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# Statistical release P6141.2

# Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

January 2012

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User Information Services (012) 310 8600

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### Table A – Key figures for wholesale trade sales

Actual wholesale trade sales estimates	January 2012 (R million)	% change between January 2011 and January 2012	% change between November 2010 to January 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012
At current prices	89 226	17,5	15,8
At constant 2000 prices	43 269	9,2	6,8

Seasonally adjusted estimates	January 2012 (R million)	% change between December 2011 and January 2012	% change between August to October 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012
At current prices	102 475	1,2	1,9
At constant 2000 prices	49 480	1,4	0,4

#### Wholesale trade sales in real terms

Measured in real terms (constant 2000 prices), seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 1,4% in January 2012 compared with December 2011. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,4% in December 2011 and 1,7% in November 2011.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 9,2% year-on-year in real terms in January 2012.

### Wholesale trade sales in nominal terms

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), wholesale trade sales increased by 15,8% in the three months ended January 2012 compared with the three months ended January 2011. The three major contributors to this increase were:

- dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (35,5% and contributing 7,3 percentage points);
- dealers in other household goods except precious stones (19,0% and contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- dealers in agricultural raw materials and livestock (32,8% and contributing 1,6 percentage points) see Table B on page 3.

Wholesale trade sales increased by 17,5% year-on-year in nominal terms in January 2012.

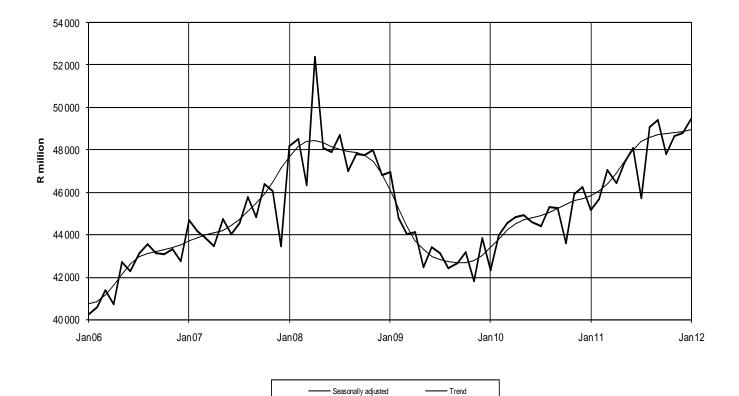
# Table B – Contribution of each type of dealer to the percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices

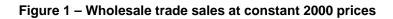
Type of wholesale dealer	Sales November 2010 to January 2011 (R million)	Weight 1/	Sales November 2011 to January 2012 (R million)	Difference in sales between November 2010 to January 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012 (R million)	% change between November 2010 to January 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012	Contribution (% points) to the % change in total sales 2/
Fee or contract basis	16 967	6,4	16 619	-348	-2,1	-0,1
Agricultural raw materials						
and livestock	12 651	4,8	16 803	4 152	32,8	1,6
Food, beverages and	10 500		40 700	0.470		
tobacco	46 563	17,7	48 739	2 176	4,7	0,8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7 805	3,0	8 281	476	6,1	0,2
Other household goods						
except precious stones	26 727	10,1	31 802	5 075	19,0	1,9
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	1 566	0,6	2 037	471	30,1	0,2
Solid, liquid and gaseous						
fuels and related products	54 026	20,5	73 179	19 153	35,5	7,3
Metals and metal ores	8 452	3,2	8 921	469	5,5	0,2
Construction and building materials	12 648	4,8	14 606	1 958	15.5	0,7
Other intermediate	12 040	4,0	14 000	1 300	15,5	0,7
products, waste and scrap	12 048	4,6	13 599	1 551	12,9	0,6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	40 140	15,2	43 343	3 203	8,0	1,2
Other goods	24 046	9,1	27 361	3 315	13,8	1,3
Total 3/	263 637	100,0	305 290	41 653	15,8	15,8

1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of dealer to the total wholesale trade sales for the three months up to the current month of the previous year.

2/ The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of dealer with its corresponding weight, divided by 100.

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





PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

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#### Table 1 – Wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer at current prices (R million)

Year an	d month 1/	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G	Туре Н	Type I	Type J	Туре К	Type L	Total 2/
2011	January	4 529	3 711	12 954	1 941	7 381	250	17 695	2 799	3 694	3 613	10 883	6 518	75 966
	February	5 032	3 984	13 461	2 316	8 498	420	18 388	3 344	4 491	4 086	12 846	6 971	83 836
	March	5 762	4 379	14 347	2 909	9 441	844	20 985	3 834	5 031	3 870	15 459	7 796	94 658
	April	5 615	3 763	13 084	2 578	8 884	526	20 145	3 051	4 217	2 878	12 670	7 239	84 651
	Мау	6 368	4 860	14 141	2 474	9 723	866	19 599	3 712	4 637	3 622	13 567	7 777	91 346
	June	5 344	4 919	13 833	2 164	10 456	1 025	21 819	3 703	4 968	3 873	15 536	7 596	95 235
	July	6 088	5 378	13 859	2 481	9 804	665	22 387	3 083	4 689	3 437	12 853	7 408	92 133
	August	5 999	5 561	15 835	2 899	10 304	729	22 117	3 814	5 108	3 959	15 589	7 864	99 778
	September	6 333	5 877	15 061	3 101	10 956	597	22 586	3 766	5 600	4 886	17 644	7 480	103 886
	October	5 992	5 686	14 889	3 397	11 486	600	23 177	3 854	5 413	5 004	16 166	8 324	103 988
	November	5 499	6 198	16 257	3 577	12 615	612	26 135	3 854	6 162	5 084	16 083	9 923	111 999
	December	6 381	5 827	18 303	2 382	9 909	956	25 205	2 170	4 318	4 110	15 449	9 055	104 065
	Total	68 942	60 143	176 024	32 219	119 457	8 090	260 238	40 984	58 328	48 422	174 745	93 951	1 141 541
2012	January	4 739	4 778	14 179	2 322	9 278	469	21 839	2 897	4 126	4 405	11 811	8 383	89 226

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

## Description of type of dealer included in a specific group type as indicated in Table 1 <sup>1/</sup>

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

1/ See note 4 on page 9 for more detailed specifications.

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

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	<b>2011</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>2012</b> <sup>1/</sup>
January	43 364	48 134	59 473	71 107	74 908	68 579	75 966	89 226
February	45 391	52 787	63 791	77 980	76 282	76 538	83 836	
March	48 472	57 132	68 300	81 364	80 764	84 241	94 658	
April	49 848	51 753	62 658	85 056	73 272	77 592	84 651	
Мау	51 844	60 066	70 952	88 387	74 302	82 276	91 346	
June	53 756	60 785	71 058	89 782	76 383	83 938	95 235	
July	53 604	62 772	72 625	93 161	77 126	83 907	92 133	
August	55 219	65 187	75 081	90 390	75 847	85 721	99 778	
September	57 356	65 211	74 209	91 455	77 114	87 088	103 886	
October	59 279	69 468	81 932	95 706	81 995	86 919	103 988	
November	63 525	73 992	85 679	99 374	84 262	97 130	111 999	
December	54 966	64 317	72 340	86 541	81 536	90 541	104 065	
Total	636 624	731 604	858 098	1 050 303	933 791	1 004 470	1 141 541	

1/ Preliminary.

#### Table 3 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at current prices 1/

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	11,9	11,0	23,6	19,6	5,3	-8,4	10,8	17,5
February	3,7	16,3	20,8	22,2	-2,2	0,3	9,5	
March	2,3	17,9	19,5	19,1	-0,7	4,3	12,4	
April	17,8	3,8	21,1	35,7	-13,9	5,9	9,1	
Мау	1,5	15,9	18,1	24,6	-15,9	10,7	11,0	
June	2,2	13,1	16,9	26,4	-14,9	9,9	13,5	
July	6,4	17,1	15,7	28,3	-17,2	8,8	9,8	
August	7,4	18,1	15,2	20,4	-16,1	13,0	16,4	
September	10,3	13,7	13,8	23,2	-15,7	12,9	19,3	
October	5,3	17,2	17,9	16,8	-14,3	6,0	19,6	
November	5,9	16,5	15,8	16,0	-15,2	15,3	15,3	
December	6,2	17,0	12,5	19,6	-5,8	11,0	14,9	
Total	6,5	14,9	17,3	22,4	-11,1	7,6	13,6	

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

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

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	49 831	55 405	68 290	81 388	85 683	78 427	87 064	102 475
February	47 824	56 009	68 020	83 195	81 231	81 465	89 201	
March	48 480	57 228	68 258	80 912	79 833	82 982	93 029	
April	53 632	55 802	67 522	91 534	78 675	83 224	90 657	
Мау	51 507	59 824	70 872	88 750	74 921	83 372	92 829	
June	52 995	60 053	70 480	89 326	76 101	83 651	94 903	
July	53 314	62 044	71 553	91 682	75 975	82 807	91 021	
August	54 389	63 978	73 687	88 933	74 917	84 946	99 034	
September	56 125	63 838	72 771	89 698	75 547	85 062	101 314	
October	54 830	64 368	76 083	89 221	76 776	81 759	98 056	
November	56 329	65 599	76 129	88 742	75 373	87 007	100 391	
December	55 700	64 953	72 585	86 031	80 234	88 411	101 276	

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

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	<b>2011</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>2012</b> <sup>1/</sup>
January	33 454	35 309	39 340	42 555	41 438	37 293	39 639	43 269
February	34 890	38 700	41 940	46 002	42 389	41 499	43 054	
March	37 056	41 637	44 208	46 930	44 831	45 483	48 117	
April	37 816	37 386	39 925	48 168	40 733	41 430	42 984	
Мау	39 145	42 811	44 610	47 560	41 792	43 920	46 255	
June	40 532	42 703	44 247	47 921	43 337	44 542	48 073	
July	40 030	43 420	44 949	49 155	43 501	44 726	46 034	
August	41 105	44 107	46 280	47 459	42 710	45 551	49 331	
September	42 393	43 880	45 636	48 769	43 610	46 469	50 832	
October	43 710	46 273	49 823	51 156	46 049	46 368	50 719	
November	46 600	48 878	51 907	53 878	46 892	51 450	54 428	
December	40 293	42 604	43 694	47 530	45 008	47 814	50 603	
Total	477 024	507 708	536 559	577 083	522 290	536 545	570 069	

1/ Preliminary.

#### Table 6 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices 1/

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	8,9	5,5	11,4	8,2	-2,6	-10,0	6,3	9,2
February	1,2	10,9	8,4	9,7	-7,9	-2,1	3,7	
March	-0,7	12,4	6,2	6,2	-4,5	1,5	5,8	
April	14,5	-1,1	6,8	20,6	-15,4	1,7	3,8	
Мау	-1,5	9,4	4,2	6,6	-12,1	5,1	5,3	
June	-0,8	5,4	3,6	8,3	-9,6	2,8	7,9	
July	2,0	8,5	3,5	9,4	-11,5	2,8	2,9	
August	3,1	7,3	4,9	2,5	-10,0	6,7	8,3	
September	6,0	3,5	4,0	6,9	-10,6	6,6	9,4	
October	1,6	5,9	7,7	2,7	-10,0	0,7	9,4	
November	1,7	4,9	6,2	3,8	-13,0	9,7	5,8	
December	1,4	5,7	2,6	8,8	-5,3	6,2	5,8	
Total	2,8	6,4	5,7	7,6	-9,5	2,7	6,2	

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

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

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	38 162	40 239	44 671	48 178	46 955	42 326	45 173	49 480
February	36 466	40 594	44 153	48 518	44 758	43 966	45 693	
March	36 822	41 394	43 845	46 346	44 026	44 538	47 029	
April	41 063	40 736	43 480	52 369	44 130	44 813	46 414	
Мау	38 866	42 712	44 744	48 073	42 480	44 900	47 409	
June	39 940	42 254	44 045	47 907	43 406	44 597	48 097	
July	39 892	43 106	44 565	48 712	43 145	44 413	45 731	
August	40 683	43 571	45 776	47 008	42 418	45 294	49 092	
September	41 654	43 108	44 835	47 821	42 653	45 270	49 425	
October	40 615	43 059	46 406	47 773	43 157	43 619	47 819	
November	41 357	43 328	46 058	48 011	41 804	45 931	48 640	
December	40 721	42 770	43 460	46 803	43 853	46 259	48 813	

## Table 8 – Three-monthly estimates and percentage changes

Actual wholesale trade sales estimates			% change between November 2010 to January 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012	
At current prices	263 637	305 290	15,8	
At constant 2000 prices	138 903	148 300	6,8	

#### Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted monthly and three-monthly estimates and percentage changes

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales estimates	December 2011 (R million)	January 2012 (R million)	% change between December 2011 and January 2012	August to October 2011 (R million)	November 2011 to January 2012 (R million)	% change between August to October 2011 and November 2011 to January 2012
At current prices	101 276	102 475	1,2	298 404	304 142	1,9
At constant 2000 prices	48 813	49 480	1,4	146 336	146 933	0,4

Explanatory note	s			
Introduction	1	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 2011 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).		
	2	As is usual, information for the latest month 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.		
Purpose of the survey	3	The results of the monthly wholesale 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	4	This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealer:		
survey		<ul> <li>Wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis – sales by commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers and other wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in agricultural raw materials and livestock;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in food, beverages and tobacco;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and footwear;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in other household goods except precious stones. This group includes 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;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in precious stones, jewellery and silverware;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in construction materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap;</li> <li>Wholesale trade in other goods. This group covers general wholesale trade and other wholesale trade in other goods. This group covers general wholesale trade and other wholesale trade not classified elsewhere.</li> </ul>		
Classification	5	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all</i> <i>Economic Activities (ISIC)</i> with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four digit) level.		
Collection rate	6	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for January 2012 was 86,1%. The improved collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for December 2011 was 94,4%.		
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 activities.		
Survey methodology and design	8	The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 1 000 enterprises from a population of about 20 000 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.		

9 The value of sales is obtained monthly from the sample of about 1 000 enterprises (which was drawn in April 2011 at the SIC four-digit level) from a population of about 20 000 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 the remaining size groups (medium, small and very small size 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 10 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response methodology in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp. Stats SA compiles its monthly estimates of wholesale trade sales at current prices 11 **Constant prices** from a survey of wholesalers in the formal sector. To arrive at estimates of wholesale trade sales at constant prices, sales at current prices are deflated using the "all groups" producer price index (PPI) excluding 'Electricity, gas, steam and water'. Seasonal 12 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal adjustment 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-tomonth movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. **Trend cycle** 13 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. 14 Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample **Reliability of** and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates 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. 15 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 nonsampling 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** 16 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 17 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA: publications Bulletin of Statistics issued quarterly SA Statistics issued annually Rounding-off of 18 Where figures have been rounded off discrepancies may occur between sums of the figures component items and the totals.

Symbols and abbreviations	19	BR BSF GDP ISIC SIC SARS Stats SA VAT	Business register Business sampling frame Gross domestic product International Standard Industrial Classification Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities South African Revenue Service Statistics South Africa Value added tax Revised
		-	Figures not available

#### **Technical note**

Neyman optimal

allocation

# A stratified random sample was drawn from the population of enterprises on Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises. The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum.

$$n_{h} = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

 $N_h$  and  $S_h$  are the stratum population size and the stratum variance respectively.

Neyman allocation formula not only allocates sample sizes to each stratum but also calculates the relative precision for each stratum as well as the relative precision for all strata. The relative precision for these strata did not exceed 5,6%.

#### Class limits

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	0	24 000 000
Small	3	24 000 001	128 000 000
Medium	2	128 000 001	256 000 000
Large	1	256 000 001	

#### 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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Fax number:	(012) 310 2119 (technical enquiries)
Email address:	Nthabisengs@statssa.gov.za (technical enquiries) Keshneeg@statssa.gov.za (technical enquiries) Info@statssa.gov.za (user information services) magdaj@statssa.gov.za (orders/subscription services)
Postal address:	Private Bag X44, Pretoria, 0001

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