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STATISTICAL RELEASE

P6343.2

Motor trade sales (Preliminary)

July 2023

The results published today are based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the level of sales at both current and constant prices. To avoid breaks in time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical sales levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

**Embargoed until:
21 September 2023
11:00**

ENQUIRIES:
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FORTHCOMING ISSUE:
August 2023

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE:
19 October 2023

Dipalopalo tsa Aforikaborwa • Dipalopalo tsa Aforika Borwa • Ezazibalo zaseNingizimu Afrika • Tshitatistika Afrika Tshipembe • Tinhlayo Afrika-Dzonga

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for July 2023

Table A – Key growth rates in motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-2,1	-2,2	-4,7	0,2	5,8	2,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	-0,5	0,3	1,0	1,3	-0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-1,4	-1,0	-0,4	0,0	1,3	1,8

1/ Percentage change between the previous three months and the three months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), motor trade sales increased by 2,0% year-on-year in July 2023. The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- sales of accessories (8,0%); and
- fuel sales (7,7%) – see Table 5.

The largest positive contributor to this increase was fuel sales (contributing 2,0 percentage points) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales decreased by 0,4% in July 2023 compared with June 2023. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,3% in June 2023 and 1,0% in May 2023. In the three months ended July 2023, seasonally adjusted motor trade sales increased by 1,8% compared with the previous three months.

Table B – Motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of activity

Type of activity	May – Jul 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	May – Jul 2023 (R million)	% change between May – Jul 2022 and May – Jul 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
New vehicle sales	41 560	23,9	44 245	6,5	1,6
Used vehicle sales	38 496	22,1	35 056	-8,9	-2,0
Workshop income	8 788	5,1	8 698	-1,0	-0,1
Income from the sales of accessories	35 102	20,2	38 130	8,6	1,7
Income from fuel sales	46 044	26,5	48 435	5,2	1,4
Income from convenience store sales 1/	4 018	2,3	3 934	-2,1	0,0
Total	174 008	100,0	178 498	2,6	2,6

1/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Motor trade sales increased by 2,6% in the three months ended July 2023 compared with the three months ended July 2022. The positive contributors to this increase were:

- sales of accessories (8,6% and contributing 1,7 percentage points);
- new vehicle sales (6,5% and contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- fuel sales (5,2% and contributing 1,4 percentage points) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices

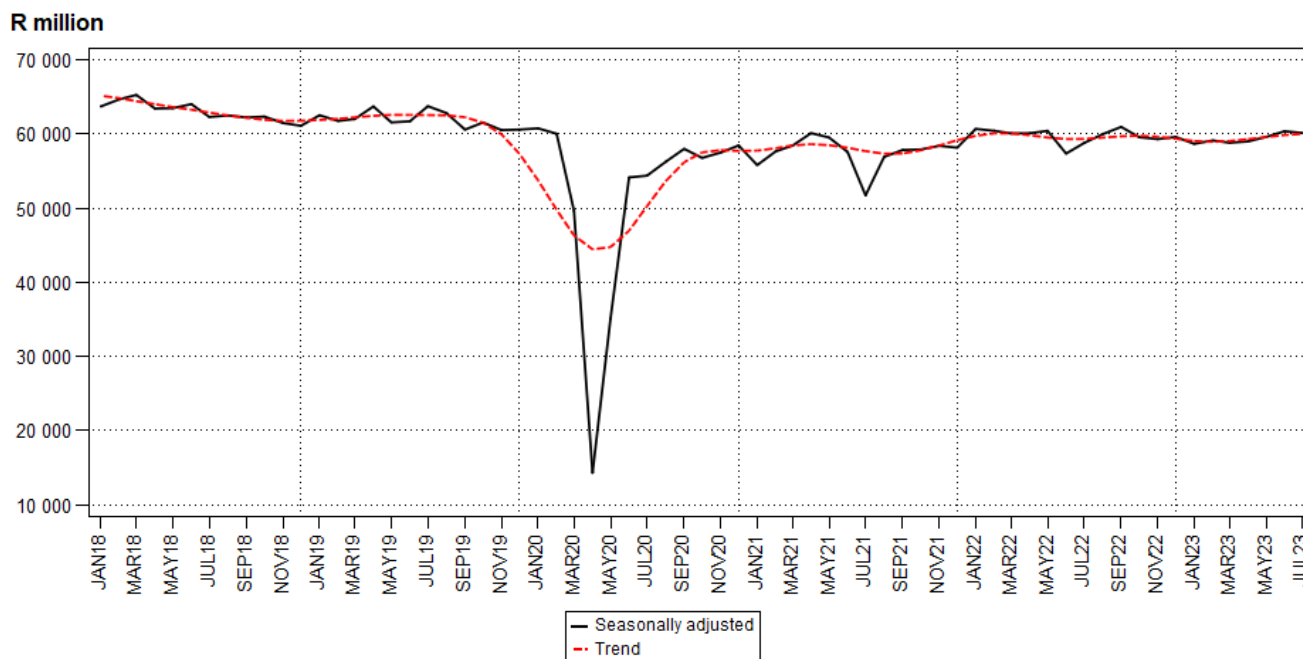
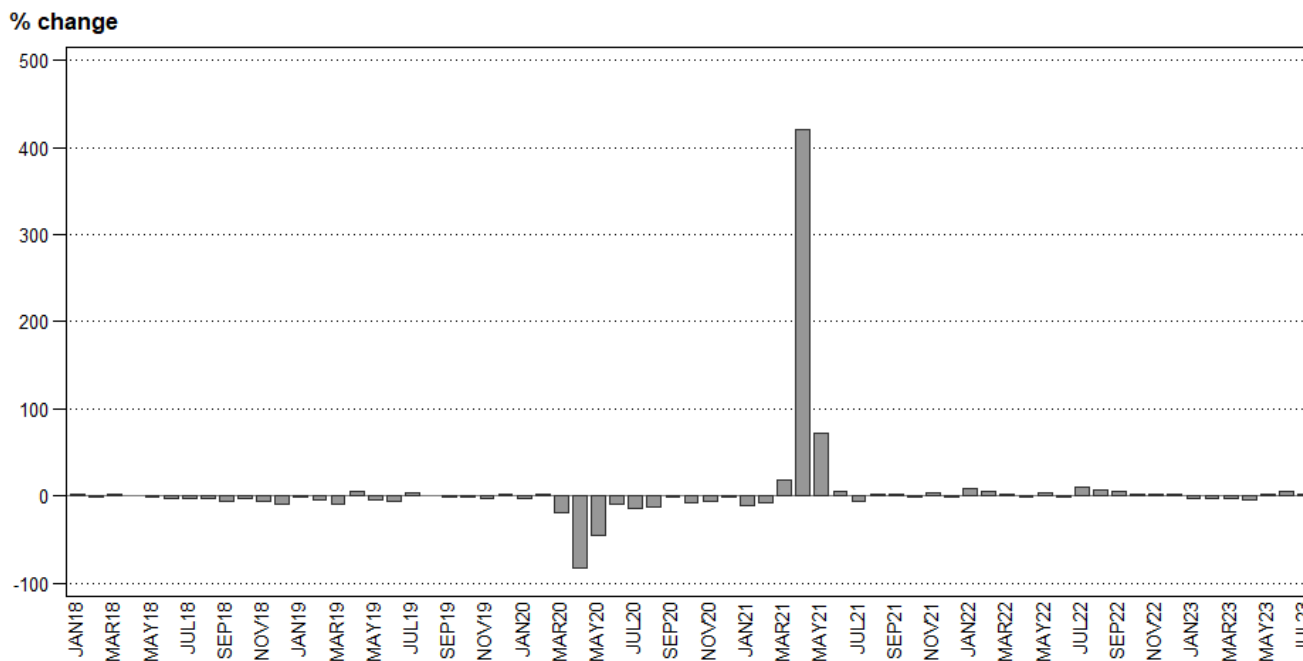


Figure 2 – Motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for July 2023

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

	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	8,0	7,1	3,3	7,2	9,2	2,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,6	0,4	-0,2	1,1	1,2	-1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-1,2	-2,3	-1,4	-0,2	1,4	1,6

1/ Percentage change between the previous three months and the three months ending in the month indicated.

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

Type of activity	May – Jul 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	May – Jul 2023 (R million)	% change between May – Jul 2022 and May – Jul 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
New vehicle sales	48 040	21,9	55 825	16,2	3,5
Used vehicle sales	42 802	19,5	43 333	1,2	0,2
Workshop income	9 712	4,4	10 067	3,7	0,2
Income from the sales of accessories	42 916	19,5	49 265	14,8	2,9
Income from fuel sales	71 422	32,5	69 600	-2,6	-0,8
Income from convenience store sales 1/	4 640	2,1	5 103	10,0	0,2
Total	219 533	100,0	233 192	6,2	6,2

1/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Note: Changes to the survey and the impact on the statistical series

Business register and samples

Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes results for the monthly survey of motor trade sales from a new sample drawn in April 2023, which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in April 2022. The sample was drawn from a business register of enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R2 663 691 and that are required to register with the South African Revenue Service for value-added tax.

Owing to the evolving nature of business, the business register is maintained on a continuous basis. The maintenance process is aimed, amongst other things, at capturing changes related to new businesses, ceased businesses, merged businesses and classification changes. In addition, Stats SA undertakes quality improvement surveys related to the business register, the primary objective of which is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large and complex businesses. This process enables Stats SA to review classification codes for these businesses. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture.

Comparison of sales between the previous (revised) and new samples for the motor trade industry

The reported level of total sales for the monthly survey of the motor trade industry for the months April to June 2023 based on the new sample was 3,3% (R7 136 million) higher than the level of total sales recorded for the previous sample (see Table E and Figure 3). The previous sample was drawn in April 2022 and was operational for the last half of 2022 and the first half of 2023.

Table E – Total sales for previous and new samples for the motor trade industry: April to June 2023

Motor trade industry	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%)
	219 316	226 452	7 136	3,3

Figure 3 – Total value of motor trade sales: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2023

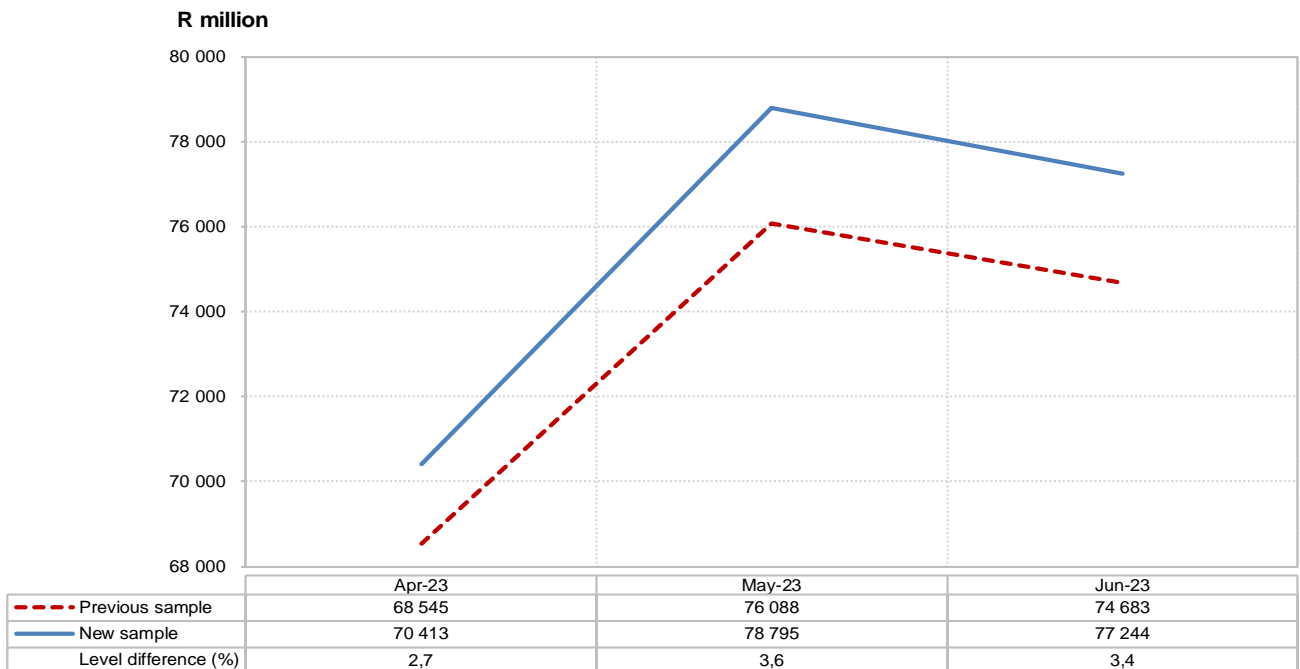


Table F – Motor trade sales for the previous and new samples by type of activity: April to June 2023

Type of activity	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%) 1/
New vehicle sales	52 293	53 652	1 359	2,6
Used vehicle sales	40 605	41 756	1 151	2,8
Workshop income	12 896	9 923	-2 973	-23,1
Income from the sales of accessories	38 706	46 464	7 758	20,0
Income from fuel sales	67 461	69 582	2 121	3,1
Income from convenience store sales 2/	7 357	5 078	-2 279	-31,0
Total	219 316	226 452	7 136	3,3

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

2/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

The largest percentage differences were in the following types of activities:

- convenience store sales (31,0% or R2 279 million lower in the new sample);
- workshop income (23,1% or R2 973 million lower in the new sample); and
- sales of accessories (20,0% or R7 758 million higher in the new sample).

Backcasting

To avoid breaks in the time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical sales levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

Tables

Table 1 – Motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices (R million)

Month	2017 *	2018 *	2019 *	2020 *	2021 *	2022 *	2023 1/ *
Jan	61 436	62 312	61 753	59 702	52 879	57 639	56 393
Feb	62 749	62 692	59 753	60 040	55 693	58 531	57 321
Mar	68 520	68 754	62 693	51 126	60 913	62 043	60 688
Apr	57 569	57 551	60 446	10 861	56 575	56 417	53 792
May	65 043	64 236	61 985	33 714	58 216	60 095	60 198
Jun	64 194	62 367	58 869	53 146	56 275	56 175	59 426
Jul	64 418	63 154	65 249	55 759	52 518	57 738	58 874
Aug	65 841	64 255	64 265	56 059	57 647	61 553	
Sep	64 449	60 591	59 748	58 770	59 193	62 870	
Oct	67 808	65 909	65 621	60 169	59 648	61 234	
Nov	69 411	65 580	63 553	59 843	62 098	62 745	
Dec	62 913	57 263	57 716	57 097	56 602	57 923	
Total	774 351	754 664	741 651	616 286	688 257	714 963	

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 year-to-date
Jan	1,4	-0,9	-3,3	-11,4	9,0	-2,2	-2,2
Feb	-0,1	-4,7	0,5	-7,2	5,1	-2,1	-2,1
Mar	0,3	-8,8	-18,5	19,1	1,9	-2,2	-2,1
Apr	0,0	5,0	-82,0	420,9	-0,3	-4,7	-2,7
May	-1,2	-3,5	-45,6	72,7	3,2	0,2	-2,1
Jun	-2,8	-5,6	-9,7	5,9	-0,2	5,8	-0,9
Jul	-2,0	3,3	-14,5	-5,8	9,9	2,0	-0,5
Aug	-2,4	0,0	-12,8	2,8	6,8		
Sep	-6,0	-1,4	-1,6	0,7	6,2		
Oct	-2,8	-0,4	-8,3	-0,9	2,7		
Nov	-5,5	-3,1	-5,8	3,8	1,0		
Dec	-9,0	0,8	-1,1	-0,9	2,3		
Total	-2,5	-1,7	-16,9	11,7	3,9		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	60 765	55 809	60 692	58 679	0,3	-4,5	4,4	-1,6
Feb	60 036	57 657	60 428	59 125	-1,2	3,3	-0,4	0,8
Mar	49 643	58 429	60 087	58 820	-17,3	1,3	-0,6	-0,5
Apr	14 280	60 119	60 104	59 000	-71,2	2,9	0,0	0,3
May	35 096	59 531	60 425	59 607	145,8	-1,0	0,5	1,0
Jun	54 146	57 574	57 360	60 377	54,3	-3,3	-5,1	1,3
Jul	54 379	51 718	58 784	60 135	0,4	-10,2	2,5	-0,4
Aug	56 242	56 914	59 980		3,4	10,0	2,0	
Sep	57 999	57 844	60 959		3,1	1,6	1,6	
Oct	56 776	57 911	59 565		-2,1	0,1	-2,3	
Nov	57 498	58 403	59 316		1,3	0,8	-0,4	
Dec	58 450	58 155	59 603		1,7	-0,4	0,5	

Table 4 – Motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of activity (R million)

Type of activity	Feb-23 *	Mar-23 *	Apr-23 *	May-23 *	Jun-23	Jul-23 1/
New vehicle sales	14 951	15 888	12 944	14 777	15 142	14 326
Used vehicle sales	11 241	12 319	10 319	12 003	11 638	11 415
Workshop income	2 662	2 795	2 558	3 091	2 928	2 679
Income from the sales of accessories	11 776	12 585	10 781	12 566	12 873	12 691
Income from fuel sales	15 392	15 664	15 837	16 455	15 565	16 415
Income from convenience store sales 2/	1 299	1 437	1 353	1 306	1 280	1 348
Total	57 321	60 688	53 792	60 198	59 426	58 874

1/ Figures are preliminary.

2/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of activity

Type of activity	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
New vehicle sales	1,0	-3,2	-8,9	3,6	11,2	4,7
Used vehicle sales	-11,4	-8,8	-13,3	-9,2	-6,9	-10,7
Workshop income	-4,1	-2,0	-3,0	3,4	1,8	-8,3
Income from the sales of accessories	2,6	4,4	-0,8	5,8	12,2	8,0
Income from fuel sales	-0,2	-0,6	2,9	0,4	7,9	7,7
Income from convenience store sales 1/	-4,0	-1,4	-4,0	-4,5	-0,5	-1,2
Total	-2,1	-2,2	-4,7	0,2	5,8	2,0

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 constant 2019 prices

Type of activity	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
New vehicle sales	0,3	-0,8	-2,2	0,9	2,7	1,1
Used vehicle sales	-2,5	-1,9	-2,8	-2,0	-1,5	-2,4
Workshop income	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,2	0,1	-0,4
Income from the sales of accessories	0,5	0,9	-0,2	1,1	2,5	1,6
Income from fuel sales	-0,1	-0,2	0,8	0,1	2,0	2,0
Income from convenience store sales 1/	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,0
Total	-2,1	-2,2	-4,7	0,2	5,8	2,0

1/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Table 7 – Motor trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2017 *	2018 *	2019 *	2020 *	2021 *	2022 *	2023 1/ *
Jan	55 031	58 657	59 541	60 290	54 016	65 933	71 808
Feb	56 698	58 963	57 901	60 690	57 837	67 781	73 197
Mar	61 868	64 527	61 534	51 552	64 253	73 561	78 787
Apr	51 807	54 884	60 799	10 237	60 682	68 150	70 413
May	59 408	61 995	62 861	31 301	62 612	73 534	78 795
Jun	58 428	61 110	59 989	51 939	60 618	70 764	77 244
Jul	57 917	62 377	65 542	56 241	56 989	75 235	77 153
Aug	59 579	63 692	64 618	56 829	63 528	79 174	
Sep	59 031	60 197	60 231	59 720	65 406	79 964	
Oct	62 681	66 798	66 304	60 910	66 285	78 039	
Nov	64 479	66 810	64 044	60 418	70 375	81 154	
Dec	58 969	56 927	58 296	57 354	65 177	76 054	
Total	705 896	736 937	741 660	617 481	747 778	889 343	

1/ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 8 – Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices

Month	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023 year-to-date
Jan	6,6	1,5	1,3	-10,4	22,1	8,9	8,9
Feb	4,0	-1,8	4,8	-4,7	17,2	8,0	8,4
Mar	4,3	-4,6	-16,2	24,6	14,5	7,1	8,0
Apr	5,9	10,8	-83,2	492,8	12,3	3,3	6,8
May	4,4	1,4	-50,2	100,0	17,4	7,2	6,9
Jun	4,6	-1,8	-13,4	16,7	16,7	9,2	7,3
Jul	7,7	5,1	-14,2	1,3	32,0	2,5	6,6
Aug	6,9	1,5	-12,1	11,8	24,6		
Sep	2,0	0,1	-0,8	9,5	22,3		
Oct	6,6	-0,7	-8,1	8,8	17,7		
Nov	3,6	-4,1	-5,7	16,5	15,3		
Dec	-3,5	2,4	-1,6	13,6	16,7		
Total	4,4	0,6	-16,7	21,1	18,9		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted motor trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	62 242	57 582	69 989	75 330	1,5	-3,2	4,5	-3,5
Feb	63 322	60 227	70 306	75 783	1,7	4,6	0,5	0,6
Mar	49 897	61 721	71 060	76 081	-21,2	2,5	1,1	0,4
Apr	14 594	64 440	72 327	75 927	-70,8	4,4	1,8	-0,2
May	30 731	62 208	72 407	76 789	110,6	-3,5	0,1	1,1
Jun	52 233	61 302	71 709	77 731	70,0	-1,5	-1,0	1,2
Jul	54 044	55 282	74 690	76 962	3,5	-9,8	4,2	-1,0
Aug	56 365	62 240	76 928		4,3	12,6	3,0	
Sep	58 407	63 812	77 618		3,6	2,5	0,9	
Oct	57 770	64 523	76 759		-1,1	1,1	-1,1	
Nov	58 018	66 718	77 661		0,4	3,4	1,2	
Dec	59 510	66 992	78 069		2,6	0,4	0,5	

Table 10 – Motor trade sales at current prices by type of activity (R million)

Type of activity	Feb-23 *	Mar-23 *	Apr-23 *	May-23 *	Jun-23	Jul-23 1/
New vehicle sales	18 221	19 519	16 169	18 507	18 976	18 342
Used vehicle sales	13 582	14 970	12 614	14 755	14 387	14 191
Workshop income	3 061	3 230	2 959	3 574	3 390	3 103
Income from the sales of accessories	14 910	16 105	13 719	16 104	16 641	16 520
Income from fuel sales	21 808	23 148	23 219	24 173	22 190	23 237
Income from convenience store sales 2/	1 617	1 815	1 734	1 683	1 661	1 759
Total	73 197	78 787	70 413	78 795	77 244	77 153

1/ Figures are preliminary.

2/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

* Revised, see note on page 5.

Table 11 – Year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices by type of activity

Type of activity	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
New vehicle sales	8,5	4,6	-0,5	13,0	20,6	15,2
Used vehicle sales	1,2	3,6	-2,2	1,7	3,5	-1,5
Workshop income	3,4	5,5	2,3	8,8	6,8	-4,6
Income from the sales of accessories	10,0	12,3	4,7	11,1	17,8	15,6
Income from fuel sales	11,4	8,0	8,4	3,7	-0,7	-9,8
Income from convenience store sales 1/	8,7	12,0	9,8	7,8	12,0	10,2
Total	8,0	7,1	3,3	7,2	9,2	2,5

1/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Table 12 – Contribution of each type of activity to the year-on-year percentage change in motor trade sales at current prices

Type of activity	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
New vehicle sales	2,1	1,2	-0,1	2,9	4,6	3,2
Used vehicle sales	0,2	0,7	-0,4	0,3	0,7	-0,3
Workshop income	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,3	-0,2
Income from the sales of accessories	2,0	2,4	0,9	2,2	3,6	3,0
Income from fuel sales	3,3	2,3	2,6	1,2	-0,2	-3,4
Income from convenience store sales 1/	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2
Total	8,0	7,1	3,3	7,2	9,2	2,5

1/ Includes 'other' sales and trading income.

Survey information

Introduction	<p>1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the motor trade industry (see point 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2023 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.</p> <p>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 motor trade sales estimates exclude VAT.</p>
Purpose of the survey	<p>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.</p>
Scope of the survey	<p>4 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	<p>5 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. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group four-digit level.</p>
Collection rate	<p>6 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on motor trade sales for July 2023 was 68,0%. The collection rate for June 2023 for the new sample was 70,1%.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>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.</p>
Revised figures	<p>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.</p>
Related publications	<p>9 Users may also refer to the following publication available from Stats SA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually.

- Rounding-off of figures** 10 Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
- Historical data** 11 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** 12 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 978 enterprises from a population of 10 515 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within ten days after the end of the reference month. Email, fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- 2 A stratified random sample was drawn in April 2023 from Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF) at the SIC four-digit level. Strata were formed using a combination of SIC and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point three 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 6,6%.

- Class limits** 3 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 limit	Upper limit
Very small	4	2 663 691	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** 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 classification group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

- Seasonal adjustment** 5 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the United States Census Bureau. 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 January 2023.](#)
- 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.
- Constant prices** 7 Motor trade sales at constant prices by type of activity are obtained by deflating estimated sales at current prices by the relevant weighted price index. To obtain total motor trade sales at constant prices, estimates of the deflated sales for each type of activity are aggregated.
- Reliability of estimates** 8 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.
- 9 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.
- Relative standard error** 10 One measure is the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Estimates of total motor trade sales within 95% confidence limits – July 2023

	Lower limit (R million)	Sales (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Motor trade sales	72 024	77 153	82 282	3,3

- Month-on-month percentage change** 11 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** 12 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)** 13 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.

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 (SIC)*, Fifth Edition, 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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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 12 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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