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### Statistical release P7162

# Land transport survey (Preliminary)

February 2016

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#### Freight transportation: results for February 2016

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

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Freight payload	-1,9	-6,2	-4,8	-2,2	-14,0	-6,9
Freight income	-3,2	-2,7	-4,4	-0,3	-9,5	-4,4

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 6,9% in February 2016 compared with February 2015. The corresponding income decreased by 4,4% over the same period.

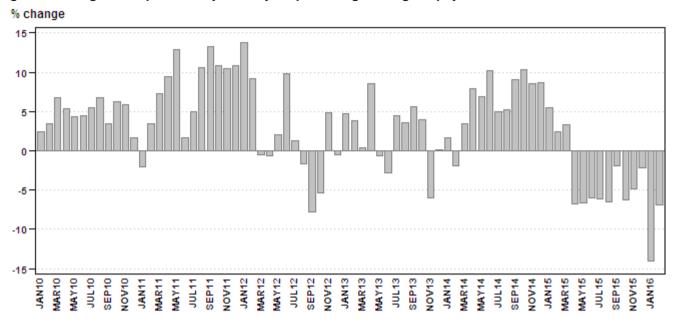
Table B - Freight transportation income at current prices for the latest three months by type of commodity

Type of commodity	Dec 2014 – Feb 2015 (R million)	Weight	Dec 2015 – Feb 2016 (R million)	% change between Dec 2014 – Feb 2015 and Dec 2015 – Feb 2016	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	2 523	8,4	2 545	0,9	0,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	10 505	34,8	9 175	-12,7	-4,4
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	3 387	11,2	3 855	13,8	1,5
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	473	1,6	441	-6,8	-0,1
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2 072	6,9	2 070	-0,1	0,0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 413	4,7	1 206	-14,6	-0,7
Non-metallic products	735	2,4	912	24,1	0,6
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	607	2,0	590	-2,8	-0,1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	484	1,6	498	2,9	0,0
Paper and paper products	453	1,5	427	-5,7	-0,1
Commercial products	633	2,1	659	4,1	0,1
Used household and office products	889	2,9	692	-22,2	-0,6
Containers	2 000	6,6	1 760	-12,0	-0,8
Parcels	492	1,6	555	12,8	0,2
Other freight	3 490	11,6	3 351	-4,0	-0,5
Total income	30 157	100,0	28 737	-4,7	-4,7

Income from freight transportation decreased by 4,7% in the three months ended February 2016 compared with the three months ended February 2015. The main contributor to this decrease was primary mining and quarrying products (-12,7% and contributing -4,4 percentage points) – see Table B.

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



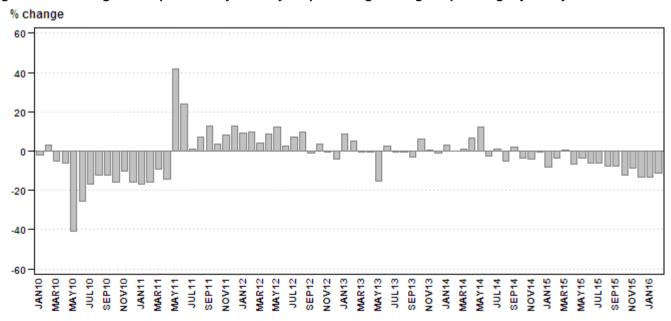
#### Passenger transportation: results for February 2016

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

	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Passenger journeys	-7,8	-12,3	-8,6	-13,3	-13,5	-11,4
Passenger income	0,0	-3,1	-0,4	0,6	0,5	3,0

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 11,4% in February 2016 compared with February 2015. The corresponding income increased by 3,0% over the same period.

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



PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

#### **Tables**

Table 1 – Freight transportation (income at current prices)

		R	ail	Ro	ad	To	otal
Year aı	nd month 1/	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)
2015	Jan	20 040	3 163	43 819	6 791	63 859	9 954
	Feb	19 380	3 172	44 265	7 010	63 645	10 182
	Mar	19 038	3 034	46 075	7 182	65 113	10 216
	Apr	18 876	3 113	44 340	6 978	63 216	10 092
	May	16 243	2 815	44 451	7 233	60 694	10 048
	Jun	18 708	3 254	45 016	7 238	63 724	10 492
	Jul	18 025	3 085	46 306	7 383	64 330	10 467
	Aug	18 276	3 094	45 299	7 163	63 575	10 256
	Sep	19 590	3 347	49 104	7 578	68 694	10 925
	Oct	16 305	2 893	49 828	7 810	66 134	10 703
	Nov	19 486	3 208	48 369	7 780	67 855	10 989
	Dec	18 262	2 929	43 500	7 062	61 762	9 991
	Total	222 229	37 107	550 372	87 208	772 601	124 315
2016	Jan	16 526	2 700	38 413	6 313	54 939	9 012
	Feb	18 299	3 103	40 942	6 631	59 241	9 734

<sup>1/</sup> Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

V	1 (1)	R	ail	Ro	ad	То	tal
Year and month		Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2015	Jan	11,0	9,6	3,2	2,8	5,5	4,9
	Feb	12,9	16,3	-1,6	0,3	2,4	4,8
	Mar	12,7	15,8	-0,2	2,8	3,3	6,3
	Apr	-3,4	-4,0	-8,1	-4,6	-6,7	-4,4
	May	4,9	7,5	-10,2	-5,9	-6,6	-2,5
	Jun	-2,0	4,4	-7,5	-6,0	-6,0	-3,0
	Jul	-3,9	0,4	-6,9	-5,5	-6,1	-3,8
	Aug	-2,7	-4,4	-8,0	-6,5	-6,5	-5,8
	Sep	-3,5	-0,8	-1,2	-4,2	-1,9	-3,2
	Oct	-17,0	-5,6	-2,1	-1,6	-6,2	-2,7
	Nov	-3,8	-2,0	-5,2	-5,4	-4,8	-4,4
	Dec	-5,0	-4,6	-1,0	1,6	-2,2	-0,3
	Total	-0,4	2,2	-4,2	-2,9	-3,2	-1,4
2016	Jan	-17,5	-14,6	-12,3	-7,0	-14,0	-9,5
	Feb	-5,6	-2,2	-7,5	-5,4	-6,9	-4,4

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

Type of commodity	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	898	854	931	846	796	903
Primary mining and quarrying products	3 731	3 377	3 476	3 087	2 851	3 237
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 338	1 362	1 413	1 622	1 146	1 087
Textiles, clothing and leather products	175	207	226	144	154	143
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	775	812	780	740	681	649
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	496	422	430	374	413	419
Non-metallic products	305	308	345	315	290	307
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	216	228	258	192	182	216
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	184	200	192	168	145	185
Paper and paper products	182	184	192	150	144	133
Commercial products	266	269	267	225	213	221
Used household and office products	170	199	186	195	235	262
Containers	740	763	775	586	554	620
Parcels	178	181	197	174	172	209
Other freight	1 268	1 334	1 320	1 171	1 038	1 142
Total	10 925	10 703	10 989	9 991	9 012	9 734

<sup>1/</sup> 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-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16
Agriculture and forestry primary products	-1,1	-11,9	-0,2	8,7	-12,3	7,9
Primary mining and quarrying products	-4,3	-7,8	-8,4	-11,5	-20,8	-5,2
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1,7	8,4	-13,6	42,4	9,4	-9,4
Textiles, clothing and leather products	8,7	25,5	20,2	-0,7	4,1	-20,6
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	-1,3	1,5	-3,8	5,9	-2,2	-4,1
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-2,9	-3,4	-15,9	-11,0	-12,7	-19,4
Non-metallic products	5,9	7,3	17,7	21,6	28,9	22,3
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	-10,7	-22,4	2,4	-6,8	-2,7	0,9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	0,0	1,0	2,7	9,1	-8,2	7,6
Paper and paper products	13,0	2,2	2,7	2,0	-7,7	-11,3
Commercial products	28,5	13,5	0,4	11,9	5,4	-3,9
Used household and office products	-45,0	13,7	-10,1	-41,1	2,2	-20,1
Containers	-4,0	7,5	11,5	-8,4	-17,1	-10,4
Parcels	8,5	9,0	19,4	10,8	4,9	22,2
Other freight	-8,4	-9,1	-3,8	-6,8	-4,5	-0,3
Total	-3,2	-2,7	-4,4	-0,3	-9,5	-4,4

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

Table 6 – Passenger transportation (income at current prices)

		Ra	ail	Ro	ad	То	tal
Year and month 1/		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)
2015	Jan	38 245	246	23 473	680	61 718	926
	Feb	45 297	274	26 132	664	71 429	938
	Mar	46 756	288	29 339	762	76 095	1 050
	Apr	41 189	255	23 860	646	65 049	901
	May	42 844	256	25 379	683	68 223	939
	Jun	40 630	232	25 578	712	66 208	944
	Jul	41 565	282	24 353	715	65 918	997
	Aug	40 852	257	25 500	706	66 352	963
	Sep	41 238	277	26 095	750	67 333	1 027
	Oct	43 388	288	23 735	715	67 123	1 003
	Nov	39 887	266	24 665	698	64 552	964
	Dec	28 394	213	19 559	722	47 953	935
	Total	490 285	3 134	297 668	8 453	787 953	11 587
2016	Jan	31 492	245	21 881	686	53 373	931
	Feb	37 684	274	25 590	692	63 274	966

<sup>1/</sup> Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

		Ra	il	Ros	ad	Tot	al
Year and month		Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income
2015	Jan	-13,0	-7,5	0,4	4,8	-8,4	1,2
	Feb	-8,0	0,0	5,8	6,9	-3,4	4,8
	Mar	-5,4	4,3	10,8	6,0	0,3	5,5
	Apr	-10,7	-0,4	0,9	-3,3	-6,8	-2,5
	May	-8,9	0,8	6,3	5,2	-3,8	4,0
	Jun	-8,9	-4,5	-1,2	4,4	-6,1	2,1
	Jul	-6,9	5,2	-4,7	1,1	-6,1	2,3
	Aug	-9,5	-2,3	-3,9	4,4	-7,4	2,6
	Sep	-10,8	-1,8	-2,7	0,7	-7,8	0,0
	Oct	-11,8	-5,6	-13,2	-2,1	-12,3	-3,1
	Nov	-12,1	-2,6	-2,2	0,4	-8,6	-0,4
	Dec	-14,3	-2,7	-11,9	1,7	-13,3	0,6
	Total	-9,9	-1,4	-1,3	2,4	-6,8	1,4
2016	Jan	-17,7	-0,4	-6,8	0,9	-13,5	0,5
	Feb	-16,8	0,0	-2,1	4,2	-11,4	3,0

#### **Survey information**

#### Introduction

- 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 2015 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax.
- 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.

### Purpose of the survey

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.

### Scope of the survey

- This survey covers enterprises involved in land transportation according to the following type of transportation:
  - 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 Passenger transportation excludes:
  - minibus taxis;
  - metropolitan buses (including the Bus Rapid Transport system BRT); and
  - rental of private cars/buses without drivers.

#### Freight transportation excludes:

- renting of trucks without drivers; and
- in-house transportation.

#### Classification

The 1993 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (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 International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (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.

#### **Collection rate**

7 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on land transportation for February 2016 was 91,2%. The improved collection rate for January 2016 was 95,2%.

#### Statistical unit

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.

### Revised figures

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.

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### 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

Historical land transport data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: http://www.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/?page\_id=1866&PPN=P7162&SCH=5704

#### **Technical notes**

#### Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 704 enterprises from a population of 4 214 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 2015 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:

$$nh = n * (Nh * Sh) / [\Sigma (Ni * Si)].$$

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 1,0%.

## Sample design and class limits

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	806 639	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.

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### 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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#### **General information**

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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