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## Statistical release P5002

# Construction industry, 2014 (Preliminary)

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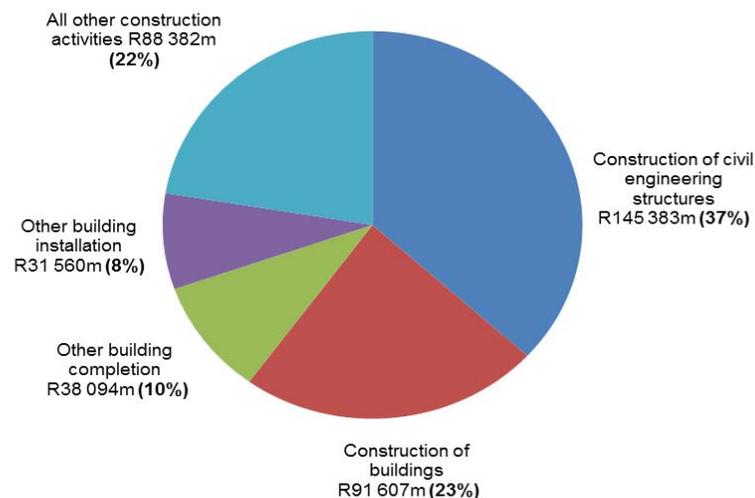
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### 1. Summary of findings for the year 2014

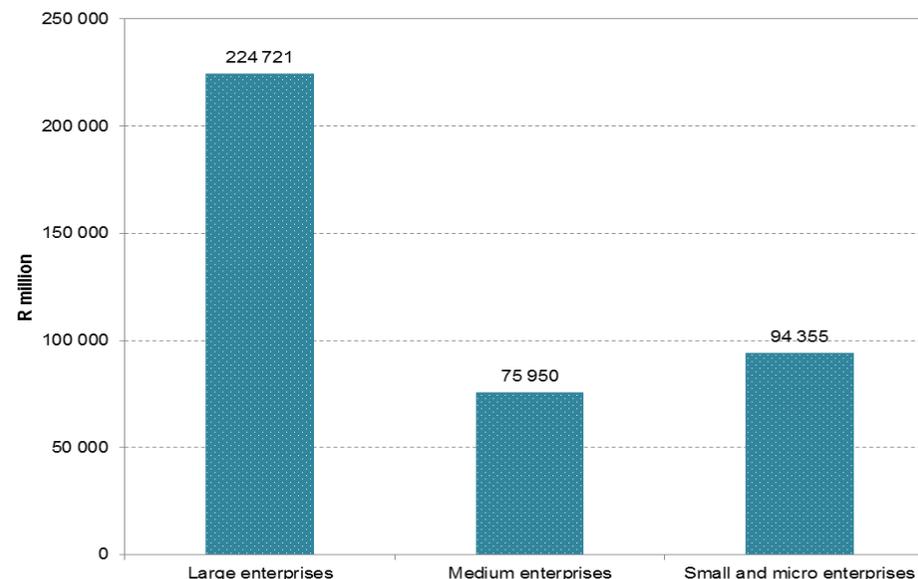
Figure 1 – Income in the construction industry, 2014



The total income for the construction industry in 2014 was R395 026 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘construction of civil engineering structures’ (R145 383 million or 37%), followed by ‘construction of buildings’ (R91 607 million or 23%), ‘other building completion’ (R38 094 million or 10%), and ‘other building installation’ (R31 560 million or 8%) (Figure 1 and Table 1, page 6).

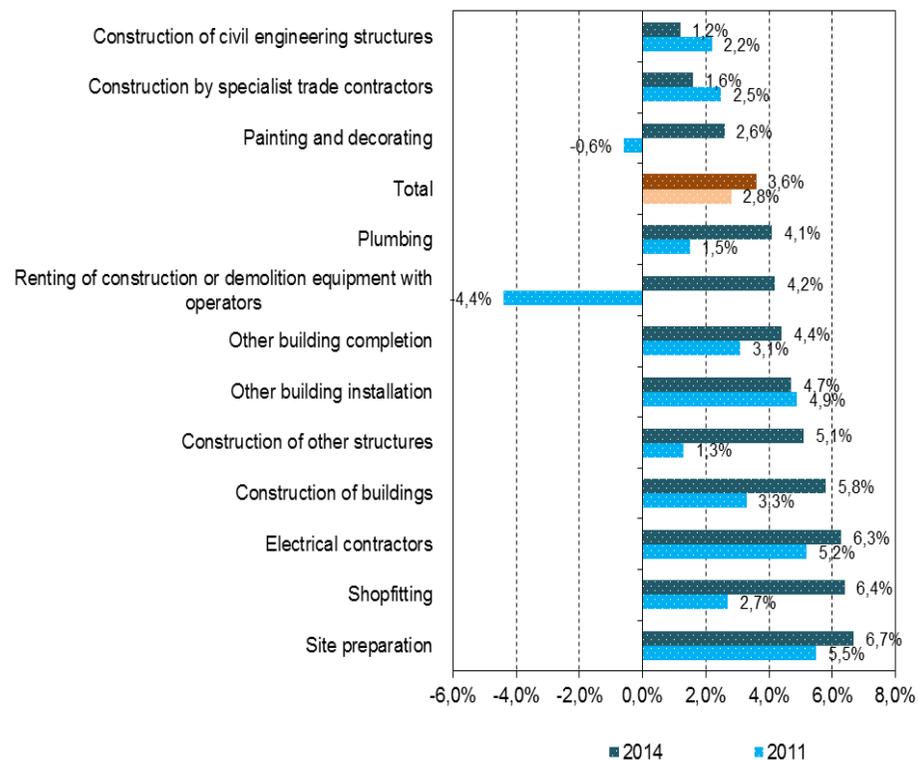
The total income represents an increase of 14,1% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (R265 817 million).

Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the construction industry, 2014



Large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R117 million) generated R224 721 million or 57% of the total income of the construction industry, followed by small and micro enterprises (R94 355 million or 24%), and medium enterprises (R75 950 million or 19%) (Figure 2 and Table 5, page 11).

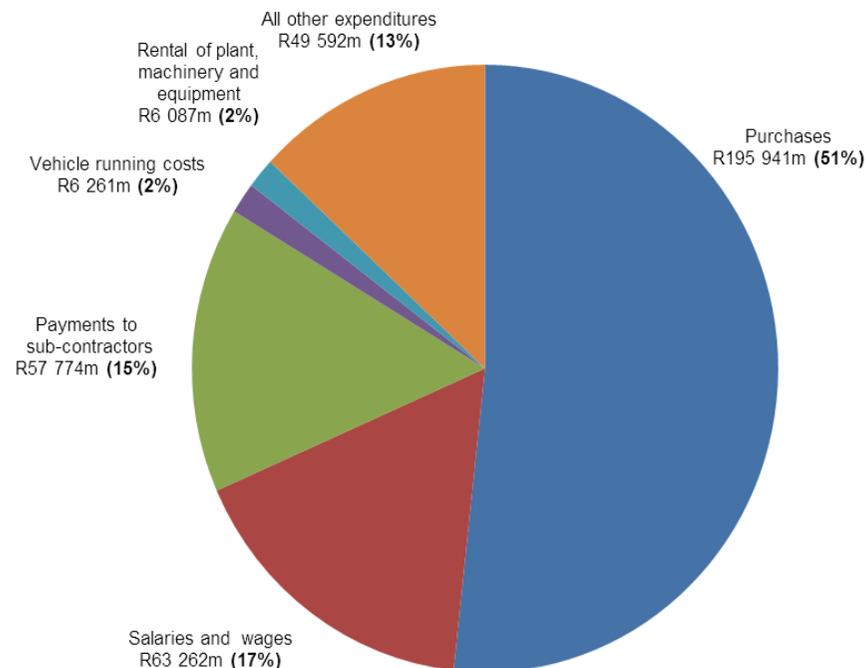
**Figure 3 – Profit margin in the construction industry, 2014**



The profit margin for the construction industry was 3,6% in 2014. ‘Site preparation’ had the highest profit margin at 6,7%, followed by ‘shopfitting’ at 6,4% and ‘electrical contractors’ at 6,3%. ‘Construction of civil engineering structures’ had the lowest profit margin of 1,2% (Figure 3 and Table 2, page 8).

The profit margin for the total industry increased from 2,8% in 2011 to 3,6% in 2014. The biggest change in profit margin was recorded in ‘renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators’, from -4,4% in 2011 to 4,2% in 2014.

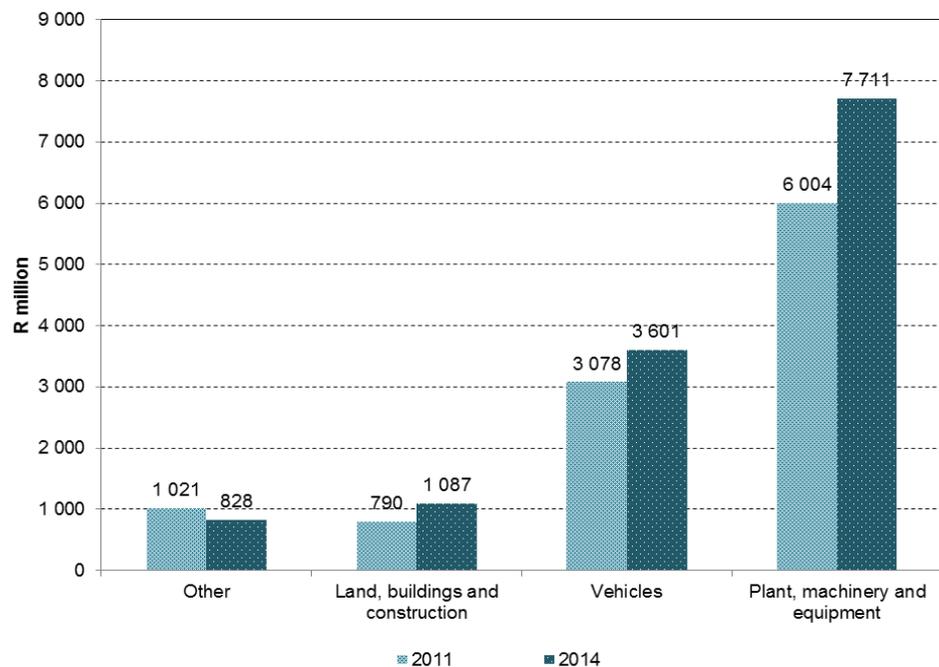
**Figure 4 – Composition of expenditure in the construction industry, 2014**



Expenditure in the construction industry in 2014 amounted to R378 917 million. The largest expenditure was on ‘purchases’ (R195 941 million or 51%), followed by ‘salaries and wages’ (R63 262 million or 17%) and ‘payments to sub-contractors’ (R57 774 million or 15%) (Figure 4 and Table 6, pages 12).

The total expenditure represents an increase of 14,1% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (R254 883 million).

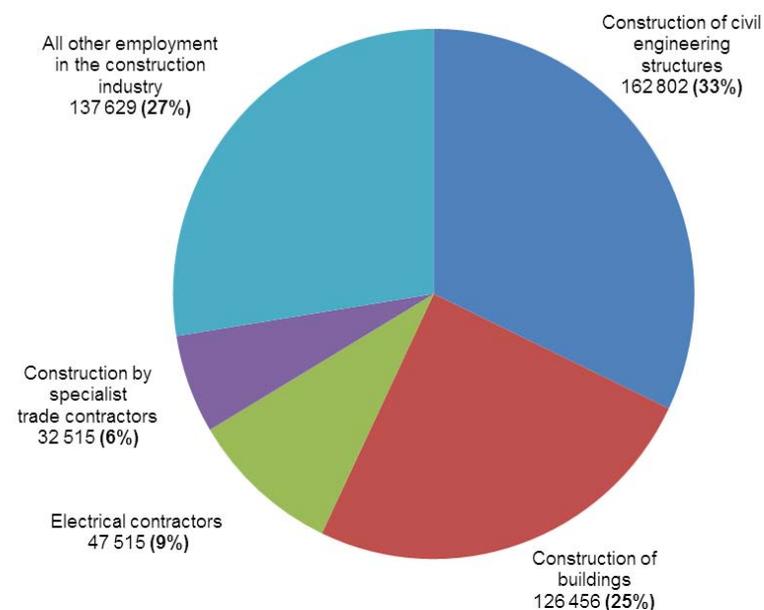
**Figure 5 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2014**



The total capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry in 2014 was R13 227 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and equipment' (R7 711 million or 59%), followed by 'vehicles' (R3 601 million or 27%) and 'land, buildings and construction works' (R1 087 million or 8%) (Figure 5 and Table 8, page 14).

The total capital expenditure represents an increase of 6,7% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (R10 893 million).

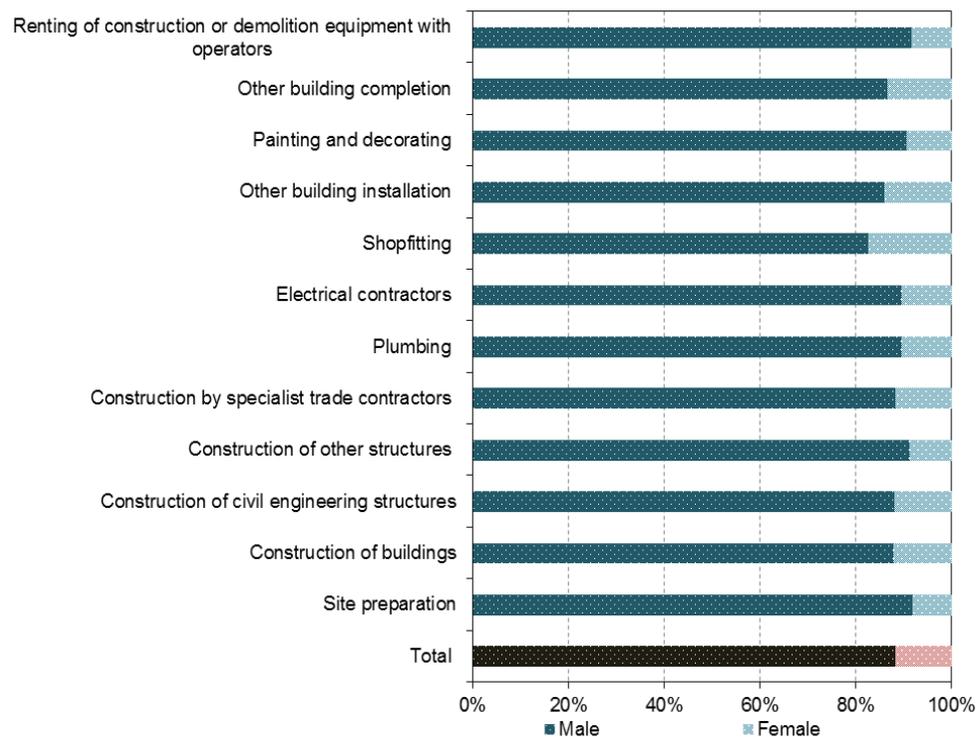
**Figure 6 – Employment in the construction industry, 2014**



The total number of persons employed in the construction industry at the end of June 2014 was 506 917. 'Construction of civil engineering structures' employed the largest number of persons (162 802 or 32%), followed by 'construction of buildings' (126 456 or 25%), 'electrical contractors' (47 515 or 9%) and 'construction by specialist trade contractors' (32 515 or 6%) (Figure 6 and Table 10, page 16).

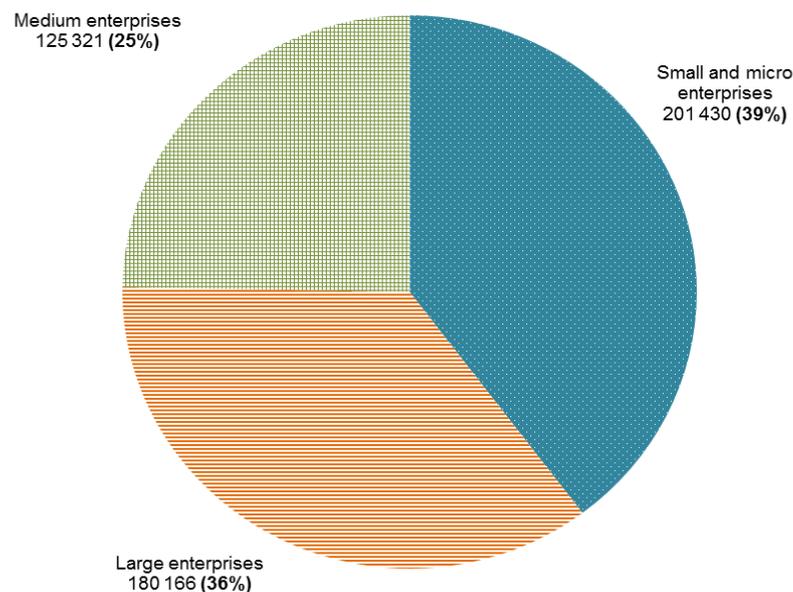
Employment in the construction industry increased by 1,7% per annum compared with the number of employees reported in the corresponding survey of 2011 (483 651).

**Figure 7 – Gender ratios in the construction industry, 2014**



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed in the construction industry at the end of June 2014 was 12%. The sector with the highest proportion of females employed was ‘shopfitting’ (18%) (Figure 7 and Table 10, page 16).

**Figure 8 – Employment by enterprise size in the construction industry, 2014**



Small and micro enterprises employed the highest number of persons (201 430 or 39%) in the construction industry at the end of June 2014. Large enterprises employed 180 166 persons (or 36%) and medium enterprises employed 125 321 persons (or 25%) (Figure 8 and Table 11, page 17).

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

## 2. Tables

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	Total income			Total expenditure			Total value of opening inventories			Total value of closing inventories		
	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million			R million		
Site preparation	7 706	7 767	0,3	7 047	7 154	0,5	157	134	-5,1	145	151	1,4
Construction of buildings	68 553	91 607	10,1	65 606	85 448	9,2	8 162	8 726	2,3	8 424	9 412	3,8
Construction of civil engineering structures	104 670	145 383	11,6	101 145	144 127	12,5	2 785	4 632	18,5	3 392	6 748	25,8
Construction of other structures	3 046	7 436	34,6	2 866	7 004	34,7	187	118	-14,2	89	134	14,6
Construction by specialist trade contractors	13 618	21 551	16,5	13 043	20 968	17,1	218	531	34,5	155	587	55,9
Plumbing	3 590	6 506	21,9	3 496	6 172	20,9	67	235	51,9	65	280	62,7
Electrical contractors	15 234	23 349	15,3	14 143	21 516	15	529	539	0,6	485	723	14,2
Shopfitting	1 523	2 005	9,6	1 473	1 892	8,7	45	55	6,1	55	117	28,6
Other building installation	20 402	31 560	15,7	18 966	29 624	16	846	2 008	33,4	821	2 111	37
Painting and decorating	2 569	2 823	3,2	2 643	2 731	1,1	73	55	-9	165	61	-28,2
Other building completion	14 616	38 094	37,6	13 949	36 346	37,6	1 621	846	-19,5	1 600	889	-17,8
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	10 290	16 945	18,1	10 506	15 935	14,9	137	220	17,1	143	329	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>265 817</b>	<b>395 026</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>254 883</b>	<b>378 917</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>14 827</b>	<b>18 099</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>15 539</b>	<b>21 542</b>	<b>11,5</b>

**Table 1 – Principal statistics in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014 (concluded)**

Type of service	Net profit or loss before tax		Capital expenditure on new assets		
	2011	2014	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		R million		
Site preparation	647	630	789	1 793	31,5
Construction of buildings	3 209	6 845	1 663	1 664	0
Construction of civil engineering structures	4 132	3 372	4 701	3 367	-10,5
Construction of other structures	82	448	88	101	4,7
Construction by specialist trade contractors	512	639	315	969	45,4
Plumbing	92	379	148	275	22,9
Electrical contractors	1 047	2 017	570	1 089	24,1
Shopfitting	60	175	34	46	10,6
Other building installation	1 411	2 039	418	556	10
Painting and decorating	18	98	75	72	-1,4
Other building completion	646	1 791	303	686	31,3
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	-210	1 119	1 789	2 609	13,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 646</b>	<b>19 552</b>	<b>10 893</b>	<b>13 227</b>	<b>6,7</b>

**Table 2 – Profit margin in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	Net profit/loss after tax		Turnover			Profit margin <sup>1</sup>	
	2011	2014	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014
	R million		R million			%	
Site preparation	468	502	7 460	7 495	0,2	6,3	6,7
Construction of buildings	2 216	5 215	66 525	89 407	10,4	3,3	5,8
Construction of civil engineering structures	2 264	1 620	101 577	140 332	11,4	2,2	1,2
Construction of other structures	39	374	2 988	7 315	34,8	1,3	5,1
Construction by specialist trade contractors	321	332	12 970	21 206	17,8	2,5	1,6
Plumbing	53	263	3 523	6 425	22,2	1,5	4,1
Electrical contractors	782	1 453	15 063	22 939	15,1	5,2	6,3
Shopfitting	41	127	1 503	1 974	9,5	2,7	6,4
Other building installation	971	1 449	19 803	30 617	15,6	4,9	4,7
Painting and decorating	-15	72	2 548	2 782	3,0	-0,6	2,6
Other building completion	452	1 611	14 444	37 014	36,8	3,1	4,4
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	-434	687	9 934	16 359	18,1	-4,4	4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 158</b>	<b>13 705</b>	<b>258 338</b>	<b>383 865</b>	<b>14,1</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,6</b>

<sup>1</sup> Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

**Table 3 – Income in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		
Sales	9 239	29 587	47,4
Services	247 958	351 793	12,4
Rental and leasing income	1 141	2 485	29,6
Interest	2 476	2 712	3,1
Other	5 003	8 449	19,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>265 817</b>	<b>395 026</b>	<b>14,1</b>

**Table 4 – Income in the construction industry, 2014**

Type of service	Sales	Services	Rental and leasing income	Interest	Other	Total
	R million					
Site preparation	29	7 448	18	31	241	<b>7 767</b>
Construction of buildings	5 666	82 562	1 179	779	1 421	<b>91 607</b>
Construction of civil engineering structures	9 604	130 408	320	1 224	3 827	<b>145 383</b>
Construction of other structures	3	7 298	14	22	99	<b>7 436</b>
Construction by specialist trade contractors	1 268	19 913	25	125	220	<b>21 551</b>
Plumbing	464	5 950	11	32	49	<b>6 506</b>
Electrical contractors	1 088	21 830	21	119	291	<b>23 349</b>
Shopfitting	370	1 603	1	4	27	<b>2 005</b>
Other building installation	5 488	24 960	169	102	841	<b>31 560</b>
Painting and decorating	11	2 769	2	14	27	<b>2 823</b>
Other building completion	5 097	31 906	11	154	926	<b>38 094</b>
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	499	15 146	714	106	480	<b>16 945</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 587</b>	<b>351 793</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>2 712</b>	<b>8 449</b>	<b>395 026</b>

**Table 5 – Income by enterprise size in the construction industry, 2014**

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small and micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million			
Site preparation	5 637	1 183	947	7 767
Construction of buildings	39 390	25 214	27 003	91 607
Construction of civil engineering structures	117 284	19 557	8 542	145 383
Construction of other structures	3 444	1 565	2 427	7 436
Construction by specialist trade contractors	11 065	3 206	7 280	21 551
Plumbing	203	909	5 394	6 506
Electrical contractors	5 710	6 499	11 140	23 349
Shopfitting	361	359	1 285	2 005
Other building installation	18 599	6 797	6 164	31 560
Painting and decorating	0	821	2 002	2 823
Other building completion	13 559	5 376	19 159	38 094
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	9 469	4 464	3 012	16 945
<b>Total</b>	<b>224 721</b>	<b>75 950</b>	<b>94 355</b>	<b>395 026</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		
Purchases	110 432	195 941	21,1
Salaries and wages	47 933	63 262	9,7
Payments to sub-contractors	53 238	57 774	2,8
Vehicle running costs	3 258	6 261	24,3
Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	5 263	6 087	5,0
Repair and maintenance	2 150	3 654	19,3
Interest paid	2 556	3 605	12,1
Rental of land, buildings and other structures	1 653	2 414	13,5
Administration and management fees	1 711	2 129	7,6
Insurance	1 638	2 079	8,3
Telecommunication services	1 161	1 181	0,6
Other	23 890	34 530	13,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>254 883</b>	<b>378 917</b>	<b>14,1</b>

**Table 7 – Expenditure in the construction industry, 2014**

Type of service	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Payments to construction sub-contractors and labour brokers	Vehicle running costs	Rental of plant, machinery and equipment	Repairs and maintenance	Interest paid	Other expenditure	Total
	R million								
Site preparation	1 728	2 506	725	214	471	223	111	1 176	<b>7 154</b>
Construction of buildings	45 988	9 496	20 214	1 075	819	469	1 180	6 207	<b>85 448</b>
Construction of civil engineering structures	66 034	26 114	27 917	1 360	2 386	1 218	961	18 137	<b>144 127</b>
Construction of other structures	4 219	1 416	244	143	151	60	24	747	<b>7 004</b>
Construction by specialist trade contractors	11 075	3 358	2 455	371	457	93	277	2 882	<b>20 968</b>
Plumbing	3 207	1 540	172	325	87	58	40	743	<b>6 172</b>
Electrical contractors	12 215	4 376	1 239	787	112	148	152	2 487	<b>21 516</b>
Shopfitting	939	378	104	64	19	44	6	338	<b>1 892</b>
Other building installation	18 793	5 428	1 275	502	212	177	242	2 995	<b>29 624</b>
Painting and decorating	1 322	694	108	101	17	36	26	427	<b>2 731</b>
Other building completion	25 188	4 793	1 845	929	336	196	189	2 870	<b>36 346</b>
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	5 233	3 163	1 476	390	1 020	932	397	3 324	<b>15 935</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>195 941</b>	<b>63 262</b>	<b>57 774</b>	<b>6 261</b>	<b>6 087</b>	<b>3 654</b>	<b>3 605</b>	<b>42 333</b>	<b>378 917</b>

**Table 8 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	2011	2014	Annualised % change
	R million		
Land, buildings and construction	790	1 087	11,2
Vehicles	3 078	3 601	5,4
Plant, machinery and equipment	6 004	7 711	8,7
Other	1 021	828	-6,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 893</b>	<b>13 227</b>	<b>6,7</b>

**Table 9 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the construction industry, 2014**

Type of service	Land, buildings and construction works	Motor vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Other assets	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million				
Site preparation	31	60	1 701	1	<b>1 793</b>
Construction of buildings	332	569	697	66	<b>1 664</b>
Construction of civil engineering structures	288	584	2 198	297	<b>3 367</b>
Construction of other structures	16	46	37	2	<b>101</b>
Construction by specialist trade contractors	1	197	531	240	<b>969</b>
Plumbing	12	223	33	7	<b>275</b>
Electrical contractors	45	835	126	83	<b>1 089</b>
Shopfitting	0	12	32	2	<b>46</b>
Other building installation	24	277	185	70	<b>556</b>
Painting and decorating	3	38	30	1	<b>72</b>
Other building completion	103	391	174	18	<b>686</b>
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	232	369	1 967	41	<b>2 609</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>3 601</b>	<b>7 711</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>13 227</b>

**Table 10 – Employment in the construction industry, 2011 and 2014**

Type of service	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change	2011	2014	Annualised % change
Site preparation	15 462	10 748	-11,4	979	954	-0,9	16 441	11 702	-10,7
Construction of buildings	107 942	110 950	0,9	12 369	15 506	7,8	120 311	126 456	1,7
Construction of civil engineering structures	135 605	143 442	1,9	16 732	19 360	5,0	152 337	162 802	2,2
Construction of other structures	9 461	9 433	-0,1	959	921	-1,3	10 420	10 354	-0,2
Construction by specialist trade contractors	23 014	28 707	7,6	2 290	3 808	18,5	25 304	32 515	8,7
Plumbing	13 250	17 676	10,1	1 542	2 075	10,4	14 792	19 751	10,1
Electrical contractors	33 906	42 574	7,9	5 967	4 941	-6,1	39 873	47 515	6,0
Shopfitting	3 004	3 088	0,9	309	657	28,6	3 313	3 745	4,2
Other building installation	26 502	27 046	0,7	3 543	4 461	8,0	30 045	31 507	1,6
Painting and decorating	11 695	8 157	-11,3	1 045	842	-6,9	12 740	8 999	-10,9
Other building completion	29 437	26 428	-3,5	3 822	4 090	2,3	33 259	30 518	-2,8
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	20 672	19 266	-2,3	2 424	1 787	-9,7	23 096	21 053	-3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>429 950</b>	<b>447 515</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>51 981</b>	<b>59 402</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>481 931</b>	<b>506 917</b>	<b>1,7</b>

**Table 11 – Employment by enterprise size in the construction industry, 2014**

Type of service	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small and micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	Number			
Site preparation	7 636	2 215	1 851	<b>11 702</b>
Construction of buildings	25 736	34 701	66 019	<b>126 456</b>
Construction of civil engineering structures	109 621	38 754	14 427	<b>162 802</b>
Construction of other structures	2 107	2 164	6 083	<b>10 354</b>
Construction by specialist trade contractors	11 470	5 462	15 583	<b>32 515</b>
Plumbing	92	2 858	16 801	<b>19 751</b>
Electrical contractors	6 553	12 118	28 844	<b>47 515</b>
Shopfitting	232	680	2 833	<b>3 745</b>
Other building installation	8 078	7 923	15 506	<b>31 507</b>
Painting and decorating	0	1 625	7 374	<b>8 999</b>
Other building completion	1 698	9 197	19 623	<b>30 518</b>
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	6 943	7 624	6 486	<b>21 053</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>180 166</b>	<b>125 321</b>	<b>201 430</b>	<b>506 917</b>

## Explanatory notes

### Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2014 construction large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the construction industry of South Africa. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the construction industry.

This publication summarises the financial data of the construction industry. Details of services rendered will be published in a subsequent report.

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).

All figures exclude VAT.

The last large sample survey of the construction industry was conducted for the year 2011 (Statistical release P5002 Construction industry 2011).

### Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014.

### Purpose of the survey

The construction large sample survey is conducted once every three to five years. It collects data on the nature and structure of the construction industry. The collected information is used by government for policy formulation, decision making and to monitor performance of the industry. Individual businesses also use these statistics in analysis of comparative business and investment decisions.

### Scope and coverage

This survey covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in construction. It includes the following groups within its scope:

- 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).

*Including*

- South African-based activities of enterprises which operate in multiple countries.

*Excluding*

- Activities of South African-based companies in other countries.

**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 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 (BR). Large enterprises are those with an annual recorded turnover of R117 million and above. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by 4,5.

**Table A – Size groups for the construction industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R117 000 000
Medium	R27 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R117 000 000
Small	R13 500 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R27 000 000
Micro	< R13 500 000

**Survey methodology and design**

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

Enterprises were stratified using four-digit level according to the SIC and by size of enterprise. Business register (BR) turnover was used as a measure of size for stratification.

**Collection rate**

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100. The collection rate was 75,7%.

**Turnover collection rate**

Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises BR turnover + weighted finalised investigations BR turnover) / population turnover)\*100. The turnover collection rate was 87,1%.

**Weighting methodology**

For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated strata to form division estimates.

**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.

**Comparability with previously published information**

The information in this publication is comparable with the information published from the construction large sample survey of 2011 (P5002 and Report 50-02-01) and the construction sector from the Annual financial statistics survey (P0021) and Quarterly employment statistics survey (P0277).

**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.

**Relative standard error**

Figures presented in this publication are estimated from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, figures may differ from those that would have been produced if all enterprises in the construction industry in South Africa had been included.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage error likely to have occurred as a result of sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate (Table B).

**Table B – Income in the construction industry within 95% confidence limits, 2014**

Type of service	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error (RSE)
	R million			%
Site preparation	7 447	7 767	8 087	2,1
Construction of buildings	83 348	91 607	99 866	4,6
Construction of civil engineering structures	142 818	145 383	147 948	0,9
Construction of other structures	6 751	7 436	8 121	4,7
Construction by specialist trade contractors	19 321	21 896	24 471	6,0
Plumbing	5 116	6 506	7 896	10,9
Electrical contractors	20 385	23 414	26 443	6,6
Shopfitting	1 486	2 005	2 524	13,2
Other building installation	30 173	31 150	32 127	1,6
Painting and decorating	2 087	2 823	3 559	13,3
Other building completion	32 420	38 094	43 768	7,6
Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operators	16 214	16 945	17 676	2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>383 567</b>	<b>395 026</b>	<b>406 485</b>	<b>1,5</b>

**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

<b>Employees</b>	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 2014.
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
<b>Income from rental and leasing</b>	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.
<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, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
<b>Net profit or loss after tax</b>	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:  Net profit or loss before tax <b>minus</b> company tax
<b>Net profit or loss before tax</b>	Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:  Total income <b>plus</b> closing inventories <b>minus</b> total expenditure <b>minus</b> opening inventories
<b>Other expenditure</b>	Includes:  Accommodation; amortisation; bursaries; computer expenditure; 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 exchange rate fluctuations; 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.
<b>Other income</b>	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 exchange rate fluctuations; provisions; royalties and franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received; customs duty received; excise duty received.

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<b>Profit margin</b>	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax <b><i>divided by</i></b> turnover <b><i>multiplied by</i></b> 100
<b>Statistical unit</b>	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.
<b>Stratum</b>	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
<b>Turnover</b>	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the value of sales</li><li>• amounts received for work done</li><li>• amounts received for services rendered</li><li>• rent and/or lease payments received for land and buildings</li><li>• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment</li><li>• mineral rights leases</li></ul> Turnover excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• value added tax (VAT)</li><li>• net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange)</li><li>• export freight charges</li><li>• interest received</li><li>• excise duty</li></ul>

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