

### Statistical release P6141.2

# Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

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Statistics South Africa 1 P6141.2

#### **Contents**

Summary of findings: Wholesale trade sales	2
Article: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series	
	8
Table 1- Total wholesale trade sales according to type of dealer at current prices (R million)	8
Description of type of dealers included in indicated group types in Table1	
Table 2 – Total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)	
Table 3 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at current prices	
Table 4 – Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)	10
Table 5 – Total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)	11
Table 6 – Percentage change in total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices	11
Table 7 – Seasonally adjusted total wholesale trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)	11
Table 8 – Estimates and percentage changes in total wholesale trade sales	12
Explanatory notes	13
Class limits	16
Glossary	16
General information	17

#### Summary of findings: Wholesale trade sales

#### Table A – Key figures as at the end of July 2007

Wholesale trade sales estimates	July 2007 (R million)	% change between July 2006 and July 2007	% change between May to July 2006 and May to July 2007	% change between January to July 2006 and January to July 2007
at current prices	69 185	+15,2	+16,7	+19,1
at constant 2000 prices	43 241	+3,8	+4,6	+7,1

Seasonally adjusted estimates	July 2007 (R million)	% change between June and July 2007	% change between February to April 2007 and May to July 2007
at current prices	68 221	+2,1	+2,2
at constant 2000 prices	43 220	+1,4	-0,7

#### Key findings as at the end of July 2007

#### Wholesale trade sales increase in real terms

As indicated in table A, wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months ending July 2007 increased by 4,6% compared with the three months ending July 2006. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months ending July 2007 decreased by 0,7% compared with the previous three months.

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for July 2007 increased by 3,8% compared with July 2006. The 3,8% is lower than the 8,4% growth in July 2006.

Wholesale trade sales, at current prices, for the three months ending July 2007 increased by 16,7% compared with the three months ending July 2006. The 16,7% increase is higher than the 15,3% growth for the corresponding period in 2006.

For this month, the estimates of level in this publication are based only on the new sample selected in 2007, drawn only from businesses registered in the VAT system. In future publications, the estimates of level throughout the publication will include an allowance for the contribution of IT-only businesses as an addition to the estimates from the sample. For an explanation see the article on page 5.

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

Type of wholesale dealer	Sales May to July 2006 (R million)	Weight 1/	Sales May to July 2007 (R million)	Difference in sales between May to July 2006 and May to July 2007	Percentage change between May to July 2006 and May to July 2007	Contribution (percentage points) percentage change in total sales 2/
Contract or fee basis	6 177	3,5	6 876	699	11,3	0,4
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	7 510	4,3	9 820	2 310	30,8	1,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	29 962	17,0	35 541	5 579	18,6	3,2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4 372	2,5	4 352	-20	-0,5	0,0
Other household goods except precious stones	19 322	11,0	23 312	3 990	20,7	2,3
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	5 034	2,9	4 723	-311	-6,2	-0,2
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	33 273	18,9	37 475	4 202	12,6	2,4
Metals and metal ores	7 261	4,1	8 834	1 573	21,7	0,9
Construction and building materials	10 278	5,8	13 029	2 751	26,8	1,6
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	7 046	4,0	9 100	2 054	29,2	1,2
Machinery, equipment and supplies	32 586	18,5	37 978	5 392	16,5	3,1
Other goods	12 908	7,3	14 053	1 145	8,9	0,6
Total 3/	175 731	100,0	205 091	29 360	16,7	16,7

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

Table B above shows that the major contributors to the 16,7% increase in wholesale trade sales at current prices for the three months ending July 2007 compared with the three months ending July 2006 were dealers in food, beverages and tobacco (+3,2 percentage points), dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (+3,1 percentage points) and dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (+2,4 percentage points).

<sup>2/</sup> The contribution to the percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of dealer with its corresponding weight.

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

Figure 1 below shows the seasonally adjusted and trend patterns for wholesale trade sales at constant (2000) prices between January 2004 and July 2007. The trend cycle shows an upward movement throughout the entire period with the exception of a trough from December 2004 to May 2005. The graph further shows a levelling from March 2007 to date.

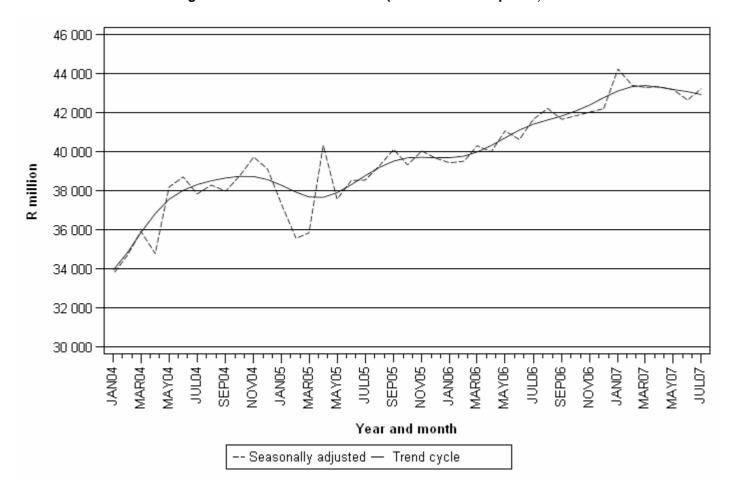


Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales (at constant 2000 prices)

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### Article: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series

#### **Business register and samples**

Today Stats SA publishes results from the monthly survey of wholesale trade sales. Today's estimates of wholesale trade sales are based on a new sample drawn in 2007 which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in 2006.

Since 2003, samples for Stats SA's surveys of businesses drawn from its business register covered businesses from two sources, both held by the South African Revenue Service (SARS):

- Businesses with an annual turnover of at least R300 000 and required to register with SARS for value added tax.
- Businesses not required to register for VAT but which are registered in the SARS business income tax (IT) system.

Stats SA has found that the contribution to total turnover by the latter, comprising some 1,9 million business tax payers, is relatively small (though varying from industry to industry). Short-term (month-to-month, quarter-to-quarter) movements in turnover closely track the short-term movements in turnover of VAT-paying businesses.

For reasons of efficiency and with no loss of quality, Stats SA has decided to include only businesses registered for VAT in its survey samples from 2007 on, and to exclude businesses registered only in the IT system from its samples. However, the contribution of the latter will continue to be included in official figures, by adjusting the survey estimates based on their observed contributions over recent years.

For the wholesale trade sector the contribution of IT-only businesses to total wholesale trade sales is of the order of 2,7%. To best serve users in the short-term, the survey estimates of level will in future be published both unadjusted (i.e. reflecting only the contributions of VAT-registered businesses) and adjusted to include an allowance for the contribution of IT-only businesses.

However, the methodology required to adjust all survey estimates from the sample, including back series, to allow for the contribution of IT-only businesses, is complex. Until that methodology is finalised, the time series have been adjusted backwards to reflect only the contribution of VAT-based businesses. This will preserve previously published estimates of short-term movement. The levels from the new sample for the survey have been adjusted back to the start of 1998, using the new level for May 2007 as the end point of the back-cast series.

The previous time series will be reinstated once Stats SA is in a position to adjust its survey estimates on a continuing basis to allow for the contribution of IT-only businesses. Estimates of month-to-month and quarter-to-quarter movements from Stats SA's surveys will be unaffected.

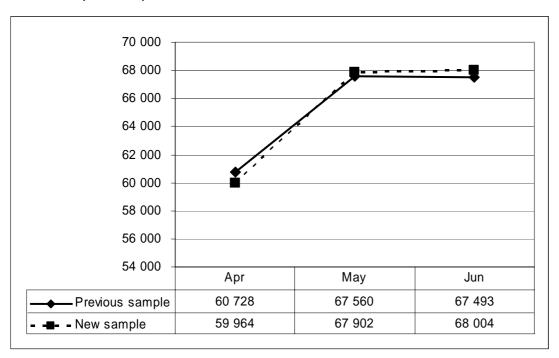
#### Comparing the levels of sales from the previous and new samples

For the reasons mentioned earlier, the new sample on which wholesale trade sales are based is derived only from VAT-registered businesses. For the months April to June 2007, the level of sales remained unchanged from the same period for the previous sample (Table C) and the month-to-month movements in sales over the June quarter are similar between the previous and new samples (Figure A). However, there were differences in the levels by type of wholesaler as a result of changes in classification (Table E).

Table C - Total wholesale sales, previous and new samples – June quarter 2007

Industry	Previous sample	New Sample	Difference	Difference
	R million	R million	R million	Percent
Wholesale trade sales	195 781	195 870	89	0,0

Figure A – Total wholesale trade sales, previous and new samples - April to June 2007 (R million)



The estimates of the level of total wholesale trade sales for each of these three months, adjusted upwards by 2,7% to allow for the contribution of IT-only businesses, are in Table D below.

Table D: Total wholesale sales, previous sample and new sample and new with contribution of Income Tax (IT) only businesses (R million)

	Previous sample	•	New sample + IT only contribution
Apr	60 728	59 964	61 583
May	67 560	67 902	69 735
Jun	67 493	68 004	69 840
Total	195 781	195 870	201 158

Table E – Wholesale trade sales for previous and new samples, by type of wholesaler: April to June 2007 Levels and movements

	Previous	New		
Type of wholesaler	sample	sample	Difference	Difference
	R million	R million	R million	Percentage 1/
Wholesale trade on a fee or contract				
basis	8 707	6 658	-2 050	-23,5
Wholesale trade in agricultural raw				
materials and livestock	8 184	9 172	988	12,1
Wholesale trade in food, beverages and				
tobacco	35 237	34 571	-666	-1,9
Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing and				
footwear	5 715	4 565	-1 150	-20,1
Wholesale trade in other household				
goods except precious stones	22 568	22 901	333	1,5
Wholesale trade in precious stones,				
jewellery and silverware	5 115	5 315	199	3,9
Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and				
gaseous fuels and related products	33 129	35 095	1 966	5,9
Wholesale trade metals and metal ores	8 194	8 691	497	6,1
Wholesale trade in construction and				,
building materials	12 311	12 332	21	0,2
Wholesale trade in other intermediate				
products, waste and scrap	7 123	8 723	1 600	22,5
Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment				
and supplies	37 223	35 011	-2 212	-5,9
Wholesale trade in other goods	12 275	12 837	562	4,6
Total wholesale trade sales	195 782	195 870	88	0,0

<sup>1/</sup> The percentage difference is the difference between the April to June 2007 sales as recorded in the new sample divided by the April to June 2007 sales as recorded in the previous sample, expressed as a percentage.

#### **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)

Year a	and 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	Total 2/
2006	January	1 813	2 172	9 499	883	5 171	389	8 757	1 711	2 377	2 038	7 964	3 292	46 065
	February	1 928	2 027	9 263	1 222	5 998	1 292	8 900	2 130	2 859	2 274	8 604	4 022	50 519
	March	2 096	2 013	10 002	1 333	5 868	1 693	10 159	2 096	2 994	2 272	10 214	3 936	54 676
	April	1 398	1 767	9 977	1 379	5 876	1 320	9 765	1 781	2 846	1 801	8 053	3 564	49 528
	May	2 346	2 319	9 850	1 528	6 537	1 471	10 852	2 363	3 303	2 447	10 445	4 023	57 485
	June	1 646	2 456	10 311	1 405	6 378	1 837	10 370	2 424	3 353	2 285	11 356	4 349	58 172
	July	2 185	2 735	9 801	1 439	6 407	1 726	12 051	2 474	3 622	2 314	10 785	4 536	60 074
	August	2 232	2 848	10 469	1 802	6 919	1 998	11 232	2 637	3 686	2 979	11 658	3 926	62 386
	September	1 948	3 033	11 658	1 803	6 509	1 839	11 963	2 546	3 685	2 756	10 777	3 891	62 408
	October	2 199	2 918	11 485	2 152	7 606	2 148	11 323	2 948	4 236	3 291	11 796	4 380	66 482
	November	2 593	3 730	12 067	2 105	8 678	2 209	11 434	2 889	4 386	3 415	12 073	5 232	70 812
	December	2 274	3 253	13 220	1 410	6 903	1 957	10 679	1 748	2 749	2 331	10 371	4 661	61 554
	Total	24 658	31 271	127 602	18 461	78 850	19 879	127 485	27 747	40 096	30 203	124 096	49 812	700 161
2007	January	1 786	2 527	11 424	1 146	5 961	688	10 141	2 337	3 067	2 735	10 981	4 121	56 916
	February	2 083	3 006	11 284	1 516	7 050	1 156	10 113	2 784	3 846	2 617	11 335	4 259	61 048
	March	2 090	2 641	11 203	1 772	7 012	1 877	11 204	2 829	4 187	2 641	13 108	4 801	65 365
	April	2 259	2 485	10 837	1 625	7 307	1 754	10 572	2 673	3 628	2 659	10 511	3 655	59 964
	May	2 179	3 287	11 657	1 702	8 120	1 765	12 173	3 070	4 331	2 957	12 054	4 609	67 902
	June	2 220	3 400	12 077	1 239	7 474	1 796	12 350	2 948	4 373	3 107	12 447	4 573	68 004
	July	2 477	3 133	11 807	1 411	7 718	1 162	12 952	2 816	4 325	3 036	13 477	4 871	69 185

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

### Description of type of dealers included in indicated group types in Table 1 $^{1/}$

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
Type H	Wholesale trade in metals and metal ores
Type I	Wholesale trade in construction and building materials
Type J	Wholesale trade in other intermediate products, waste and scrap
Type K	Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies
Type L	Wholesale trade in other goods

<sup>1/</sup> See note 4 on page 13.

Tables 2 and 3 show wholesale trade sales (actual values and annual percentage changes) at current prices over the period January 2000 to July 2007. Table 4 shows seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices over the same period.

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

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/	2007 1/
January	23 728	28 597	32 599	35 428	37 088	41 500	46 065	56 916
February	26 598	30 786	34 349	40 529	41 888	43 439	50 519	61 048
March	28 946	30 833	36 532	41 693	45 345	46 389	54 676	65 365
April	26 715	29 950	36 395	38 647	40 497	47 706	49 528	59 964
May	28 703	31 790	37 077	40 852	48 883	49 615	57 485	67 902
June	28 782	32 351	36 426	42 205	50 337	51 445	58 172	68 004
July	27 852	31 320	35 856	43 009	48 222	51 300	60 074	69 185
August	29 458	31 917	36 956	41 281	49 184	52 846	62 386	
September	29 474	30 522	38 774	42 174	49 744	54 891	62 408	
October	31 832	34 957	43 512	44 415	53 853	56 731	66 482	
November	32 795	36 199	42 940	45 345	57 385	60 794	70 812	
December	30 865	35 200	38 970	38 758	49 512	52 603	61 554	
Total	345 748	384 422	450 386	494 336	571 938	609 259	700 161	_

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	-	20,5	14,0	8,7	4,7	11,9	11,0	23,6
February	-	15,7	11,6	18,0	3,4	3,7	16,3	20,8
March	-	6,5	18,5	14,1	8,8	2,3	17,9	19,5
April	-	12,1	21,5	6,2	4,8	17,8	3,8	21,1
May	-	10,8	16,6	10,2	19,7	1,5	15,9	18,1
June	-	12,4	12,6	15,9	19,3	2,2	13,1	16,9
July	-	12,5	14,5	19,9	12,1	6,4	17,1	15,2
August	-	8,3	15,8	11,7	19,1	7,4	18,1	
September	-	3,6	27,0	8,8	17,9	10,3	13,7	
October	-	9,8	24,5	2,1	21,2	5,3	17,2	
November	-	10,4	18,6	5,6	26,6	5,9	16,5	
December	-	14,0	10,7	-0,5	27,7	6,2	17,0	
Total	-	11,2	17,2	9,8	15,7	6,5	14,9	

<sup>1/</sup> 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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	26 142	31 617	36 298	39 896	42 276	47 787	53 332	66 017
February	27 191	31 522	35 213	41 867	43 634	45 730	53 574	65 048
March	28 809	30 629	36 334	41 539	45 392	46 584	55 154	66 085
April	28 000	31 638	38 805	41 711	44 213	52 614	54 971	66 770
May	28 766	31 710	36 881	40 544	48 562	49 165	56 931	67 172
June	28 853	32 255	36 058	41 577	49 515	50 520	57 118	66 824
July	28 436	31 976	36 457	43 423	48 229	50 917	59 320	68 221
August	29 344	31 934	37 028	41 196	48 692	51 956	61 078	
September	29 057	30 116	38 146	41 325	48 424	53 312	60 509	
October	29 646	32 444	40 301	40 972	49 602	52 247	61 295	
November	30 207	33 139	38 937	40 649	50 911	53 501	62 025	
December	30 666	35 091	38 939	38 938	49 963	53 268	62 316	

Tables 5 and 6 show wholesale trade sales (actual values and annual percentage changes) at constant (2000) prices over the period January 2000 to July 2007. Table 7 shows 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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/	2007 1/
January	24 691	27 418	28 066	28 241	29 754	32 600	34 351	38 483
February	27 520	29 376	28 986	32 243	33 417	34 003	37 617	41 165
March	29 826	29 351	30 558	33 169	36 204	36 114	40 516	43 475
April	27 067	28 228	29 942	30 758	32 026	36 839	36 337	39 243
May	28 978	29 738	30 279	32 866	38 612	38 121	41 716	43 893
June	28 898	30 052	29 627	33 509	39 112	38 944	41 024	43 027
July	27 810	28 933	28 858	33 932	37 512	38 413	41 646	43 241
August	29 094	29 268	29 459	32 698	38 231	39 393	42 468	
September	28 996	27 989	30 933	33 807	38 939	41 163	42 789	
October	31 116	31 607	34 479	35 617	41 958	42 527	45 180	
November	31 717	32 349	33 918	36 495	44 675	45 335	47 798	
December	29 735	31 289	30 904	31 156	38 727	39 197	41 732	
Total	345 448	355 598	366 009	394 491	449 167	462 649	493 174	_

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

Month	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	-	11,0	2,4	0,6	5,4	9,6	5,4	12,0
February	-	6,7	-1,3	11,2	3,6	1,8	10,6	9,4
March	-	-1,6	4,1	8,5	9,2	-0,2	12,2	7,3
April	-	4,3	6,1	2,7	4,1	15,0	-1,4	8,0
May	-	2,6	1,8	8,5	17,5	-1,3	9,4	5,2
June	-	4,0	-1,4	13,1	16,7	-0,4	5,3	4,9
July	-	4,0	-0,3	17,6	10,6	2,4	8,4	3,8
August	-	0,6	0,7	11,0	16,9	3,0	7,8	
September	-	-3,5	10,5	9,3	15,2	5,7	4,0	
October	-	1,6	9,1	3,3	17,8	1,4	6,2	
November	-	2,0	4,9	7,6	22,4	1,5	5,4	
December	-	5,2	-1,2	0,8	24,3	1,2	6,5	
Total	-	2,9	2,9	7,8	13,9	3,0	6,6	

<sup>1/</sup>The percentage change is the difference between wholesale trade 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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	27 289	30 372	31 236	31 718	33 728	37 261	39 417	44 221
February	28 155	30 106	29 732	33 277	34 687	35 550	39 504	43 382
March	29 785	29 226	30 367	32 884	35 908	35 834	40 293	43 282
April	28 407	29 823	31 879	33 076	34 768	40 317	39 985	43 308
May	29 100	29 675	30 079	32 513	38 174	37 552	41 060	43 168
June	28 981	30 000	29 412	33 149	38 698	38 518	40 607	42 634
July	28 447	29 590	29 427	34 434	37 823	38 532	41 640	43 220
August	29 075	29 389	29 665	32 896	38 281	39 269	42 200	
September	28 245	27 405	30 324	33 114	37 968	40 106	41 643	
October	28 919	29 285	31 902	32 882	38 736	39 309	41 827	
November	29 193	29 600	30 743	32 748	39 712	40 024	42 014	
December	29 582	31 253	30 960	31 352	39 100	39 655	42 190	

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

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 8.1 – Quarterly estimates and percentage changes

Wholesale trade sales estimates	May to July 2006 (R million)	May to July 2007 (R million)	% change between May to July 2006 and May to July 2007	January to July 2006 (R million)	January to July 2007 (R million)	% change between January to July 2006 and January to July 2007
at current prices	175 731	205 091	+16,7	376 519	448 384	+19,1
at constant 2000 prices	124 386	130 161	+4,6	273 207	292 527	+7,1

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

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales estimates	June 2007 (R million)	July 2007 (R million)	% change between June and July 2007	February to April 2007 (R million)	May to July 2007 (R million)	% change between February to April 2007 and May to July 2007
at current prices	66 824	68 221	+2,1	197 903	202 217	+2,2
at constant 2000 prices	42 634	43 220	+1,4	129 972	129 022	-0,7

#### **Explanatory notes**

#### 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 2007 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT).
- 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.

### Purpose of the 3 survey

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 survey

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

- 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;
- 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

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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.

#### Response rate

The preliminary response rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for July 2007 was 83,8%.

#### Statistical unit

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.

Statistics South Africa 14 P6141.2

## Survey methodology and design

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The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 1000 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 about 1000 enterprises (which was drawn in April 2007 at the SIC four-digit level) from a population 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

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 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 <a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.">http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.</a>

#### **Constant prices**

11 The total sales at constant prices 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 sales at current prices. Sales by type of dealer will not be deflated until suitable deflators are found.

### Seasonal adjustment

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.
- 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 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.

Statistics South Africa 15 P6141.2

#### **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 of 18 Where figures have been rounded-off discrepancies may occur between sums of figures the component items and the totals. Pre-release 19 Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za. policy 20 **BSF** Symbols and Business sampling frame abbreviations **GDP** Gross Domestic Product International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities SIC 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.

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

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 5,2%.

#### **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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