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Freight transportation: results for February 2015

Table A – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation (income at current prices)

	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Freight payload	8,3	9,9	10,1	6,7	9,7	3,6
Freight income	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,5	4,2

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 3,6% in February 2015 compared with February 2014. The corresponding income increased by 4,2% over the same period.

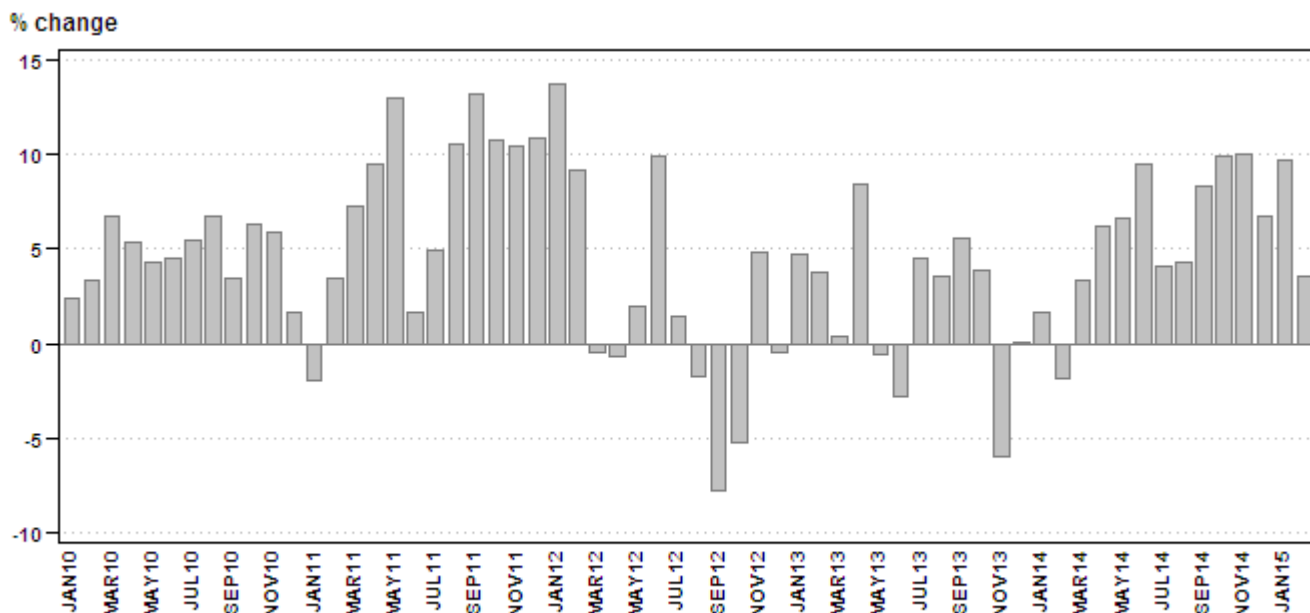
Table B – Freight transportation income at current prices for the latest three months by type of commodity

Type of commodity	Dec 2013 – Feb 2014 (R million)	Weight	Dec 2014 – Feb 2015 (R million)	% change between Dec 2013 – Feb 2014 and Dec 2014 – Feb 2015	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	2 049	7,5	2 463	20,2	1,5
Primary mining and quarrying products	9 462	34,7	11 051	16,8	5,8
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	3 734	13,7	3 430	-8,1	-1,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	444	1,6	461	3,8	0,1
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2 157	7,9	2 157	0,0	0,0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 247	4,6	1 306	4,7	0,2
Non-metallic products	751	2,8	784	4,4	0,1
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	536	2,0	462	-13,8	-0,3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	651	2,4	629	-3,4	-0,1
Paper and paper products	390	1,4	365	-6,4	-0,1
Commercial products	675	2,5	566	-16,1	-0,4
Used household and office products	342	1,3	326	-4,7	-0,1
Containers	1 899	7,0	1 693	-10,8	-0,8
Parcels	391	1,4	443	13,3	0,2
Other freight	2 575	9,4	2 584	0,3	0,0
Total income	27 300	100,0	28 719	5,2	5,2

Income from freight transportation increased by 5,2% in the three months ended February 2015 compared with the three months ended February 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (16,8% and contributing 5,8 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (20,2% and contributing 1,5 percentage points) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Freight transportation: year-on-year percentage change in payload



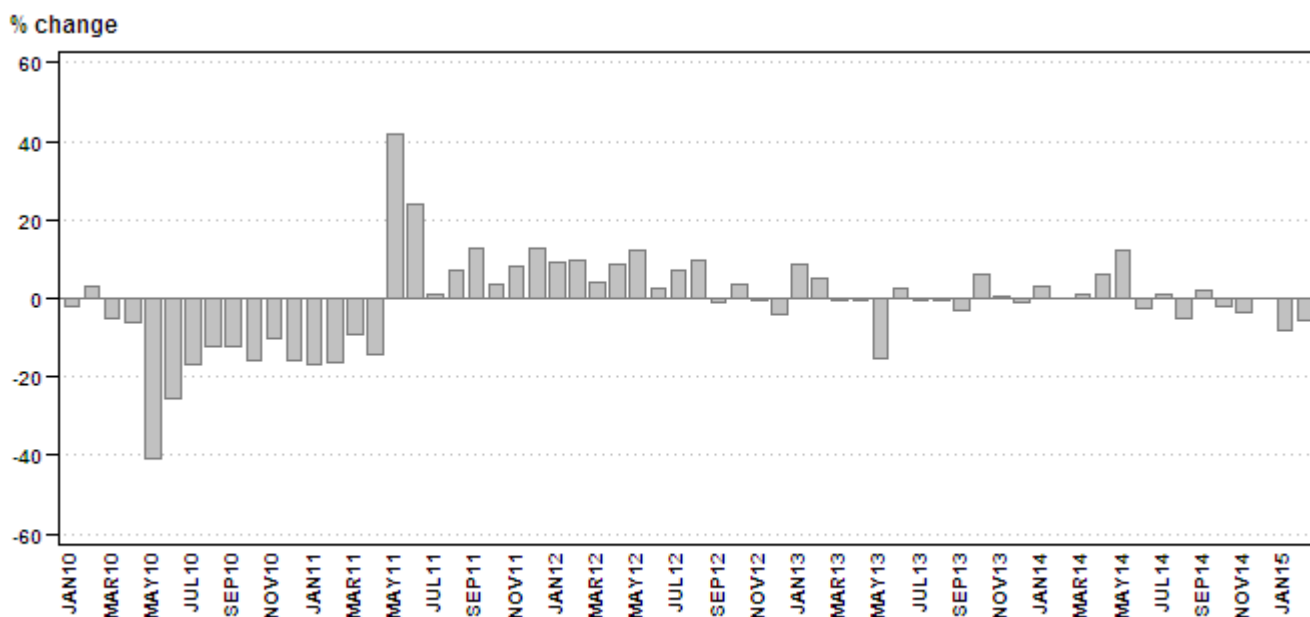
Passenger transportation: results for February 2015

Table C – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation (income at current prices)

	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Passenger journeys	1,9	-1,8	-3,8	0,0	-8,2	-5,8
Passenger income	10,7	12,7	7,2	7,8	1,4	1,6

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 5,8% in February 2015 compared with February 2014. The corresponding income increased by 1,6% over the same period.

Figure 2 – Passenger transportation: year-on-year percentage change in passenger journeys



Tables

Table 1 – Freight transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month 1/		Rail		Road		Total	
		Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)
2014	Jan	18 079	2 890	42 045	6 249	60 124	9 139
	Feb	17 188	2 732	44 559	6 611	61 747	9 343
	Mar	16 925	2 625	45 697	6 611	62 622	9 236
	Apr	19 561	3 249	46 703	6 717	66 264	9 966
	May	15 512	2 623	48 832	7 233	64 344	9 856
	Jun	19 128	3 121	47 812	7 099	66 940	10 220
	Jul	18 795	3 080	48 728	7 208	67 523	10 288
	Aug	18 832	3 242	48 142	7 040	66 974	10 282
	Sep	20 336	3 378	48 791	7 225	69 127	10 604
	Oct	19 663	3 068	50 118	7 404	69 781	10 472
	Nov	20 284	3 277	51 547	7 721	71 831	10 998
	Dec	19 265	3 074	42 291	6 176	61 556	9 250
	Total	223 568	36 359	565 265	83 294	788 833	119 654
2015	Jan	20 077	3 167	45 875	6 570	65 951	9 737
	Feb	19 409	3 176	44 533	6 556	63 942	9 732

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2014	Jan	4,8	14,7	0,4	11,4	1,7	12,4
	Feb	-9,8	-1,5	1,5	11,9	-1,9	7,6
	Mar	-2,3	5,3	5,7	13,6	3,4	11,1
	Apr	8,9	16,1	5,1	3,1	6,2	7,0
	May	4,8	7,5	7,2	8,8	6,6	8,5
	Jun	3,4	7,9	12,2	17,2	9,5	14,2
	Jul	0,1	6,9	5,8	9,7	4,1	8,8
	Aug	1,9	9,5	5,2	6,4	4,3	7,3
	Sep	8,6	13,3	8,2	13,0	8,3	13,1
	Oct	6,5	9,2	11,3	8,6	9,9	8,8
	Nov	11,7	10,9	9,5	7,3	10,1	8,4
	Dec	11,2	15,3	4,7	0,4	6,7	4,9
	Total	4,1	9,6	6,4	9,2	5,8	9,3
2015	Jan	11,1	9,6	9,1	5,1	9,7	6,5
	Feb	12,9	16,3	-0,1	-0,8	3,6	4,2

Table 3 – Freight transportation income at current prices by type of commodity (R million)

Type of commodity	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	862	913	900	735	878	850
Primary mining and quarrying products	4 090	3 890	4 023	3 643	3 843	3 565
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 272	1 217	1 645	1 128	1 089	1 213
Textiles, clothing and leather products	154	160	180	138	144	179
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	799	803	838	722	721	714
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	466	425	465	383	437	486
Non-metallic products	284	284	289	253	260	271
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	187	214	193	150	148	164
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	238	253	249	198	206	225
Paper and paper products	129	152	148	110	129	126
Commercial products	207	236	238	187	184	195
Used household and office products	102	101	103	101	117	108
Containers	676	619	595	542	570	581
Parcels	148	159	152	127	152	164
Other freight	988	1 047	980	834	860	890
Total	10 604	10 472	10 998	9 250	9 737	9 732

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 4 – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation income at current prices by type of commodity

Type of commodity	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Agriculture and forestry primary products	20,2	20,0	20,2	20,5	27,1	13,6
Primary mining and quarrying products	20,6	19,9	19,5	24,2	15,3	11,5
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	14,6	-0,2	15,2	-12,4	-7,9	-4,1
Textiles, clothing and leather products	20,3	-8,6	-7,2	-12,1	-0,7	26,1
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	6,7	-3,1	-2,9	-4,5	4,5	0,4
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	3,8	4,7	-3,9	1,3	3,1	9,2
Non-metallic products	10,9	-0,7	8,6	-5,9	17,1	4,2
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	3,9	7,0	-9,8	-3,2	-15,4	-20,4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	17,2	16,1	2,0	-5,3	-5,1	0,0
Paper and paper products	-3,0	5,6	0,7	-17,9	-3,0	2,4
Commercial products	-13,4	-12,9	-17,4	-17,6	-14,8	-15,9
Used household and office products	3,0	-5,6	3,0	-16,5	6,4	-2,7
Containers	9,4	1,5	-8,3	-10,6	-8,5	-13,3
Parcels	13,8	-1,9	-11,1	-2,3	24,6	18,0
Other freight	1,3	5,5	-0,6	-1,3	0,2	2,1
Total	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,5	4,2

Table 5 – Contribution of each type of commodity to the year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation income at current prices (percentage points)

Type of commodity	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15
Agriculture and forestry primary products	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,4	2,0	1,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	7,5	6,7	6,5	8,0	5,6	3,9
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1,7	0,0	2,1	-1,8	-1,0	-0,6
Textiles, clothing and leather products	0,3	-0,2	-0,1	-0,2	0,0	0,4
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	0,5	-0,3	-0,2	-0,4	0,3	0,0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	0,2	0,2	-0,2	0,1	0,1	0,4
Non-metallic products	0,3	0,0	0,2	-0,2	0,4	0,1
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	0,1	0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,3	-0,4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	0,4	0,4	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,0
Paper and paper products	0,0	0,1	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,0
Commercial products	-0,3	-0,4	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4
Used household and office products	0,0	-0,1	0,0	-0,2	0,1	0,0
Containers	0,6	0,1	-0,5	-0,7	-0,6	-1,0
Parcels	0,2	0,0	-0,2	0,0	0,3	0,3
Other freight	0,1	0,6	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,2
Total	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,5	4,2

Table 6 – Passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month 1/		Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)
2014	Jan	43 970	266	23 329	615	67 299	881
	Feb	49 223	274	24 642	589	73 865	863
	Mar	49 413	276	26 401	682	75 814	958
	Apr	46 124	256	23 221	626	69 345	882
	May	47 016	254	23 900	617	70 916	871
	Jun	44 618	243	25 951	649	70 569	892
	Jul	44 649	268	25 584	671	70 233	939
	Aug	45 122	263	26 535	653	71 657	916
	Sep	46 216	282	26 760	689	72 976	971
	Oct	49 189	305	28 592	707	77 781	1 012
	Nov	45 398	273	25 273	650	70 671	923
	Dec	33 144	219	22 288	669	55 432	888
	Total	544 082	3 179	302 476	7 817	846 558	10 996
2015	Jan	38 245	246	23 547	647	61 792	893
	Feb	45 297	274	24 316	603	69 613	877

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 7 – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income
2014	Jan	3,9	18,2	1,8	8,3	3,1	11,1
	Feb	0,7	9,6	-1,4	6,5	0,0	7,5
	Mar	0,0	6,6	2,3	11,8	0,8	10,2
	Apr	0,8	9,9	19,0	32,3	6,3	24,9
	May	0,4	9,5	47,4	52,3	12,5	36,7
	Jun	-9,3	4,7	11,4	8,9	-2,7	7,7
	Jul	-1,0	12,6	4,8	9,3	1,1	10,2
	Aug	-10,0	1,5	4,8	9,0	-5,0	6,8
	Sep	-1,9	12,4	9,0	10,1	1,9	10,7
	Oct	-5,7	10,1	5,6	13,8	-1,8	12,7
	Nov	-4,9	7,1	-1,7	7,3	-3,8	7,2
	Dec	-4,8	1,9	8,3	9,9	0,0	7,8
	Total	-2,7	8,6	7,9	13,6	0,8	12,1
2015	Jan	-13,0	-7,5	0,9	5,2	-8,2	1,4
	Feb	-8,0	0,0	-1,3	2,4	-5,8	1,6

Survey information

Introduction	1	<p>Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the land transportation industry, covering passenger and freight transportation by rail and road (see paragraph 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2014 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax.</p> <p>2 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available. Published land transportation income estimates exclude VAT.</p>
Purpose of the survey	3	<p>The results of the monthly land transport survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
Scope of the survey	4	<p>This survey covers enterprises involved in land transportation according to the following type of transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • railway transport (including passenger and freight transportation); • 'other' scheduled passenger land transport – urban, suburban and inter-urban bus and coach passenger lines and school buses; • 'other' non-scheduled passenger land transport – safaris and sightseeing bus tours, metered taxis and 'other' passenger transport including renting of motor cars with drivers; and • freight transport by road.
Exclusions	5	<p>Passenger transportation excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minibus taxis; • metropolitan buses (including the Bus Rapid Transport system – BRT); and • rental of private cars/buses without drivers. <p>Freight transportation excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renting of trucks without drivers; and • in-house transportation.
Classification	6	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, 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 SIC division (two-digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity.</p>
Collection rate	7	<p>The preliminary collection rate for the survey on land transportation for February 2015 was 90,7%. The improved collection rate for January 2015 was 94,9%.</p>
Statistical unit	8	<p>The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is an enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its income activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.</p>
Revised figures	9	<p>Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such.</p>

- Related publications** 10 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA -
 - *Bulletin of Statistics* issued quarterly;
 - *Stats in Brief* issued annually; and
 - *SA Statistics* issued annually.
- Rounding-off of figures** 11 Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
- Historical data** 12 Historical land transport data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link:
http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1849
- Past publication** 13 Past land transport releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/statspastfuture.asp?PPN=P7162&SCH=>

Technical notes

- Survey methodology and design** 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 701 enterprises from a population of 3 797 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- 2 A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2014 from Stats SA’s business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see paragraph 3 below).

The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum:

$$n_h = n * (N_h * S_h) / [\sum (N_i * S_i)].$$

Neyman allocation formula not only allocates sample sizes to each stratum but also calculates the relative precision for each stratum as well as the relative precision for all strata. The relative precision for these strata was 0,8%.

- Sample design and class limits** 3 The land transportation industry is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to medium sized (size group two) and to small (size group three and four) enterprises. The total value of income of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted totals of size groups two, three and four to reflect the total value of income.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	996 348	9 000 000
Small	3	9 000 001	39 000 000
Medium	2	39 000 001	78 000 000
Large	1	78 000 001	

- Sample weighting** 4 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 are in line with international best practice.

- Reliability of estimates**
- 5 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 land transport industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.
 - 6 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. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive months as a result of seasonal and economic factors.
- Year-on-year percentage change**
- 7 The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Contribution (percentage points)**
- 8 The contribution (percentage points) to the annual percentage change for any given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of commodity/service by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of commodity/service to total income in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Glossary

- Enterprise** An enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales 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).
- Symbols and abbreviations**
- | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| BSF | Business sampling frame |
| GDP | Gross domestic product |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification |
| SIC | Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities |
| SARS | South African Revenue Service |
| Stats SA | Statistics South Africa |
| VAT | Value added tax |

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