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Motor trade sales (Preliminary)

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Sales at current prices: results for January 2020

Table A – Key growth rates in motor trade sales at current prices

	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,5	0,1	-0,7	-4,1	2,4	1,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,2	-3,0	0,9	-1,8	-0,4	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,8	0,1	0,3	-1,9	-2,0	-2,0

^{1/} Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), motor trade sales increased by 1,0% year-on-year in January 2020. Positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- fuel sales (4,6%);
- used vehicle sales (3,5%); and
- sales of accessories (0,5%) see Table 5.

Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales increased by 1,3% in January 2020 compared with December 2019. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,4% in December 2019 and -1,8% in November 2019.

In the three months ended January 2020, seasonally adjusted motor trade sales decreased by 2,0% compared with the previous three months.

Table B - Motor trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of activity

Type of activity	Nov 2018 – Jan 2019 (R million)	Weight	Nov 2019 – Jan 2020 (R million)	% change between Nov 2018 – Jan 2019 and Nov 2019 – Jan 2020	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
New vehicle sales	41 210	24,9	40 498	-1,7	-0,4
Used vehicle sales	29 183	17,6	30 100	3,1	0,5
Workshop income	10 508	6,3	10 674	1,6	0,1
Income from the sales of accessories	26 625	16,1	26 850	0,8	0,1
Income from fuel sales	51 711	31,2	50 536	-2,3	-0,7
Income from convenience store sales 1/	6 502	3,9	6 353	-2,3	-0,1
Total	165 741	100,0	165 011	-0,4	-0,4

^{1/} Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Motor trade sales decreased by 0,4% in the three months ended January 2020 compared with the three months ended January 2019. The main negative contributor was fuel sales (-2,3% and contributing -0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 - Motor trade sales at current prices

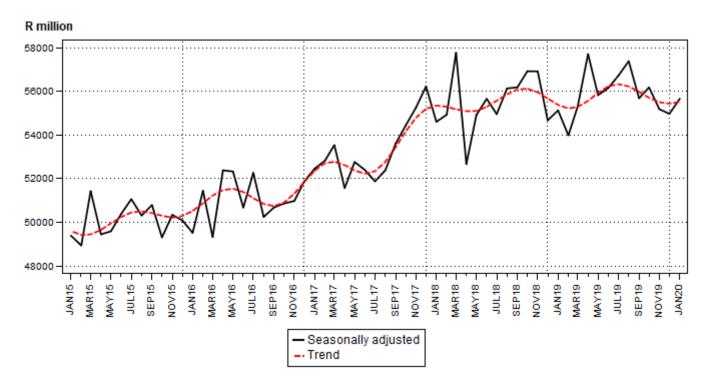
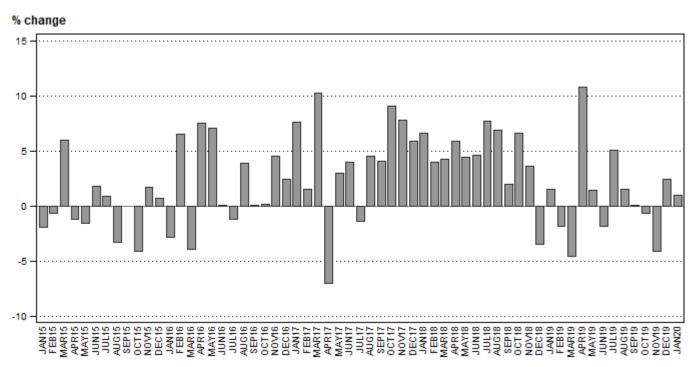


Figure 2 - Motor trade sales at current prices: year-on-year percentage change



Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 - Motor trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 1/
Jan	48 487	47 584	46 236	49 766	53 044	53 844	54 378
Feb	47 779	47 442	50 510	51 272	53 321	52 361	
Mar	49 783	52 780	50 718	55 949	58 353	55 646	
Apr	47 428	46 863	50 397	46 851	49 633	54 981	
May	49 500	48 708	52 144	53 723	56 064	56 846	
Jun	49 823	50 741	50 782	52 837	55 263	54 249	
Jul	53 245	53 733	53 102	52 376	56 409	59 270	
Aug	51 309	49 636	51 556	53 878	57 598	58 435	
Sep	51 231	51 222	51 276	53 383	54 436	54 467	
Oct	54 108	51 867	51 954	56 684	60 406	59 960	
Nov	50 912	51 759	54 103	58 309	60 417	57 915	
Dec	48 832	49 180	50 361	53 327	51 480	52 718	
Total	602 437	601 515	613 139	638 355	666 424	670 692	

^{1/} Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 - Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2020 year-to-date
Jan	-1,9	-2,8	7,6	6,6	1,5	1,0	1,0
Feb	-0,7	6,5	1,5	4,0	-1,8		
Mar	6,0	-3,9	10,3	4,3	-4,6		
Apr	-1,2	7,5	-7,0	5,9	10,8		
May	-1,6	7,1	3,0	4,4	1,4		
Jun	1,8	0,1	4,0	4,6	-1,8		
Jul	0,9	-1,2	-1,4	7,7	5,1		
Aug	-3,3	3,9	4,5	6,9	1,5		
Sep	0,0	0,1	4,1	2,0	0,1		
Oct	-4,1	0,2	9,1	6,6	-0,7		
Nov	1,7	4,5	7,8	3,6	-4,1		
Dec	0,7	2,4	5,9	-3,5	2,4		
Total	-0,2	1,9	4,1	4,4	0,6		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales at current prices

NA (l-		R m	illion		Month-on-month % change				
Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Jan	52 457	54 604	55 126	55 657	1,1	-2,9	0,8	1,3	
Feb	52 826	54 926	53 983		0,7	0,6	-2,1		
Mar	53 538	57 764	55 306		1,3	5,2	2,5		
Apr	51 567	52 664	57 705		-3,7	-8,8	4,3		
May	52 763	54 912	55 822		2,3	4,3	-3,3		
Jun	52 391	55 656	56 154		-0,7	1,4	0,6		
Jul	51 874	54 951	56 715		-1,0	-1,3	1,0		
Aug	52 385	56 129	57 378		1,0	2,1	1,2		
Sep	53 605	56 182	55 680		2,3	0,1	-3,0		
Oct	54 433	56 918	56 178		1,5	1,3	0,9		
Nov	55 257	56 911	55 180		1,5	0,0	-1,8		
Dec	56 221	54 668	54 966		1,7	-3,9	-0,4		

Table 4 – Motor trade sales at current prices by type of activity (R million)

Type of activity	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20 1/
New vehicle sales	15 202	13 668	15 239	14 417	12 785	13 296
Used vehicle sales	10 616	9 610	11 560	10 562	9 334	10 204
Workshop income	3 757	3 664	3 947	3 877	3 236	3 561
Income from the sales of accessories	9 687	9 056	10 067	9 776	7 912	9 162
Income from fuel sales	17 124	16 421	17 057	17 163	17 227	16 146
Income from convenience store sales 2/	2 049	2 048	2 091	2 120	2 224	2 009
Total	58 435	54 467	59 960	57 915	52 718	54 378

Table 5 - Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices by type of activity

Type of activity	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
New vehicle sales	6,4	0,9	1,2	-6,3	5,9	-3,3
Used vehicle sales	1,3	4,2	7,4	-2,8	10,4	3,5
Workshop income	-0,1	6,7	0,3	0,6	6,4	-1,4
Income from the sales of accessories	3,1	5,7	2,2	0,2	2,0	0,5
Income from fuel sales	-3,1	-6,8	-8,7	-6,9	-3,5	4,6
Income from convenience store sales 1/	2,2	0,3	-1,4	-0,1	-3,3	-3,4
Total	1,5	0,1	-0,7	-4,1	2,4	1,0

^{1/} Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Table 6 - Contribution of each type of activity to the year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices

Type of activity	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20
New vehicle sales	1,6	0,2	0,3	-1,6	1,4	-0,8
Used vehicle sales	0,2	0,7	1,3	-0,5	1,7	0,6
Workshop income	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	-0,1
Income from the sales of accessories	0,5	0,9	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,1
Income from fuel sales	-1,0	-2,2	-2,7	-2,1	-1,2	1,3
Income from convenience store sales 1/	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	-0,1
Total	1,5	0,1	-0,7	-4,1	2,4	1,0

^{1/} Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

^{1/} Figures are preliminary. 2/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Survey information

Introduction

- 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 Stats SA's 2019 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered at the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT). Stats SA continuously updates its BSF, which is linked to the SARS administrative data.
- 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 motor trade sales estimates exclude VAT.

Purpose of the survey

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

- The survey collects information from a sample of enterprises in South Africa that are predominantly involved in motor trade. These enterprises include:
 - 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

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. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four digits) level.

Collection rate

The preliminary collection rate for the survey on motor trade sales for January 2020 was 87,2%. The improved collection rate for December 2019 was 90,7%.

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.

Revised figures

8 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

- **9** Users may also refer to the following publication available from Stats SA:
 - Stats in Brief issued annually.

Rounding-off	of	
figures		

Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

Historical data

Historical motor trade data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data

Past publications

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Past motor trade 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 monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 908 enterprises from a population of 10 660 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Email, fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- A stratified random sample was drawn in April 2019 from Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF) at the SIC four-digit level. Strata were formed using a combination of Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point 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 3,8%.

Class limits

Each motor trade classification group (SIC at four digit level) is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to medium and small enterprises (size groups two, three and four). The total value of sales of the large enterprises (size group one) per classification group is added to the weighted totals of size groups two, three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	2 011 467	18 000 000
Small	3	18 000 001	85 500 000
Medium	2	85 500 001	175 500 000
Large	1	175 500 001	

Sample weighting

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 classification group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

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 motor trade sales is described in more detail on the Stats SA website at: Click to download seasonal adjustment motor trade sales August 2017

Trend cycle

6 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.

Reliability of estimates

- 7 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.
- 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.

Month-on-month percentage change

9 The month-on-month percentage change in a variable for any given month is the change between that month and the previous month, expressed as a percentage of the latter.

Year-on-year percentage change

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)

11 The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of activity by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of activity to total motor trade sales 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.

An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of Industry

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

(SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.

Symbols and **BSF** Business sampling frame abbreviations

GDP Gross domestic product

International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC

ΙT Income tax Rm Rand million

SIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities

SARS South African Revenue Service

Stats SA Statistics South Africa Value added tax VAT

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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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