

## STATISTICAL RELEASE P7162

# Land transport (Preliminary)

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### Freight transportation: results for January 2017

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

	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17
Freight payload	8,8	3,2	1,7	5,5	4,8	15,0
Freight income	12,2	6,7	6,4	9,3	12,7	19,6

The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 15,0% in January 2017 compared with January 2016. The corresponding income increased by 19,6% over the same period.

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

Type of commodity	Nov 2015 – Jan 2016 (R million)	Weight	Nov 2016 – Jan 2017 (R million)	% change between Nov 2015 – Jan 2016 and Nov 2016 – Jan 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	2 211	7,4	2 457	11,1	0,8
Primary mining and quarrying products	9 771	32,9	12 481	27,7	9,1
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	4 009	13,5	4 946	23,4	3,2
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	500	1,7	600	20,0	0,3
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2 953	9,9	2 789	-5,6	-0,6
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 123	3,8	1 158	3,1	0,1
Non-metallic products	885	3,0	746	-15,7	-0,5
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	559	1,9	563	0,7	0,0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	518	1,7	539	4,1	0,1
Paper and paper products	525	1,8	426	-18,9	-0,3
Commercial products	626	2,1	723	15,5	0,3
Used household and office products	625	2,1	606	-3,0	-0,1
Containers	1 923	6,5	1 790	-6,9	-0,4
Parcels	508	1,7	523	3,0	0,1
Other freight	2 970	10,0	3 394	14,3	1,4
Total income	29 708	100,0	33 735	13,6	13,6

Income from freight transportation increased by 13,6% in the three months ended January 2017 compared with the three months ended January 2016. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (27,7% and contributing 9,1 percentage points); and
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (23,4% and contributing 3,2 percentage points) see Table B.

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

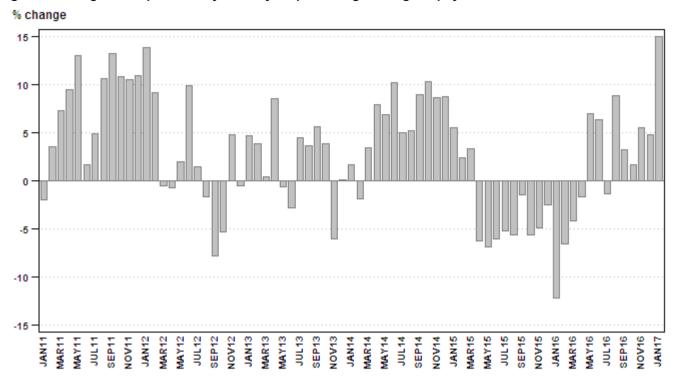


Table C – Seasonally adjusted payload for the latest three months by type of transport

Payload	Aug – Oct 2016 (000 tons)	Weight	Nov 2016 – Jan 2017 (000 tons)	% change between Aug – Oct 2016 and Nov 2016 – Jan 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Rail	55 520	27,7	57 789	4,1	1,1
Road	145 246	72,3	147 778	1,7	1,3
Total	200 766	100,0	205 568	2,4	2,4

Seasonally adjusted payload increased by 2,4% in the three months ended January 2017 compared with the three months ended October 2016. Road freight grew by 1,7% (contributing 1,3 percentage points), while rail freight grew by 4,1% (contributing 1,1 percentage points) – see Table C.

### Passenger transportation: results for January 2017

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

	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17
Passenger journeys	-14,9	-5,7	-12,8	-10,1	-3,5	-7,2
Passenger income	-1,1	1,5	-3,4	0,3	-0,9	3,5

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 7,2% in January 2017 compared with January 2016. The corresponding income increased by 3,5% over the same period.

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

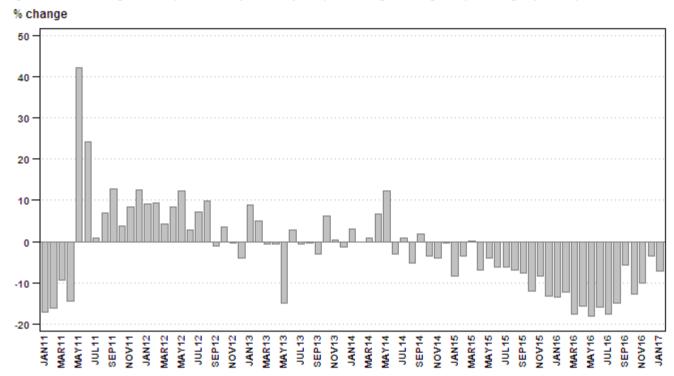


Table E – Seasonally adjusted passenger journeys for the latest three months by type of transport

Passenger journeys	Aug – Oct 2016 (000)	Weight	Nov 2016 – Jan 2017 (000)	% change between Aug – Oct 2016 and Nov 2016 – Jan 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Rail	103 271	59,8	99 791	-3,4	-2,0
Road	69 401	40,2	75 057	8,1	3,3
Total	172 673	100,0	174 847	1,3	1,3

Seasonally adjusted passenger journeys increased by 1,3% in the three months ended January 2017 compared with the three months ended October 2016. Road passenger journeys increased by 8,1% (contributing 3,3 percentage points), while rail passenger journeys decreased by 3,4% (contributing -2,0 percentage points) – see Table E.

### **Tables**

Table 1 – Freight transportation (income at current prices)

		R	ail	Ro	oad	To	tal
Year ar	nd month 1/	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)
2016	Jan	16 650	2 711	39 455	6 276	56 105	8 987
	Feb	18 429	3 113	40 993	6 554	59 422	9 667
	Mar	17 947	2 990	44 408	6 966	62 355	9 956
	Apr	18 094	3 132	44 289	7 195	62 382	10 327
	May	17 317	3 082	47 393	7 613	64 710	10 695
	Jun	18 908	3 296	48 737	7 896	67 645	11 192
	Jul	15 058	2 640	48 957	8 136	64 016	10 776
	Aug	19 906	3 422	49 930	8 053	69 836	11 474
	Sep	19 976	3 369	51 182	8 210	71 158	11 579
	Oct	17 486	3 191	50 205	8 143	67 692	11 334
	Nov	20 331	3 502	51 141	8 369	71 472	11 871
	Dec	19 642	3 422	44 903	7 692	64 545	11 114
	Total	219 744	37 870	561 593	91 103	781 338	128 972
2017	Jan	18 384	3 248	46 120	7 503	64 504	10 750

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

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

Vaarar	ad manth	Ra	ail	Ro	ad	Total	
rear ar	nd month	Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2016	Jan	-17,5	-14,6	-9,7	-6,7	-12,2	-9,3
	Feb	-5,6	-2,3	-7,1	-5,6	-6,6	-4,6
	Mar	-6,4	-1,9	-3,3	-2,1	-4,2	-2,0
	Apr	-4,8	0,2	-0,4	3,8	-1,7	2,7
	May	5,8	9,0	7,4	6,5	7,0	7,2
	Jun	0,3	0,9	8,8	10,1	6,3	7,2
	Jul	-17,1	-14,8	4,7	10,3	-1,4	2,9
	Aug	8,1	10,1	9,1	13,1	8,8	12,2
	Sep	1,2	0,2	4,1	9,5	3,2	6,7
	Oct	6,4	9,8	0,2	5,1	1,7	6,4
	Nov	3,6	8,7	6,3	9,5	5,5	9,3
	Dec	6,8	16,4	4,0	11,2	4,8	12,7
	Total	-1,8	1,6	2,1	5,5	0,9	4,3
2017	Jan	10,4	19,8	16,9	19,6	15,0	19,6

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted freight transportation (income at current prices)

		R	ail	Ro	oad	Total		
Year and month 1/		Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	
2016	Jan	17 325	2 908	43 740	6 988	61 064	9 896	
	Feb	18 362	3 120	42 921	6 924	61 284	10 045	
	Mar	18 350	3 134	45 016	7 310	63 366	10 445	
	Apr	18 225	3 076	44 820	7 088	63 046	10 164	
	May	19 724	3 280	46 829	7 547	66 554	10 828	
	Jun	18 503	3 219	47 696	7 698	66 199	10 918	
	Jul	14 982	2 614	47 815	7 966	62 796	10 581	
	Aug	19 563	3 276	47 462	7 800	67 025	11 075	
	Sep	18 728	3 136	48 866	7 842	67 594	10 978	
	Oct	17 229	3 293	48 918	7 973	66 147	11 266	
	Nov	19 178	3 329	47 110	7 654	66 288	10 984	
	Dec	19 510	3 521	49 709	8 154	69 219	11 674	
2017	Jan	19 101	3 395	50 959	8 363	70 061	11 757	

Table 4 – Month-on-month percentage change in seasonally adjusted freight transportation (income at current prices)

V	- d	Ra	il	Ro	ad	Tot	al
rear ar	nd month	Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2016	Jan	-5,5	-3,3	-7,1	-4,2	-6,7	-3,9
	Feb	6,0	7,3	-1,9	-0,9	0,4	1,5
	Mar	-0,1	0,4	4,9	5,6	3,4	4,0
	Apr	-0,7	-1,9	-0,4	-3,0	-0,5	-2,7
	May	8,2	6,6	4,5	6,5	5,6	6,5
	Jun	-6,2	-1,9	1,9	2,0	-0,5	0,8
	Jul	-19,0	-18,8	0,2	3,5	-5,1	-3,1
	Aug	30,6	25,3	-0,7	-2,1	6,7	4,7
	Sep	-4,3	-4,3	3,0	0,5	0,8	-0,9
	Oct	-8,0	5,0	0,1	1,7	-2,1	2,6
	Nov	11,3	1,1	-3,7	-4,0	0,2	-2,5
	Dec	1,7	5,8	5,5	6,5	4,4	6,3
2017	Jan	-2,1	-3,6	2,5	2,6	1,2	0,7

Table 5 – Freight transportation income at current prices by type of commodity (R million)

Type of commodity	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	889	892	866	846	807	804
Primary mining and quarrying products	4 256	4 336	4 138	4 432	3 972	4 077
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 611	1 571	1 532	1 597	1 900	1 449
Textiles, clothing and leather products	180	213	186	204	224	172
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	970	984	983	1 015	864	910
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	411	374	358	387	389	382
Non-metallic products	278	264	259	280	252	214
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	186	192	206	220	171	172
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	195	181	201	193	168	178
Paper and paper products	142	145	129	154	138	134
Commercial products	210	238	260	288	225	210
Used household and office products	194	185	219	211	215	180
Containers	588	667	636	629	564	597
Parcels	207	207	173	190	168	165
Other freight	1 158	1 131	1 190	1 229	1 060	1 105
Total	11 474	11 579	11 334	11 871	11 114	10 750

<sup>1/</sup> Figures are preliminary.

Table 6 – Year-on-year percentage change in freight transportation income at current prices by type of commodity

Type of commodity	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17
Agriculture and forestry primary products	20,3	14,9	16,4	5,4	9,9	19,3
Primary mining and quarrying products	24,7	11,9	18,2	24,1	25,3	34,5
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	36,2	21,2	15,6	16,3	24,3	30,9
Textiles, clothing and leather products	-5,8	28,3	-6,1	-6,0	62,3	18,6
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	-9,3	-3,5	-10,3	-2,4	-13,2	-0,9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-5,5	-18,9	-6,5	-1,8	12,8	-0,5
Non-metallic products	-1,8	-8,7	-9,8	-13,6	-14,0	-20,1
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	0,0	-0,5	-2,8	-2,7	-1,2	7,5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,2	-4,7	-2,9	-3,0	-2,9	21,9
Paper and paper products	-20,7	-26,0	-34,8	-26,0	-14,8	-13,5
Commercial products	-1,9	-3,6	2,8	20,5	12,5	12,3
Used household and office products	9,6	14,2	15,3	9,3	1,9	-18,6
Containers	-20,1	-10,2	-17,0	-19,5	-4,2	8,0
Parcels	24,7	24,0	1,2	2,7	3,1	3,1
Other freight	8,8	4,9	5,8	10,8	7,5	26,3
Total	12,2	6,7	6,4	9,3	12,7	19,6

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

Table 8 – Passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month 1/		Ra	ail	Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)
2016	Jan	32 488	253	22 221	684	54 709	937
	Feb	38 876	283	25 337	692	64 213	975
	Mar	36 452	271	27 710	795	64 162	1 066
	Apr	33 983	245	22 222	678	56 205	923
	May	33 397	240	23 713	703	57 110	943
	Jun	33 777	223	23 181	723	56 958	946
	Jul	32 798	255	22 847	704	55 645	959
	Aug	34 612	259	23 508	701	58 120	960
	Sep	39 228	283	25 942	766	65 170	1 049
	Oct	36 935	277	23 140	698	60 075	975
	Nov	35 798	262	23 789	712	59 587	974
	Dec	24 339	204	23 162	735	47 501	939
	Total	412 683	3 055	286 772	8 591	699 455	11 646
2017	Jan	27 524	255	23 257	715	50 781	970

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

Table 9 – Year-on-year percentage change in passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month		Ra	Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	
2016	Jan	-17,7	-0,4	-6,4	1,2	-13,4	0,8	
	Feb	-16,8	0,0	-4,2	4,7	-12,2	3,3	
	Mar	-24,4	-9,1	-6,7	4,9	-17,7	0,9	
	Apr	-20,0	-6,8	-8,1	5,4	-15,7	1,9	
	May	-24,4	-9,1	-7,6	3,4	-18,2	-0,1	
	Jun	-19,4	-7,1	-10,4	2,1	-16,0	-0,2	
	Jul	-23,5	-12,4	-7,3	-1,3	-17,6	-4,5	
	Aug	-17,9	-2,6	-10,0	-0,6	-14,9	-1,1	
	Sep	-7,8	-1,0	-2,3	2,5	-5,7	1,5	
	Oct	-17,5	-7,0	-4,2	-1,8	-12,8	-3,4	
	Nov	-13,0	-4,7	-5,3	2,3	-10,1	0,3	
	Dec	-16,9	-7,3	16,2	1,0	-3,5	-0,9	
	Total	-18,4	-5,7	-5,1	2,0	-13,4	-0,2	
2017	Jan	-15,3	0,8	4,7	4,5	-7,2	3,5	

Table 10 - Seasonally adjusted passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month		R	Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	
2016	Jan	37 256	257	24 358	704	61 614	960	
	Feb	35 195	259	24 850	724	60 046	983	
	Mar	33 035	252	24 792	716	57 828	968	
	Apr	34 007	253	23 975	725	57 982	978	
	May	33 836	253	23 151	721	56 986	974	
	Jun	33 222	247	23 073	719	56 295	966	
	Jul	33 592	253	23 341	701	56 933	954	
	Aug	34 160	259	22 618	712	56 778	970	
	Sep	34 938	257	24 158	723	59 096	980	
	Oct	34 173	254	22 625	699	56 799	953	
	Nov	33 752	255	23 237	723	56 989	978	
	Dec	33 064	246	26 844	726	59 907	971	
2017	Jan	32 975	259	24 976	735	57 951	994	

Table 11 - Month-on-month percentage change in seasonally adjusted passenger transportation (income at current prices)

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income	Passenger journeys	Income
2016	Jan	-3,0	-2,7	5,4	-2,2	0,1	-2,5
	Feb	-5,5	0,8	2,0	2,8	-2,5	2,4
	Mar	-6,1	-2,7	-0,2	-1,1	-3,7	-1,5
	Apr	2,9	0,4	-3,3	1,3	0,3	1,0
	May	-0,5	0,0	-3,4	-0,6	-1,7	-0,4
	Jun	-1,8	-2,4	-0,3	-0,3	-1,2	-0,8
	Jul	1,1	2,4	1,2	-2,5	1,1	-1,2
	Aug	1,7	2,4	-3,1	1,6	-0,3	1,7
	Sep	2,3	-0,8	6,8	1,5	4,1	1,0
	Oct	-2,2	-1,2	-6,3	-3,3	-3,9	-2,8
	Nov	-1,2	0,4	2,7	3,4	0,3	2,6
	Dec	-2,0	-3,5	15,5	0,4	5,1	-0,7
2017	Jan	-0,3	5,3	-7,0	1,2	-3,3	2,4

### **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 2016 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; 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 January 2017 was 89,9%. The improved collection rate for December 2016 was 92,9%.

### 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 publication available from Stats SA -
  - Stats in Brief 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: Click to download historical data
- Past publication 13 Past land transport releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: Click to download past releases

### **Technical notes**

### Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 702 enterprises from a population of 4 193 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 2016 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 0,81%.

## 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	1 046 117	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

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.

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.

## Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for land transportation is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: Click to Download Seasonal adjustment Land transport August 2016

### Trend cycle

10 The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.

### **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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