

Statistical release

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Motor trade sales (Preliminary)

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Summary of findings: Motor trade sales

Table A – Key figures for February 2011

Actual estimates	February 2011 (R million)	% change between February 2010 and February 2011	% change between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011	% change between January to February 2010 and January to February 2011
Motor trade sales	30 724	14,7	14,4	15,1

Seasonally adjusted estimates	February 2011 (R million)	% change between January and February 2011	% change between September to November 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011
Motor trade sales	31 819	0,8	5,8

Motor trade sales for the three months ended February 2011 increased by 14,4% compared with the three months ended February 2010. Sales for the corresponding period in 2010 increased by 9,5%.

The major contributors to the increase of 14,4% were new vehicle sales (25,7% and contributing 6,7 percentage points) and fuel sales (15,0% and contributing 3,8 percentage points) – see Table B.

Motor trade sales rose by 14,7% year-on-year in February 2011. The highest annual growth rate was recorded for new vehicle sales (25,1%), followed by fuel sales (18,0%) – see Table 5.

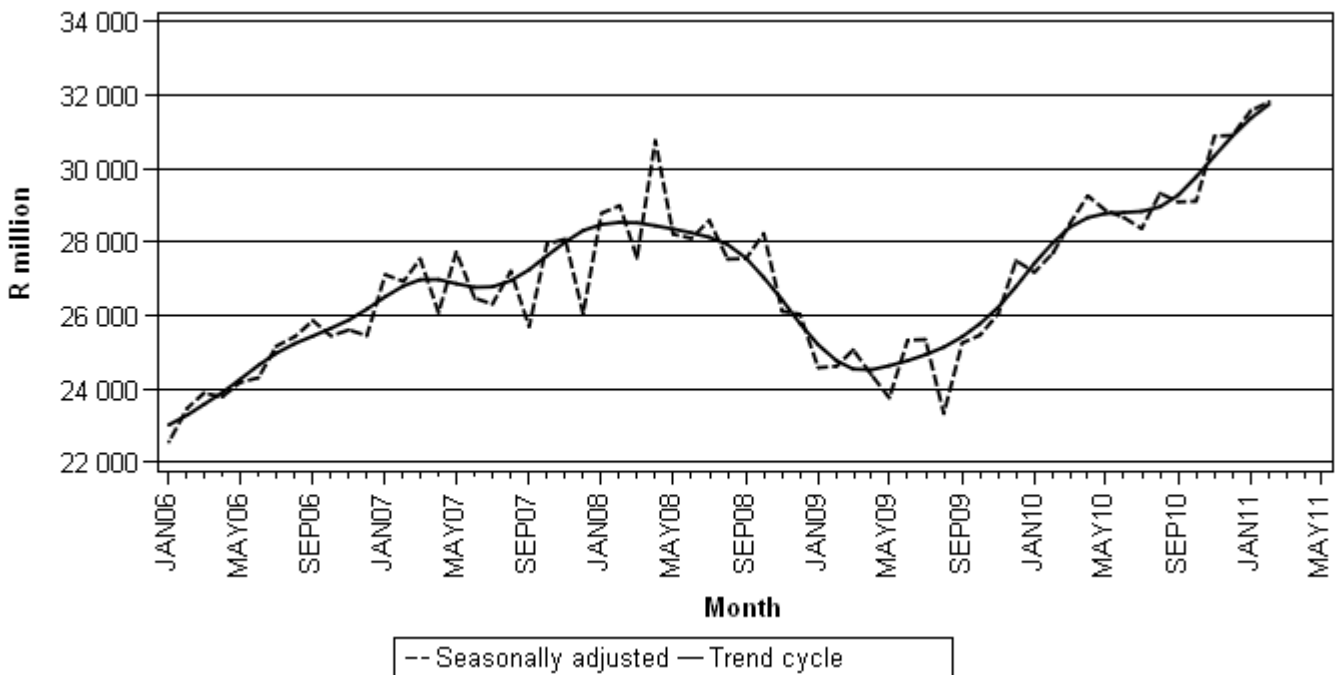
In February 2011 seasonally adjusted motor trade sales increased by 0,8% month-on-month, following month-on-month changes of 2,2% in January 2011 and 0,1% in December 2010. Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales for the three months ended February 2011 increased by 5,8% compared with the three months ended November 2010.

Table B – Contribution of each type of activity to the percentage change in motor trade sales

Type of activity	December 2009 to February 2010 (R million)	Weight 1/	December 2010 to February 2011 (R million)	Difference in sales between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011 (R million)	% change between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011	Contribution (percentage points) to the % change in total sales 2/
New vehicle sales	20 747	26,0	26 073	5 326	25,7	6,7
Used vehicle sales	14 489	18,1	15 894	1 405	9,7	1,8
Workshop income	6 003	7,5	6 527	524	8,7	0,7
Income from the sales of accessories	13 907	17,4	14 994	1 087	7,8	1,4
Income from fuel sales	19 979	25,0	22 974	2 995	15,0	3,8
Income from convenience store sales 3/	4 718	5,9	4 858	140	3,0	0,2
Total 4/	79 842	100,0	91 318	11 476	14,4	14,4

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of activity to the total motor trade sales for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.
 2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of activity with the corresponding weight, divided by 100.
 3/ Includes other sales and trading income.
 4/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

Figure 1 – Total motor trade sales



PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Detailed results

Table 1 – Total motor trade sales (R million)

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^{1/}	2011 ^{1/}
January	17 212	18 778	21 802	25 890	27 229	23 139	25 460	29 436
February	16 310	18 833	22 678	26 041	28 068	23 861	26 796	30 724
March	16 529	19 702	23 835	27 829	28 215	25 762	29 309	
April	15 444	20 103	21 902	24 001	28 326	22 477	27 029	
May	18 997	21 439	24 468	27 924	28 251	23 669	28 666	
June	18 349	21 197	23 766	25 827	27 416	24 705	28 007	
July	19 482	22 592	26 429	27 728	30 178	26 774	29 996	
August	19 395	23 055	26 499	28 452	28 827	24 419	30 671	
September	19 851	22 863	26 368	26 061	27 717	25 280	29 047	
October	19 551	22 643	26 156	28 736	29 049	26 208	29 968	
November	20 286	23 921	26 671	29 153	27 108	27 055	32 093	
December	20 464	22 296	25 021	25 718	25 932	27 586	31 158	
Total	221 870	257 422	295 595	323 360	336 316	300 935	348 200	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 – Percentage change in total motor trade sales 1/

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	14,8	9,1	16,1	18,8	5,2	-15,0	10,0	15,6
February	9,2	15,5	20,4	14,8	7,8	-15,0	12,3	14,7
March	11,9	19,2	21,0	16,8	1,4	-8,7	13,8	
April	9,9	30,2	8,9	9,6	18,0	-20,6	20,3	
May	27,0	12,9	14,1	14,1	1,2	-16,2	21,1	
June	22,0	15,5	12,1	8,7	6,2	-9,9	13,4	
July	16,4	16,0	17,0	4,9	8,8	-11,3	12,0	
August	26,0	18,9	14,9	7,4	1,3	-15,3	25,6	
September	25,0	15,2	15,3	-1,2	6,4	-8,8	14,9	
October	15,9	15,8	15,5	9,9	1,1	-9,8	14,3	
November	17,1	17,9	11,5	9,3	-7,0	-0,2	18,6	
December	21,0	9,0	12,2	2,8	0,8	6,4	12,9	
Total	18,1	16,0	14,8	9,4	4,0	-10,5	15,7	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between motor trade sales of the relevant month of the current year and the corresponding month of the previous year expressed as percentage.

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted total motor trade sales (R million)

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	17 554	19 249	22 570	27 117	28 789	24 584	27 183	31 579
February	16 758	19 471	23 483	26 933	28 997	24 624	27 701	31 819
March	16 855	20 003	23 892	27 548	27 572	25 070	28 487	
April	16 665	21 766	23 792	26 087	30 769	24 387	29 266	
May	18 732	21 117	24 182	27 732	28 221	23 763	28 868	
June	18 660	21 658	24 311	26 477	28 107	25 333	28 675	
July	18 747	21 616	25 170	26 317	28 595	25 351	28 371	
August	18 766	22 192	25 425	27 213	27 541	23 337	29 333	
September	19 426	22 340	25 865	25 702	27 554	25 257	29 098	
October	19 082	22 077	25 451	27 953	28 237	25 470	29 118	
November	19 398	22 892	25 612	28 085	26 123	26 053	30 891	
December	20 836	22 768	25 458	26 054	26 042	27 498	30 909	

Table 4 – Motor trade sales by type of activity (R million) 1/

Year and month 2/		New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Workshop income	Income from the sales of accessories	Income from fuel sales	Income from convenience store sales 3/	Total 4/
2009	January	5 486	4 258	1 826	4 639	5 446	1 484	23 139
	February	5 807	4 716	2 102	4 632	5 313	1 291	23 861
	March	6 351	4 943	2 133	4 823	5 944	1 568	25 762
	April	4 405	4 182	2 077	4 408	5 872	1 532	22 477
	May	4 755	4 803	2 005	4 723	5 963	1 421	23 669
	June	5 640	4 730	2 059	4 856	6 015	1 405	24 705
	July	6 218	5 083	2 258	5 088	6 603	1 525	26 774
	August	5 554	4 343	2 082	4 664	6 318	1 459	24 419
	September	5 713	4 818	2 103	4 730	6 457	1 457	25 280
	October	6 218	5 073	2 083	5 045	6 209	1 580	26 208
	November	6 624	5 044	2 165	5 092	6 480	1 650	27 055
	December	7 101	4 886	1 881	4 604	7 376	1 738	27 586
	Total	69 872	56 879	24 774	57 304	73 996	18 110	300 935
2010	January	6 388	4 625	1 995	4 560	6 420	1 473	25 460
	February	7 258	4 978	2 127	4 743	6 183	1 507	26 796
	March	8 343	5 152	2 299	5 322	6 572	1 622	29 309
	April	7 093	4 538	2 046	4 752	7 061	1 538	27 029
	May	7 509	5 011	2 361	5 086	7 163	1 537	28 666
	June	7 253	4 712	2 171	5 127	7 130	1 616	28 007
	July	8 068	5 450	2 381	5 379	7 130	1 588	29 996
	August	8 904	5 742	2 250	5 129	7 146	1 501	30 671
	September	7 618	5 654	2 261	5 146	6 900	1 467	29 047
	October	7 749	5 674	2 396	5 169	7 299	1 681	29 968
	November	8 713	6 013	2 545	5 621	7 552	1 649	32 093
	December	8 818	5 321	2 234	4 957	8 135	1 694	31 158
	Total	93 714	62 870	27 066	60 991	84 691	18 873	348 200
2011	January	8 175	5 112	2 134	4 858	7 544	1 614	29 436
	February	9 080	5 461	2 159	5 179	7 295	1 550	30 724

1/ The types of activities in motor trade refer to the enterprises classified within the motor trade industry and engaged in the activities mentioned above.

2/ 2010 and 2011 figures are preliminary.

3/ Includes other sales and trading income.

4/ The figures have been rounded off. Therefore discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales by type of activity 1/

Year and month		New vehicle sales	Used vehicle sales	Workshop income	Income from the sales of accessories	Income from fuel sales	Income from convenience store sales	Total
2009	January	-37,1	-11,0	-1,7	17,1	-12,2	-12,8	-15,0
	February	-35,5	-5,3	-1,1	12,3	-10,9	-31,2	-15,0
	March	-26,9	-0,6	9,7	24,2	-9,0	-28,6	-8,7
	April	-48,3	-11,5	-4,1	-6,6	-10,9	-4,4	-20,6
	May	-41,0	-1,4	-6,7	14,2	-16,8	-24,1	-16,2
	June	-24,8	8,3	-3,0	15,6	-19,9	-17,8	-9,9
	July	-25,6	-0,1	-3,9	9,0	-15,0	-21,5	-11,3
	August	-26,2	-15,0	2,9	8,2	-20,6	-23,1	-15,3
	September	-20,9	0,8	-1,1	5,5	-9,2	-26,7	-8,8
	October	-15,1	-5,8	-2,8	-2,3	-12,3	-18,9	-9,8
	November	0,0	-1,4	13,4	10,0	-7,0	-11,2	-0,2
	December	18,7	0,4	-0,6	13,1	6,0	-19,7	6,4
	Total	-25,3	-3,7	-0,2	9,5	-11,7	-20,4	-10,5
2010	January	16,4	8,6	9,3	-1,7	17,9	-0,7	10,0
	February	25,0	5,6	1,2	2,4	16,4	16,7	12,3
	March	31,4	4,2	7,8	10,3	10,6	3,4	13,8
	April	61,0	8,5	-1,5	7,8	20,2	0,4	20,3
	May	57,9	4,3	17,8	7,7	20,1	8,2	21,1
	June	28,6	-0,4	5,4	5,6	18,5	15,0	13,4
	July	29,8	7,2	5,4	5,7	8,0	4,1	12,0
	August	60,3	32,2	8,1	10,0	13,1	2,9	25,6
	September	33,3	17,4	7,5	8,8	6,9	0,7	14,9
	October	24,6	11,8	15,0	2,5	17,6	6,4	14,3
	November	31,5	19,2	17,6	10,4	16,5	-0,1	18,6
	December	24,2	8,9	18,8	7,7	10,3	-2,5	12,9
	Total	34,1	10,5	9,3	6,4	14,5	4,2	15,7
2011	January	28,0	10,5	7,0	6,5	17,5	9,6	15,6
	February	25,1	9,7	1,5	9,2	18,0	2,9	14,7

1/ The year-on-year percentage change is the difference between the motor trade sales by type of activity of the relevant month of the current year and the corresponding month of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Table 6 – Three-monthly and annual cumulative estimates and percentage changes

Actual estimates	December 2009 to February 2010 (R million)	December 2010 to February 2011 (R million)	% change between December 2009 to February 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011	January to February 2010 (R million)	January to February 2011 (R million)	% change between January to February 2010 and January to February 2011
Motor trade sales	79 842	91 318	14,4	52 256	60 160	15,1

Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted estimates with monthly and three-monthly percentage changes

Seasonally adjusted estimates	January 2011 (R million)	February 2011 (R million)	% change between January and February 2011	September to November 2010 (R million)	December 2010 to February 2011 (R million)	% change between September to November 2010 and December 2010 to February 2011
Motor trade sales	31 579	31 819	0,8	89 107	94 307	5,8

Explanatory notes

Introduction	1	Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the motor trade industry (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from 2010 Business Sampling Frame (BSF), which contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
	2	Information for the latest month is estimated for respondents who have not reported by the cut-off date for production of results. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases when their reported information becomes available. Motor trade sales estimates exclude value added tax (VAT).
Purpose of the survey	3	The results of the monthly motor trade sales 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	<p>The survey collects information from a sample of enterprises in South Africa that are predominantly involved in motor trade. These enterprises include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motor vehicle dealers, filling stations and workshops; • motor cycle dealers; • spares and accessories; • tyre dealers; • automotive electricians; • radiator repairs; • panel beaters and spray painters; • other specialised motor repair services; and • other motor trade.
Classification	5	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. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four digits) level.
Response rate	6	The preliminary response rate for the survey on motor trade sales for February 2011 was 81,0%. The improved response rate for the survey on motor trade sales for January 2011 was 92,8%.
Statistical unit	7	The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is the enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales and service activities.
Survey methodology and design	8	The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 850 enterprises from a population of about 18 000 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 non-responses.
	9	The value of sales is obtained monthly from the sample of about 850 enterprises, which was drawn in April 2010 from a population then of about 18 000 motor trade enterprises. The motor trade industry is divided into four size groups. The sample is drawn at the SIC four-digit level. All large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two), are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to small enterprises (size groups three and four). The total value of sales of the large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two) per classification group is added to the weighted totals of size groups three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

Weighting methodology	10	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 group estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp .																				
Seasonal adjustment	11	Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census, 1968. 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 more clearly recognised. 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.																				
Trend cycle	12	The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.																				
Reliability of estimates	13	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 motor trade industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.																				
	14	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.																				
Revised figures	15	Normally revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures and late submission of their data to Stats SA. Preliminary figures are indicated in the relevant tables. Data are edited at the enterprise level.																				
Related publications	16	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly • <i>SA Statistics</i> issued annually 																				
Rounding-off of figures	17	Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest digit shown.																				
Symbols and abbreviations	18	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>BR</td> <td>Business register</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BSF</td> <td>Business sampling frame</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross domestic product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Figures not available</td> </tr> </table>	BR	Business register	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	*	Revised	-	Figures not available
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VAT	Value added tax																					
*	Revised																					
-	Figures not available																					

Technical note

Neyman Optimal allocation

A stratified random sample was drawn from the population of enterprises on 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. 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 5,6%.

Class limits

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	0	18 000 000
Small	3	18 000 001	85 500 000
Medium	2	85 500 001	175 500 000
Large	1	175 500 001	

Glossary

- Enterprise** The 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)*.
- Statistical unit** A statistical unit is a unit about which statistics are tabulated, compiled or published. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.

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