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Wholesale trade sales August 2005

This is the last statistical release based on the sample drawn in 2004. The statistical release for September 2005 will be based on the new sample drawn in August 2005 and is due to be published on 7 December 2005.

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Table A - Key figures as at the end of August 2005

Estimates	August 2005 R million	% change between August 2004 and August 2005	% change between June to August 2004 and June to August 2005	% change between January to August 2004 and January to August 2005	
Wholesale trade sales					
at current prices	46 062	+9,9	+7,4	+7,5	
at constant 2000 prices	34 336	+5,4	+3,7	+4,5	

Seasonally adjusted estimates	August 2005 R million	% change between July and August 2005	% change between March to May 2005 and June to August 2005	
Wholesale trade sales				
at current prices	46 029	+2,1	+8,1	
at constant 2000 prices	34 601	+2,4	+5,5	

Key findings as at the end of August 2005

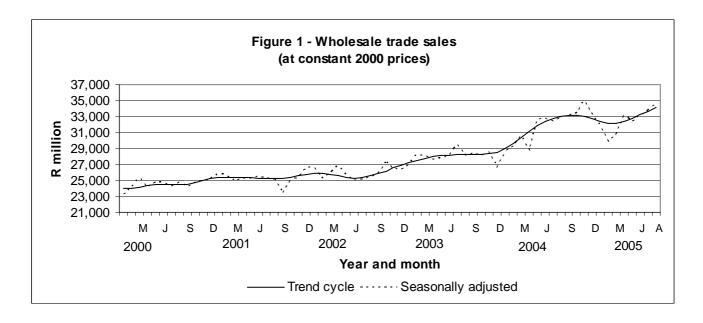
Wholesale trade sales increase

As indicated in table A, wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months ending August 2005 increased by 3,7% compared with the three months ending August 2004. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for three months ending August 2005 showed an increase of 5,5% compared with the previous three months.

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, increased by 5,4% for the month of August 2005 compared with August 2004.

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for January to August 2005 increased 4,5% compared with the same period last year.

Figure 1 below shows the seasonally adjusted and trend patterns for wholesale trade sales at constant (2000) prices between January 2000 and August 2005. The trend cycle, after a brief decline towards the end of 2003, assumed an upward movement for most of 2004. The trend cycle showed a slight decline at the beginning of 2005 but has assumed an upward trend since the middle of 2005.



P J Lehohla Statistician-General

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Notes

Forthcoming issue	Issue	Expected release date					
	September 2005	7 December 2005					
Purpose of the survey	Gross Domestic Product (GI	wholesale trade sales survey are used to compile estimates of the DP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of n of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis industry performance.					

Detailed results

Outlined below in table 1 are wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer.

Table 1 – Total wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer at current prices (R million) for 2005

Month 1/	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G	Type H	Type I	Type J	Type K	Type L	2/ Total
January	1 409	2 320	6 859	808	3 011	1 659	4 093	1 142	2 463	1 326	5 662	4 874	35 632
February	1 650	2 260	7 089	1 116	3 099	916	4 485	1 343	2 764	1 271	6 547	4 514	37 058
March	1 756	1 863	7 329	1 220	3 592	2 017	4 904	1 292	2 831	1 404	6 523	5 041	39 778
April	1 731	1 866	7 662	1 197	3 648	1 997	5 221	1 329	3 036	1 324	6 757	4 971	40 745
May	2 270	1 849	7 930	1 104	3 773	2 307	5 294	1 452	3 186	1 412	6 940	5 107	42 628
June	2 522	2 088	7 835	1 034	3 822	2 545	6 281	1 406	3 212	1 552	6 965	5 338	44 605
July	2 879	1 867	8 234	1 148	3 879	2 075	6 199	1 443	3 320	1 414	6 724	5 388	44 574
August	2 625	1 941	7 631	1 326	4 000	2 357	6 720	1 496	3 411	1 649	6 954	5 946	46 062
September													
October													
November													
December													

^{1/} Preliminary

Description of type of dealers included in indicated group types in table 1 $^{1\prime}$

Group type	Type of dealers included in group type
Type A	Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis
Type B	Wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock
Type C	Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco
Type D	Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear
Type E	Wholesale trade in other household goods except precious stones
Type F	Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware
Type G	Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
Туре Н	Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores
Type I	Wholesale trade in construction and building materials
Туре Ј	Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap
Туре К	Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies
Type L	Wholesale trade in other goods

1/ See note 3 on page 9

^{2/} The figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and the totals

Outlined below in tables 2 and 3 are details of the behaviour of wholesale trade sales at current prices over the period January 1998 to August 2005. Table 4 gives details of the behaviour of the seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices over the same period.

Table 2 - Total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1/ 2005
January	16 924	17 862	20 225	24 376	27 785	30 199	31 612	35 632
February	18 350	19 457	22 672	26 243	29 278	34 546	35 705	37 059
March	19 172	19 834	24 675	26 283	31 140	35 537	38 653	39 779
April	18 575	19 465	22 770	25 528	31 024	32 943	34 520	40 745
May	18 858	20 171	24 466	27 098	31 603	34 821	41 667	42 629
June	19 330	20 295	24 533	27 576	31 049	35 973	42 907	44 606
July	19 895	20 604	23 739	26 697	30 564	36 659	41 103	44 575
August	20 162	22 620	25 108	27 205	31 501	35 186	41 924	46 062
September	20 963	23 068	25 125	26 016	33 052	35 949	43 020	
October	21 341	22 203	27 133	29 796	37 089	37 858	46 353	
November	21 027	24 860	27 953	30 854	36 600	38 654	48 989	
December	19 622	23 144	26 310	30 003	33 219	33 038	42 116	
Total	234 219	253 583	294 709	327 675	383 904	421 363	488 569	

1/ Preliminary

Table 3 - Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at current prices $^{\prime\prime}$

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	-	5,5	13,2	20,5	14,0	8,7	4,7	12,7
February	-	6,0	16,5	15,8	11,6	18,0	3,4	3,8
March	-	3,5	24,4	6,5	18,5	14,1	8,8	2,9
April	-	4,8	17,0	12,1	21,5	6,2	4,8	18,0
May	-	7,0	21,3	10,8	16,6	10,2	19,7	2,3
June	-	5,0	20,9	12,4	12,6	15,9	19,3	4,0
July	-	3,6	15,2	12,5	14,5	19,9	12,1	8,4
August	-	12,2	11,0	8,4	15,8	11,7	19,1	9,9
September	-	10,0	8,9	3,5	27,0	8,8	19,7	
October	-	4,0	22,2	9,8	24,5	2,1	22,4	
November	-	18,2	12,4	10,4	18,6		26,7	
December	-	17,9	13,7	14,0	10,7	-0,5	27,5	
Total	-	8,3	16,2	11,2	17,2	9,8	15,9	

^{1/} The percentage change is the difference between wholesale trade sales of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage

Table 4 - Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	18 788	19 760	22 338	27 021	30 994	33 985	35 928	40 797
February	18 815	19 939	23 183	26 866	29 957	35 464	36 709	38 148
March	19 075	19 726	24 519	26 053	30 890	35 269	38 453	39 548
April	19 371	20 306	23 808	26 797	32 621	34 636	36 249	42 791
May	19 015	20 285	24 511	27 004	31 391	34 496	41 316	42 277
June	19 460	20 408	24 586	27 467	30 690	35 324	41 976	43 544
July	20 271	21 023	24 284	27 355	31 263	37 311	41 633	45 076
August	19 886	22 392	24 967	27 200	31 595	35 282	41 941	46 029
September	20 628	22 718	24 749	25 659	32 585	35 468	42 409	
October	19 958	20 741	25 313	27 713	34 426	35 037	42 822	
November	19 438	22 985	25 791	28 428	33 677	35 573	45 072	
December	19 463	22 997	26 169	29 957	33 235	33 188	42 443	

Outlined below in tables 5 and 6 are details of the behaviour of wholesale trade sales at constant prices over the period January 1998 to August 2005. Table 7 gives details of the behaviour of the seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at constant prices over the same period.

Table 5 - Total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1/ 2005
January	19 680	19 858	21 046	23 371	23 922	24 073	25 361	27 991
February	21 400	21 523	23 458	25 041	24 707	27 483	28 484	29 009
March	22 333	21 783	25 425	25 019	26 048	28 271	30 860	30 968
April	21 400	21 343	23 069	24 060	25 523	26 218	27 299	31 464
May	21 626	21 842	24 700	25 349	25 809	28 014	32 912	32 754
June	22 167	21 941	24 631	25 616	25 253	28 562	33 339	33 767
July	22 481	22 119	23 704	24 662	24 599	28 922	31 974	33 377
August	22 502	24 167	24 798	24 947	25 111	27 870	32 588	34 336
September	23 305	24 633	24 717	23 857	26 368	28 817	33 675	
October	23 831	23 583	26 523	26 940	29 389	30 360	36 114	
November	23 454	26 238	27 034	27 573	28 910	31 110	38 139	
December	21 948	24 311	25 347	26 669	26 343	26 558	32 942	
Total	266 127	273 341	294 452	303 104	311 982	336 258	383 687	

1/ Preliminary

Table 6 - Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices $^{\prime\prime}$

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	-	0,9	6,0	11,0	2,4	0,6	5,4	10,4
February	-	0,6	9,0	6,7	-1,3	11,2	3,6	1,8
March	-	-2,5	16,7	-1,6	4,1	8,5	9,2	0,3
April	-	-0,3	8,1	4,3	6,1	2,7	4,1	15,3
May	-	1,0	13,1	2,6	1,8	8,5	17,5	-0,5
June	-	-1,0	12,3	4,0	-1,4	13,1	16,7	1,3
July	-	-1,6	7,2	4,0	-0,3	17,6	10,6	4,4
August	-	7,4	2,6	0,6	0,7	11,0	16,9	5,4
September	-	5,7	0,3	-3,5	10,5	9,3	16,9	
October	-	-1,0	12,5	1,6	9,1	3,3	19,0	
November	-	11,9	3,0	2,0	4,8	7,6	22,6	
December	-	10,8	4,3	5,2	-1,2	0,8	24,0	
Total	-	2,7	7,7	2,9	2,9	7,8	14,1	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between wholesale trade sales of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage

Table 7 - Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Month	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	21 904	22 019	23 278	25 915	26 642	27 005	28 682	31 862
February	21 917	22 047	23 992	25 649	25 293	28 225	29 288	29 848
March	22 355	21 784	25 393	24 911	25 898	28 055	30 636	30 715
April	22 354	22 303	24 162	25 300	26 896	27 641	28 760	33 159
May	21 863	22 024	24 799	25 292	25 638	27 728	32 576	32 408
June	22 307	22 054	24 698	25 558	25 046	28 169	32 791	33 163
July	22 952	22 610	24 262	25 258	25 146	29 447	32 426	33 798
August	22 335	24 063	24 793	25 068	25 323	28 123	32 850	34 601
September	22 604	23 937	24 091	23 365	25 888	28 355	33 118	
October	22 252	21 992	24 691	25 008	27 233	28 071	33 345	
November	21 670	24 245	24 916	25 368	26 538	28 552	34 987	
December	21 721	24 105	25 165	26 588	26 318	26 634	33 130	

Outlined below in tables 8.1 and 8.2 are the percentage changes in wholesale trade sales at current prices, constant (2000) prices and seasonally adjusted estimates.

Table 8 – Estimates and percentage changes in total wholesale trade sales

Table 8.1 - Quarterly and cumulative estimates and percentage changes

Estimates	June to August 2004 R million	June to August 2005 R million	% change between June to August 2004 and June to August 2005	January to August 2004 R million	January to August 2005 R million	% change between January to August 2004 and January to August 2005
Wholesale trade sales						
at current prices	125 934	135 243	+7,4	308 091	331 087	+7,5
at constant 2000 prices	97 901	101 480	+3,7	242 817	253 666	+4,5

Table 8.2 - Seasonally adjusted estimates with monthly and quarterly percentage changes.

Seasonally adjusted estimates	July 2005 R million	August 2005 R million	% change between July and August 2005	March to May 2005 R million	June to August 2005 R million	% change between March to May 2005 and June to August 2005
Wholesale trade sales						
at current prices	45 076	46 029	+2,1	124 616	134 649	+8,1
at constant 2000 prices	33 798	34 601	+2,4	96 282	101 562	+5,5

Explanatory notes

1

Introduction

- Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the wholesale trade industry, covering wholesale enterprises (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2004 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.
- As is usual, information for the latest month has had to be 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. Published wholesale trade sales estimates exclude VAT.

Scope of the survey

3 This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:

- Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis (not covered in previous survey)
 - Sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and other wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis;
- Wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock;
- Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco;
- Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear;
- Wholesale trade in other household goods except precious stones
 - Wholesale trade in household furniture, requisites and appliances, wholesale trade in books and stationery, wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals and toiletries and wholesale trade in other household goods not elsewhere classified;
- Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware;
- Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products;
- Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores:
- Wholesale trade in construction and building materials
 - Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies;
- Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies;
- Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap; and
- Wholesale trade in other goods
 - General wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not elsewhere classified.

Classification

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

Statistical unit

5 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 activities.

Survey methodology and design

- 6 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 800 enterprises from a population of about 19 000 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-respondents.
- The value of sales is obtained monthly from the sample of 800 enterprises (which was drawn in September 2004 at the SIC four-digit level) from a population then of about 19 000 wholesale enterprises. The wholesale industry is divided into four size groups. All large enterprises (size group one) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size groups two (medium sized), three and four (small) enterprises. The total value of sales of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted totals of size groups two, three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

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 are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division 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.

Constant prices

The constant prices for the 2004 series are calculated using a combination of the production price indices for consumption in South Africa and total output of South African industry groups from the Production Price Index (PPI) to deflate the current prices. From January 2005 onwards, only the total sales will be deflated and not the type of dealer.

Seasonal adjustment

10

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

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

- 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 wholesale industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Preliminary figures are indicated in the tables.
- 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

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

- 15 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA -
 - Bulletin of Statistics issued quarterly.
 - SA Statistics issued annually.

Rounding of figures

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

Pre-release policy

17 Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za.

Symbo	ols and
abbrev	viations

18

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

Technical note

Neyman optimal allocation

Before drawing in each of the surveys the population of enterprises on the Business Sampling Frame (BSF) was stratified. 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.

$$n_{h} = \frac{N_{h}S_{h}}{\sum N_{h}S_{h}}$$

where 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 surveys did not exceed 6.4%.

Class limits

Enterprise size	Size Group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	0	6 000 000
Small	3	6 000 001	32 000 000
Medium	2	32 000 001	64 000 000
Large	1	64 000 001	

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.

Wholesale trade Wholesale trade includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and

products to other wholesalers, retailers, agricultural, industrial, commercial, institutional and

professional users either directly or through agents on a fee or contract basis.

Wholesaler A wholesaler is an enterprise deriving 50% or more of its turnover from sales of goods to

other businesses and institutions.

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