

## Statistical release P6141.2

# Wholesale trade sales (Preliminary)

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### **Contents**

Summary of findings: Wholesale trade sales	2
Article: Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series	
Detailed results	8
Table 1 – Total wholesale trade sales according to the type of dealer at current prices (R million)	8
Description of type of dealers included in indicated group types in Table 1	9
Table 2 – Total wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)	10
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 2008

Wholesale trade sales estimates	July 2008 (R million)	% change between July 2007 and July 2008	% change between May to July 2007 and May to July 2008	% change between January to July 2007 and January to July 2008
At current prices	94 951	+27,9	+26,3	+25,1
At constant 2000 prices	49 325	+6,3	+6,1	+8,2

Seasonally adjusted estimates	July 2008 (R million)	% change between June and July 2008	% change between February to April 2008 and May to July 2008
At current prices	93 209	+2,3	+3,2
At constant 2000 prices	49 375	+0,4	-3,3

### Key findings as at the end of July 2008

### Wholesale trade sales increase in real terms

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months up to July 2008 increased by 6,1% compared with the three months up to July 2007. The corresponding growth in 2007 was 4,8%. Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for the three months up to July 2008 decreased by 3,3% compared with the three months up to April 2008.

Wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, for July 2008 increased by 6,3% compared with July 2007. The 6,3% increase is higher than the 4,3% growth for July 2007 compared to July 2006.

In the first seven months of 2008, wholesale trade sales, at constant (2000) prices, increased by 8,2% compared with the same period in 2007. The annual growth rate for the corresponding period in 2007 was 7,1%.

Wholesale trade sales, at current prices, for the three months up to July 2008 increased by 26,3% compared with the three months up to July 2007.

Wholesale trade sales, at current prices, for July 2008 increased by 27,9% compared with July 2007.

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 2007 (R million)	Weight 1/	Sales May to July 2008 (R million)	Difference in sales between May to July 2007 and May to July 2008	Percentage change between May to July 2007 and May to July 2008	Contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in total sales 2/
Contract or fee basis	9 966	4,5	12 213	2 247	22,5	1,0
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	8 529	3,9	12 397	3 868	45,4	1,8
Food, beverages and tobacco	36 466	16,6	41 224	4 758	13,0	2,2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6 320	2,9	6 581	261	4,1	0,1
Other household previous goods except precious stones	22 183	10,1	25 030	2 847	12,8	1,3
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	5 077	2,3	6 035	958	18,9	0,4
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	38 901	17,7	59 798	20 897	53,7	9,5
Metals and metal ores	9 140	4,2	13 958	4 818	52,7	2,2
Construction and building materials	12 069	5,5	13 065	996	8,3	0,5
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	8 302	3,8	10 862	2 560	30,8	1,2
Machinery, equipment and supplies	43 621	19,9	52 771	9 150	21,0	4,2
Other goods	18 873	8,6	23 178	4 305	22,8	2,0
Total 3/	219 446	100,0	277 115	57 669	26,3	26,3

<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.

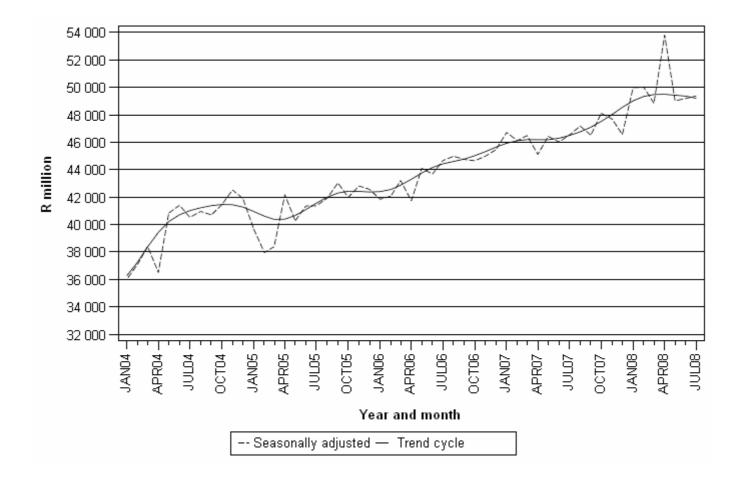
Table B above shows that the major contributors to the 26,3% increase in wholesale trade sales at current prices for the three months up to July 2008 as compared with the three months up to July 2007 were dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (+9,5 percentage points), dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies (+4,2 percentage points) and both dealers in metals and metals ores and dealers in food, beverages and tobacco (each contributing +2,2 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 2008.

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



P J Lehohla Statistician-General

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

### **Business register and samples**

Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes results for the monthly survey of wholesale trade sales. Today's publication by Stats SA sees the introduction of a new sample drawn in 2008 which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in 2007. The sample is drawn from a business register that primarily contains enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R300 000 and are required to register with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax.

Due to the evolving nature of business, the business register has to be maintained on a continuous basis. The maintenance process is aimed amongst other things at capturing changes related to new businesses, ceased businesses, merged businesses and classification changes. In addition to these changes as a result of the business register maintenance, Stats SA continuously undertakes "Quality Improvement Surveys" (QIS) related to the business register. The primary objective of the QIS is to capture up to date information about the structures and activities of large businesses with complex structures. This process enables Stats SA to review industry codes stored for these businesses, which are often those first assigned to them by SARS. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture and future changes should be expected as the economy evolves and improvements are implemented.

### New sample reflects a higher reported level of sales

The reported level of sales for the monthly wholesale trade sales survey for the months April to June 2008 based on the new sample was 6,8% higher than the level of sales from the previous sample. This is a result of the replacement of a sample that was drawn in April 2007 that was operational for the last half of 2007 and the first half of 2008. The movements in sales over the overlapping months are higher between the previous and new samples, so that the series for the survey move largely in parallel. As indicated above, this change is as a result of the new sample implemented based on improvements in the business register such as changes in classifications.

Table C - Total wholesale sales, previous and new samples - June quarter 2008

Industry	Previous sample	New sample	Difference	D iffe re nce
industry	R million	R million	R million	Percent
Wholesale trade sales	251 911	269 126	17 215	6,8

### Wholesale trade sales

### **Back-casting**

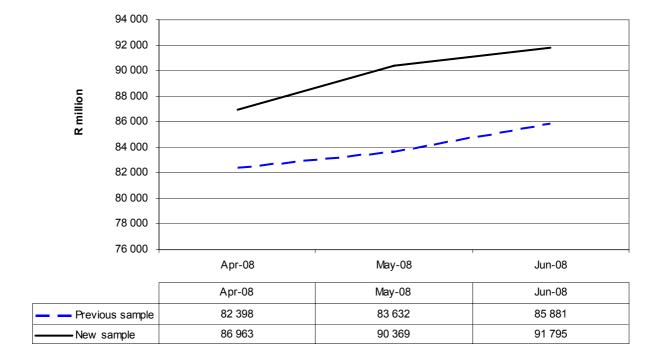
Under ideal conditions growth in series should reflect the actual birth of new businesses, as well as the performance of existing businesses.

Since information about the birth of businesses was not available from SARS on a monthly basis from April 2007 when the previous sample was drawn to April 2008 the new sample was revised based on updating of the business register for business births, deaths, changes of activity etc., the levels of the series were adjusted rather than attempting to adjust the month to month movements. Accordingly, to assist users of time series, the levels from the new sample for the survey have been adjusted back to the start of 1998, using the level for April 2008 as the end point of the back-cast series. Taking the series back to then (as was done when the first sample for this survey was introduced from January 2003) prevents a break in series at July 2001 when the sample frames from the new business register were first created.

### Comparing the results of the previous and new samples

The movements in sales over the three months April to June 2008 are similar between the previous and new samples. As a result the series for the survey move largely in parallel for those months in which the survey was conducted based on the previous and new samples, reflecting an increase in level of approximately 6,8% compared with the previous sample (2007) (see figure 2).

Figure 2 - Total wholesale trade sales, previous and new samples - April to June 2008 (R million)



### Levels and movements

While in total there was 6,8% difference between the levels of sales from the previous and new samples for the overlap period, the differences within the types of dealers were not similar to the total. The major reason for the change in types of dealers is improved classification of the register, as already indicated.

Table D - Wholesale trade sales for previous and new samples, by type of wholesaler: April to June 2008

Type of wholespler	Previous sample	New sample	Difference	Difference
Type of wholesaler	R million	R million	R million	Percentage1/
Wholesale trade on a fee or contract				
basis	7 447	11 213	3 765	50,6
Wholesale trade in agricultural raw				
materials and livestock	13 002	11 176	-1 826	-14,0
Wholesale trade in food, beverages				
and tobacco	39 743	40 607	864	2,2
Wholesale trade in textiles, clothing				
and footwear	5 491	7 890	2 400	43,7
Wholesale trade in other household				
goods except precious stones	27 452	26 293	-1 160	-4,2
Wholesale trade in precious stones,				
jewellery and silverware	5 999	6 465	467	7,8
Wholesale trade in solid, liquid and				
gaseous fuels and related products	53 547	55 663	2 116	4,0
Wholesale trade in metals and metal				
ores	13 097	13 434	337	2,6
Wholesale trade in construction and				
building materials	13 841	12 867	-974	-7,0
Wholesale trade in other intermediate				
products, waste and scrap	11 272	10 055	-1 218	-10,8
Wholesale trade in machinery,				
equipment and supplies	44 129	50 845	6 716	15,2
Wholesale trade in other goods	16 891	22 619	5 728	33,9
Total for wholesale trade sales	251 911	269 126	17 215	6,8

<sup>1/</sup> The percentage difference is the difference between the April to June 2008 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 the type of dealer at current prices (R million)

Year	r 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/
2007	January	2 679	2 164	11 629	1 641	5 688	739	10 503	2 388	2 841	2 431	12 605	5 498	60 806
	February	3 124	2 574	11 486	2 170	6 727	1 241	10 473	2 845	3 562	2 326	13 011	5 682	65 220
	March	3 118	2 249	11 342	2 523	6 654	2 005	11 540	2 875	3 857	2 334	14 965	6 370	69 832
	April	3 388	2 128	11 029	2 326	6 971	1 883	10 946	2 731	3 359	2 362	12 063	4 875	64 062
	Мау	3 275	2 820	11 890	2 442	7 763	1 899	12 632	3 144	4 019	2 633	13 864	6 161	72 542
	June	3 343	2 923	12 341	1 781	7 159	1 936	12 840	3 024	4 066	2 772	14 343	6 125	72 651
	July	3 348	2 786	12 235	2 097	7 261	1 242	13 429	2 972	3 984	2 897	15 414	6 587	74 253
	August	3 648	2 696	12 263	2 853	7 738	1 181	13 530	3 343	3 999	3 142	15 816	6 555	76 764
	September	3 265	2 661	13 339	3 042	7 529	2 097	12 684	2 912	3 980	2 756	14 985	6 623	75 873
	October	3 438	2 761	13 586	3 418	8 559	2 269	13 919	3 546	4 473	3 411	17 081	7 310	83 769
	November	3 778	3 262	14 054	3 090	9 163	2 422	14 615	3 353	4 774	3 524	16 384	9 182	87 599
	December	3 266	3 084	15 392	2 008	7 362	1 819	14 023	1 807	2 453	2 541	12 609	7 598	73 962
	Total	39 670	32 108	150 586	29 391	88 574	20 733	151 134	34 940	45 367	33 129	173 140	78 566	877 333
2008	January	2 986	3 039	13 263	1 813	6 918	573	13 441	2 845	3 340	2 577	15 834	6 073	72 701
	February	3 647	3 497	12 838	2 612	7 771	1 695	14 631	3 667	4 465	3 086	15 611	6 208	79 728
	March	3 613	2 860	13 442	2 463	6 961	1 979	17 191	3 839	4 263	2 862	17 462	6 253	83 188
	April	3 851	3 299	12 836	3 106	9 663	2 176	17 105	4 341	4 294	3 168	15 731	7 394	86 963
	Мау	3 896	3 878	13 461	2 827	8 357	1 995	19 034	4 350	4 472	3 556	16 902	7 639	90 369
	June	3 465	3 999	14 309	1 958	8 273	2 295	19 524	4 743	4 100	3 331	18 212	7 586	91 795
	July	4 852	4 520	13 454	1 796	8 400	1 745	21 240	4 865	4 493	3 975	17 657	7 953	94 951

<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 $^{\rm 1/}$

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 previous 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 2001 - July 2008. 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 /1	2008 /1
January	30 551	34 827	37 849	39 623	44 336	49 213	60 806	72 701
February	32 890	36 696	43 299	44 751	46 408	53 971	65 220	79 728
March	32 940	39 029	44 542	48 444	49 559	58 412	69 832	83 188
April	31 997	38 882	41 288	43 264	50 966	52 913	64 062	86 963
May	33 962	39 611	43 644	52 224	53 006	61 413	72 542	90 369
June	34 562	38 915	45 089	53 777	54 961	62 147	72 651	91 795
July	33 460	38 306	45 948	51 517	54 806	64 179	74 253	94 951
August	34 098	39 481	44 102	52 545	56 457	66 649	76 764	
September	32 608	41 424	45 056	53 143	58 642	66 673	75 873	
October	37 346	46 486	47 450	57 533	60 608	71 025	83 769	
November	38 673	45 874	48 444	61 307	64 949	75 651	87 599	
December	37 605	41 633	41 407	52 896	56 198	65 760	73 962	_
Total	410 692	481 164	528 118	611 024	650 896	748 006	877 333	-

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	-	14,0	8,7	4,7	11,9	11,0	23,6	19,6
February	-	11,6	18,0	3,4	3,7	16,3	20,8	22,2
March	-	18,5	14,1	8,8	2,3	17,9	19,6	19,1
April	-	21,5	6,2	4,8	17,8	3,8	21,1	35,7
May	-	16,6	10,2	19,7	1,5	15,9	18,1	24,6
June	-	12,6	15,9	19,3	2,2	13,1	16,9	26,4
July	-	14,5	19,9	12,1	6,4	17,1	15,7	27,9
August	-	15,8	11,7	19,1	7,4	18,1	15,2	
September	-	27,0	8,8	17,9	10,3	13,7	13,8	
October	-	24,5	2,1	21,2	5,3	17,2	17,9	
November	-	18,6	5,6	26,6	5,9	16,5	15,8	
December	-	10,7	-0,5	27,7	6,2	17,0	12,5	_
Total	-	17,2	9,8	15,7	6,5	14,9	17,3	_

<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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	33 822	38 792	42 591	45 069	50 815	56 538	69 711	83 227
February	33 695	37 642	44 749	46 615	48 801	57 112	69 317	84 830
March	32 725	38 809	44 346	48 416	49 762	59 012	70 861	84 500
April	33 737	41 305	44 301	46 906	55 777	58 254	70 778	96 268
May	33 885	39 415	43 331	51 885	52 604	60 934	71 923	89 665
June	34 466	38 532	44 437	52 916	54 133	61 279	71 900	91 133
July	34 180	38 973	46 433	51 580	54 510	63 377	73 068	93 209
August	34 098	39 558	44 050	52 047	55 376	64 940	74 514	
September	32 122	40 742	44 193	51 895	57 173	64 968	73 838	
October	34 648	43 047	43 788	53 013	55 762	65 412	77 135	
November	35 433	41 636	43 484	54 519	57 282	66 524	76 918	
December	37 568	41 718	41 720	53 589	57 152	67 010	75 457	-

Tables 5 and 6 show wholesale trade sales (actual values and annual percentage changes) at constant (2000) prices over the period January 2001 - July 2008. 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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 /1	2008 /1
January	29 291	29 985	30 171	31 787	34 828	36 699	41 113	44 088
February	31 384	30 967	34 446	35 701	36 327	40 187	43 978	47 684
March	31 356	32 647	35 435	38 678	38 582	43 284	46 446	48 762
April	30 157	31 988	32 860	34 214	39 356	38 821	41 925	49 950
Мау	31 770	32 349	35 112	41 251	40 727	44 567	46 892	49 463
June	32 106	31 651	35 799	41 785	41 606	43 827	45 967	48 957
July	30 910	30 830	36 251	40 075	41 038	44 492	46 408	49 325
August	31 268	31 472	34 932	40 843	42 085	45 370	47 724	
September	29 902	33 047	36 117	41 599	43 976	45 713	47 569	
October	33 767	36 835	38 051	44 825	45 433	48 267	52 014	
November	34 560	36 235	38 989	47 728	48 433	51 064	54 224	_
December	33 427	33 016	33 285	41 373	41 876	44 583	45 613	_
Total	379 898	391 022	421 448	479 859	494 267	526 874	559 873	

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

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

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	-	2,4	0,6	5,4	9,6	5,4	12,0	7,2
February	-	-1,3	11,2	3,6	1,8	10,6	9,4	8,4
March	-	4,1	8,5	9,2	-0,2	12,2	7,3	5,0
April	-	6,1	2,7	4,1	15,0	-1,4	8,0	19,1
May	-	1,8	8,5	17,5	-1,3	9,4	5,2	5,5
June	-	-1,4	13,1	16,7	-0,4	5,3	4,9	6,5
July	-	-0,3	17,6	10,5	2,4	8,4	4,3	6,3
August	-	0,7	11,0	16,9	3,0	7,8	5,2	
September	-	10,5	9,3	15,2	5,7	3,9	4,1	
October	-	9,1	3,3	17,8	1,4	6,2	7,8	
November	_	4,8	7,6	22,4	1,5	5,4	6,2	
December	-	-1,2	0,8	24,3	1,2	6,5	2,3	
Total	-	2,9	7,8	13,9	3,0	6,6	6,3	_

<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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
January	32 467	33 380	33 884	36 009	39 683	41 840	46 715	49 983
February	32 192	31 804	35 606	37 099	37 954	42 074	46 113	50 000
March	31 232	32 464	35 176	38 408	38 384	43 208	46 491	48 835
April	31 727	33 801	34 879	36 506	42 175	41 726	45 111	53 809
May	31 705	32 145	34 768	40 832	40 273	44 097	46 426	49 026
June	32 052	31 430	35 449	41 403	41 354	43 679	46 022	49 189
July	31 638	31 486	36 868	40 524	41 365	44 664	46 521	49 375
August	31 394	31 704	35 188	40 952	41 913	44 978	47 178	
September	29 289	32 419	35 425	40 705	43 032	44 746	46 520	
October	31 314	34 122	35 189	41 442	41 982	44 651	48 108	
November	31 650	32 884	35 041	42 517	42 812	44 986	47 698	
December	33 395	33 097	33 527	41 899	42 570	45 456	46 566	

### 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 and cumulative estimates and percentage changes

Wholesale trade sales estimates	May to July 2007 (R million)	May to July 2008 (R million)	% change between May to July 2007 and May to July 2008	January to July 2007 (R million)	January to July 2008 (R million)	% change between January to July 2007 and January to July 2008
At current prices	219 446	277 115	+26,3	479 366	599 695	+25,1
At constant 2000 prices	139 267	147 745	+6,1	312 729	338 229	+8,2

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

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales estimates	June 2008 (R million)	July 2008 (R million)	% change between June and July 2008	February to April 2008 (R million)	May to July 2008 (R million)	% change between February to April 2008 and May to July 2008
At current prices	91 133	93 209	+2,3	265 598	274 007	+3,2
At constant 2000 prices	49 189	49 375	+0,4	152 644	147 590	-3,3

Statistics South Africa 13 P6141.2

### **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 2008 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 previous goods except precious stones
- Wholesale trade in household previous furniture, requisites and appliances, wholesale trade in books and stationery, wholesale trade in pharmaceuticals and toiletries and wholesale trade in other household previous 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 2008 was 89,2%.

### 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.

## Survey methodology and design

The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 1000 enterprises from a population of about 21 000 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 2008 at the SIC four-digit level) from a population of about 21 000 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 (PPI) for consumption in South Africa and for total output of South African industry groups to deflate the sales at current prices. However, with the discontinuation of the PPI for consumption in South Africa in January 2008, total sales at constant prices are calculated using the total output of South African industry groups from the PPI to deflate the sales at current prices.

## 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-to-month 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.

## 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

- 17 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.

Statistics South Africa 15 P6141.2

## Pre-release policy

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

## Symbols and abbreviations

20 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 these strata did not exceed 4,8%.

### **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 March 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.

### **General information**

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's eleven official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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### Advance release calendar

An advance release calendar is disseminated on www.statssa.gov.za

### **Stats SA products**

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

National Library of South Africa, Pretoria Division National Library of South Africa, Cape Town Division Natal Society Library, Pietermaritzburg Library of Parliament, Cape Town Bloemfontein Public Library Johannesburg Public Library Eastern Cape Library Services, King William's Town Central Regional Library, Polokwane Central Reference Library, Nelspruit Central Reference Collection, Kimberley Central Reference Library, Mmabatho

Stats SA also provides a subscription service.

### **Electronic services**

A large range of data are available via on-line services, diskette and computer printouts. For more details about our electronic data services, contact (012) 310 8600/8390/8351/4892/8496/8095.

You can visit us on the internet at: www.statssa.gov.za

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