



Statistical release P5002

Construction industry, 2011 (Preliminary)

**Embargoed until:
22 November 2012
13:00**

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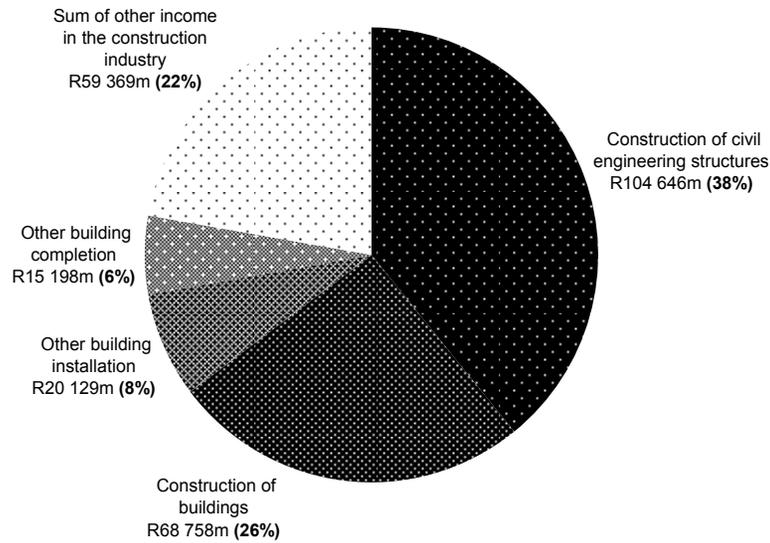
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1. Summary of findings for the year 2011

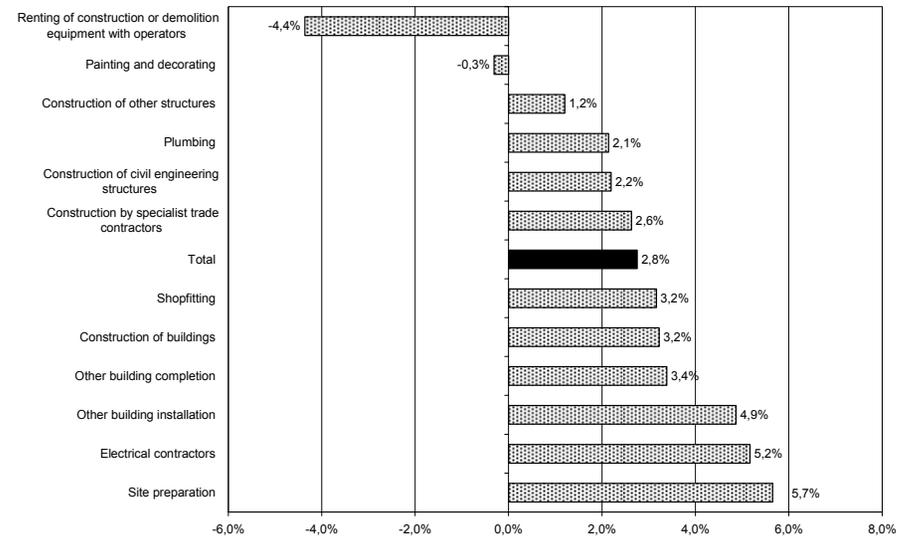
Figure 1 – Income in the construction industry, 2011



The total income for the construction industry in 2011 was R268 100 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘construction of civil engineering structures’ (R104 646 million or 38%), followed by ‘construction of buildings’ (R68 758 million or 26%), ‘other building installation’ (R20 129 million or 8%), and ‘other building completion’ (R15 198 million or 6%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 5).

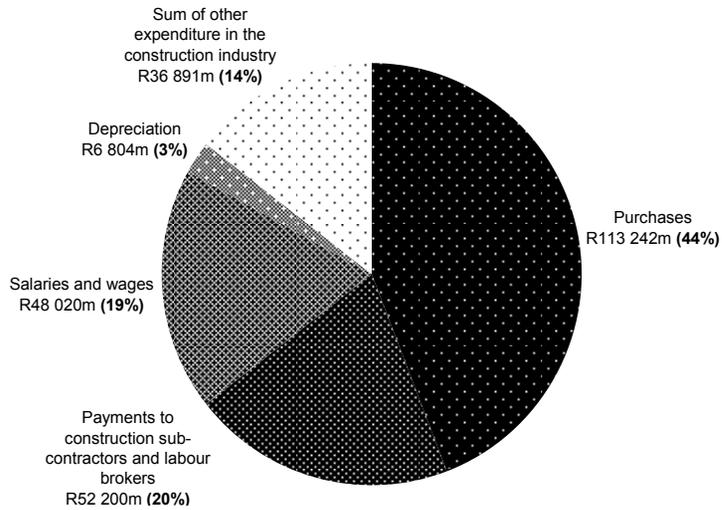
The total income represents an increase of 12,2% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2007 (R169 249 million) (Statistical report 50-02-01 (2007)).

Figure 2 – Profit margin in the construction industry, 2011



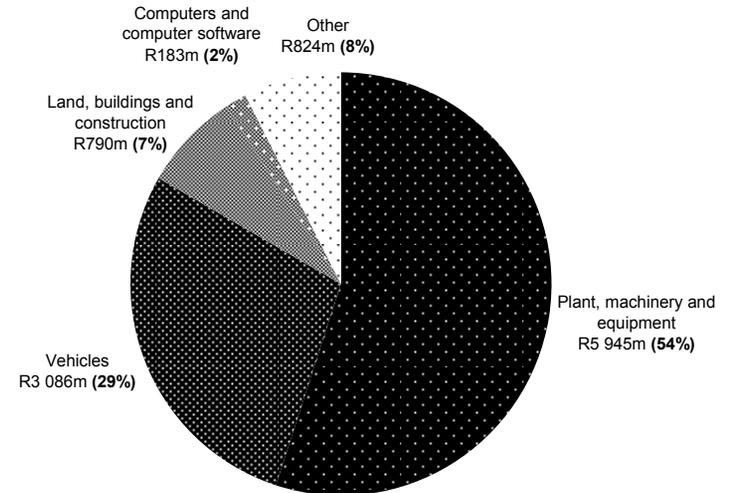
The profit margin for the construction industry was 2,8% in 2011. ‘Site preparation’ had the highest profit margin at 5,7%, followed by ‘electrical contractors’ at 5,2%. ‘Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators’ had the lowest profit margin of -4,4% (Figure 2 and Table 2, page 7).

Figure 3 – Composition of expenditure in the construction industry, 2011



Expenditure in the construction industry in 2011 amounted to R257 157 million. The largest contributor to total expenditure was ‘purchases’ (R113 242 million or 44%), followed by ‘payments to construction sub-contractors and labour brokers’ (R52 200 million or 20%), ‘salaries and wages’ (R48 020 million or 19%) and ‘depreciation’ (R6 804 million or 3%) (Figure 3 and Table 6, page 11).

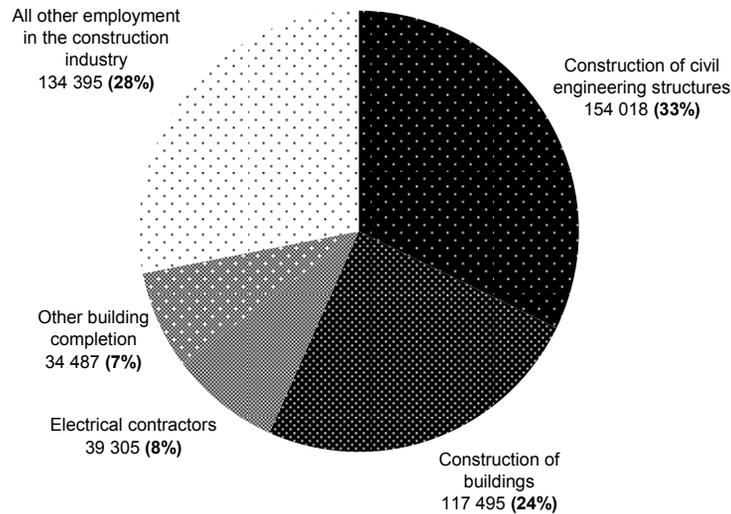
Figure 4 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2011



The total capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry in 2011 was R10 828 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was ‘plant, machinery and equipment’ (R5 945 million or 54%), followed by ‘vehicles’ (R3 086 million or 29%) and ‘land, buildings and construction’ (R790 million or 7%) (Figure 4 and Table 13, page 18).

Capital expenditure on new property, plant, machinery and equipment increased by 15,2% per annum compared with the corresponding survey of 2007 (R6 138 million) (Statistical report 50-02-01 (2007)).

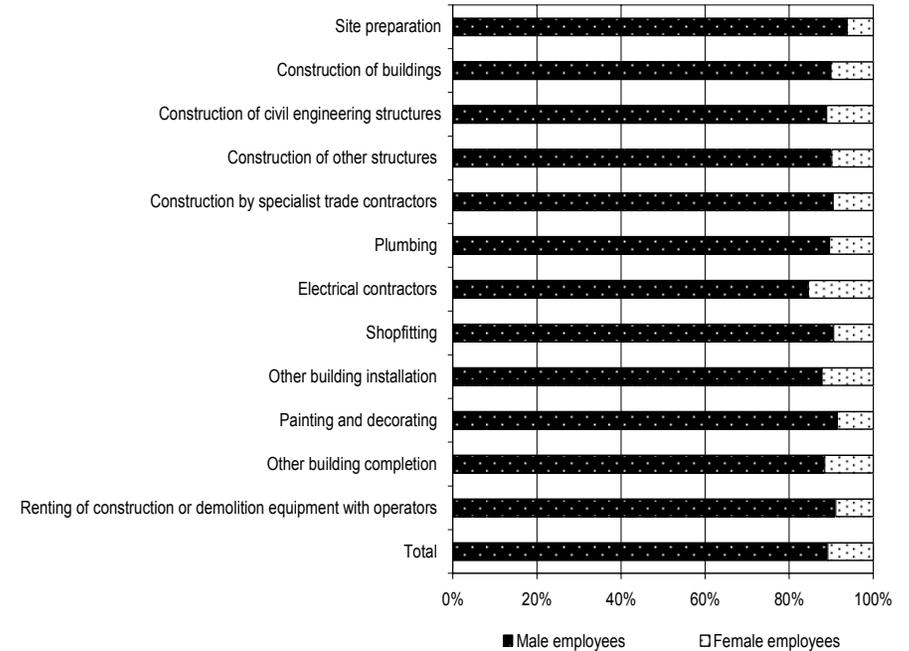
Figure 5 – Employment in the construction industry, 2011



The total number of persons employed in the construction industry at the end of June 2011 was 479 700. ‘Construction of civil engineering structures’ employed the largest number of persons (154 018 or 33%), followed by ‘construction of buildings’ (117 495 or 24%), ‘electrical contractors’ (39 305 or 8%), and ‘other building completion’ (34 487 or 7%) (Figure 5 and Table 15, page 20).

Employment in the construction industry decreased by 2,9% per annum compared with the number of employees reported in the corresponding survey of 2007 (540 581) (Statistical report 50-02-01 (2007)).

Figure 6 – Gender ratios in the construction industry, 2011



The proportion of males out of the total persons employed was 89%. The industry with the highest proportion of males employed was ‘Site preparation’ (94%) (Figure 6 and Table 15, page 20).

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Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	Total income			Total expenditure			Total value of opening inventories			Total value of closing inventories		
	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million			R million		
Site preparation	3 130	8 823	29,6	2 956	8 142	28,8	48	177	38,6	54	170	33,2
Construction of buildings	60 199	68 758	3,4	57 825	65 915	3,3	4 021	8 387	20,2	4 981	8 673	14,9
Construction of civil engineering structures	46 386	104 646	22,6	44 725	101 154	22,6	1 706	2 792	13,1	1 956	3 397	14,8
Construction of other structures	3 079	3 136	0,5	2 895	2 967	0,6	74	170	23,1	82	88	1,8
Construction by specialist trade contractors	8 294	14 093	14,2	7 807	13 468	14,6	264	229	-3,5	331	165	-16,0
Plumbing	3 055	3 669	4,7	2 938	3 546	4,8	63	66	1,2	112	66	-12,4
Electrical contractors	10 252	15 038	10,1	9 688	13 947	9,5	297	543	16,3	393	489	5,6
Shopfitting	1 290	1 792	8,6	1 197	1 722	9,5	14	53	39,5	15	64	43,7
Other building installation	12 010	20 129	13,8	11 369	18 747	13,3	466	819	15,1	760	820	1,9
Painting and decorating	1 937	2 577	7,4	1 780	2 641	10,4	27	75	29,1	39	165	43,4
Other building completion	15 943	15 198	-1,2	15 874	14 455	-2,3	528	1 568	31,3	1 012	1 536	11,0
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	3 674	10 241	29,2	3 238	10 453	34,0	23	137	56,2	25	143	54,6
Total	169 249	268 100	12,2	162 292	257 157	12,2	7 531	15 016	18,8	9 760	15 776	12,8

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011 (concluded)

Type of service	Net profit or loss before tax		Carrying value of fixed assets at the beginning of the financial year			Capital expenditure on new assets			Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year		
	2007	2011	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		R million			R million			R million		
Site preparation	180	675	895	2 148	24,5	381	870	22,9	1 049	2 411	23,1
Construction of buildings	3 334	3 129	6 894	6 265	-2,4	1 346	1 646	5,2	8 164	6 425	-5,8
Construction of civil engineering structures	1 911	4 096	4 208	12 583	31,5	2 163	4 582	20,6	5 149	13 688	27,7
Construction of other structures	192	87	384	796	20,0	168	90	-14,4	496	713	9,5
Construction by specialist trade contractors	554	561	1 309	1 262	-0,9	170	323	17,4	1 516	1 216	-5,4
Plumbing	166	123	283	466	13,3	44	149	35,7	291	456	11,9
Electrical contractors	660	1 037	1 074	1 361	6,1	312	551	15,3	1 284	1 529	4,5
Shopfitting	94	81	90	169	17,1	30	41	8,1	111	156	8,9
Other building installation	935	1 383	529	1 162	21,7	188	414	21,8	637	1 103	14,7
Painting and decorating	169	26	149	157	1,3	63	77	5,1	169	181	1,7
Other building completion	553	712	3 310	1 212	-22,2	366	314	-3,8	2 984	1 144	-21,3
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	438	-206	1 412	7 888	53,7	907	1 771	18,2	1 949	7 355	39,4
Total	9 186	11 704	20 537	35 469	14,6	6 138	10 828	15,2	23 799	36 377	11,2

Table 2 – Profit margin in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	Net profit/loss after tax		Turnover			Profit margin ¹	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011
	R million		R million			%	
Site preparation	124	484	3 066	8 563	29,3	4,0	5,7
Construction of buildings	2 395	2 155	59 282	66 832	3,0	4,0	3,2
Construction of civil engineering structures	1 274	2 230	44 922	101 521	22,6	2,8	2,2
Construction of other structures	148	37	3 031	3 077	0,4	4,9	1,2
Construction by specialist trade contractors	411	353	8 164	13 416	13,2	5,0	2,6
Plumbing	146	77	3 036	3 593	4,3	4,8	2,1
Electrical contractors	533	768	10 082	14 861	10,2	5,3	5,2
Shopfitting	74	56	1 255	1 769	9,0	5,9	3,2
Other building installation	677	952	11 664	19 547	13,8	5,8	4,9
Painting and decorating	142	-8	1 835	2 557	8,6	7,7	-0,3
Other building completion	348	509	15 629	15 020	-1,0	2,2	3,4
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	330	-431	3 505	9 886	29,6	9,4	-4,4
Total	6 602	7 182	165 471	260 642	12,0	4,0	2,8

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

Table 3 – Income in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Sales	1 746	9 210	51,5
Services	162 601	250 276	11,4
Rental and leasing income	1 124	1 156	0,7
Interest	955	2 471	26,8
Profit on sale or revaluation of assets	499	1 318	27,5
Other	2 324	3 669	12,1
Total	169 249	268 100	12,2

Table 4 – Income in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Sales	Services	Rental and leasing income	Interest	Profit on sale or revaluation of assets	Other	Total
	R million						
Site preparation	10	8 452	101	32	96	132	8 823
Construction of buildings	1 283	65 154	395	802	411	713	68 758
Construction of civil engineering structures	3 142	98 137	242	734	270	2 121	104 646
Construction of other structures	62	3 001	14	11	15	33	3 136
Construction by specialist trade contractors	5	13 372	39	516	52	109	14 093
Plumbing	69	3 515	9	23	32	21	3 669
Electrical contractors	146	14 702	13	98	22	57	15 038
Shopfitting	0	1 768	1	15	3	5	1 792
Other building installation	2 804	16 700	43	121	230	231	20 129
Painting and decorating	193	2 362	2	8	2	10	2 577
Other building completion	1 070	13 797	153	64	48	66	15 198
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	426	9 316	144	47	137	171	10 241
Total	9 210	250 276	1 156	2 471	1 318	3 669	268 100

Table 5 – Expenditure in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Purchases	78 016	113 242	9,8
Payments to construction sub-contractors and labour brokers	28 933	52 200	15,9
Salaries and wages	26 722	48 020	15,8
Depreciation	3 545	6 804	17,7
Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	3 727	5 550	10,5
Vehicle running costs	3 723	3 298	-3,0
Interest paid	1 303	2 585	18,7
Repairs and maintenance	925	2 201	24,2
Other	15 398	23 257	10,9
Total	162 292	257 157	12,2

Table 6 – Expenditure in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Purchases	Payments to construction sub-contractors and labour brokers	Salaries and wages	Depreciation	Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	Vehicle running costs	Interest paid	Repairs and maintenance	Other	Total
	R million									
Site preparation	1 980	939	2 359	500	1 060	73	123	320	788	8 142
Construction of buildings	30 382	19 979	8 224	780	681	634	681	195	4 359	65 915
Construction of civil engineering structures	41 558	22 319	20 811	2 516	2 477	817	710	557	9 389	101 154
Construction of other structures	1 365	247	642	115	117	78	34	26	343	2 967
Construction by specialist trade contractors	5 428	4 279	1 891	293	161	211	70	44	1 091	13 468
Plumbing	1 684	84	1 060	111	38	129	42	21	377	3 546
Electrical contractors	7 067	745	3 434	352	114	405	96	103	1 631	13 947
Shopfitting	1 068	41	335	38	6	40	8	8	178	1 722
Other building installation	10 574	1 029	3 740	254	80	286	98	294	2 392	18 747
Painting and decorating	1 162	308	657	48	72	71	11	17	295	2 641
Other building completion	7 960	1 525	2 654	353	156	338	37	108	1 324	14 455
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	3 014	705	2 213	1 444	588	216	675	508	1 090	10 453
Total	113 242	52 200	48 020	6 804	5 550	3 298	2 585	2 201	23 257	257 157

Table 7 – Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction works	5 735	5 229	-2,3
Computers and IT equipment	323	451	8,7
Motor vehicles	6 263	8 427	7,7
Plant, machinery and equipment	10 003	18 049	15,9
Other assets	1 475	4 221	30,1
Total	23 799	36 377	11,2

Table 8 – Carrying value of fixed assets at the end of the financial year in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction works	Computers and IT equipment	Motor vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Other assets	Total book value of fixed assets
	R million					
Site preparation	127	13	157	1 990	124	2 411
Construction of buildings	2 679	109	1 588	1 666	383	6 425
Construction of civil engineering structures	1 291	153	2 619	8 167	1 458	13 688
Construction of other structures	43	3	283	372	12	713
Construction by specialist trade contractors	77	22	398	609	110	1 216
Plumbing	49	2	261	105	39	456
Electrical contractors	254	27	668	414	166	1 529
Shopfitting	20	3	51	52	30	156
Other building installation	190	24	453	270	166	1 103
Painting and decorating	25	7	92	46	11	181
Other building completion	300	74	566	201	3	1 144
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	174	14	1 291	4 157	1 719	7 355
Total	5 229	451	8 427	18 049	4 221	36 377

Table 9 – Details of assets in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Bank	9 863	28 023	29,8
Debtors	20 142	41 087	19,5
Inventory	9 760	15 776	12,8
Other	5 109	17 845	36,7
Total	44 874	102 731	23,0
Fixed	22 808	33 759	10,3
Goodwill	991	2 618	27,5
Long-term investment	4 203	8 675	19,9
Other	4 748	13 981	31,0
Total	32 750	59 033	15,9
Total assets	77 624	161 764	20,1

Table 10 – Details of assets in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other	Total	Fixed	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other	Total	
	R million										
Site preparation	548	1 521	170	473	2 712	2 339	72	209	103	2 723	5 435
Construction of buildings	5 038	6 642	8 673	4 725	25 078	6 258	167	4 188	7 039	17 652	42 730
Construction of civil engineering structures	9 951	21 293	3 397	5 136	39 777	12 478	1 210	2 399	3 089	19 176	58 953
Construction of other structures	139	332	88	45	604	700	12	72	308	1 092	1 696
Construction by specialist trade contractors	7 075	1 735	165	1 955	10 930	1 155	61	137	1 357	2 710	13 640
Plumbing	317	374	66	114	871	430	26	65	189	710	1 581
Electrical contractors	1 315	1 850	489	403	4 057	1 426	103	241	452	2 222	6 279
Shopfitting	138	169	64	97	468	128	28	114	60	330	798
Other building installation	1 489	3 590	820	794	6 693	973	130	382	978	2 463	9 156
Painting and decorating	124	250	165	75	614	171	10	46	104	331	945
Other building completion	1 140	1 729	1 536	3 665	8 070	1 141	3	388	83	1 615	9 685
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	749	1 602	143	363	2 857	6 560	796	434	219	8 009	10 866
Total	28 023	41 087	15 776	17 845	102 731	33 759	2 618	8 675	13 981	59 033	161 764

Table 11 – Details of liabilities and owners’ equity in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Creditors	24 657	42 855	14,8
Overdraft	3 178	5 697	15,7
Other	10 854	30 066	29,0
Total	38 689	78 618	19,4
Long-term loan	14 774	13 843	-1,6
Other	4 755	17 604	38,7
Total	19 529	31 447	12,6
Owners' equity	19 406	51 699	27,8
Liabilities and owners' equity	77 624	161 764	20,1

Table 12 – Details of liabilities and owners' equity in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Liabilities and owners' equity
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other	Total	Long-term loan	Other	Total			
	R million									
Site preparation	1 101	53	1 004	2 158	730	1 009	1 739	3 897	1 538	5 435
Construction of buildings	8 350	1 631	6 397	16 378	5 431	4 863	10 294	26 672	16 058	42 730
Construction of civil engineering structures	23 653	3 024	9 658	36 335	2 518	2 999	5 517	41 852	17 101	58 953
Construction of other structures	406	61	272	739	223	335	558	1 297	399	1 696
Construction by specialist trade contractors	1 529	88	6 837	8 454	318	2 816	3 134	11 588	2 052	13 640
Plumbing	350	74	165	589	115	283	398	987	594	1 581
Electrical contractors	1 479	193	474	2 146	689	604	1 293	3 439	2 840	6 279
Shopfitting	129	25	49	203	104	67	171	374	424	798
Other building installation	2 970	271	1 231	4 472	453	773	1 226	5 698	3 458	9 156
Painting and decorating	464	49	82	595	76	72	148	743	202	945
Other building completion	1 363	142	2 061	3 566	651	2 033	2 684	6 250	3 435	9 685
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	1 061	86	1 836	2 983	2 535	1 750	4 285	7 268	3 598	10 866
Total	42 855	5 697	30 066	78 618	13 843	17 604	31 447	110 065	51 699	161 764

Table 13 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2007 and 2011

Type of service	2007	2011	Annualised % change
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction	253	790	32,9
Computers and computer software	112	183	13,1
Vehicles	1 811	3 086	14,3
Plant, machinery and equipment	3 818	5 945	11,7
Other	144	824	54,7
Total	6 138	10 828	15,2

Table 14 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2011

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction	Computers and computer software	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Other	Total
	R million					
Site preparation	3	7	93	726	41	870
Construction of buildings	313	57	748	462	66	1 646
Construction of civil engineering structures	275	73	730	2 877	627	4 582
Construction of other structures	2	1	27	60	0	90
Construction by specialist trade contractors	9	5	157	128	24	323
Plumbing	11	1	99	38	0	149
Electrical contractors	34	11	254	244	8	551
Shopfitting	0	1	29	11	0	41
Other building installation	81	11	194	108	20	414
Painting and decorating	10	1	49	17	0	77
Other building completion	35	7	240	31	1	314
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	17	8	466	1 243	37	1 771
Total	790	183	3 086	5 945	824	10 828

Table 15 – Employment in the construction industry, , 2007 and 2011

Type of service	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change	2007	2011	Annualised % change
Site preparation	15 147	17 006	2,9	532	1 123	20,5	15 679	18 129	3,7
Construction of buildings	150 937	105 670	-8,5	20 733	11 825	-13,1	171 670	117 495	-9,0
Construction of civil engineering structures	110 452	136 932	5,5	10 208	17 086	13,7	120 660	154 018	6,3
Construction of other structures	12 895	7 249	-13,4	1 017	792	-6,1	13 912	8 041	-12,8
Construction by specialist trade contractors	30 707	23 244	-6,7	1 902	2 453	6,6	32 609	25 697	-5,8
Plumbing	12 711	12 944	0,5	2 632	1 501	-13,1	15 343	14 445	-1,5
Electrical contractors	39 871	33 237	-4,4	5 362	6 068	3,1	45 233	39 305	-3,5
Shopfitting	3 528	3 307	-1,6	192	344	15,7	3 720	3 651	-0,5
Other building installation	20 643	26 124	6,1	2 732	3 624	7,3	23 375	29 748	6,2
Painting and decorating	9 355	11 383	5,0	742	1 061	9,4	10 097	12 444	5,4
Other building completion	66 953	30 504	-17,8	6 829	3 983	-12,6	73 782	34 487	-17,3
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	13 585	20 256	10,5	916	1 984	21,3	14 501	22 240	11,3
Total	486 784	427 856	-3,2	53 797	51 844	-0,9	540 581	479 700	-2,9

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2011 large sample surveys of the construction industry. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the construction industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the construction industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously updates its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).</p> <p>All figures exclude VAT.</p>
Reference period	<p>The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.</p>
Purpose of the survey	<p>Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's national accounts, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
Scope and coverage	<p>This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in construction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Site preparation (SIC 5010).ii. Construction of buildings (SIC 5021).iii. Construction of civil engineering structures (SIC 5022).iv. Construction of other structures (SIC 5023).v. Construction by specialist trade contractors (SIC 5024).vi. Plumbing (SIC 5031).vii. Electrical contractors (5032).viii. Shopfitting (5033).ix. Other building installation (5039).x. Painting and decorating (5041).xi. Other building completion (5049).xii. Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators (5050).
Classification by industry	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>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.</p>

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R52 million and more. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by two.

Table A – Size groups for the construction industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R52 000 000
Medium	R12 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R52 000 000
Small	R6 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R12 000 000
Micro	< R6 000 000

Survey methodology and design

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

A sample of approximately 4 000 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large and medium enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification. The collection rate was 82,5%.

Collection rate

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100.

Weighting methodology

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

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 construction industry in South Africa.

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

Table B – Income in the construction industry within 95% confidence limit, 2011

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE)
	R million			%
Site preparation	8 667	8 823	8 979	0,9
Construction of buildings	66 332	68 758	71 184	1,8
Construction of civil engineering structures	103 620	104 646	105 672	0,5
Construction of other structures	2 644	3 136	3 628	8
Construction by specialist trade contractors	11 690	14 093	16 496	8,7
Plumbing	2 871	3 669	4 467	11,1
Electrical contractors	11 648	15 038	18 428	11,5
Shopfitting	1 525	1 792	2 059	7,6
Other building installation	18 630	20 129	21 628	3,8
Painting and decorating	2 062	2 577	3 092	10,2
Other building completion	12 815	15 198	17 581	8
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	9 679	10 241	10 803	2,8
Total	262 320	268 100	273 880	1,1

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

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
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

Current assets	Assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other receivables;• cash and bank;• inventories; and• other current assets.
Current liabilities	Debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other payables;• bank overdraft; and• other current liabilities.
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 2011.
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Equity	The residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.
Income from rental and leasing	Includes: Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures and income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, other transport equipment, plant, machinery and equipment.
Industry	An industry consists of a group of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Net profit or loss before tax <i>minus</i> company tax

Net profit or loss before tax

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income
plus closing inventories
minus total expenditure
minus opening inventories

Non-current assets

Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:

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

Non-current liabilities

Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:

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

Other expenditure

Includes:

Accommodation; administration and management fees; amortisation; bursaries; computer expenditure; containers and packaging materials; total paper, printing and stationery; postal and courier services; property tax; provisions; research and development; customs duty paid; excise duty paid; losses on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; losses on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates or foreign exchange transactions; mineral rights leases; rental of land, building and other structures; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names, trademarks and patent rights paid; severance, termination and redundancy payments; skills development levy; staff training; subscriptions; donations, sponsorships and social investment for non-employees; and other expenditure.

Other income

Includes:

Dividends; government subsidies and incentives; government capital transfers; mineral rights leases; profit on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation; profit on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; provisions; royalties and franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received; customs duty received; excise duty received; and other income.

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.
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; and• mineral rights leases. 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; and• excise duty.

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Produced by Stats SA