

Transport and storage industry, 2013

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Transport and storage industry, 2013

1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2013 transport and storage large sample survey (LSS). This is a periodic survey based on a census of private and public enterprises operating in the transport and storage industry. The reporting period was the financial year ended on any date between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013. The data for the number of employees were provided for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2013.

The last transport and storage LSS was conducted in 2010 (*Report No. 71-02-01 (2010)*).

1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2013 transport and storage LSS covers enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02*:

- Railway transport SIC 7111
- Other scheduled passenger land transport SIC 7121
- Other non-scheduled passenger land transport SIC 7122
- Freight transport by road SIC 7123
- Transport via pipelines SIC 7130
- Sea and coastal water transport SIC 7211
- Inland water transport SIC 7220
- Air transport SIC 7300
- Cargo handling SIC 7411
- Storage and warehousing SIC 7412
- Other supporting transport activities SIC 7413
- Travel agencies and related activities SIC 7414
- Activities of other transport agencies SIC 7419

The following activities are excluded:

- 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.
- Bus companies which are not registered for VAT.
- Rental of private cars/buses without drivers.
- Rental of trucks without drivers.
- Minibus taxis.

1.2 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, information and communication technology (ICT), details of employment, trading income, expenditure, details of services rendered and purchases.

1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the **financial year of the enterprise which ended on any date between 01 July 2012 and 30 June 2013**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

Example

- 01 October 2011 – 30 September 2012
- 01 January 2012 – 31 December 2012
- 01 February 2012 – 31 January 2013
- 01 March 2012 – 28 February 2013
- 01 April 2012 – 31 March 2013

1.4 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.5 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject only to non-sampling errors because a census of the industry was conducted.

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 the careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.6 Confidentiality

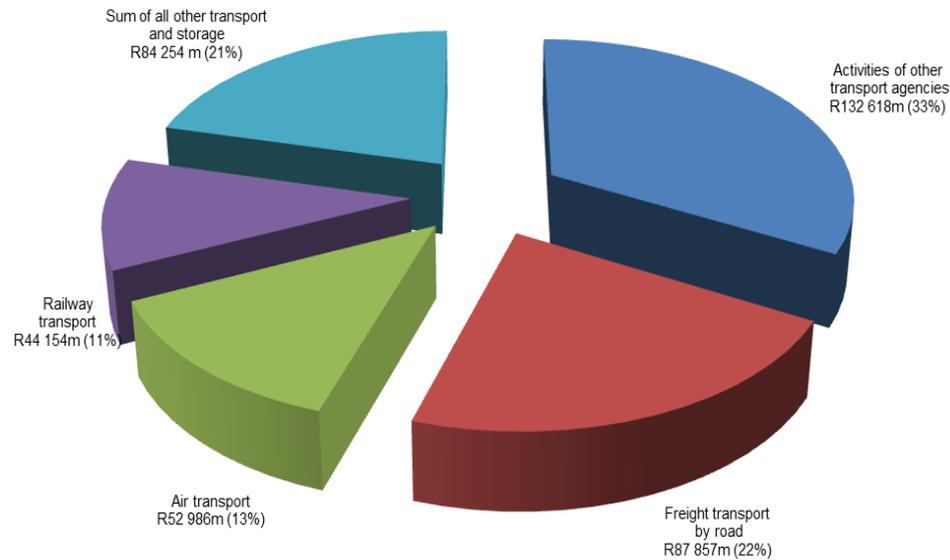
According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

1.7 Reporting unit

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

2. Summary of findings for the year 2013

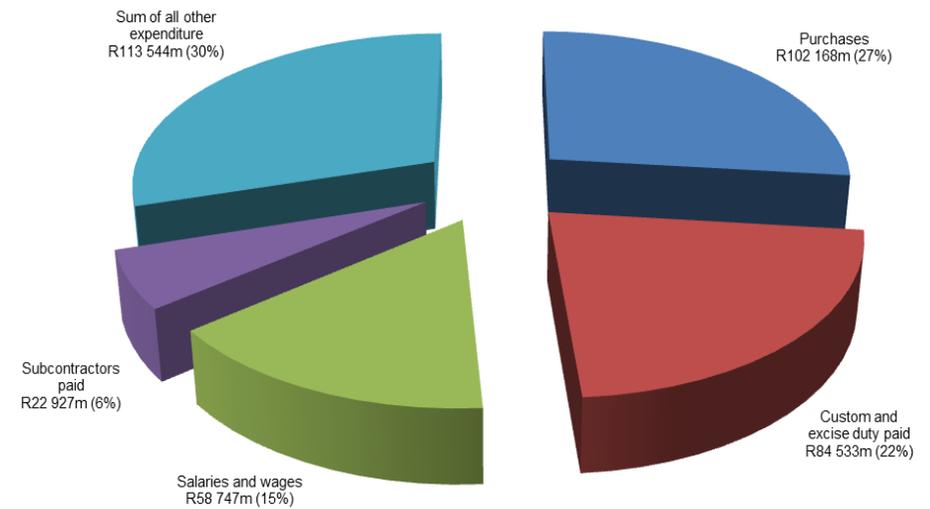
Figure 1 – Income by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2013



The total income for the transport and storage industry in 2013 was R401 869 million. The largest contributor to the total income was ‘activities of other transport agencies’ (R132 618 million or 33%), followed by ‘freight transport by road’ (R87 857 million or 22%) (Figure 1 and Table 2, page 5).

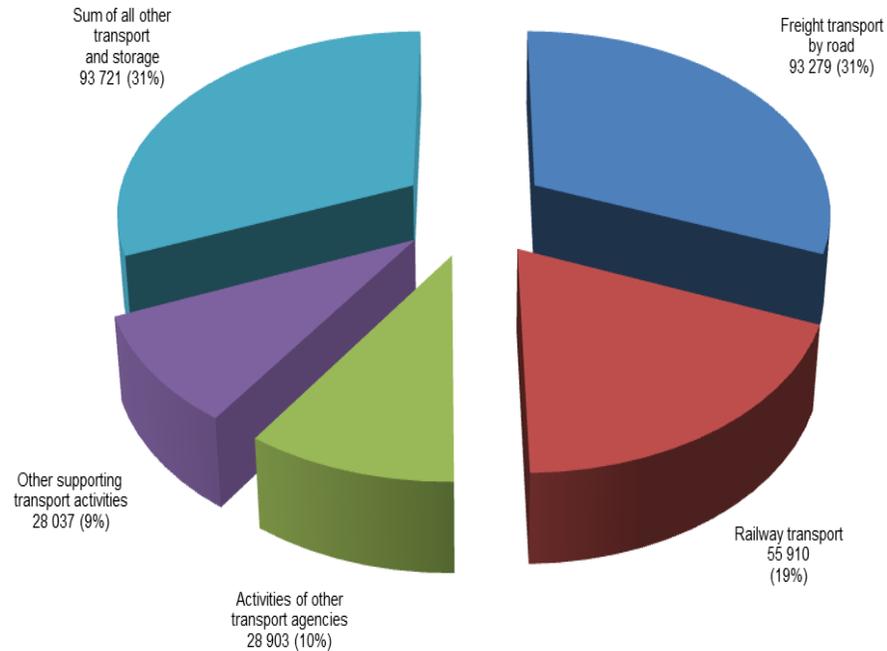
The total income represents an increase of 10,7% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2010 (R296 025 million).

Figure 2 – Composition of expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2013



Expenditure in the transport and storage industry in 2013 amounted to R381 919 million. The expenditure consisted mainly of ‘purchases’ (R102 168 million or 27%), ‘custom and excise duty paid’ (R84 533 million or 22%), ‘salaries and wages’ (R58 747 million or 15%) and ‘subcontractors paid’ (R22 927 million or 6%) (Figure 2 and Table 7, pages 10 - 11).

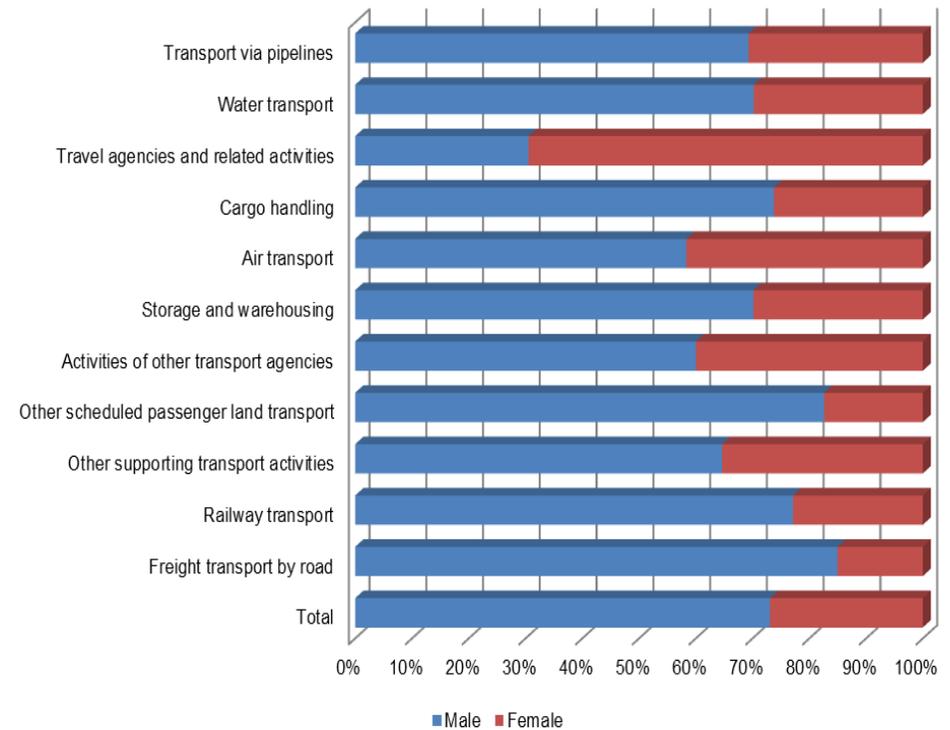
Figure 3 – Employment in the transport and storage industry, 2013



The total number of persons employed in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2013 was 299 850. 'Freight transport' had the largest number of employees (93 279 or 31%), followed by 'railway transport' (55 910 or 19%) and 'activities of other transport agencies' (28 903 or 10%) (Figure 3 and Table 8, page 12).

The total number of persons employed represents a decrease of 1,0% per annum over the number of persons employed reported in the corresponding survey of 2010 (308 742).

Figure 4 – Gender ratios in the transport and storage industry, 2013



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 27%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'travel agencies and related activities' (69%), while 'freight transport by road' had the highest proportion of males employed (85%) (Figure 3 and Table 8, page 12).

PJ Lehohla
Statistician General

3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2010 and 2013

Item	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Total income	296 025	401 869	10,7
Total expenditure	280 689	381 919	10,8
Total value of opening inventories	3 091	3 202	1,2
Total value of closing inventories	2 553	3 772	13,9
Net profit or loss before tax	14 798	20 520	11,5

Table 2 – Principal statistics in the transport and storage industry, 2013

Type of service	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax
	R million				
Railway transport	44 154	38 620	929	1 078	5 682
Other passenger land transport	11 461	10 807	231	229	654
Freight transport by road	87 857	84 050	593	676	3 886
Transport via pipelines	2 949	1 862	230	423	1 280
Water transport	1 798	1 583	33	37	219
Air transport	52 986	52 843	342	392	192
Cargo handling	14 235	13 306	243	247	934
Storage and warehousing	19 104	17 872	263	220	1 189
Other supporting transport activities	23 008	19 408	222	300	3 677
Travel agencies and related activities	11 699	10 866	17	19	835
Activities of other transport agencies	132 618	130 702	99	151	1 968
Total	401 869	381 919	3 202	3 772	20 516

Table 3 – Income by type of service in the transport and storage industry, 2010 and 2013

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Railway transport	28 976	44 154	15,1
Other passenger land transport	9 051	11 461	8,2
Freight transport by road	59 426	87 857	13,9
Transport via pipelines	1 257	2 949	32,9
Water transport	1 832	1 798	-0,6
Air transport	44 386	52 986	6,1
Cargo handling	7 520	14 235	23,7
Storage and warehousing	12 253	19 104	16,0
Other supporting transport activities	22 965	23 008	0,1
Travel agencies and related activities	12 326	11 699	-1,7
Activities of other transport agencies	96 033	132 618	11,4
Total	296 025	401 869	10,7

Table 4 – Income in the transport and storage industry, 2013

Type of service	Sales and services	Other income	Total income
	R million		
Railway transport	34 869	9 285	44 154
Other passenger land transport	8 601	2 860	11 461
Freight transport by road	85 414	2 443	87 857
Transport via pipelines	2 801	148	2 949
Water transport	1 736	62	1 798
Air transport	50 530	2 456	52 986
Cargo handling	14 025	210	14 235
Storage and warehousing	13 221	5 883	19 104
Other supporting transport activities	20 779	2 229	23 008
Travel agencies and related activities	10 993	706	11 699
Activities of other transport agencies	63 879	68 739	132 618
Total	306 848	95 021	401 869

Table 5 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the transport and storage industry, 2013

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	%
Railway transport	44 154	43 802	99,2	44 024	99,7	44 119	99,9
Other passenger land transport	11 461	6 131	53,5	8 422	73,5	9 833	85,8
Freight transport by road	87 857	15 473	17,6	20 776	23,6	27 103	30,8
Transport via pipelines	2 949	2 949	100,0	2 949	100,0	2 949	100,0
Water transport	1 798	1 472	81,9	1 712	95,2	1 789	99,5
Air transport	52 986	38 740	73,1	45 258	85,4	49 186	92,8
Cargo handling	14 235	11 630	81,7	13 277	93,3	14 038	98,6
Storage and warehousing	19 104	10 919	57,2	13 763	72,0	15 626	81,8
Other supporting transport activities	23 008	12 923	56,2	15 526	67,5	17 262	75,0
Travel agencies and related activities	11 699	3 004	25,7	4 319	36,9	5 652	48,3
Activities of other transport agencies	132 618	55 724	42,0	70 385	53,1	85 006	64,1
Total	401 869	108 802	27,1	139 301	34,7	175 494	43,7

² These figures reflect the income of the 5 (respectively 10 and 20) largest enterprises, and not the column totals.

³ Relative contribution=income of the largest enterprises divided by total income multiply by 100.

Table 6 – Expenditure items in the transport and storage industry, 2010 and 2013

Item	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Purchases	49 022	102 168	27,7
Subcontractors paid and railage and transport-out	33 667	38 514	4,6
Salaries and wages	46 947	58 747	7,8
Repair and maintenance	8 250	11 714	12,4
Custom and excise duty paid	52 242	84 533	17,4
Motor vehicle running expenditure	3 125	8 510	39,6
Total telecommunication	1 491	2 485	18,6
Other expenditure	85 945	77 920	-3,2
Total expenditure	280 689	381 919	10,8

*Subcontractors and railage were reported as one variable in 2010

*Custom and excise duties paid were reported as one variable in 2010

Table 7 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2013

Type of service	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Custom and excise duty paid	Subcontractors paid	Railage and transport-out
	R million				
Railway transport	4 190	12 801	1 438	802	532
Other passenger land transport	3 339	3 468	17	348	38
Freight transport by road	34 506	14 426	1 194	7 487	1 758
Transport via pipelines	8	249	0	0	1
Water transport	1 035	146	0	0	0
Air transport	29 407	6 914	14	256	55
Cargo handling	1 821	4 415	0	511	340
Storage and warehousing	1 184	3 285	5 381	1 174	2 449
Other supporting transport activities	4 049	3 707	1	2 720	287
Travel agencies and related activities	4 468	2 431	0	1 184	193
Activities of other transport agencies	18 161	6 905	76 488	8 445	9 934
Total	102 168	58 747	84 533	22 927	15 587

Table 7 – Expenditure in the transport and storage industry, 2013 (concluded)

Type of service	Repair and maintenance	Motor vehicle running expenditure	Total telecommunication	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million				
Railway transport	1 604	427	191	16 637	38 620
Other passenger land transport	315	884	42	2 357	10 807
Freight transport by road	2 430	5 754	400	17 311	84 050
Transport via pipelines	49	7	21	1 527	1 862
Water transport	10	3	3	390	1 583
Air transport	5 504	30	991	8 849	52 843
Cargo handling	489	123	48	5 003	13 306
Storage and warehousing	172	305	69	3 853	17 872
Other supporting transport activities	625	259	321	7 455	19 408
Travel agencies and related activities	60	64	114	2 352	10 866
Activities of other transport agencies	456	654	285	9 396	130 702
Total	11 714	8 510	2 485	16 637	381 919

Table 8 – Employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2013

Type of service	Male			Female			Total		
	2010	2013	Annualised % change	2010	2013	Annualised % change	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	Number of employees			Number of employees			Number of employees		
Railway transport	36 359	43 117	5,8	11 836	12 793	2,6	48 195	55 910	5,1
Other passenger land transport	17 036	17 780	1,4	3 046	3 742	7,1	20 082	21 522	2,3
Freight transport by road	90 018	79 259	-4,2	13 159	14 020	2,1	103 177	93 279	-3,3
Transport via pipelines	542	461	-5,3	192	204	2,0	734	665	-3,3
Water transport	531	728	11,1	243	309	8,4	774	1 038	10,3
Air transport	12 140	12 057	-0,2	8 125	8 599	1,9	20 265	20 656	0,6
Cargo handling	8 573	11 392	9,9	1 784	4 048	31,4	10 357	15 440	14,2
Storage and warehousing	14 470	14 822	0,8	4 867	6 293	8,9	19 337	21 115	3,0
Other supporting transport activities	25 470	18 128	-10,7	10 905	9 909	-3,1	36 375	28 037	-8,3
Travel agencies and related activities	5 770	4 059	-11,1	14 075	9 225	-13,1	19 845	13 284	-12,5
Activities of other transport agencies	18 209	17 352	-1,6	11 392	11 551	0,5	29 601	28 903	-0,8
Total	229 118	219 156	-1,5	79 624	80 694	0,4	308 742	299 850	-1,0

Table 9 – Details of employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2010 and June 2013

Item		2010	2013	Annualised % change
		Number		
Permanent employees	Male	212 385	196 624	-2,5
	Female	75 874	74 105	-0,8
	Total	288 256	270 729	-2,1
Temporary employees	Male	11 183	18 490	18,2
	Female	2 863	4 934	19,9
	Total	14 048	23 424	18,6
Casual employees	Male	5 550	3 940	-10,8
	Female	890	1 757	25,5
	Total	6 443	5 697	-4,0
Total employees	Male	229 118	219 054	-1,5
	Female	79 624	80 796	0,5
	Total	308 742	299 850	-1,0

Table 10 – Details of employment in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2013

Type of service	Permanent employees			Temporary employees			Casual employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Number of employees								
Railway transport	35 141	12 434	47 575	7 939	2 118	10 058	0	0	0
Other passenger land transport	16 248	3 300	19 563	1 462	390	1 852	51	23	74
Freight transport by road	74 060	13 415	87 511	2 606	695	3 302	2 359	1 052	3 412
Transport via pipelines	442	195	637	19	5	24	0	0	0
Water transport	694	296	989	22	6	28	12	5	17
Air transport	11 726	8 484	20 209	261	70	331	50	22	72
Cargo handling	10 410	3 569	13 979	926	247	1 174	55	25	80
Storage and warehousing	13 094	5 592	18 687	1 404	375	1 778	305	136	441
Other supporting transport activities	14 402	6 808	21 279	2 795	746	3 541	711	317	1 028
Travel agencies and related activities	3 620	8 771	12 442	196	52	249	174	78	252
Activities of other transport agencies	16 226	10 857	27 107	859	229	1 088	222	99	321
Total	196 063	73 721	269 977	18 490	4 934	23 424	3 940	1 757	5 697

Table 11 – Railway passenger transport: income by type of service, 2010 and 2013

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Commuter rail services (suburban)	970	1 698	20,5
Inter-city and cross-border (long distance)	975	1 123	4,8
Total railway passenger transport	1 945	2 821	13,2

Table 12 – Railway freight transport: income and volume by type of freight, 2010 and 2013

Type of freight	2010	2013	Annualised % change	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million			Tonnes		
Base metals	195	136	-11,3	1 070 517	445 364	-25,3
Containerised goods	905	1 726	24,0	3 480 213	7 965 571	31,8
Fuel and chemical products	963	1 148	6,0	3 414 404	3 288 047	-1,2
Coal	7 351	12 121	18,1	78 869 358	91 577 564	5,1
Mineral ore	3 212	5 276	18,0	51 960 217	62 591 259	6,4
Mineral products	4 611	7 116	15,6	27 949 798	31 407 537	4,0
Plant products	897	824	-2,8	4 609 023	3 573 054	-8,1
Timber and paper	254	328	8,9	2 611 914	2 473 418	-1,8
Other	1 417	1 936	11,0	4 699 405	13 509 726	42,2
Total	19 805	30 611	15,6	178 664 849	216 831 540	6,7

Table 13 – Road freight transport: income by type of freight, 2010 and 2013

Type of freight	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Frozen or refrigerated goods	3 508	4 811	11,1
Liquids (petroleum, chemicals, milk, water)	4 895	5 899	6,4
Hazardous goods	1 565	2 019	8,9
Containerised (intermodal) freight	4 655	5 727	7,2
Dry bulk/unpackaged cargo, coal	4 705	5 655	6,3
Dry bulk/unpackaged cargo, iron ore	1 071	1 460	10,9
Dry bulk/unpackaged cargo, ferro-chrome	721	867	6,4
Other dry bulk/unpackaged cargo e.g. timber	7 860	8 847	4,0
Break bulk/cargo transported as a unit or packaged	21 621	31 689	13,6
Motor vehicles	859	1 966	31,8
Removal services (household and office furniture and other goods)	1 627	2 268	11,7
Other road freight transport services, including super-loads	1 909	3 507	22,5
Total income from road freight transport	54 996	74 715	10,8

Table 14 – Pipeline freight transport: income and volume by type of freight, 2010 and 2013

Type of freight	Income		Annualised % change	Tonne-kilometres		Annualised % change
	2010	2013		2010	2013	
	R million			(million)		
Crude petroleum	324	876	39,3	2 531	2 461	-0,9
Petrol	325	709	29,7	1 655	2 141	9,0
Diesel	313	853	39,7	1 498	2 342	16,1
Jet fuel	35	66	23,5	130	174	10,2
Other	245	298	6,7			
Total	1 242	2 802	31,2	5 814	7 118	7,0

Table 15 – Air transport: income by type of service, 2010 and 2013

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Scheduled domestic flights	15 500	20 646	10,0
Scheduled foreign flights	17 071	21 010	7,2
Air charter	1 694	1 851	3,0
Air freight	2 902	2 711	-2,2
Other air services	2 854	3 857	10,6
Total	40 021	50 075	7,8

Table 16 – Income from supporting and auxiliary transport services, 2010 and 2013

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Cargo handling			
Container cargo handling, container and freight terminals	6 261	7 989	8,5
Cargo handling for non-containerised freight	3 313	5 098	15,4
Baggage handling services	218	553	36,4
Total income from cargo handling	9 792	13 640	11,7
Storage			
Storage and warehousing for frozen goods	3 166	2 987	-1,9
Other storage	8 080	10 313	8,5
Total income from storage	11 246	13 299	5,7
Supporting services for road transport			
Operation services	3 670	4 944	10,4
Other supporting services for road transport	1 045	1 416	10,7
Total income from supporting services for road transport	4 715	6 361	10,5
Parking services			
Total income from parking services	819	1 280	16,0
Travel agency services			
Total income from travel agency services	10 524	11 146	1,9

Table 16 – Income from supporting and auxiliary transport services, 2010 and 2013 (concluded)

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Auxiliary services			
Freight clearing and forwarding	30 825	44 545	13,1
Freight, ship and aircraft broker	14 892	15 163	0,6
Freight consolidation and other	2 385	2 893	6,6
Total income from auxiliary services	48 102	62 601	9,2
Other supporting and auxiliary services			
Total income from other supporting and auxiliary services	7 699	12 260	16,8
Total income from supporting and auxiliary transport services	92 897	120 587	9,1

Table 17 – Fuel purchases for selected activities, 2010 and 2013

Type of service	2010	2013	Annualised % change
	R million		
Railway transport	2 241	2 740	6,9
Passenger road transport	1 239	2 135	19,9
Road freight transport	15 699	25 771	18,0
Air transport	10 862	15 390	12,3
Total	30 041	46 036	15,3

Table 18 – Geographical distribution in the transport and storage industry, 2013

Province	Total income from sales of goods and services rendered	Total salaries and wages	Total number of employees
	R million		
Eastern Cape	11 712	2 443	15 045
Free State	8 751	1 394	10 142
Gauteng	169 993	29 946	140 117
KwaZulu-Natal	47 030	10 785	54 032
Mpumalanga	12 404	2 729	16 037
North West	5 579	1 085	7 902
Northern Cape	6 440	989	5 671
Limpopo	3 183	616	3 945
Western Cape	41 757	8 761	46 959
Total	306 848	58 747	299 850

Table 19 – Information and communication technology usage in the transport and storage industry at the end of June 2013

Type of service	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Railway transport	100,0	100,0	100,0	63,5	36,4	27,3	27,3
Other passenger land transport	98,4	98,4	86,4	39,0	30,5	23,7	47,3
Freight transport by road	97,1	97,1	85,6	21,5	28,8	22,8	46,7
Transport via pipelines	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	50,0	50,0
Water transport	100,0	100,0	92,3	27,0	30,8	23,1	73,1
Air transport	96,9	96,9	86,6	50,5	34,0	33,0	53,6
Cargo handling	96,9	96,9	84,4	49,9	37,5	31,3	46,8
Storage and warehousing	99,2	99,2	87,9	43,5	26,6	21,8	51,6
Other supporting transport activities	100,0	100,0	90,3	39,7	19,3	26,9	49,4
Travel agencies and related activities	98,5	98,5	92,9	67,7	59,4	59,1	62,8
Activities of other transport agencies	97,2	97,2	88,4	50,2	31,5	31,8	60,5
Total	97,5	97,5	87,4	36,5	32,9	29,5	52,0

Table 20 – Information and communication technology usage in the transport and storage industry by size group at the end of June 2013

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
Large enterprises	97,4	97,4	91,7	82,1	54,5	53,5	50,4
Medium enterprises	99,3	99,3	92,0	49,5	36,8	31,4	63,2
Small enterprises	99,5	99,5	90,1	39,2	35,8	32,8	58,7
Micro enterprises	97,0	97,0	86,4	21,9	30,0	26,3	46,2
Total	97,5	97,5	87,4	36,5	32,9	29,5	52,0

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2013 transport and storage large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the transport and storage industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a census of private and public enterprises operating in the transport and storage industry.</p> <p>The census was conducted from Stats SA's business register, based on the units registered for value added tax (VAT).</p> <p>All figures exclude VAT.</p>
Reference period	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year which ended on any date between 01 July 2012 and 30 June 2013.
Purpose of the survey	Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisers in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.
Classification by industry	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.
Statistical unit	The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Size groups	The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R78 million and more. Table 21 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points multiplied by three.

Table 21 – Size groups for the transport and storage industry

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

Survey methodology and design	<p>The census of enterprises in the transport and storage industry was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.</p> <p>The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.</p>																								
Collection rate	Collection rate = $((\text{Collection} + \text{finalised investigations}) / \text{sample size}) \times 100$. The collection rate was 80,5%.																								
Weighting methodology	All the enterprises were each assigned a weight of one because a census of the industry was conducted.																								
Revisions to 2010 results	Revisions were made to 2010 results due to new information obtained after the publication.																								
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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>DTI</td> <td>Department of Trade and Industry</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IT</td> <td>Income tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSE</td> <td>Relative standard error</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE</td> <td>Standard error</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SNA</td> <td>System of National Accounts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Nil or less than half the final digit shown</td> </tr> </table>	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
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0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown																								

Glossary

Base metals	Base metals includes: Iron, steel, copper and tin.
Casual employees	Casual employees are employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees' category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
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 2013.
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</i> , fifth edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.
Mineral ore	Mineral ore includes: Magnesium; Chrome; and Ferro-chrome.
Mineral products	Mineral products includes: Cement and sand.
Other expenditure	Other expenditure includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bank charges; • bursaries; • containers and packaging materials; • donations, sponsorships and social investment; • entertainment; • losses on foreign exchange; • mineral rights leases; • paper, printing and stationery; • postal and courier services; • property tax; • research and development; • royalties; • security services (including IT security services); • severance, termination and redundancy payments; • skills development levy; • staff training; • subscriptions; and • other expenditure.

Other income	<p>Other income includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital transfers received; • mineral rights leases; • profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; • profit on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; • provisions; • royalties; • excise and customs duty received by an agent to be paid to the relevant authority on behalf of a client; and • other income.
Plant products	<p>Plant products includes:</p> <p>Maize; Sugar; Wheat; and Sorghum.</p>
Permanent employees	Permanent employees are employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or a fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year
Statistical unit	A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
Stratum	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
Temporary employees	Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year
Third party transfers	Payments received by an agent for services rendered by a third party.
Tonne	Tonne or metric ton is a non-SI metric unit of mass equal to 1 000 kilograms.
Tonne-kilometre	Unit of measure of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne over one kilometre.

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