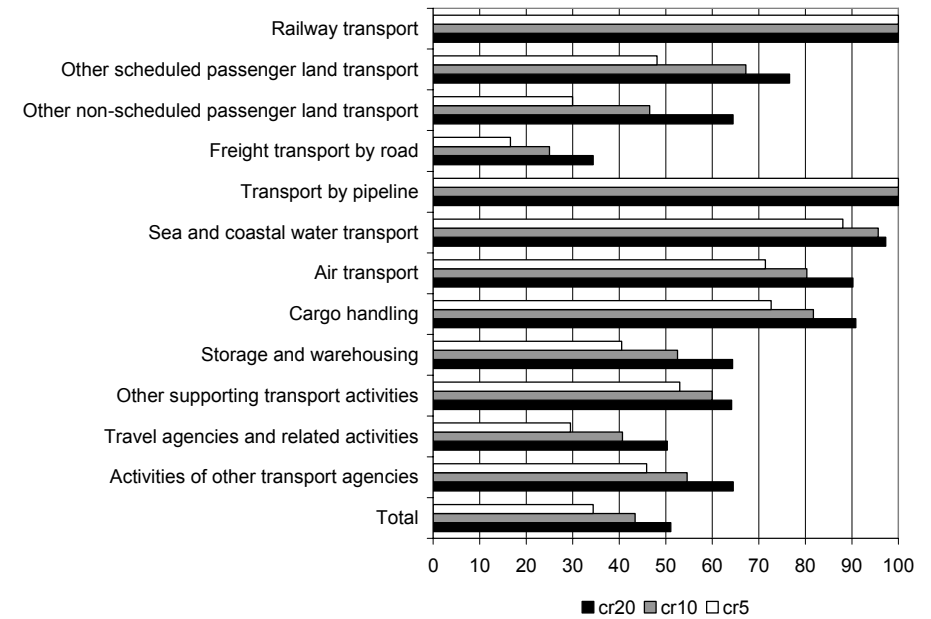
Large enterprises (those with turnover greater than R26 million) generated 87% (or R150 350 million) of the total income in the transport and storage industry (Figure 2 and Table 4, page 14).

Figure 3 – Proportion of income by enterprise size and type of service, 2006



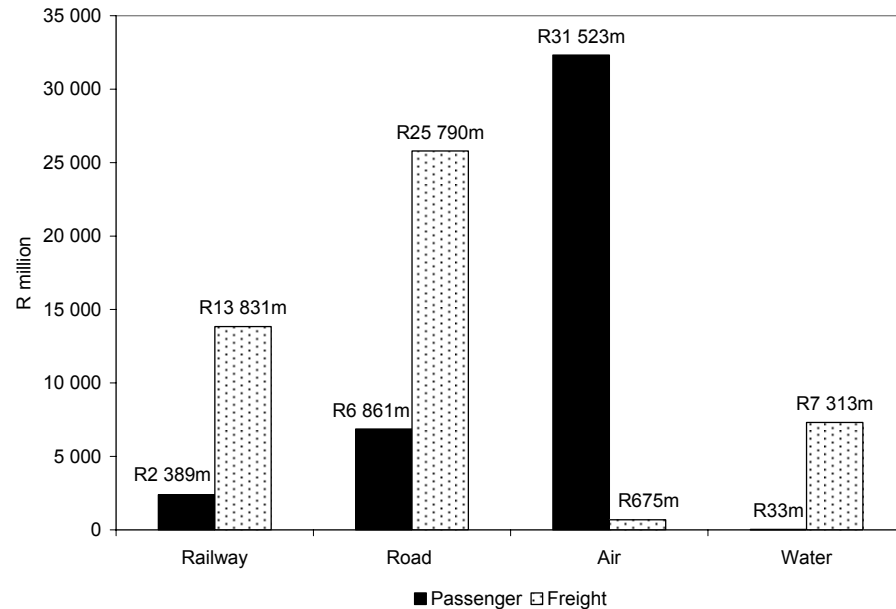
The share of the combined total income earned by medium, small and micro enterprises was greatest in 'Other non-scheduled passenger land transport' (45%), followed by 'Travel agencies and related activities' (36%) and 'Storage and warehousing' (32%) (Figure 3 and Table 4, page 14).

Figure 4 – Concentration ratios in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The 20 largest enterprises contributed 51% of the total income of the transport and storage industry (Figure 4 and Table 5, page 15). The contribution of the five largest enterprises ranges from 17% for 'Freight transport by road' to 100% for 'Railway transport' and 'Transport by pipeline'.

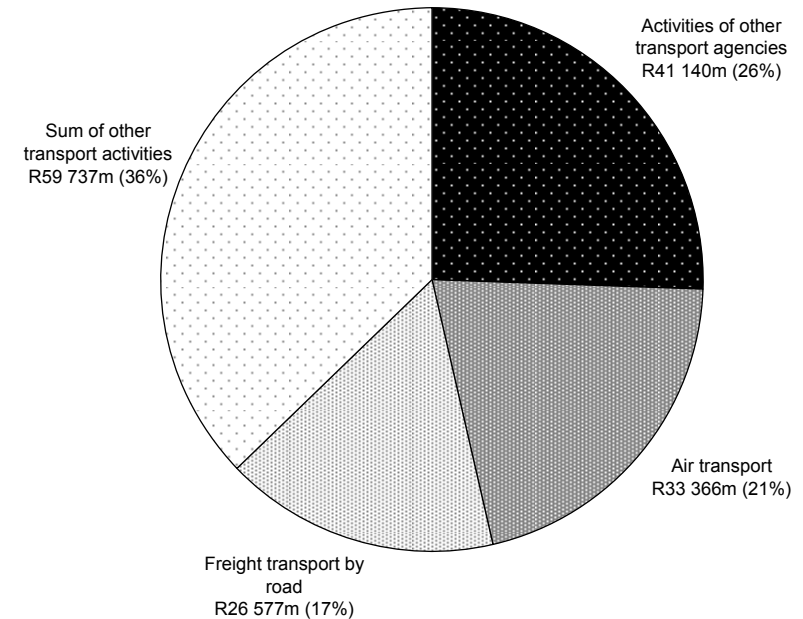
Figure 5 – Income from passenger and freight transport by type of transport in the transport and storage industry, 2006



In air transport, income from passenger traffic (including subsidies) far exceeded income from freight traffic (R31 523 million compared to R675 million). In the other forms of transport, income from freight transport dominated (Figure 5).

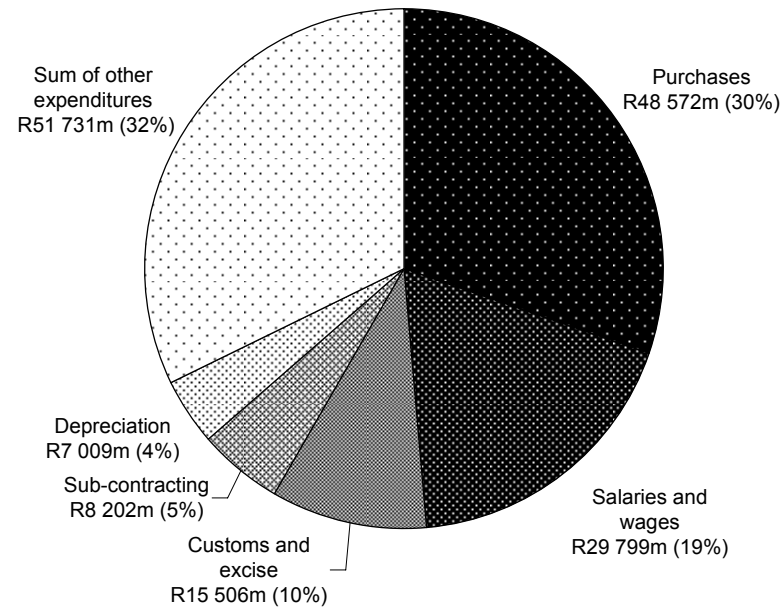
3.2 Expenditure

Figure 6 – Breakdown of expenditure in the transport and storage industry by type of service, 2006



The total expenditure for the transport and storage industry in 2006 was R160 820 million. The largest contributor to the total expenditure in the transport and storage industry was 'Activities of other transport agencies' (R41 140 million or 26%), followed by 'Air transport' (R33 366 million or 21%) and 'Freight transport by road' with R26 577 million or 17% (Figure 6 and Table 1, page 11).

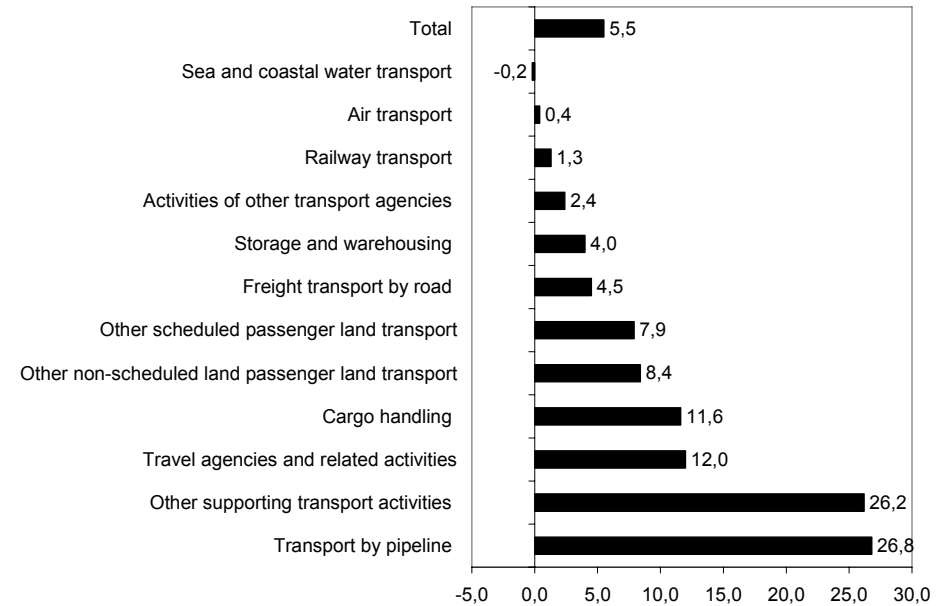
Figure 7 – Composition of expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The expenditure for the transport and storage industry in 2006 was composed primarily of 'Purchases' (R48 572 million or 30%), followed by 'Salaries and wages' (R29 799 million or 19%) and 'Customs and excise duties' (R15 506 million or 10%) (Figure 7 and Table 6, page 16 - 19).

3.3 Profit margin

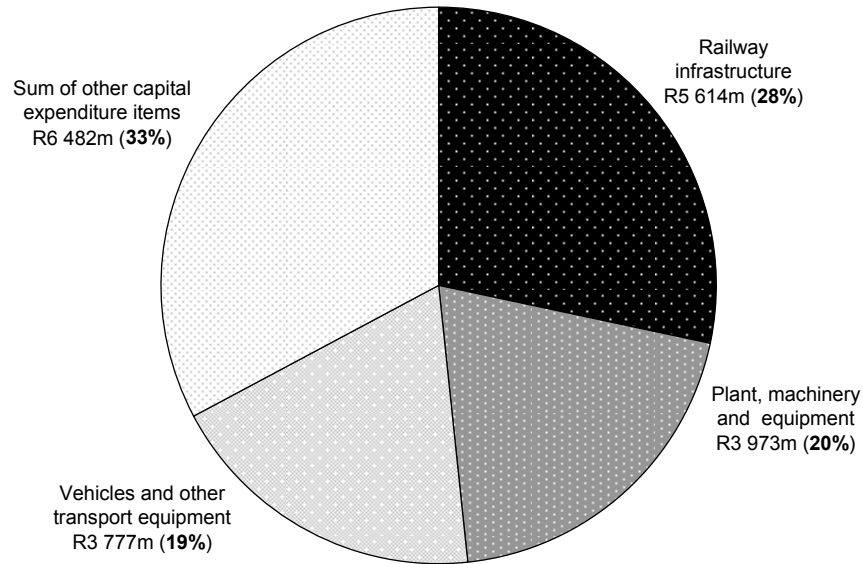
Figure 8 – Profit margin by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The profit margin for the transport and storage industry was 5,5% in 2006. 'Transport by pipeline' had the highest profit margin at 26,8%, followed by 'Other supporting activities' at 26,2%. Profit margins for other activities ranged between -0,2% and 12% (Figure 8 and Table 2, page 12).

3.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

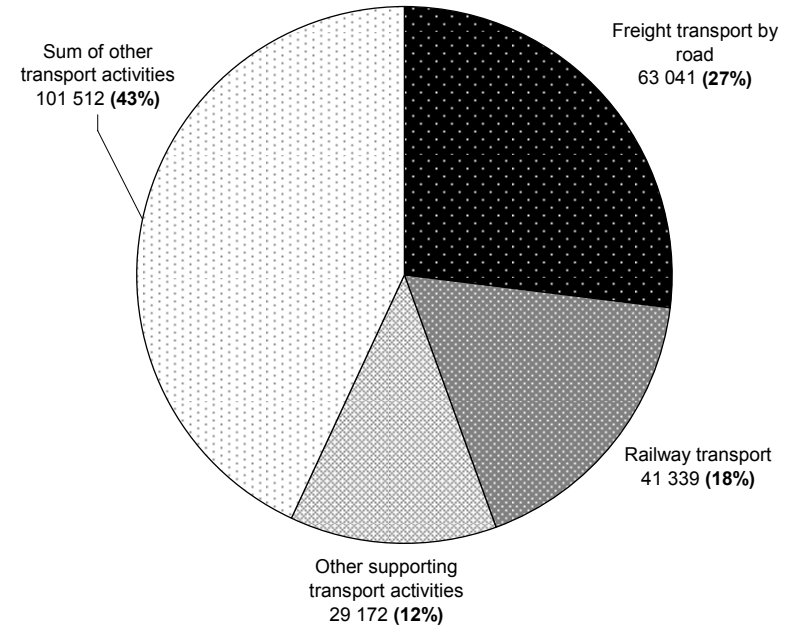
Figure 9 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The greatest single item of capital expenditure was 'Railway infrastructure' (R5 614 million or 28%), followed by 'Plant, machinery and equipment' (R3 973 million or 20%) and 'Vehicles and other transport equipment' (R3 777 million or 19%) (Figure 9 and Table 10, page 23).

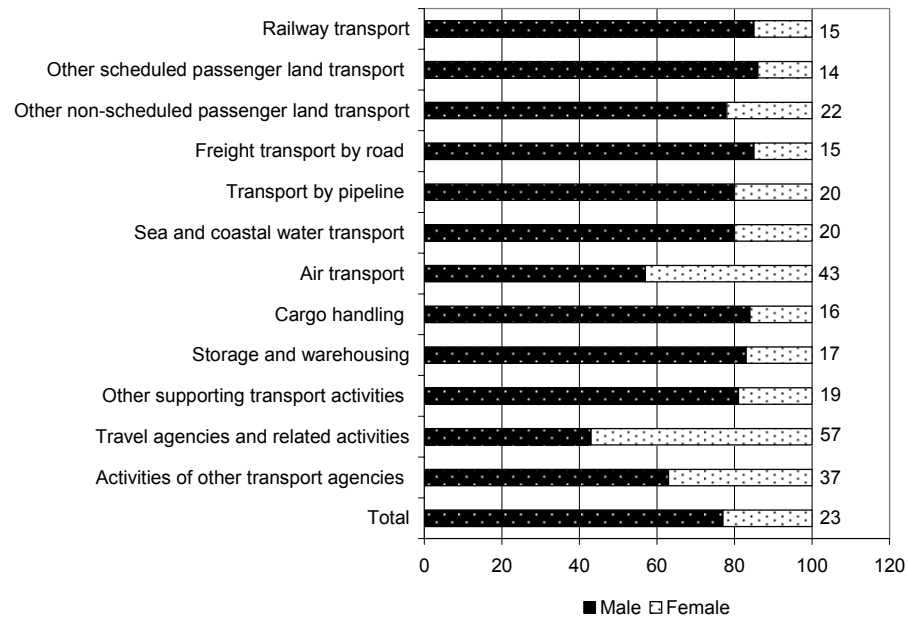
3.5 Employment

Figure 10 – Employment by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry at end June 2006 was 235 065. 'Freight transport by road' employed the largest number of persons (63 041 or 27%) (Figure 10 and Table 11, page 24).

Figure 11 – Employment: gender ratios in the transport and storage industry, 2006



The proportion of females in the work force was 23%, ranging from 14% in 'Other scheduled passenger land transport' to 57% in 'Travel agencies and related activities' (Figure 11 and Table 11, page 24).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

4. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Net profit before tax	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Book value of fixed assets: opening	Book value of fixed assets: closing	Capital expenditure on new assets
	R million							
Railway transport	16 715	15 831	1 094	503	713	15 165	19 425	5 936
Other scheduled passenger land transport	6 614	6 141	538	40	105	2 848	2 832	607
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	948	842	106	3	3	369	421	98
Freight transport by road	28 237	26 577	1 664	301	306	9 178	10 124	2 310
Transport by pipeline	1 132	786	299	112	66	3 419	3 508	1 437
Sea and coastal water transport	8 833	8 770	67	77	82	832	1 097	207
Air transport	33 778	33 366	288	1 182	1 059	15 241	13 344	471
Cargo handling	6 365	5 284	1 097	79	96	3 639	4 308	1 598
Storage and warehousing	3 831	3 583	251	4	6	1 274	1 380	187
Other supporting transport activities	18 004	12 245	5 719	102	62	27 944	31 871	3 589
Travel agencies and related activities	7 170	6 255	950	114	149	948	920	112
Activities of other transport agencies	42 569	41 140	1 433	202	206	1 889	5 295	3 293
Total	174 196	160 820	13 506	2 719	2 853	82 746	94 525	19 845

Table 2 – Profit margin in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Net profit after tax	Turnover	Profit margin
	R million		%
Railway transport	203	15 574	1,3
Other scheduled passenger land transport	397	4 999	7,9
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	74	880	8,4
Freight transport by road	1 254	27 721	4,5
Transport by pipeline	285	1 062	26,8
Sea and coastal water transport	-19	8 650	-0,2
Air transport	143	32 969	0,4
Cargo handling	727	6 280	11,6
Storage and warehousing	150	3 767	4,0
Other supporting transport activities	4 100	15 631	26,2
Travel agencies and related activities	821	6 837	12,0
Activities of other transport agencies	1 005	41 293	2,4
Total	9 140	165 663	5,5

Table 3 – Income in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Sales	Services	Subsidies	Interest	Rental of land, buildings and equipment	Other	Total income
	R million						
Railway transport	0	15 574	1 041	13	0	87	16 715
Other scheduled passenger land transport	67	4 924	1 061	14	8	540	6 614
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	0	880	0	4	0	64	948
Freight transport by road	1 715	25 789	1	63	217	452	28 237
Transport by pipeline	0	1 061	0	47	1	23	1 132
Sea and coastal water transport	57	8 592	1	26	1	156	8 833
Air transport	189	32 366	7	199	407	610	33 778
Cargo handling	159	6 105	11	38	16	36	6 365
Storage and warehousing	287	3 452	0	23	28	41	3 831
Other supporting transport activities	1 023	13 873	16	293	735	2 064	18 004
Travel agencies and related activities	496	6 340	0	57	1	276	7 170
Activities of other transport agencies	822	40 330	1	470	141	805	42 569
Total	4 815	159 286	2 139	1 247	1 555	5 154	174 196

Table 4 – Income by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	R million				
Railway transport	16 715	0	0	0	16 715
Other scheduled passenger land transport	5 036	346	679	554	6 615
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	524	47	201	176	948
Freight transport by road	20 328	2 482	3 959	1 468	28 237
Transport by pipeline	1 129	0	0	3	1 132
Sea and coastal water transport	8 482	138	136	77	8 833
Air transport	32 998	409	312	58	33 777
Cargo handling	6 039	146	166	15	6 366
Storage and warehousing	2 599	710	430	92	3 831
Other supporting transport activities	12 750	1 366	1 755	2 132	18 003
Travel agencies and related activities	4 627	482	1 196	865	7 170
Activities of other transport agencies	39 123	1 354	1 592	501	42 570
Total	150 350	7 480	10 426	5 941	174 196

Table 5 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of largest enterprises) in the transport and storage industry, 2006

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	%	R million	%
Railway transport	16 715	16 715	100,0	16 715	100,0	16 715	100,0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	6 614	3 182	48,1	4 444	67,2	5 066	76,6
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	948	284	30,0	441	46,5	611	64,5
Freight transport by road	28 237	4 700	16,6	7 053	25,0	9 715	34,4
Transport by pipeline	1 132	1 132	100,0	1 132	100,0	1 132	100,0
Sea and coastal water transport	8 833	7 779	88,1	8 448	95,6	8 591	97,3
Air transport	33 778	24 110	71,4	27 119	80,3	30 482	90,2
Cargo handling	6 365	4 622	72,6	5 201	81,7	5 782	90,8
Storage and warehousing	3 831	1 552	40,5	2 012	52,5	2 465	64,3
Other supporting transport activities	18 004	9 547	53,0	10 796	60,0	11 545	64,1
Travel agencies and related activities	7 170	2 117	29,5	2 920	40,7	3 605	50,3
Activities of other transport agencies	42 569	19 523	45,9	23 233	54,6	27 449	64,5
Total	174 196	54 825¹	34,4	69 209¹	43,4	81 595¹	51,1

¹ These figures reflect the income of the 5 (respectively 10 and 20) largest enterprises, and not the column totals.

Table 6 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Salaries and wages	Purchases	Sub-contracting	Advertising	Depreciation	Interest	Rental of land and buildings	Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	Vehicle maintenance
	R million								
Railway transport	6 343	1 066	128	35	733	935	157	643	0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	1 603	1 119	233	14	404	142	99	187	649
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	173	175	34	76	53	23	12	31	36
Freight transport by road	5 837	6 574	2 737	40	1 672	526	321	1 059	1 384
Transport by pipeline	113	0	0	1	237	298	1	9	4
Sea and coastal water transport	475	6 193	63	3	63	110	23	298	9
Air transport	3 753	17 020	89	552	1 364	795	138	3 271	126
Cargo handling	1 751	548	162	13	369	66	426	166	199
Storage and warehousing	876	973	360	3	160	72	170	137	243
Other supporting transport activities	2 777	2 272	503	29	1 446	1 179	116	373	616
Travel agencies and related activities	1 589	2 556	333	93	130	46	191	46	54
Activities of other transport agencies	4 509	10 076	3 560	76	378	359	279	295	193
Total	29 799	48 572	8 202	935	7 009	4 551	1 933	6 515	3 513

Table 6 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2006 (continued)

Type of service	Repairs and maintenance	Railage and transport out	Insurance	Water and electricity	Telecommunication	Accommodation	Security	Travel	Losses on assets
	R million								
Railway transport	2 613	0	86	895	246	67	425	84	124
Other scheduled passenger land transport	188	29	181	20	34	16	28	11	27
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	52	0	23	2	8	8	2	4	1
Freight transport by road	1 200	330	613	64	268	20	116	172	77
Transport by pipeline	26	1	1	41	21	2	5	5	0
Sea and coastal water transport	93	0	18	29	14	4	2	18	25
Air transport	317	67	312	41	154	732	100	237	10
Cargo handling	347	80	50	62	39	9	43	31	18
Storage and warehousing	72	49	40	46	30	1	46	8	10
Other supporting transport activities	519	58	267	115	167	40	123	68	8
Travel agencies and related activities	36	0	45	9	112	110	6	36	33
Activities of other transport agencies	192	1 966	147	66	240	104	56	135	75
Total	5 655	2 580	1 783	1 390	1 333	1 113	952	809	408

Table 6 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2006 (continued)

Type of service	Containers and packaging	Training (external)	Bank charges	Post and courier	Entertainment	Regional services levy	Royalties	Customs and excise	Property tax
	R million								
Railway transport	0	114	12	0	1	98	0	0	0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	3	5	19	1	12	16	14	2	4
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	0	1	4	0	4	1	4	0	1
Freight transport by road	181	96	63	61	35	55	13	22	15
Transport by pipeline	8	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sea and coastal water transport	0	1	4	1	5	11	0	1	12
Air transport	4	18	41	12	12	66	51	3	2
Cargo handling	6	30	4	3	4	12	1	246	4
Storage and warehousing	17	4	4	7	6	7	5	2	14
Other supporting transport activities	3	21	31	14	17	28	1	4	155
Travel agencies and related activities	2	7	58	14	19	8	44	0	1
Activities of other transport agencies	237	35	68	181	82	29	13	15 227	62
Total	461	337	307	293	196	332	145	15 506	272

Table 6 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2006 (concluded)

Type of service	Skills levy	Paper	Losses on liabilities	Printing	Research and development	Stationery	Other	Total
	R million							
Railway transport	2	0	10	0	7	36	971	15 831
Other scheduled passenger land transport	6	3	2	5	3	16	1 046	6 141
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	0	0	0	1	2	2	109	842
Freight transport by road	23	15	7	19	1	31	2 930	26 577
Transport by pipeline	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	786
Sea and coastal water transport	2	0	1	8	0	2	1 282	8 770
Air transport	10	21	25	35	23	22	3 943	33 366
Cargo handling	8	1	1	1	3	8	573	5 284
Storage and warehousing	5	2	0	2	0	6	206	3 583
Other supporting transport activities	5	3	10	10	3	10	1 254	12 245
Travel agencies and related activities	6	7	9	11	7	16	621	6 255
Activities of other transport agencies	31	25	12	39	4	58	2 331	41 140
Total	99	77	77	131	53	208	15 267	160 820

Table 7 – Book value of fixed assets in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2006

Type of service	Land	Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Construction works, roads and parking areas	Computers and IT equipment	Transport equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computer software	Other intangible fixed assets	Intangible non-produced assets	Other	Total
	R million											
Railway transport	1 359	0	1 637	4 777	57	10	336	0	0	0	11 249	19 425
Other scheduled passenger land transport	93	5	20	0	6	2 509	109	0	41	13	35	2 832
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	6	27	8	0	4	354	17	0	0	6	0	421
Freight transport by road	265	91	255	2	142	7 637	1 274	32	7	389	33	10 124
Transport by pipeline	0	0	140	0	0	1	28	9	243	0	3 087	3 508
Sea and coastal water transport	1	4	9	54	12	795	69	1	14	118	20	1 097
Air transport	1 832	14	1 631	796	548	7 249	428	2	0	7	837	13 344
Cargo handling	37	63	398	1	21	209	2 657	11	3	62	845	4 308
Storage and warehousing	208	5	251	104	33	275	442	12	8	6	36	1 380
Other supporting transport activities	1 103	150	6 401	5 164	76	1 752	1 688	125	4 958	606	9 849	31 871
Travel agencies and related activities	75	13	5	0	48	247	156	15	0	351	10	920
Activities of other transport agencies	553	40	1 859	3	144	721	1 256	30	7	649	34	5 295
Total	5 532	412	12 614	10 901	1 091	21 759	8 460	237	5 281	2 207	26 035	94 525

Table 8 – Details of assets in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other	Total	Fixed	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other	Total	
	R million										
Railway transport	34	1 578	713	376	2 701	19 425	0	192	1	19 618	22 319
Other scheduled passenger land transport	586	576	105	709	1 976	2 821	11	93	173	3 098	5 074
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	93	84	3	37	217	415	6	5	28	454	671
Freight transport by road	1 167	4 285	306	346	6 104	9 728	396	571	422	11 117	17 221
Transport by pipeline	1	190	66	0	257	3 508	0	0	1	3 509	3 766
Sea and coastal water transport	368	579	82	521	1 550	1 093	4	2 402	78	3 577	5 127
Air transport	1 996	4 321	1 059	880	8 256	13 337	7	870	354	14 568	22 824
Cargo handling	117	766	96	110	1 089	4 295	13	7	28	4 343	5 432
Storage and warehousing	285	1 607	6	225	2 123	1 370	10	105	89	1 574	3 697
Other supporting transport activities	1 171	1 981	62	480	3 694	31 774	97	184	416	32 471	36 165
Travel agencies and related activities	889	1 267	149	302	2 607	807	113	402	315	1 637	4 244
Activities of other transport agencies	3 473	21 741	206	462	25 882	5 275	20	749	1 332	7 376	33 258
Total	10 180	38 975	2 853	4 448	56 456	93 848	677	5 580	3 237	103 342	159 798

Table 9 – Details of liabilities and owners' equity in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Owners' equity	Total
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other	Total	Long term loan	Other	Total		
	R million								
Railway transport	2 721	108	528	3 356	7 853	1 649	9 502	9 460	22 319
Other scheduled passenger land transport	725	30	1 512	2 267	974	544	1 518	1 289	5 074
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	282	3	38	322	126	33	159	190	671
Freight transport by road	4 101	646	1 963	6 711	4 868	1 598	6 460	4 050	17 221
Transport by pipeline	281	0	20	302	1 038	163	1 201	2 263	3 766
Sea and coastal water transport	969	145	546	1 659	1 233	353	1 586	1 881	5 127
Air transport	9 788	12	2 797	12 597	6 762	921	7 683	2 544	22 824
Cargo handling	804	40	557	1 401	448	181	629	3 401	5 432
Storage and warehousing	1 647	188	424	2 259	638	124	762	676	3 697
Other supporting transport activities	2 375	536	2 696	5 607	5 568	1 357	6 924	23 634	36 165
Travel agencies and related activities	1 997	109	436	2 542	554	636	1 189	513	4 244
Activities of other transport agencies	18 501	834	2 347	21 681	1 815	4 249	6 063	5 513	33 258
Total	44 191	2 651	13 864	60 704	31 877	11 808	43 676	55 414	159 798

Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the transport and storage industry, 2006

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Computers and computer software	Vehicles and other transport equipment	Plant, machinery and equipment	Railway infrastructure	Other	Total
	R million						
Railway transport	228	20	0	73	5 614	0	5 935
Other scheduled passenger land transport	2	2	566	31	0	6	607
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1	1	95	1	0	0	98
Freight transport by road	26	81	2 048	150	0	5	2 310
Transport by pipeline	13	4	0	3	0	1 417	1 437
Sea and coastal water transport	0	3	33	55	0	116	207
Air transport	152	6	262	45	0	7	472
Cargo handling	61	1	66	1 399	0	71	1 598
Storage and warehousing	45	11	47	54	0	30	187
Other supporting transport activities	499	54	362	987	0	1 686	3 588
Travel agencies and related activities	0	28	58	20	0	7	113
Activities of other transport agencies	1 817	58	240	1 155	0	23	3 293
Total	2 844	269	3 777	3 973	5 614	3 368	19 845

Table 11 – Employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2006

Type of service	Male employees	Female employees	Total	Sub-contracted labour
Railway transport	35 014	6 325	41 339	3 519
Other scheduled passenger land transport	18 460	3 046	21 506	1 076
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1 959	537	2 496	124
Freight transport by road	53 929	9 112	63 041	5 915
Transport by pipeline	371	95	466	0
Sea and coastal water transport	1 925	492	2 417	629
Air transport	9 800	7 346	17 146	591
Cargo handling	8 462	1 619	10 081	973
Storage and warehousing	7 642	1 602	9 244	1 143
Other supporting transport activities	23 585	5 587	29 172	1 864
Travel agencies and related activities	6 891	9 001	15 892	237
Activities of other transport agencies	14 016	8 249	22 265	1 217
Total	182 054	53 011	235 065	17 288

Table 12 – Employment by enterprise size in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2006

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
Railway transport	41 339	0	0	0	41 339
Other scheduled passenger land transport	15 867	1 177	1 833	2 629	21 506
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	1 019	30	446	1 001	2 496
Freight transport by road	40 875	5 518	9 740	6 908	63 041
Transport by pipeline	448	0	0	18	466
Sea and coastal water transport	1 620	223	336	239	2 418
Air transport	16 344	227	392	182	17 145
Cargo handling	9 166	356	477	82	10 081
Storage and warehousing	4 051	3 132	1 763	299	9 245
Other supporting transport activities	11 554	3 674	5 908	8 035	29 171
Travel agencies and related activities	9 286	943	1 554	4 109	15 892
Activities of other transport agencies	16 513	675	3 660	1 417	22 265
Total transport	168 082	15 955	26 109	24 919	235 065

Table 13 – Railway transport

Table 13.1 – Railway transport: Income from passenger transport and number of passenger trips, 2006

Service	Income (including subsidy) R million	Passenger trips
Suburban	2 073	523 190 667
Long distance	316	3 150 779

Table 13.2 – Railway transport: Volume of freight transported and income by commodity, 2006

Commodity	Tonnes	Tonne-kilometres (million)	Income (R million)
Base metals	5 798 319	3 748	813
Containerised goods	4 194 581	3 163	1 110
Chemical products	2 088 370	1 314	391
Coal – export	69 734 295	40 342	3 377
Coal – local	17 785 019	8 480	1 577
Fuel products	3 225 871	1 544	554
Mineral products - ore	40 062 189	31 898	1 934
Mineral products - other	26 212 689	13 426	2 563
Plant products	6 290 953	3 133	760
Timber and paper	5 222 323	1 888	413
Other	1 622 779	780	334
Total	182 237 386	109 721	13 831

Table 13.3 – Railway transport: Fuel purchases, 2006

Fuel	Quantity: Litres (thousands)	Value: R million
Diesel and petrol	192 917	1 048

Table 14 – Road passenger transport**Table 14.1 – Road passenger transport: Income by type of service, 2006**

Service	Income (Including subsidies) R million	% contribution to total income
Intra-urban bus	3 988	58,1
Inter-urban bus	1 550	22,6
Chartered bus	359	5,2
Cross border bus	265	3,9
Shuttle	137	2,0
School bus	114	1,7
Sightseeing bus	101	1,5
Metered taxis	31	0,5
Other road passenger services	316	4,6
Total	6 861	100,0

Table 14.2 – Road passenger transport: Fuel purchases, 2006

Fuel type	Quantity consumed locally	Value	Quantity consumed abroad	Value	Total quantity	Total value
	Litres (thousands)	R million	Litres (thousands)	R million	Litres (thousands)	R million
Diesel	222 621	1 160	3 219	22	225 840	1 182
Petrol	3 521	20	0	0	3 521	20

Table 15 – Road freight transport: Fuel purchases, 2006

Fuel type	Consumed locally	Consumed abroad	Total consumed	Total value
	Litres (thousands)	Litres (thousands)	Litres (thousands)	R million
Petrol	20 231	567	20 799	126
Diesel	995 731	51 400	1 047 132	5 454

Table 16 – Transport by pipeline: Breakdown of income from commodities transported, 2006

Product	Income R million	% contribution to total income
Crude petroleum	359	34,0
Petrol and diesel	558	52,8
Jet fuel	42	4,0
Other refined petroleum	13	1,2
Natural gas	54	5,1
Other pipeline products	18	1,7
Storage and handling	4	0,4
Other services	9	0,9
Total	1 057	100

Table 17 – Water transport: Breakdown of income by type of service, 2006

Service	Income R million	% contribution to total income
Passenger services	33	0,4
Freight transportation	7 313	85,1
Port services	316	3,7
Cargo handling	44	0,5
Rental of vessels	714	8,3
Other water transport services	161	1,9
Total	8 592	100,0

Table 18 – Air transport

Table 18.1 – Air transport: Income from services by type of service, 2006

Service	Income R million	% contribution to total income
Domestic airlines	24 274	75,0
Foreign airlines	5 184	16,0
Air charter	2 065	6,3
Air freight	675	2,1
Emergency air services	152	0,5
Other air services	16	0,1
Total	32 366	100,0

Table 18.2 – Air transport: Fuel purchases, 2006

Local airlines	Consumed locally	Consumed abroad
Quantity (million litres)	1 859	967
Value (R million)	8 757	3 852
Charter, freight, emergency and other services		
Quantity (million litres)	23	65
Value (R million)	125	246

Table 19 – Supporting and auxiliary transport services: Income by type of service, 2006

Type of service	Income (R million)	% contribution to total income by type of service
Cargo handling		
Cargo handling	765	10,7
Container terminals	3 062	42,7
Other cargo handling	2 501	34,8
Freight terminals	505	7,0
Other handling	345	4,8
Total income from cargo handling	7 178	100
Storage		
Refrigerated storage	1 225	36,2
Liquid and gas storage	100	3,0
Grain storage	30	0,9
Other storage	2 031	60,0
Total income from storage	3 386	100
Navigation		
Radio navigation	674	68,7
Lighthouse	219	22,4
Other navigation	87	8,9
Total income from navigation	980	100
Supporting services for railway transport		
Railway passenger terminal	53	
Total income from railway supporting services	53	100
Supporting services for road transport		
Bus passenger terminal	106	4,4
Road operation	2 246	94,7
Cleaning services for road transport	19	0,9
Total income from supporting services for road transport	2 371	100
Parking service		
Parking garages	954	
Total income from parking services	954	100

Table 19 – Supporting and auxiliary transport services: Income by type of service, 2006 (concluded)

Type of service	Income R million	% contribution to total income by type of service
Supporting services for water transport		
Port operation	2 481	29,8
Waterway operation	139	1,7
Pilotage	1 521	18,2
Vessel salvage	448	5,4
Other supporting service	3 746	44,9
Total income from supporting services for water transport	8 335	100
Supporting services for air transport		
Air passenger terminals	2 177	99,8
Flight control	3	0,2
Total income from supporting services for air transport	2 180	100
Travel agency services		
Travel agency	1 108	24,4
Tour operator	2 619	57,6
Travel information	358	7,8
Reservations	23	0,5
Tour guides	443	9,7
Total income from travel agency services	4 551	100
Auxiliary services		
Ship broker	1 547	3,9
Freight broker	6 419	16,0
Freight forwarding (includes customs & excise duties forwarded)	30 871	77,0
Aircraft broker	100	0,2
Freight consolidation	1 174	2,9
Total income from auxiliary services	40 111	100
Income from supporting and auxiliary services	70 100	

Explanatory notes**Business register**

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. The business register is based mainly on the income tax (IT) and value-added tax (VAT) databases of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). All enterprises are legally bound to register for either VAT or IT or both. Enterprises registered in the taxation system are included on the business register, and hence were given a chance of selection in the sample for the survey.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

All figures exclude Value Added Tax (VAT).

Classification by industry

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

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 R26 million and above. Table 24 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points,

Table 20 – Size groups for the transport and storage industry, 2006

Size group	Turnover
Large	Turnover \geq R26 000 000
Medium	R13 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R26 000 000
Small	R6 000 000 \leq Turnover $<$ R13 000 000
Micro	Turnover $<$ R6 000 000

Survey methodology and design

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

A sample of 1 886 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at four-digit level according to the SIC and then by enterprise size. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the business register was used as the measure of size for stratification.

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 are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error and confidence intervals

Table 21 – Relative standard error and income in the transport and storage industry within 95% confidence limits: October 2006

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Railway transport	16 715	16 715	16 715	0,0
Other scheduled passenger land transport	6 316	6 614	6 912	2,3
Other non-scheduled passenger land transport	660	948	1 236	15,5
Freight transport by road	26 798	28 237	29 676	2,6
Transport by pipeline	1 132	1 132	1 132	0,0
Sea and coastal water transport	8 694	8 833	8 972	0,8
Air transport	33 381	33 778	34 175	0,6
Cargo handling	6 302	6 365	6 427	0,5
Storage and warehousing	3 523	3 831	4 139	4,1
Other supporting transport activities	16 310	18 004	19 698	4,8
Travel agencies and related activities	6 200	7 170	8 140	6,9
Activities of other transport agencies	40 900	42 569	44 238	2,0
Total	168 050	174 196	180 342	1,8

Comparability with previously published information

The information in this publication is comparable with the transport and storage industry as a whole and with the transport sector from the Economic Activity Survey 2006.

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
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
LSS	Large sample survey
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**Concentration ratio**

The concentration ratio is the ratio of the income of the n largest enterprises to the total income.

Employees

Employees are those people employed by the business or organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2006.

Enterprise

A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.

Industry

An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the *System of National Accounts (SNA)* in the same way as in the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)*.

Net profit or loss before tax

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income
plus Closing stocks
minus Total expenditure
minus Opening stocks

Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100
Statistical unit	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.
Transport out	Transport activities that are contracted out or sub-contracted
Turnover	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the value of sales• amounts received for work done• amounts received for services rendered• rent and/or lease payments received for land and buildings• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment Turnover excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• value-added tax (VAT)• net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange)• export freight charges• interest received• excise duty