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Land transport survey (Preliminary)

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Land transport survey, January 2015

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Freight transportation: results for January 2015

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

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

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 9,4% in January 2015 compared with January 2014. The corresponding income increased by 6,6% over the same period.

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

Type of commodity	Nov 2013 – Jan 2014 (R million)	Weight	Nov 2014 – Jan 2015 (R million)	% change between Nov 2013 – Jan 2014 and Nov 2014 – Jan 2015	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	2 050	7,3	2 479	20,9	1,5
Primary mining and quarrying products	9 633	34,3	11 504	19,4	6,7
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	3 897	13,9	3 917	0,5	0,1
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	496	1,8	471	-5,0	-0,1
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2 309	8,2	2 234	-3,2	-0,3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 286	4,6	1 284	-0,2	0,0
Non-metallic products	757	2,7	802	5,9	0,2
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	544	1,9	486	-10,7	-0,2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	670	2,4	660	-1,5	0,0
Paper and paper products	414	1,5	374	-9,7	-0,1
Commercial products	731	2,6	604	-17,4	-0,5
Used household and office products	331	1,2	327	-1,2	0,0
Containers	1 878	6,7	1 718	-8,5	-0,6
Parcels	423	1,5	439	3,8	0,1
Other freight	2 689	9,6	2 693	0,1	0,0
Total income	28 107	100,0	29 990	6,7	6,7

Income from freight transportation increased by 6,7% in the three months ended January 2015 compared with the three months ended January 2014. The main contributor to this increase was primary mining and quarrying products (19,4% and contributing 6,7 percentage points) – see Table B.

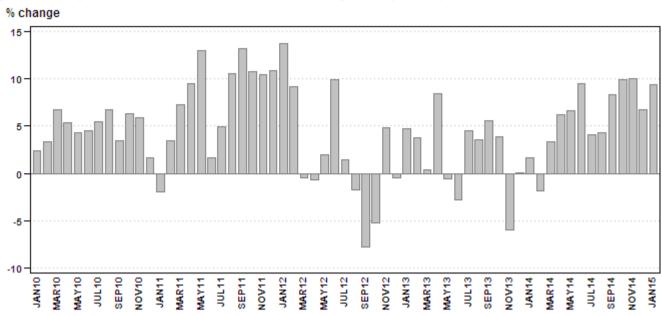


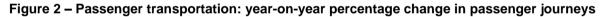
Figure 1 – Freight transportation: year-on-year percentage change in payload

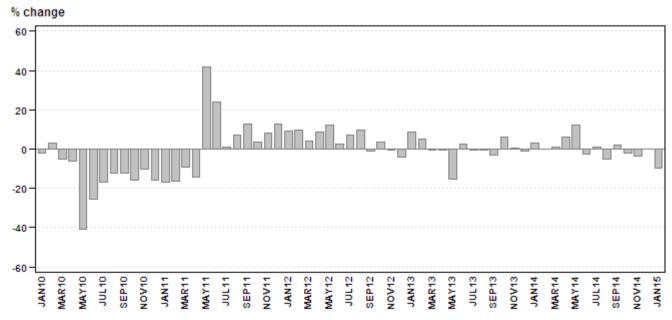
Passenger transportation: results for January 2015

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

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

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 9,5% in January 2015 compared with January 2014. The corresponding income decreased by 0,2% over the same period.





PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

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Tables

Table 1 – Freight transportation (income at current prices)

		R	ail	Ro	bad	То	tal	
Year and month 1/		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	20 069	3 166	45 714	6 577	65 783	9 742	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

		Ra	ail	Ro	ad	Total		
Year and month		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	11,0	9,6	8,7	5,2	9,4	6,6	

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

Type of commodity	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	904	862	913	900	735	844
Primary mining and quarrying products	3 987	4 090	3 890	4 023	3 643	3 838
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 141	1 272	1 217	1 645	1 128	1 144
Textiles, clothing and leather products	155	154	160	180	138	153
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	793	799	803	838	722	674
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	442	466	425	465	383	436
Non-metallic products	287	284	284	289	253	260
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	205	187	214	193	150	143
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	223	238	253	249	198	213
Paper and paper products	133	129	152	148	110	116
Commercial products	207	207	236	238	187	179
Used household and office products	105	102	101	103	101	123
Containers	607	676	619	595	542	581
Parcels	144	148	159	152	127	160
Other freight	947	988	1 047	980	834	879
Total	10 282	10 604	10 472	10 998	9 250	9 742

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	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15
Agriculture and forestry primary products	19,3	20,2	20,0	20,2	20,5	22,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	19,4	20,6	19,9	19,5	24,2	15,2
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	-10,7	14,6	-0,2	15,2	-12,4	-3,2
Textiles, clothing and leather products	20,2	20,3	-8,6	-7,2	-12,1	5,5
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2,9	6,7	-3,1	-2,9	-4,5	-2,3
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-0,2	3,8	4,7	-3,9	1,3	2,8
Non-metallic products	14,3	10,9	-0,7	8,6	-5,9	17,1
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	9,6	3,9	7,0	-9,8	-3,2	-18,3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	-4,3	17,2	16,1	2,0	-5,3	-1,8
Paper and paper products	6,4	-3,0	5,6	0,7	-17,9	-12,8
Commercial products	-11,5	-13,4	-12,9	-17,4	-17,6	-17,1
Used household and office products	10,5	3,0	-5,6	3,0	-16,5	11,8
Containers	-2,1	9,4	1,5	-8,3	-10,6	-6,7
Parcels	5,9	13,8	-1,9	-11,1	-2,3	31,1
Other freight	-3,4	1,3	5,5	-0,6	-1,3	2,4
Total	7,3	13,1	8,8	8,4	4,9	6,6

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

Table 6 – Passenger transportation (income at current prices)

		R	ail	Ro	ad	То	tal
Year and month 1/		Passenger journeys (000) (R millio		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	22 639	633	60 884	879

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

		Ra	il	Ro	ad	Tot	al	
Year and month		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	-3,0	2,9	-9,5	-0,2	

Survey information

Introduction	1	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.	
	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	3	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	4	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; andin-house transportation.	
Classification	6	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.	
Collection rate	7	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on land transportation for January 2015 was 88,6%. The improved collection rate for December 2014 was 95,1%.	
Statistical unit	8	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	9	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.	

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	5	

Survey
methodology
and1The 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:

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

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 0,8%.

Sample design and class
 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

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 an are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figure that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in th land transport industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and nor sampling errors.		
	6	made in the o to as non-sa careful desig implementing	may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred mpling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by n of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and g efficient operating procedures. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive result of seasonal and economic factors.	
Year-on-year percentage change	7	The year-on- between that percentage o	year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a f 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 <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition,</i> Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).		
Symbols and abbreviations		BSF GDP ISIC SIC SARS Stats SA VAT	Business sampling frame Gross domestic product International Standard Industrial Classification Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities South African Revenue Service Statistics South Africa Value added tax	

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