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Land transport survey (Preliminary)

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Freight transportation: results for May 2014

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Freight payload	-2,7	-1,5	-4,1	0,8	6,0	2,6
Freight income	5,1	9,5	5,0	8,8	7,4	6,7

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

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 2,6% in May 2014 compared with May 2013. The corresponding income increased by 6,7% over the same period.

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

Type of commodity	Mar – May 2013 (R million)	Weight	Mar – May 2014 (R million)	% change between Mar – May 2013 and Mar – May 2014	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	1 783	7,0	1 877	5,3	0,4
Primary mining and quarrying products	8 139	31,8	9 629	18,3	5,8
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	3 784	14,8	3 436	-9,2	-1,4
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	380	1,5	340	-10,5	-0,2
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	1 950	7,6	2 077	6,5	0,5
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 336	5,2	1 407	5,3	0,3
Non-metallic products	940	3,7	994	5,7	0,2
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	488	1,9	633	29,7	0,6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	787	3,1	717	-8,9	-0,3
Paper and paper products	424	1,7	450	6,1	0,1
Commercial products	611	2,4	604	-1,1	0,0
Used household and office products	279	1,1	256	-8,2	-0,1
Containers	1 737	6,8	1 810	4,2	0,3
Parcels	500	2,0	476	-4,8	-0,1
Other freight	2 431	9,5	2 809	15,5	1,5
Total income	25 573	100,0	27 518	7,6	7,6

Income from freight transportation increased by 7,6% in the three months ended May 2014 compared with the three months ended May 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (18,3% and contributing 5,8 percentage points); and
- 'other' freight (15,5% and contributing 1,5 percentage points) see Table B.



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

Passenger transportation: results for May 2014

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

	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Passenger journeys	-1,6	3,5	0,3	0,7	6,8	13,2
Passenger income	4,1	13,0	7,6	9,5	24,4	36,3

The number of passenger journeys increased by 13,2% in May 2014 compared with May 2013. The corresponding income increased by 36,3% over the same period.





PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

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Tables

Table 1 – Freight transportation	(income at current prices)
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		R	ail	Ro	ad	То	otal	
Year a	nd month 1/	Payload (000 tons)	Payload Income (000 tons) (R million)		Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	
2013	Jan	17 145	2 506	41 472	5 282	58 617	7 788	
	Feb	18 942	2 758	43 484	5 565	62 426	8 323	
	Mar	17 223	2 478	42 825	5 482	60 048	7 960	
	Apr	17 857	2 783	43 724	6 128	61 581	8 911	
	May	14 724	2 425	45 407	6 277	60 131	8 702	
	Jun	18 400	2 875	42 228	5 691	60 628	8 566	
	Jul	18 665	2 864	45 602	6 137	64 267	9 001	
	Aug	18 373	2 944	44 951	6 214	63 324	9 158	
	Sep	18 623	2 963	43 813	5 920	62 436	8 883	
	Oct	18 358	2 792	43 797	6 194	62 155	8 987	
	Nov	18 057	2 938	45 068	6 529	63 125	9 467	
	Dec	17 217	2 650	38 422	5 596	55 639	8 246	
	Total	213 584	32 976	520 793	71 015	734 377	103 992	
2014	Jan	17 973	2 872	39 782	5 652	57 755	8 524	
	Feb	17 090	2 715	42 752	6 025	59 842	8 740	
	Mar	16 824	2 609	43 708	6 049	60 533	8 658	
	Apr	19 433	3 228	45 846	6 346	65 280	9 574	
	May	15 408	2 606	46 279	6 680	61 687	9 286	

1/ Latest month is preliminary.

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

		R	ail	Ro	ad	Тс	otal
Year a	nd month	Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2013	Jan	2,9	13,2	5,4	6,8	4,7	8,8
	Feb	8,2	14,6	2,0	2,2	3,8	6,0
	Mar	-1,8	5,2	1,3	2,3	0,4	3,2
	Apr	4,6	16,9	9,3	18,9	7,9	18,3
	May	-4,5	12,4	1,3	14,0	-0,2	13,5
	Jun	3,4	17,7	-5,2	2,0	-2,7	6,8
	Jul	2,4	12,0	5,3	11,0	4,4	11,3
	Aug	9,0	11,8	0,8	8,5	3,0	9,5
	Sep	-0,4	3,9	6,2	11,9	4,1	9,1
	Oct	12,4	13,3	-1,1	5,5	2,6	7,8
	Nov	-2,1	11,1	-10,5	-1,3	-8,3	2,2
	Dec	1,3	5,0	-4,3	5,1	-2,7	5,1
	Total	2,9	11,3	0,6	7,0	1,3	8,4
2014	Jan	4,8	14,6	-4,1	7,0	-1,5	9,5
	Feb	-9,8	-1,6	-1,7	8,3	-4,1	5,0
	Mar	-2,3	5,3	2,1	10,3	0,8	8,8
	Apr	8,8	16,0	4,9	3,6	6,0	7,4
	May	4,6	7,5	1,9	6,4	2,6	6,7

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

Type of commodity	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	490	563	625	586	627	664
Primary mining and quarrying products	2 628	2 928	2 801	3 029	3 548	3 052
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 218	1 148	1 208	1 065	1 162	1 209
Textiles, clothing and leather products	109	101	115	110	113	117
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	616	572	595	667	691	719
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	393	449	466	444	490	473
Non-metallic products	332	275	323	294	342	358
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	175	199	234	210	203	220
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	225	237	247	230	238	249
Paper and paper products	153	153	144	145	151	154
Commercial products	198	195	194	187	208	209
Used household and office products	108	93	102	83	89	84
Containers	558	548	611	576	620	614
Parcels	158	143	168	157	157	162
Other freight	885	919	906	874	935	1 000
Total	8 246	8 524	8 740	8 658	9 574	9 286

1/ Preliminary.

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

Type of commodity	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14
Agriculture and forestry primary products	3,8	11,7	25,0	12,7	2,8	1,7
Primary mining and quarrying products	-1,6	7,0	-5,5	13,6	19,6	21,7
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	-0,2	6,1	5,3	-3,2	-11,6	-11,7
Textiles, clothing and leather products	-9,2	1,0	7,5	-7,6	-21,5	0,0
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	-1,9	-11,0	-5,0	0,8	11,5	7,6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	22,4	16,0	6,2	11,0	8,6	-2,5
Non-metallic products	14,9	5,4	15,8	2,4	3,0	11,5
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	24,1	41,1	36,8	32,9	20,1	36,6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	13,6	15,6	2,9	-5,7	-15,3	-5,0
Paper and paper products	25,4	26,4	5,9	3,6	7,9	6,9
Commercial products	4,2	16,8	5,4	2,2	-1,9	-3,2
Used household and office products	-1,8	-12,3	-3,8	-13,5	-8,2	-2,3
Containers	13,2	3,2	9,3	8,7	5,1	-0,5
Parcels	9,0	2,1	8,4	-0,6	-7,6	-5,8
Other freight	21,9	39,0	27,6	25,6	15,0	8,5
Total	5,1	9,5	5,0	8,8	7,4	6,7

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

		R	ail	Ro	ad	То	tal
Year a	nd month 1/	Passenger journeys (000) (R million)		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)
2013	Jan	42 333	225	25 192	606	67 525	831
	Feb	48 897	250	27 454	591	76 351	841
	Mar	49 397	259	28 348	651	77 745	910
	Apr	45 736	233	21 216	501	66 952	734
	May	46 840	232	17 965	437	64 805	669
	Jun	49 207	232	25 687	636	74 894	868
	Jul	45 087	238	27 218	656	72 305	894
	Aug	50 134	259	28 158	640	78 292	899
	Sep	47 091	251	27 264	664	74 355	915
	Oct	52 144	277	29 320	677	81 464	954
	Nov	47 730	255	28 517	655	76 247	910
	Dec	34 831	215	22 449	649	57 280	864
	Total	559 427	2 926	308 788	7 363	868 215	10 289
2014	Jan	43 970	266	25 905	673	69 875	939
	Feb	49 223	274	27 391	631	76 614	905
	Mar	Mar 49 413 276		28 850	720	78 263	996
	Apr	46 124	256	25 414	657	71 538	913
	May	47 016	254	26 346	658	73 362	912

 Table 6 – Passenger transportation (income at current prices)

1/ Latest month is preliminary.

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

Year and month		R	ail	Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income
2013	Jan	11,6	27,8	3,8	12,2	8,6	16,1
	Feb	4,4	30,9	6,5	10,9	5,2	16,2
	Mar	-1,4	28,2	1,3	13,2	-0,4	17,1
	Apr	6,1	12,0	-14,3	-12,9	-1,3	-6,3
	May	-3,7	5,0	-36,2	-25,0	-15,6	-16,8
	Jun	6,5	8,9	-3,9	8,7	2,7	8,8
	Jul	-1,6	8,7	3,0	11,0	0,1	10,4
	Aug	-0,6	11,6	2,1	7,7	0,4	8,8
	Sep	-1,9	12,6	-4,2	2,6	-2,8	5,2
	Oct	7,0	17,4	3,4	8,5	5,7	10,9
	Nov	-0,6	9,9	3,5	7,6	0,9	8,2
	Dec	0,1	9,1	-4,0	2,5	-1,6	4,1
	Total	2,0	14,7	-3,3	3,9	0,0	6,7
2014	Jan	3,9	18,2	2,8	11,1	3,5	13,0
	Feb	0,7	9,6	-0,2	6,8	0,3	7,6
	Mar	0,0	6,6	1,8	10,6	0,7	9,5
	Apr	0,8	9,9	19,8	31,1	6,8	24,4
	May	0,4	9,5	46,7	50,6	13,2	36,3

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 2013 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 Activitie</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 all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics if this publication are presented at SIC division (two-digit) level. Each enterprise classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity.		
Collection rate	7	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on land transportation for May 2014 was 89,7%. The improved collection rate for April 2014 was 94,4%.		
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	10	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA -				
publications		Bulletin of Statistics iss	ued quarterly;			
		• Stats in Brief issued an	nually; and			
		 SA Statistics issued and 	nually.			
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://beta2.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1866&PPN=P7162&SCH=5704				
Technical note	S					
Survey	1	The survey is conducted	on a monthly basis	Questionnaires are s	sent to a sample of	
methodology	•	about 700 enterprises fi	f about 3 800 enter	enterprises. Completed		
and questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the reference month. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up				follow up on non-		
respondents.						
	2	A stratified random samp	le was drawn at the	SIC four-digit level	in April 2013 from	
		Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of				
		paragraph 3 below).	fication and the meas	sure of size classes	for enterprises (see	
		The Neyman optimal alloo each stratum:	cation formula given	below was used to a	allocate samples to	
		nh = n * (Nh * Sh) / [Σ (Ni * Si)].				
		Neyman allocation formula not only allocates sample sizes to each stratum but also				
		calculates the relative pre- strata. The relative precision	cision for each stratu on for these strata dic	m as well as the related not exceed 0,8%.	tive precision for all	
Sample design	3	The land transportation in	dustry is divided into	o four size groups. A	Il large enterprises	
and class		(size group one) are com	pletely enumerated.	Simple random san	npling is applied to	
limits		total value of income of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted				
		totals of size groups two, t	hree and four to refle	ct the total value of in	icome.	
		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		
Sample	4	For those strata not comp	letely enumerated th	he weights to produc	e estimates are the	
weighting	-	inverse ratio of the sampl	ing fraction, modified	to take account of r	on-response in the	
		survey. Stratum estimate	s are calculated and	d then aggregated v	with the completely	
		international best practice.		es. mese procedure	es ale in line with	

Reliability of estimates	5	Data present are, therefore that would ha land transpo sampling error	ed in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and e, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures ave been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the rt industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non- ors.		
	6	Inaccuracies made in the of to as non-sa careful desig implementing months as a	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-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 <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993</i> (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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