

Statistical release

P6201

Retail trade industry, 2009

(Preliminary)

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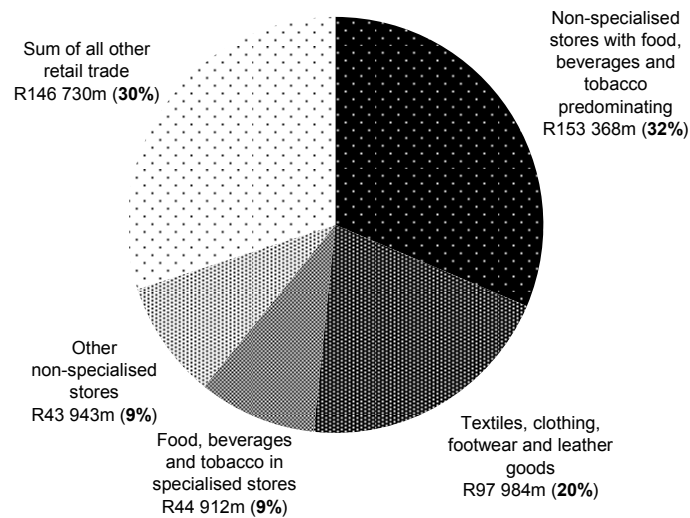
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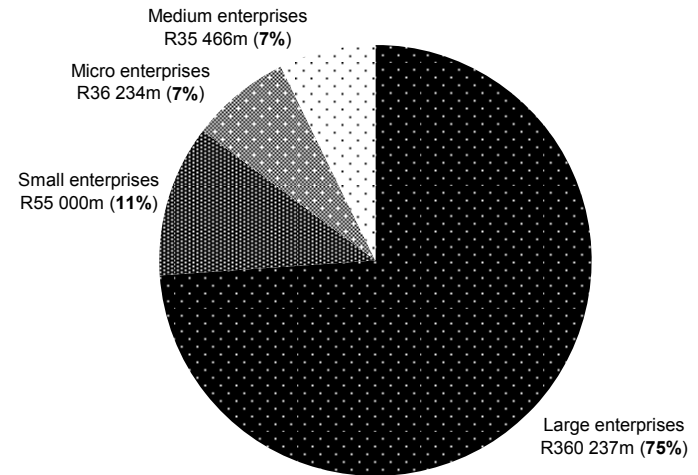
1. Summary of findings for the year 2009

Figure 1 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2009



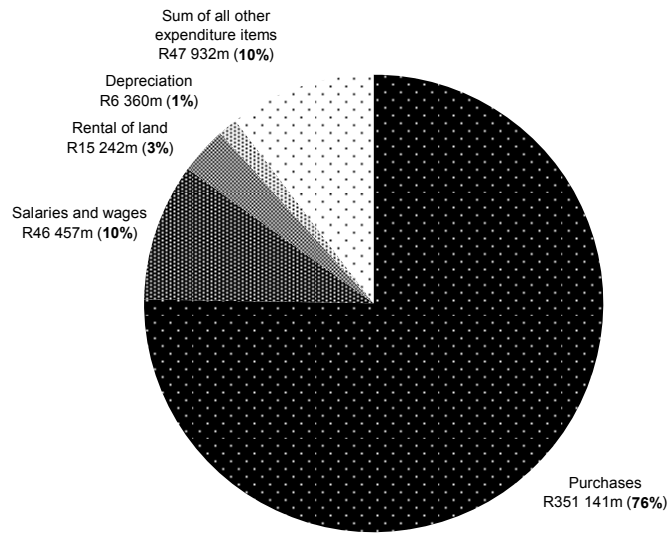
The total income for the retail trade industry in 2009 was R486 937 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R153 368 million or 32%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R97 984 million or 20%) and 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (R44 912 million or 9%) (Figure 1 and Table 2, pages 7).

Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009



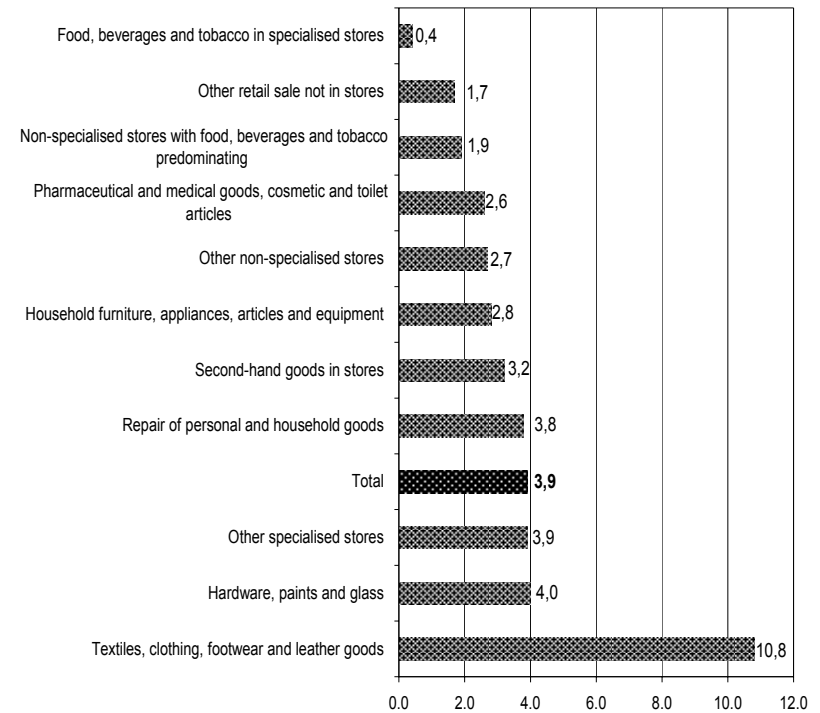
Large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) generated 75% or R360 237 million of the total income of the retail trade industry in 2009 (Figure 2 and Table 3, page 8).

Figure 3 – Composition of expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009



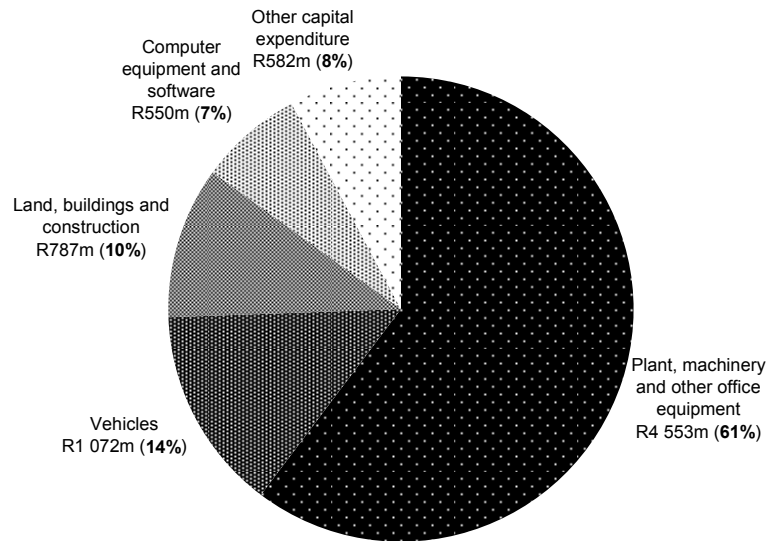
Expenditure in the retail trade industry in 2009 amounted to R467 132 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of ‘purchases’ (R351 141 million or 76%), followed by ‘salaries and wages’ (R46 457 million or 10%), ‘rental of land’ (R15 242 million or 3%) and ‘depreciation’ (R6 360 million or 1%) (Figure 3 and Table 4, pages 9–11).

Figure 4 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2009



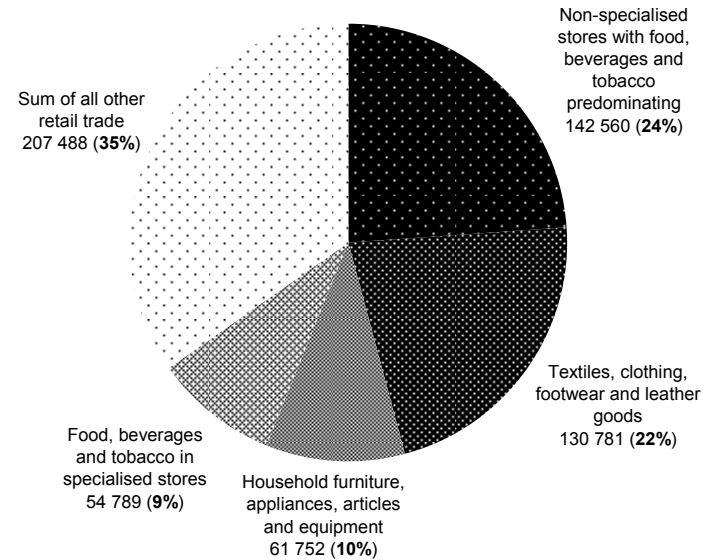
The profit margin for the retail trade industry was 3,9% in 2009. ‘Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods’ had the highest profit margin at 10,8%, followed by ‘hardware, paints and glass’ at 4,0% and ‘other specialised stores’ at 3,9% (Figure 4 and Table 1, page 6).

Figure 5 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2009



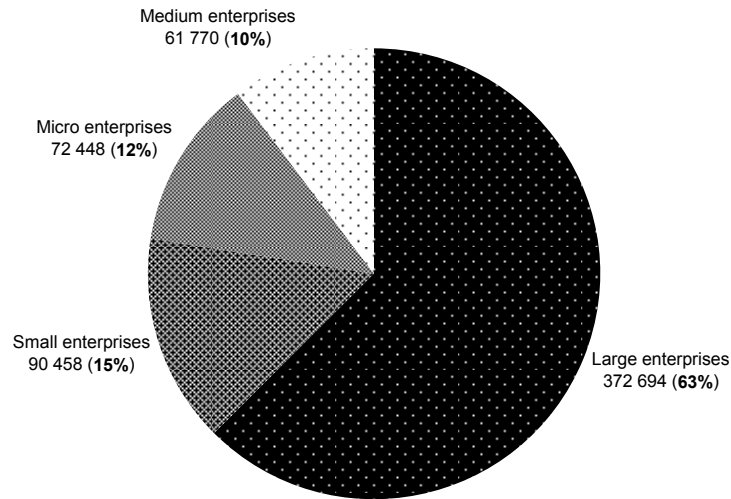
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry in 2009 was R7 544 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and other office equipment' (R4 553 million or 61%), followed by 'vehicles' (R1 072 million or 14%) and 'land, buildings and construction' (R787 million or 10%) (Figure 5 and Table 8, page 15).

Figure 6 – Employment in the retail trade industry, 2009



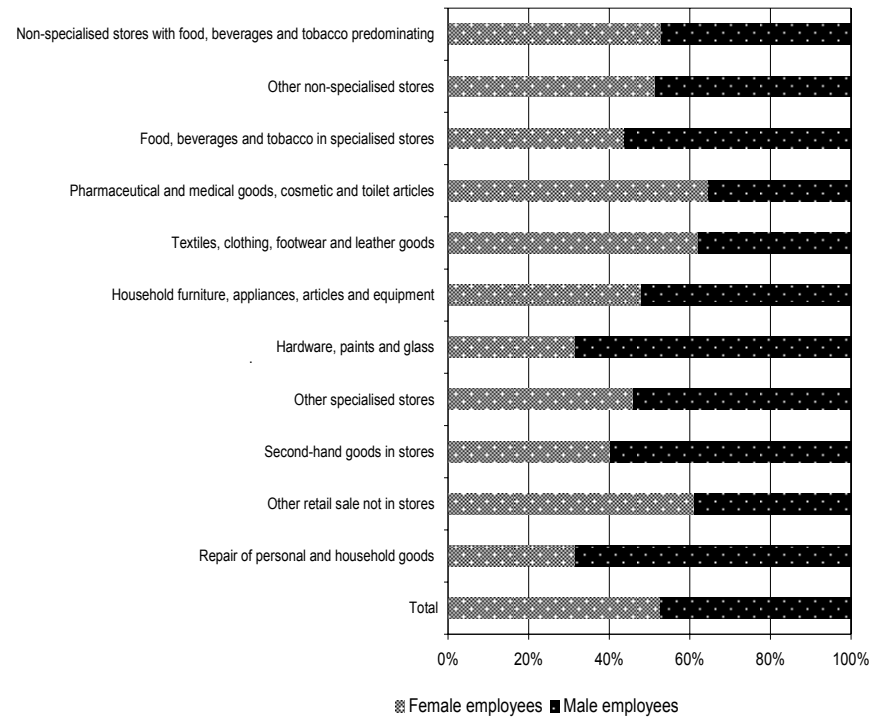
The total number of persons employed in the retail trade industry at the end of June 2009 was 597 370. 'Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' had the largest number of employees (142 560 or 24%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (130 781 or 22%) and 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (61 752 or 10%) (Figure 6 and Tables 9, pages 16).

Figure 7 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009



Employment by enterprise size indicates that the large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) had the highest number of employees (372 694 or 63%), followed by small enterprises (90 458 or 15%), micro enterprises (72 448 or 12%) and medium enterprises (61 770 or 10%) (Figure 7 and Table 10, page 17).

Figure 8 – Gender ratios in the retail trade industry, 2009



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 53% and that of males was 47%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' (65%), whilst 'repair of personal and household goods' had the highest proportion of males employed (68%) (Figure 8 and Table 9, page 16).

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Statistician-General

2. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the financial year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year	Profit margin
	R million								%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	153 368	151 026	9 907	11 697	4 132	2 807	9 249	10 715	1,9
Other non-specialised stores	43 943	42 385	5 053	5 221	1 725	308	2 742	2 998	2,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	44 912	44 465	2 613	2 480	314	568	2 633	2 803	0,4
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	22 545	22 128	1 804	2 197	810	120	3 140	3 231	2,6
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	97 984	86 563	12 378	13 721	12 765	1 435	31 389	30 287	10,8
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	36 613	35 485	4 350	4 790	1 567	487	1 777	2 020	2,8
Hardware, paints and glass	32 842	31 411	3 906	4 101	1 626	729	3 004	3 357	4,0
Other specialised stores	29 269	28 495	5 113	5 934	1 595	474	2 629	2 710	3,9
Second-hand goods in stores	2 692	2 593	263	268	103	28	121	121	3,2
Other retail sale not in stores	20 255	20 170	1 768	2 158	475	566	1 431	1 661	1,7
Repair of personal and household goods	2 514	2 411	175	185	113	22	274	282	3,8
Total	486 937	467 132	47 330	52 752	25 225	7 544	58 389	60 185	3,9

Table 2 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Sales	Services	Interest	Dividends	Profit on revaluation of assets	Royalties	Profit on foreign loans	Other income	Total income
	R million								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	150 552	215	274	110	57	48	0	2 112	153 368
Other non-specialised stores	43 039	79	320	46	4	4	0	451	43 943
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	43 798	582	171	13	13	2	0	333	44 912
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	22 102	34	80	9	6	0	0	314	22 545
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	92 280	659	3 208	1 340	153	32	0	312	97 984
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	28 632	4 756	1 866	153	338	6	20	842	36 613
Hardware, paints and glass	32 239	21	153	39	21	77	6	286	32 842
Other specialised stores	28 574	355	153	17	26	15	6	123	29 269
Second-hand goods in stores	2 644	0	23	0	4	0	0	21	2 692
Other retail sale not in stores	19 608	46	479	1	43	0	1	77	20 255
Repair of personal and household goods	1 894	570	33	0	4	0	0	13	2 514
Total	465 362	7 317	6 760	1 728	669	184	33	4 884	486 937

Table 3 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	136 608	9 518	4 728	2 514	153 368
Other non-specialised stores	32 427	3 191	3 707	4 618	43 943
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	18 433	6 743	13 970	5 766	44 912
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	12 127	2 381	6 156	1 881	22 545
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	88 273	1 822	3 483	4 406	97 984
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	28 579	1 746	3 485	2 803	36 613
Hardware, paints and glass	19 080	4 044	5 936	3 782	32 842
Other specialised stores	16 876	3 640	5 812	2 941	29 269
Second-hand goods in stores	1 345	162	479	706	2 692
Other retail sale not in stores	6 178	1 831	6 108	6 138	20 255
Repair of personal and household goods	311	388	1 136	679	2 514
Total	360 237	35 466	55 000	36 234	486 937

Table 4 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Rental of land	Depreciation	Advertising	Losses on assets	Motor vehicle running expenditure
	R million						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	123 868	12 140	3 111	1 720	223	102	323
Other non-specialised stores	34 041	3 632	1 301	477	78	106	115
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	37 585	2 528	1 005	541	162	31	270
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	16 979	2 592	631	123	55	10	61
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	57 554	11 283	4 873	1 996	759	1 203	234
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	18 791	5 566	1 770	374	1 032	1 427	559
Hardware, paints and glass	24 309	2 743	564	359	193	82	344
Other specialised stores	19 843	3 401	1 222	360	340	23	182
Second-hand goods in stores	2 048	200	83	28	17	2	18
Other retail sale not in stores	14 559	1 959	644	348	137	43	206
Repair of personal and household goods	1 564	413	38	34	13	7	56
Total	351 141	46 457	15 242	6 360	3 009	3 036	2 368

Table 4 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009 (continued)

Type of retail trade	Bank charges	Containers and packaging materials	Computers	Excise and customs duty	Insurance	Interest	Total paper, printing and stationery
	R million						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	438	262	58	1	240	482	274
Other non-specialised stores	75	106	15	0	56	259	15
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	202	124	23	16	150	191	35
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	94	13	34	28	59	46	36
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	269	106	118	1 042	561	711	155
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	207	5	478	45	213	661	108
Hardware, paints and glass	147	3	33	0	117	240	35
Other specialised stores	225	16	49	131	133	246	48
Second-hand goods in stores	12	1	1	2	11	20	6
Other retail sale not in stores	130	15	26	41	90	176	41
Repair of personal and household goods	17	0	4	0	24	14	5
Total	1 816	651	839	1 306	1 654	3 046	758

Table 4 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009 (concluded)

Type of retail trade	Railage and transport-out	Operational leasing and hiring of plant, machinery equipment	Repair and maintenance	Security services (including IT security services)	Telecommunication services	Water and electricity	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	48	709	981	685	305	1 094	3 962	151 026
Other non-specialised stores	34	148	86	25	56	88	1 672	42 385
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	40	159	213	111	96	296	687	44 465
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	30	33	41	33	72	35	1 123	22 128
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	412	651	265	193	301	257	3 620	86 563
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	117	296	212	142	388	198	2 896	35 485
Hardware, paints and glass	421	383	88	48	103	56	1 143	31 411
Other specialised stores	71	359	60	63	155	60	1 508	28 495
Second-hand goods in stores	4	16	10	3	16	7	88	2 593
Other retail sale not in stores	87	50	98	24	123	88	1 285	20 170
Repair of personal and household goods	4	8	15	4	32	18	141	2 411
Total	1 268	2 812	2 069	1 331	1 647	2 197	18 125	467 132

Table 5 – Carrying value of assets at the end of financial year in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computers and other IT equipment	Motor vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Intangible assets	Other assets	Total carrying value
	R million						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	2 781	139	353	5 786	1 016	640	10 715
Other non-specialised stores	765	140	244	1 235	447	167	2 998
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	629	73	536	1 071	387	107	2 803
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	60	40	91	292	2 660	88	3 231
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3 752	610	357	3 685	10 990	10 893	30 287
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	838	55	313	417	342	55	2 020
Hardware, paints and glass	1 353	50	530	664	702	58	3 357
Other specialised stores	184	70	222	702	1 479	53	2 710
Second-hand goods in stores	15	3	55	28	12	8	121
Other retail sale not in stores	327	29	602	419	199	85	1 661
Repair of personal and household goods	129	6	101	30	13	3	282
Total	10 833	1 215	3 404	14 329	18 247	12 157	60 185

Table 6 – Details of assets in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	3 244	2 758	11 697	891	18 590	9 497	1 185	3 276	4 151	18 109	36 699
Other non-specialised stores	1 153	1 221	5 221	4 065	11 660	2 647	351	7 319	529	10 846	22 506
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	650	1 109	2 480	340	4 579	2 435	322	263	561	3 581	8 160
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	921	640	2 197	216	3 974	1 284	1 903	378	1 906	5 471	9 445
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	6 280	14 450	13 721	2 832	37 283	19 443	10 844	4 660	3 023	37 970	75 253
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 402	12 065	4 790	1 727	19 984	1 674	324	2 306	1 057	5 361	25 345
Hardware, paints and glass	1 939	2 006	4 101	176	8 222	2 611	660	199	776	4 246	12 468
Other specialised stores	1 811	1 755	5 934	1 048	10 548	1 695	932	330	346	3 303	13 851
Second-hand goods in stores	57	120	268	22	467	112	9	14	126	261	728
Other retail sale not in stores	638	2 108	2 158	100	5 004	1 471	195	105	326	2 097	7 101
Repair of personal and household goods	74	328	185	45	632	268	14	80	20	382	1 014
Total	18 169	38 560	52 752	11 462	120 943	43 137	16 739	18 930	12 821	91 627	212 570

Table 7 – Detail of liabilities and equity in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
R million										
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	18 727	556	4 549	23 832	2 185	2 755	4 940	28 772	7 927	36 699
Other non-specialised stores	6 863	403	3 566	10 832	4 031	457	4 488	15 320	7 185	22 505
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2 660	493	939	4 092	2 038	573	2 611	6 703	1 457	8 160
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	2 093	151	479	2 723	2 002	725	2 727	5 450	3 995	9 445
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	21 676	327	3 652	25 655	25 379	6 435	31 814	57 469	17 784	75 253
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	4 482	1 072	6 054	11 608	3 919	803	4 722	16 330	9 015	25 345
Hardware, paints and glass	3 916	393	453	4 762	1 673	645	2 318	7 080	5 388	12 468
Other specialised stores	4 315	513	918	5 746	3 473	598	4 071	9 817	4 034	13 851
Second-hand goods in stores	145	31	73	249	266	21	287	536	193	729
Other retail sale not in stores	1 479	187	988	2 654	1 856	981	2 837	5 491	1 610	7 101
Repair of personal and household goods	242	35	88	365	154	149	303	668	346	1 014
Total	66 598	4 161	21 759	92 518	46 976	14 142	61 118	153 636	58 934	212 570

Table 8 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computer equipment and software	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	225	51	90	2 367	74	2 807
Other non-specialised stores	199	6	34	56	13	308
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	76	35	96	319	42	568
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	7	11	28	42	32	120
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	46	224	87	943	135	1 435
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	105	46	108	219	9	487
Hardware, paints and glass	87	74	207	169	192	729
Other specialised stores	41	83	36	303	11	474
Second-hand goods in stores	0	2	17	9	0	28
Other retail sale not in stores	1	17	357	117	74	566
Repair of personal and household goods	0	1	12	9	0	22
Total	787	550	1 072	4 553	582	7 544

Table 9 – Employment in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Permanent employees			Temporary employees			Casual employees			Total employees		Total employees
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
	Number of employees											
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	64 295	55 996	120 291	6 360	7 871	14 231	4 621	3 417	8 038	75 276	67 284	142 560
Other non-specialised stores	18 754	17 412	36 166	4 627	3 763	8 390	1 133	1 874	3 007	24 514	23 049	47 563
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	21 833	28 295	50 128	573	715	1 288	1 521	1 852	3 373	23 927	30 862	54 789
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	17 765	9 326	27 091	915	930	1 845	506	298	804	19 186	10 554	29 740
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	66 049	40 183	106 232	6 287	3 978	10 265	8 861	5 423	14 284	81 197	49 584	130 781
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	28 665	30 706	59 371	719	638	1 357	314	710	1 024	29 698	32 054	61 752
Hardware, paints and glass	10 496	21 974	32 470	145	962	1 107	557	1 176	1 733	11 198	24 112	35 310
Other specialised stores	13 506	16 860	30 366	584	278	862	2 864	2 777	5 641	16 954	19 915	36 869
Second-hand goods in stores	927	1 458	2 385	54	113	167	126	70	196	1 107	1 641	2 748
Other retail sale not in stores	29 104	17 914	47 018	73	992	1 065	1 227	437	1 664	30 404	19 343	49 747
Repair of personal and household goods	1 670	3 549	5 219	39	128	167	38	87	125	1 747	3 764	5 511
Total	273 064	243 673	516 737	20 376	20 368	40 744	21 768	18 121	39 889	315 208	282 162	597 370

Table 10 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	Number of employees				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	112 303	11 951	13 684	4 622	142 560
Other non-specialised stores	29 403	2 080	7 925	8 155	47 563
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	18 846	7 695	16 501	11 747	54 789
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	14 858	3 424	8 350	3 108	29 740
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	113 806	3 605	7 630	5 740	130 781
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	45 505	2 070	5 170	9 007	61 752
Hardware, paints and glass	15 703	4 800	9 759	5 048	35 310
Other specialised stores	20 666	2 368	8 165	5 670	36 869
Second-hand goods in stores	172	128	757	1 691	2 748
Other retail sale not in stores	1 362	22 955	9 831	15 599	49 747
Repair of personal and household goods	70	694	2 686	2 061	5 511
Total	372 694	61 770	90 458	72 448	597 370

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2009 retail trade large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the retail trade industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the retail trade industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously upgrades its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).</p> <p>All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).</p>
Reference period	<p>The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009.</p>
Purpose of the survey	<p>Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's national accounts, e.g. the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
Scope and coverage	<p>This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in the retail trade industry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211).ii. Other retail sale in non-specialised stores (SIC 6219).iii. Retail trade in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220).iv. Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles (SIC 6231).v. Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (SIC 6232).vi. Retail trade in household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment (SIC 6233).vii. Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass (SIC 6234).viii. Other retail trade in specialised stores (SIC 6239).ix. Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores (SIC 6240).x. Retail sale via mail-order houses (SIC 6251).xi. Retail trade via stalls and markets (SIC 6252).xii. Other retail sale not in stores (SIC 6259).xiii. Repair of personal and household goods (SIC 6260).
Classification by industry	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, 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 4-digit SIC level (group). Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.</p>

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39 million and more. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points.

Table A – Size groups for the retail trade industry

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R39 000 000
Medium	R19 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R39 000 000
Small	R4 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R19 000 000
Micro	< R4 000 000

Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.

A sample size of 3 009 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Weighting methodology

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 were 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 www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error

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 retail trade industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by 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 accrued due to sampling.

Table B – Income in the retail trade industry within 95% confidence limit: 2009

Type of retail trade	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	148 257	153 368	158 478	1,7
Other non-specialised stores	37 483	43 943	50 402	7,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	40 158	44 912	49 665	5,4
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	20 070	22 545	25 019	5,6
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	94 143	97 984	101 824	2,0
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	33 886	36 613	39 339	3,8
Hardware, paints and glass	26 340	32 842	39 343	10,1
Other specialised stores	26 228	29 269	32 309	5,3
Second-hand goods in stores	2 449	2 692	2 934	4,6
Other retail sale not in stores	15 610	20 255	24 899	11,7
Repair of personal and household goods	2 055	2 514	2 972	9,3
All retail trade industry	473 575	486 937	500 298	1,4

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. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Rounding-off of figures

The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.

Symbols and abbreviations

DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross domestic product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value added tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Glossary

Casual employees	Casual employees are employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees' category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
Current assets	Assets on the balance sheet which are expected to be sold or otherwise used up in the near future, usually within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other receivables;• cash and bank;• inventories; and• other current assets.
Current liabilities	Current liabilities are debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• trade and other payables;• bank overdraft; and• other current liabilities.
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 activities.
Industry	An industry consists of a group 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</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).
Labour brokers	Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax

Net profit or loss before tax	<p>Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:</p> <p>Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories</p>
Non-current assets	<p>Non-current assets are assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;• long-term investments; and• other non-current assets.
Non-current liabilities	<p>Non-current liabilities are liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• long-term loans; and• other non-current liabilities.
Other expenditure	<p>Other expenditure includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• containers and packaging materials;• excise and customs duty;• losses on liabilities;• losses on foreign exchange;• prices and payout;• severance, termination and redundancy payments;• skills development levy; and• other.
Other income	<p>Other income includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• leasing and hiring of motor vehicles and other transport equipment;• leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles;• profit for redemption, liquidation or revaluation of liabilities; and• other.
Owners' equity	<p>Owners' equity is the residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.</p>
Permanent employees	<p>Permanent employees are employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or a fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year</p>

Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit after tax <i>divided by</i> turnover <i>multiplied by</i> 100
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.
Stratum	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
Temporary employees	Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year
Turnover	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• value of sales of goods;• amount received for services rendered;• rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

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