

STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Land transport (Preliminary)

June 2017

The results published in the next publication (July 2017) will be based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the levels of payload, passenger journeys and income at current prices. To avoid breaks in time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical levels will be revised (i.e. they will be linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

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Freight transportation: results for June 2017

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

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
Freight payload	14,9	8,1	7,1	7,6	11,6	11,8
Freight income	19,8	11,7	12,7	9,9	13,8	16,4

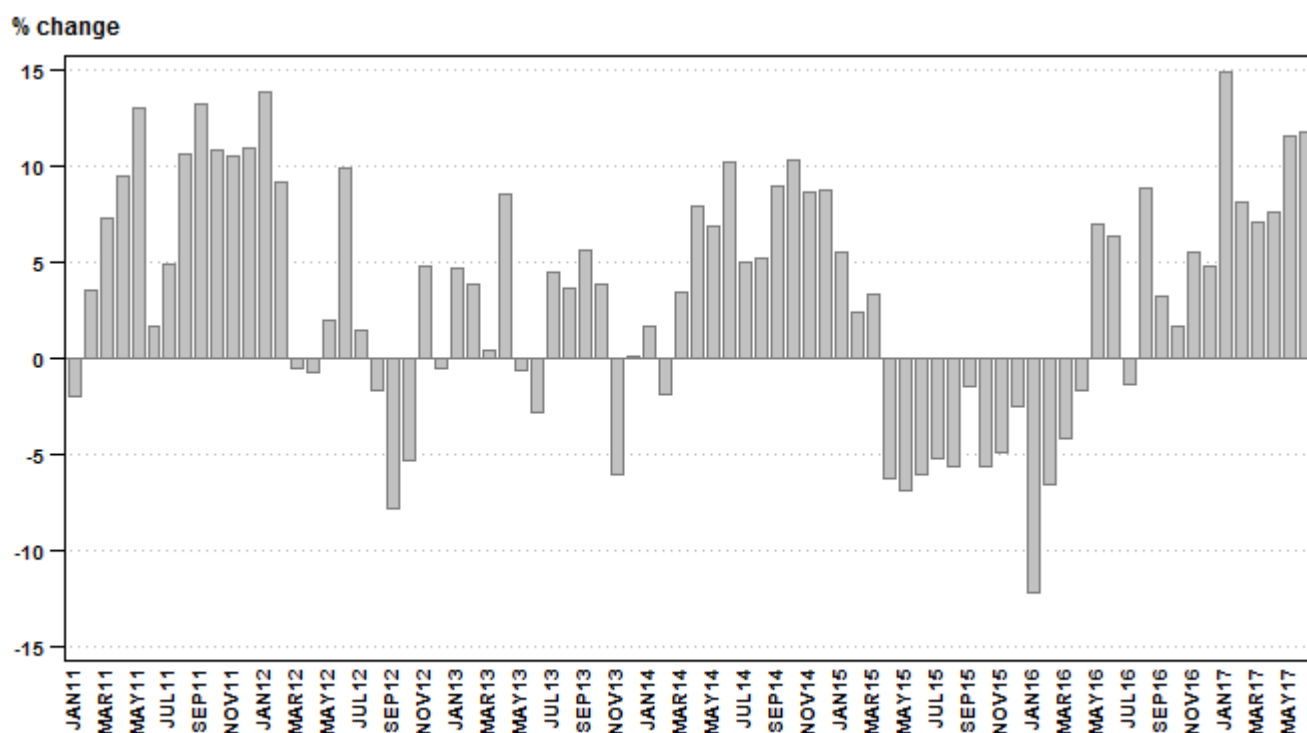
The volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 11,8% in June 2017 compared with June 2016. The corresponding income increased by 16,4% over the same period.

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

Type of commodity	Apr – Jun 2016 (R million)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2017 (R million)	% change between Apr – Jun 2016 and Apr – Jun 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Agriculture and forestry primary products	2 458	7,6	2 822	14,8	1,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	11 831	36,7	13 553	14,6	5,4
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	4 466	13,9	5 664	26,8	3,7
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	449	1,4	636	41,6	0,6
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	2 739	8,5	3 034	10,8	0,9
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	1 208	3,7	1 332	10,3	0,4
Non-metallic products	792	2,5	860	8,6	0,2
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	586	1,8	589	0,5	0,0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	523	1,6	593	13,4	0,2
Paper and paper products	492	1,5	420	-14,6	-0,2
Commercial products	646	2,0	733	13,5	0,3
Used household and office products	564	1,8	546	-3,2	-0,1
Containers	1 772	5,5	1 743	-1,6	-0,1
Parcels	574	1,8	607	5,7	0,1
Other freight	3 114	9,7	3 421	9,9	1,0
Total income	32 214	100,0	36 554	13,5	13,5

Income from freight transportation increased by 13,5% in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the second quarter of 2016. The main contributors to this increase were:

- primary mining and quarrying products (14,6% and contributing 5,4 percentage points);
- manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products (26,8% and contributing 3,7 percentage points); and
- agriculture and forestry primary products (14,8% and contributing 1,1 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	Jan – Mar 2017 (000 tons)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2017 (000 tons)	% change between Jan – Mar 2017 and Apr – Jun 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Rail	57 510	28,2	58 949	2,5	0,7
Road	146 475	71,8	157 635	7,6	5,5
Total	203 985	100,0	216 584	6,2	6,2

Seasonally adjusted payload increased by 6,2% in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the previous quarter. Road freight grew by 7,6% (contributing 5,5 percentage points) while rail freight grew by 2,5% (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table C.

Passenger transportation: results for June 2017

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

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
Passenger journeys	-8,9	-10,1	-0,3	-13,8	-7,1	-13,3
Passenger income	0,4	-1,1	0,3	-3,7	-4,1	-12,3

The number of passenger journeys decreased by 13,3% in June 2017 compared with June 2016. The corresponding income decreased by 12,3% over the same period.

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

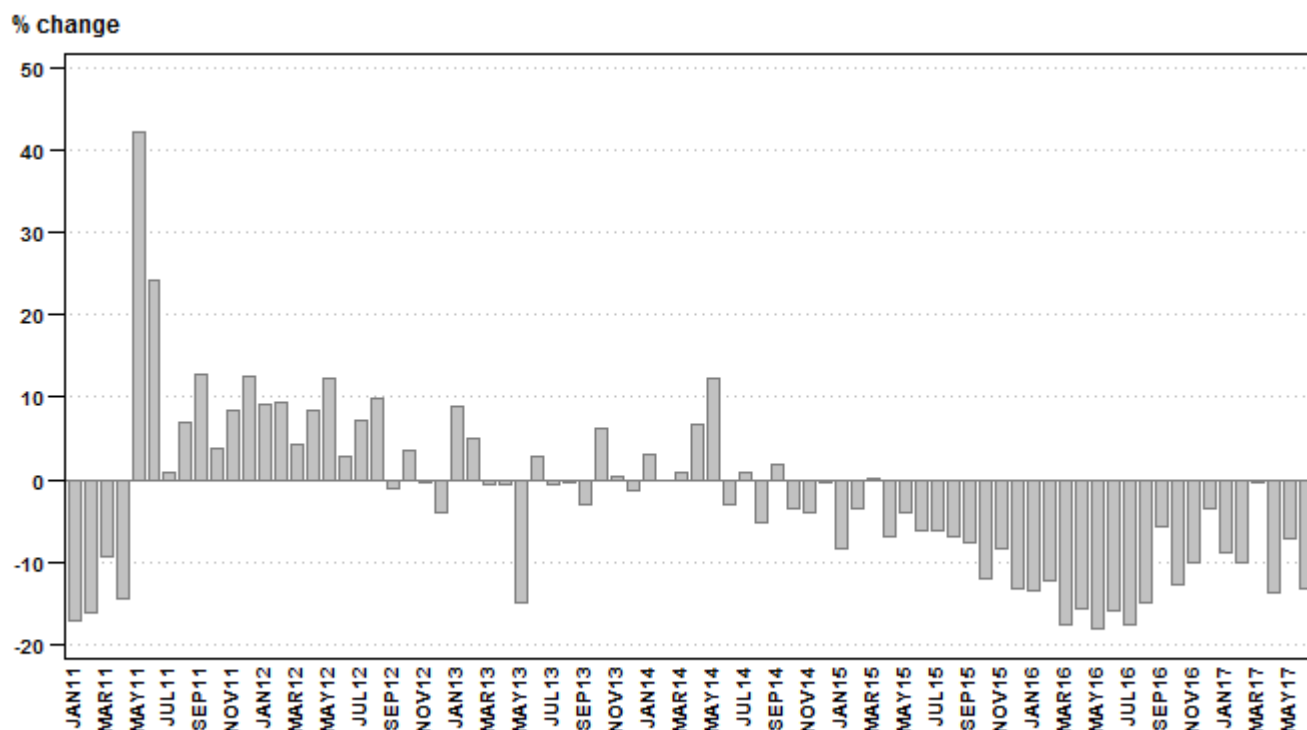


Table E – Seasonally adjusted passenger journeys for the latest three months by type of transport

Passenger journeys	Jan – Mar 2017 (000)	Weight	Apr – Jun 2017 (000)	% change between Jan – Mar 2017 and Apr – Jun 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Rail	94 365	56,1	88 406	-6,3	-3,5
Road	73 873	43,9	66 168	-10,4	-4,6
Total	168 237	100,0	154 574	-8,1	-8,1

Seasonally adjusted passenger journeys decreased by 8,1% in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the previous quarter. Road passenger journeys decreased by 10,4% (contributing -4,6 percentage points) while rail passenger journeys decreased by 6,3% (contributing -3,5 percentage points) – see Table E.

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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)
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	46 054	7 522	64 438	10 769
	Feb	19 724	3 476	44 520	7 321	64 245	10 796
	Mar	18 147	3 176	48 662	8 046	66 809	11 222
	Apr	19 318	3 505	47 821	7 847	67 139	11 352
	May	18 244	3 350	53 972	8 819	72 216	12 169
	Jun	19 680	3 746	55 966	9 287	75 646	13 033

1/ Figures for latest month are 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
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	16,7	19,9	14,9	19,8
	Feb	7,0	11,7	8,6	11,7	8,1	11,7
	Mar	1,1	6,2	9,6	15,5	7,1	12,7
	Apr	6,8	11,9	8,0	9,1	7,6	9,9
	May	5,4	8,7	13,9	15,8	11,6	13,8
	Jun	4,1	13,7	14,8	17,6	11,8	16,4

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

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)	Payload (000 tons)	Income (R million)
2016	Jan	17 399	2 883	44 014	7 054	61 413	9 937
	Feb	18 272	3 100	43 519	7 028	61 791	10 128
	Mar	18 533	3 161	45 195	7 345	63 728	10 506
	Apr	18 244	3 108	45 078	7 155	63 322	10 263
	May	19 246	3 295	46 719	7 531	65 966	10 826
	Jun	18 592	3 192	47 569	7 661	66 161	10 854
	Jul	15 013	2 561	47 759	7 932	62 772	10 493
	Aug	19 607	3 288	47 583	7 770	67 190	11 058
	Sep	18 771	3 114	48 363	7 807	67 133	10 922
	Oct	17 233	3 306	48 960	7 916	66 193	11 222
	Nov	19 221	3 321	47 181	7 615	66 402	10 935
	Dec	19 559	3 538	48 875	8 107	68 434	11 646
2017	Jan	19 187	3 395	51 071	8 456	70 258	11 852
	Feb	19 563	3 439	47 222	7 848	66 785	11 286
	Mar	18 760	3 414	48 182	8 031	66 942	11 445
	Apr	19 496	3 481	50 934	8 413	70 430	11 894
	May	20 034	3 564	52 542	8 632	72 576	12 196
	Jun	19 419	3 608	54 159	8 868	73 578	12 476

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

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Payload	Income	Payload	Income	Payload	Income
2016	Jan	-5,3	-5,0	-5,1	-2,8	-5,2	-3,4
	Feb	5,0	7,5	-1,1	-0,4	0,6	1,9
	Mar	1,4	2,0	3,9	4,5	3,1	3,7
	Apr	-1,6	-1,7	-0,3	-2,6	-0,6	-2,3
	May	5,5	6,0	3,6	5,3	4,2	5,5
	Jun	-3,4	-3,1	1,8	1,7	0,3	0,3
	Jul	-19,3	-19,8	0,4	3,5	-5,1	-3,3
	Aug	30,6	28,4	-0,4	-2,0	7,0	5,4
	Sep	-4,3	-5,3	1,6	0,5	-0,1	-1,2
	Oct	-8,2	6,2	1,2	1,4	-1,4	2,7
	Nov	11,5	0,5	-3,6	-3,8	0,3	-2,6
	Dec	1,8	6,5	3,6	6,5	3,1	6,5
2017	Jan	-1,9	-4,0	4,5	4,3	2,7	1,8
	Feb	2,0	1,3	-7,5	-7,2	-4,9	-4,8
	Mar	-4,1	-0,7	2,0	2,3	0,2	1,4
	Apr	3,9	2,0	5,7	4,8	5,2	3,9
	May	2,8	2,4	3,2	2,6	3,0	2,5
	Jun	-3,1	1,2	3,1	2,7	1,4	2,3

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

Type of commodity	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17 1/
Agriculture and forestry primary products	797	762	877	900	899	1 023
Primary mining and quarrying products	4 057	4 059	3 914	4 215	4 481	4 857
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	1 517	1 442	1 778	1 658	1 894	2 112
Textiles, clothing and leather products	167	181	198	217	181	238
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	909	882	979	955	961	1 118
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	381	381	378	428	438	466
Non-metallic products	209	286	296	297	302	261
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	169	205	210	179	205	205
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	173	189	201	179	212	202
Paper and paper products	133	144	142	133	154	133
Commercial products	210	215	236	235	259	239
Used household and office products	173	185	162	222	161	163
Containers	612	563	554	516	619	608
Parcels	161	191	194	180	199	228
Other freight	1 102	1 113	1 104	1 037	1 203	1 181
Total	10 769	10 796	11 222	11 352	12 169	13 033

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

Type of commodity	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
Agriculture and forestry primary products	18,2	7,9	27,1	12,6	9,5	22,1
Primary mining and quarrying products	33,9	18,6	10,8	9,3	14,5	19,6
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	37,0	38,1	29,2	17,8	28,7	33,1
Textiles, clothing and leather products	15,2	37,1	36,6	47,6	23,1	53,5
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	-1,0	-2,1	2,5	11,3	10,3	10,7
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	-0,8	-4,3	5,9	8,1	11,5	11,2
Non-metallic products	-22,0	1,1	16,1	15,1	12,7	-1,9
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	5,6	0,5	9,9	-11,4	9,0	4,6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	18,5	1,6	21,8	14,7	19,1	6,9
Paper and paper products	-14,2	-11,7	-6,6	-16,9	-3,8	-22,7
Commercial products	12,3	4,9	20,4	9,3	20,5	10,6
Used household and office products	-21,7	-25,1	-19,4	24,7	-18,3	-13,8
Containers	10,7	-9,0	-10,5	-10,7	3,2	2,4
Parcels	0,6	-4,5	2,1	-2,2	0,0	19,4
Other freight	25,9	16,4	18,7	11,0	12,1	6,7
Total	19,8	11,7	12,7	9,9	13,8	16,4

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	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
Agriculture and forestry primary products	1,4	0,6	1,9	1,0	0,7	1,7
Primary mining and quarrying products	11,4	6,6	3,8	3,5	5,3	7,1
Manufactured food, beverages and tobacco products	4,6	4,1	4,0	2,4	3,9	4,7
Textiles, clothing and leather products	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,7
Chemicals, coke, petroleum, rubber, plastic and other mineral products	-0,1	-0,2	0,2	0,9	0,8	1,0
Basic metals and fabricated metal products	0,0	-0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4
Non-metallic products	-0,7	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,0
Electrical machinery, transport machinery and equipment	0,1	0,0	0,2	-0,2	0,2	0,1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1
Paper and paper products	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	-0,3	-0,1	-0,3
Commercial products	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,2
Used household and office products	-0,5	-0,6	-0,4	0,4	-0,3	-0,2
Containers	0,7	-0,6	-0,7	-0,6	0,2	0,1
Parcels	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Other freight	2,5	1,6	1,7	1,0	1,2	0,7
Total	19,8	11,7	12,7	9,9	13,8	16,4

Table 8 – 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)
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	22 336	686	49 860	941
	Feb	33 127	255	24 579	709	57 706	964
	Mar	34 975	266	29 024	803	63 999	1 069
	Apr	27 505	230	20 934	659	48 439	889
	May	29 692	233	23 351	671	53 043	904
	Jun	28 812	211	20 593	619	49 405	830

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 9 – 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
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	0,5	0,3	-8,9	0,4
	Feb	-14,8	-9,9	-3,0	2,5	-10,1	-1,1
	Mar	-4,1	-1,8	4,7	1,0	-0,3	0,3
	Apr	-19,1	-6,1	-5,8	-2,8	-13,8	-3,7
	May	-11,1	-2,9	-1,5	-4,6	-7,1	-4,1
	Jun	-14,7	-5,4	-11,2	-14,4	-13,3	-12,3

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

Year and month		Rail		Road		Total	
		Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)	Passenger journeys (000)	Income (R million)
2016	Jan	36 885	258	24 382	710	61 267	968
	Feb	35 094	264	24 872	717	59 966	980
	Mar	33 435	252	24 491	710	57 927	962
	Apr	34 165	255	23 999	729	58 163	984
	May	33 626	250	23 162	728	56 788	978
	Jun	33 745	250	23 158	719	56 903	970
	Jul	33 776	254	23 416	700	57 192	953
	Aug	34 125	257	22 517	711	56 641	968
	Sep	34 989	257	24 074	723	59 063	980
	Oct	33 968	253	22 830	701	56 798	954
	Nov	33 545	253	23 081	721	56 626	974
	Dec	32 807	248	27 022	723	59 829	970
2017	Jan	32 486	258	24 230	714	56 716	972
	Feb	31 460	243	24 064	730	55 523	973
	Mar	30 419	244	25 579	731	55 998	976
	Apr	29 987	244	22 892	695	52 880	939
	May	30 235	244	22 859	696	53 094	940
	Jun	28 184	235	20 417	614	48 600	849

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	-3,4	-1,9	4,5	-1,1	-0,4	-1,3
	Feb	-4,9	2,3	2,0	1,0	-2,1	1,2
	Mar	-4,7	-4,5	-1,5	-1,0	-3,4	-1,8
	Apr	2,2	1,2	-2,0	2,7	0,4	2,3
	May	-1,6	-2,0	-3,5	-0,1	-2,4	-0,6
	Jun	0,4	0,0	0,0	-1,2	0,2	-0,8
	Jul	0,1	1,6	1,1	-2,6	0,5	-1,8
	Aug	1,0	1,2	-3,8	1,6	-1,0	1,6
	Sep	2,5	0,0	6,9	1,7	4,3	1,2
	Oct	-2,9	-1,6	-5,2	-3,0	-3,8	-2,7
	Nov	-1,2	0,0	1,1	2,9	-0,3	2,1
	Dec	-2,2	-2,0	17,1	0,3	5,7	-0,4
2017	Jan	-1,0	4,0	-10,3	-1,2	-5,2	0,2
	Feb	-3,2	-5,8	-0,7	2,2	-2,1	0,1
	Mar	-3,3	0,4	6,3	0,1	0,9	0,3
	Apr	-1,4	0,0	-10,5	-4,9	-5,6	-3,8
	May	0,8	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,4	0,1
	Jun	-6,8	-3,7	-10,7	-11,8	-8,5	-9,7

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 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	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 June 2017 was 86,5%. The improved collection rate for May 2017 was 93,7%.
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 May 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:

$$n_h = n * (N_h * S_h) / [\sum (N_i * S_i)].$$

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** 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	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** 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.
Seasonal adjustment	9	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 <i>System of National Accounts (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition (SIC)</i> , Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.	
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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You can visit us on the internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

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