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Freight transportation: results for June 2013

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

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Freight payload	5,0	4,5	-0,9	8,1	-0,3	-3,1
Freight income	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,3	13,1	6,6

The volume of goods transported (payload) decreased by 3,1% in June 2013 compared with June 2012. The corresponding income increased by 6,6% over the same period.

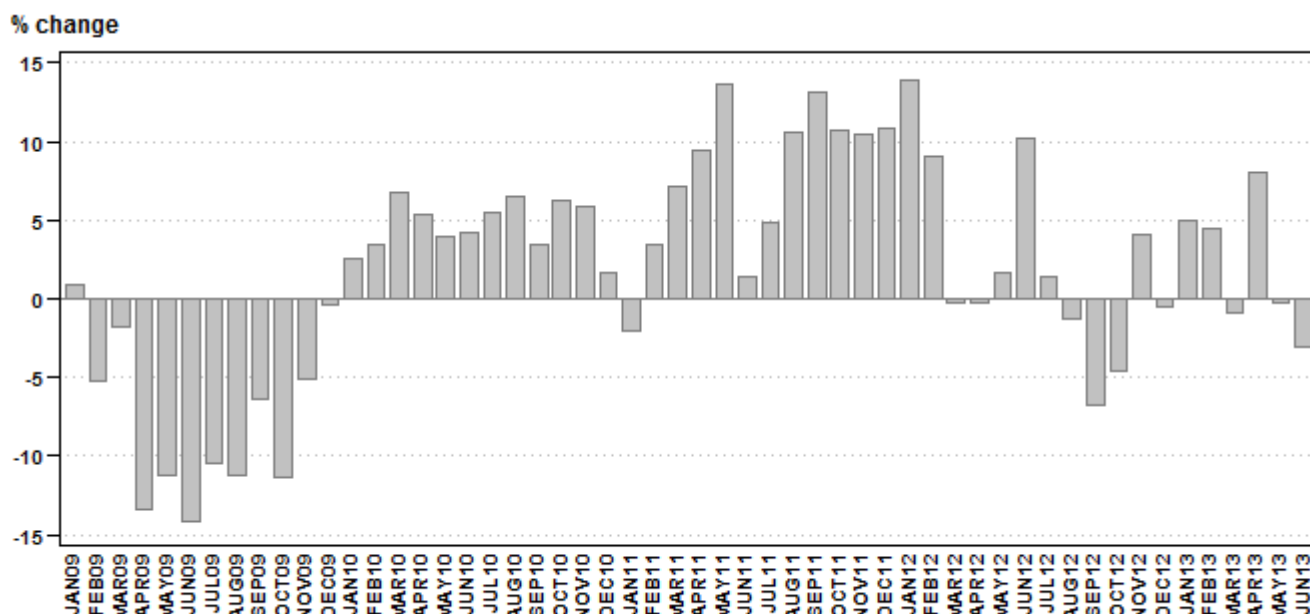
Table B – Freight transportation income at current prices for the latest three months by type of commodity

Type of commodity	Apr – Jun 2012 (R million)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2013 (R million)	% change between Apr – Jun 2012 and Apr – Jun 2013	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	1 641	7,2	1 876	14,3	1,0
Primary mining and quarrying products	7 032	30,8	7 994	13,7	4,2
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	3 257	14,3	3 715	14,1	2,0
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	267	1,2	368	37,8	0,5
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	1 816	7,9	1 946	7,2	0,6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 401	6,1	1 561	11,4	0,7
Non-metallic products	896	3,9	900	0,4	0,0
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	601	2,6	642	6,8	0,2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	646	2,8	766	18,6	0,5
Paper and paper products	407	1,8	410	0,7	0,0
Commercial products	677	3,0	655	-3,2	-0,1
Used household and office products	175	0,8	199	13,7	0,1
Containers	1 260	5,5	1 422	12,9	0,7
Parcels	446	2,0	525	17,7	0,4
Other freight	2 322	10,2	2 733	17,7	1,8
Total income	22 846	100,0	25 709	12,5	12,5

Income from freight transportation increased by 12,5% in the second quarter of 2013 compared with the second quarter of 2012. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (13,7% and contributing 4,2 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (14,1% and contributing 2,0 percentage points);
- 'other' freight (17,7% and contributing 1,8 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (14,3% and contributing 1,0 percentage point) – see Table B.

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



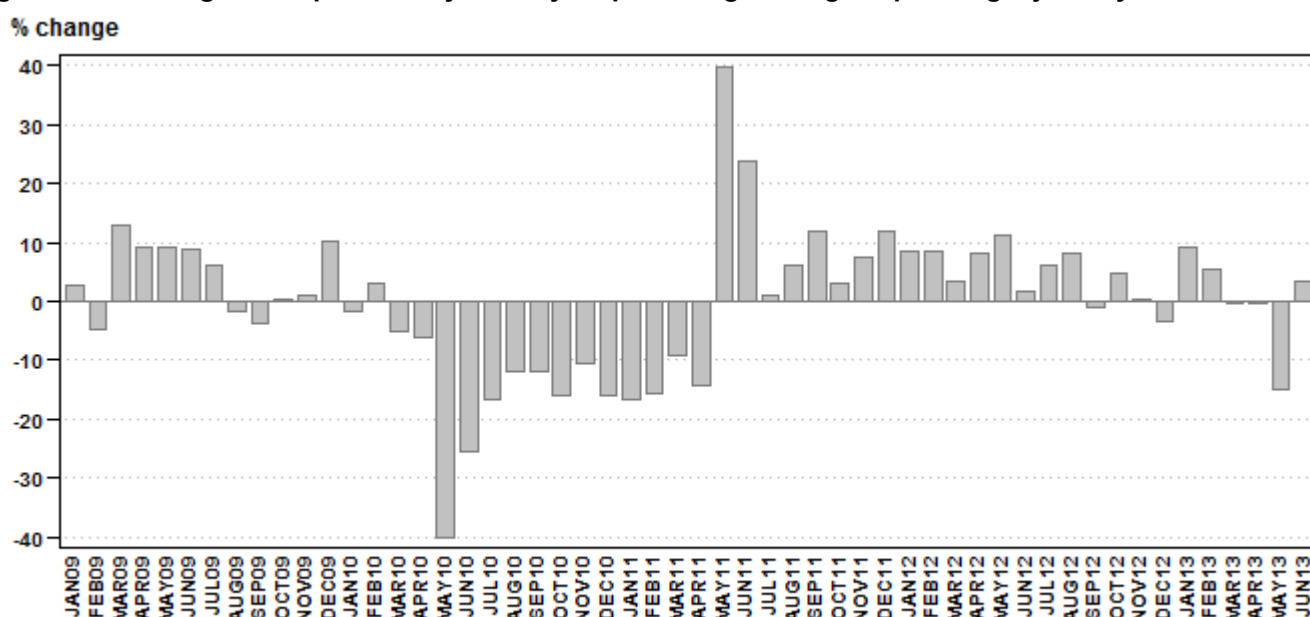
Passenger transportation: results for June 2013

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

	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Passenger journeys	9,2	5,3	-0,2	-0,2	-15,0	3,5
Passenger income	16,5	16,8	18,2	-10,3	-20,1	9,0

The number of passenger journeys increased by 3,5% in June 2013 compared with June 2012. The corresponding income increased by 9,0% 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)

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)
2012	Jan	16 809	2 226	36 752	4 819	53 561	7 045
	Feb	17 673	2 421	39 821	5 306	57 494	7 727
	Mar	17 699	2 369	39 493	5 223	57 192	7 592
	Apr	17 220	2 394	37 536	5 039	54 756	7 434
	May	15 570	2 169	41 777	5 359	57 347	7 528
	Jun	17 953	2 456	41 481	5 428	59 434	7 884
	Jul	18 390	2 572	40 327	5 359	58 718	7 931
	Aug	17 016	2 648	41 811	5 604	58 827	8 252
	Sep	18 874	2 867	39 026	5 220	57 900	8 087
	Oct	16 455	2 473	41 884	5 738	58 339	8 212
	Nov	18 615	2 660	46 612	6 480	65 227	9 140
	Dec	17 142	2 539	37 533	5 196	54 675	7 735
	Total	209 416	29 794	484 053	64 771	693 470	94 567
2013	Jan	17 307	2 521	38 949	5 203	56 257	7 724
	Feb	19 118	2 775	40 985	5 499	60 103	8 274
	Mar	17 363	2 490	39 289	5 314	56 652	7 804
	Apr	17 938	2 788	41 260	6 009	59 198	8 797
	May	14 936	2 447	42 212	6 064	57 147	8 511
	Jun	18 592	2 895	38 986	5 506	57 578	8 401

1/ Latest month is 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
2012	Jan	18,8	35,6	11,8	13,8	13,9	19,9
	Feb	4,5	3,3	11,2	16,4	9,1	11,9
	Mar	10,4	23,9	-4,4	0,5	-0,3	6,8
	Apr	4,6	11,2	-2,3	-0,0	-0,2	3,4
	May	-5,7	-1,9	4,7	4,8	1,7	2,8
	Jun	37,5	32,6	1,5	2,8	10,2	10,5
	Jul	14,3	22,7	-3,5	0,3	1,4	6,6
	Aug	2,9	15,4	-3,0	0,4	-1,3	4,7
	Sep	3,0	18,9	-10,9	-8,6	-6,8	-0,4
	Oct	-9,2	3,3	-2,6	1,9	-4,6	2,3
	Nov	3,3	9,0	4,3	10,7	4,1	10,2
	Dec	-1,1	10,4	-0,2	1,4	-0,5	4,2
	Total	6,0	14,4	0,2	3,3	1,9	6,6
2013	Jan	3,0	13,3	6,0	8,0	5,0	9,6
	Feb	8,2	14,6	2,9	3,6	4,5	7,1
	Mar	-1,9	5,1	-0,5	1,7	-0,9	2,8
	Apr	4,2	16,5	9,9	19,2	8,1	18,3
	May	-4,1	12,8	1,0	13,2	-0,3	13,1
	Jun	3,6	17,9	-6,0	1,4	-3,1	6,6

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

Type of commodity	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	500	508	516	617	635	624
Primary mining and quarrying products	2 653	2 879	2 567	2 893	2 403	2 698
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 074	1 139	1 087	1 304	1 373	1 038
Textiles, clothing and leather products	101	108	119	143	119	106
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	633	632	662	639	665	642
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	434	486	444	500	536	525
Non-metallic products	241	258	263	296	299	305
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	179	223	201	223	203	216
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	205	236	236	256	268	242
Paper and paper products	130	128	130	139	137	134
Commercial products	189	194	191	221	221	213
Used household and office products	75	75	69	69	59	71
Containers	424	451	418	476	485	461
Parcels	134	165	165	176	176	173
Other freight	752	793	737	848	932	953
Total	7 724	8 274	7 804	8 797	8 511	8 401

1/ Preliminary.

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

Type of commodity	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Agriculture and forestry primary products	3,5	2,0	1,4	25,4	14,4	5,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	13,1	14,4	1,9	21,9	7,7	11,2
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	12,6	8,5	4,0	23,8	35,3	-12,7
Textiles, clothing and leather products	18,8	27,1	33,7	47,4	33,7	30,9
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	1,6	0,0	7,3	7,6	6,2	7,7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-2,3	0,0	0,9	7,8	13,8	12,7
Non-metallic products	-1,6	-8,8	-8,7	5,3	-1,3	-2,2
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	20,9	-10,4	5,8	12,6	3,0	4,9
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,8	13,5	-0,0	12,3	30,7	13,6
Paper and paper products	0,8	-2,3	-0,0	10,3	-4,9	-2,2
Commercial products	-6,9	-16,7	-15,5	2,8	-7,5	-4,5
Used household and office products	25,0	25,0	21,1	11,3	3,5	26,8
Containers	23,3	16,5	15,2	14,4	13,8	10,3
Parcels	11,7	10,0	10,0	23,9	15,0	14,6
Other freight	12,1	4,3	0,5	22,5	14,2	17,1
Total	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,3	13,1	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	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13
Agriculture and forestry primary products	0,2	0,1	0,1	1,7	1,1	0,4
Primary mining and quarrying products	4,4	4,7	0,6	7,0	2,3	3,4
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1,7	1,2	0,6	3,4	4,8	-1,9
Textiles, clothing and leather products	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,6	0,4	0,3
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,9	0,7
Non-metallic products	-0,1	-0,3	-0,3	0,2	-0,1	-0,1
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	0,4	-0,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,8	0,4
Paper and paper products	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	-0,1	0,0
Commercial products	-0,2	-0,5	-0,5	0,1	-0,2	-0,1
Used household and office products	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2
Containers	1,1	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,5
Parcels	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,3
Other freight	1,1	0,4	0,1	2,1	1,5	1,8
Total	9,6	7,1	2,8	18,3	13,1	6,6

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)
2012	Jan	37 269	153	23 907	549	61 176	702
	Feb	46 136	166	25 411	541	71 547	707
	Mar	49 324	174	27 564	584	76 888	758
	Apr	42 367	182	24 597	593	66 964	775
	May	47 835	193	27 737	594	75 572	787
	Jun	45 351	184	26 163	583	71 514	767
	Jul	44 891	188	26 075	609	70 966	797
	Aug	49 483	201	26 264	590	75 747	791
	Sep	47 658	198	27 641	659	75 299	857
	Oct	48 603	211	27 967	633	76 570	844
	Nov	47 821	208	26 830	621	74 651	829
	Dec	33 910	169	23 457	641	57 367	810
	Total	540 648	2 227	313 613	7 197	854 261	9 424
2013	Jan	42 148	204	24 633	614	66 781	818
	Feb	48 784	228	26 547	598	75 331	826
	Mar	49 406	236	27 346	660	76 752	896
	Apr	46 527	200	20 325	495	66 852	695
	May	47 250	195	17 013	434	64 263	629
	Jun	49 169	192	24 864	644	74 033	836

1/ Latest month is 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
2012	Jan	7,6	1,3	9,8	13,0	8,4	10,2
	Feb	13,5	15,3	0,4	8,4	8,5	10,0
	Mar	5,9	8,8	-0,5	0,3	3,5	2,2
	Apr	6,3	24,7	11,2	12,7	8,1	15,3
	May	11,6	29,5	10,7	11,4	11,2	15,4
	Jun	0,8	16,5	3,2	9,2	1,7	10,8
	Jul	5,9	19,0	6,5	12,4	6,1	13,9
	Aug	11,0	24,1	3,6	10,3	8,3	13,5
	Sep	-3,1	13,8	3,3	12,6	-0,9	12,9
	Oct	0,3	22,0	13,7	16,4	4,8	17,7
	Nov	-2,6	21,6	5,9	13,5	0,3	15,5
	Dec	-8,3	11,9	4,4	14,9	-3,5	14,2
		Total	3,9	17,4	5,8	11,2	4,6
2013	Jan	13,1	33,3	3,0	11,8	9,2	16,5
	Feb	5,7	37,3	4,5	10,5	5,3	16,8
	Mar	0,2	35,6	-0,8	13,0	-0,2	18,2
	Apr	9,8	9,9	-17,4	-16,5	-0,2	-10,3
	May	-1,2	1,0	-38,7	-26,9	-15,0	-20,1
	Jun	8,4	4,3	-5,0	10,5	3,5	9,0

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 2012 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; • Gautrain; • 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 (SIC)</i>, 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 (ISIC)</i> 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 June 2013 was 86,4%. The improved collection rate for May 2013 was 90,4%.</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; 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 webpage. To access the data electronically, use the following link:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/timeseriesdata/timeseriesdata.asp>

- Past publications** 13 Past land transport releases are available on the Stats SA webpage. To access the releases electronically, use the following link:
<http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/statspastfuture.asp?PPN=P7162&SCH=>

- Changes in the next publication** 14 The results published in the next publication (July 2013) will be based on a new sample drawn in April 2013. The periodic introduction of a new sample is part of Stats SA's strategic approach in improving the basis from which surveys are conducted.

Technical notes

- Survey methodology and design** 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 700 enterprises from a population of about 4 000 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 2012 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.

$$n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

N_h and S_h are the stratum population size and the stratum variance respectively. 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 did not exceed 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	0	9 000 000
Small	3	9 000 001	39 000 000
Medium	2	39 000 001	78 000 000
Large	1	78 000 001	

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