

**STATISTICAL RELEASE**  
**P6141.2**

**Wholesale trade sales**  
**(Preliminary)**

July 2018

The results published today are based on a new sample. This is an annual procedure which typically affects the level of sales at both current and constant prices. To avoid breaks in time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical sales levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

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**Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for July 2018**

**Table A – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at constant 2015 prices**

	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,7	-0,2	-2,4	1,8	-1,8	0,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,2	3,3	-3,1	2,3	-0,2	0,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,8	-1,2	-0,5	1,6	0,4	1,2

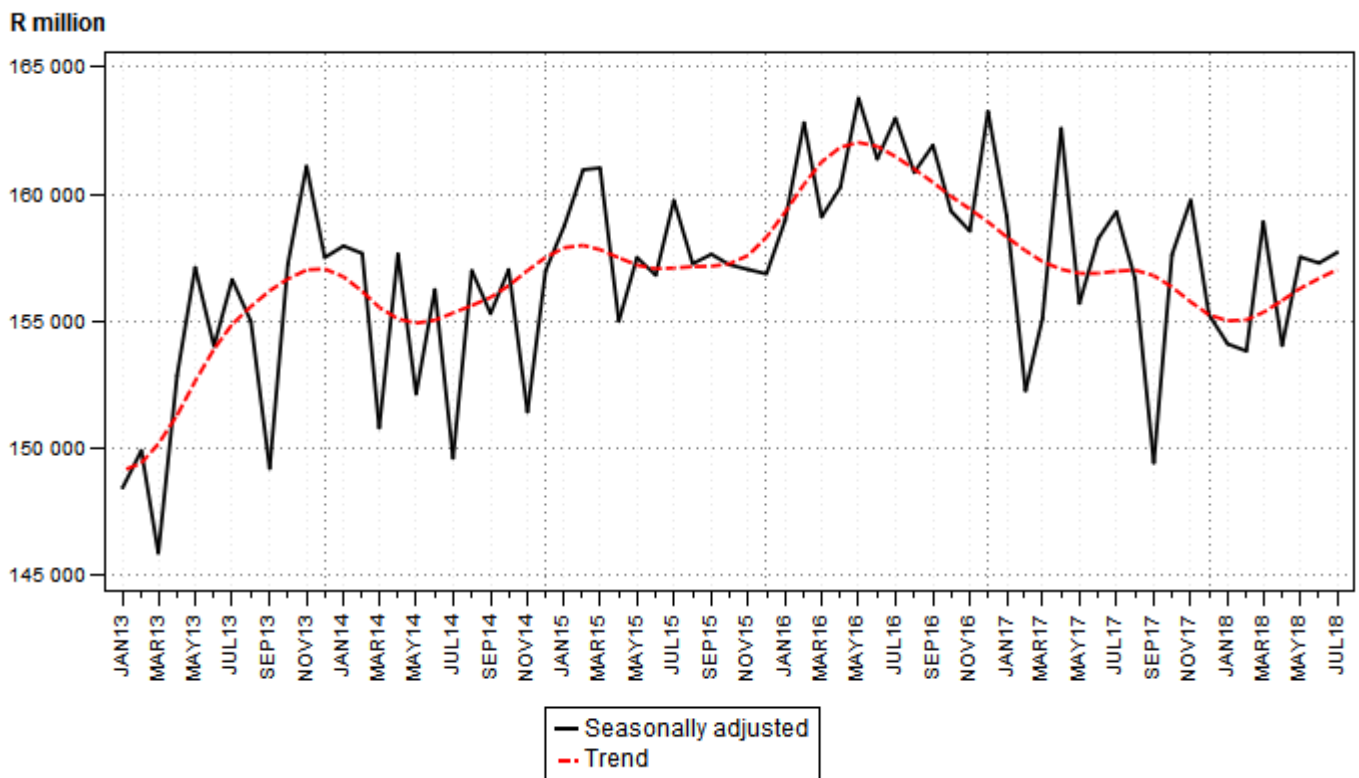
1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2015 prices), wholesale trade sales increased by 0,1% in July 2018 compared with July 2017.

Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 0,3% in July 2018 compared with June 2018. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,2% in June 2018 and 2,3% in May 2018.

In the three months ended July 2018, seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales increased by 1,2% compared with the previous three months.

**Figure 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2015 prices**



## Sales at current prices: results for July 2018

**Table B – Key growth rates in wholesale trade sales at current prices**

	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,4	3,3	2,4	7,4	5,2	8,3
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,4	3,3	-5,2	6,0	1,0	-0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,5	0,0	-0,5	1,7	1,2	3,8

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in nominal terms (current prices), wholesale trade sales increased by 8,3% in July 2018 compared with July 2017. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (27,6% and contributing 5,7 percentage points); and
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (75,7% and contributing 1,6 percentage points) – see Tables 8 and 9.

**Table C – Wholesale trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of dealer**

Type of dealer	May – Jul 2017 (R million)	Weight	May – Jul 2018 (R million)	% change between May – Jul 2017 and May – Jul 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
Fee or contract basis	20 759	4,0	17 880	-13,9	-0,6
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	43 201	8,3	44 074	2,0	0,2
Food, beverages and tobacco	80 764	15,5	79 252	-1,9	-0,3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	12 027	2,3	13 657	13,6	0,3
Other household goods except precious stones	67 350	12,9	68 947	2,4	0,3
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	13 935	2,7	19 593	40,6	1,1
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	105 443	20,2	128 685	22,0	4,4
Metal and metal ores	13 612	2,6	13 924	2,3	0,1
Construction and building materials	29 276	5,6	30 750	5,0	0,3
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	22 214	4,3	23 751	6,9	0,3
Machinery, equipment and supplies	66 878	12,8	70 821	5,9	0,8
Other goods	46 100	8,8	46 459	0,8	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>521 560</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>557 794</b>	<b>6,9</b>	<b>6,9</b>

Wholesale trade sales increased by 6,9% in the three months ended July 2018 compared with the three months ended July 2017. The main contributors to this increase were dealers in:

- solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products (22,0% and contributing 4,4 percentage points); and
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (40,6% and contributing 1,1 percentage points) – see Table C.

**Risenga Maluleke**  
Statistician-General

**Note: 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 from a new sample drawn in April 2018 which replaces the previous sample that was drawn in April 2017. The sample was drawn from a statistical business register of enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R2 332 628 and that are required to register with the South African Revenue Service for value added tax.

Owing to the evolving nature of business, the statistical business register is 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, Stats SA undertakes quality improvement surveys related to the statistical business register, the primary objective of which is to capture up-to-date information about the structures and activities of large and complex businesses. This process enables Stats SA to review classification codes for these businesses. These changes are an essential part of the statistical architecture.

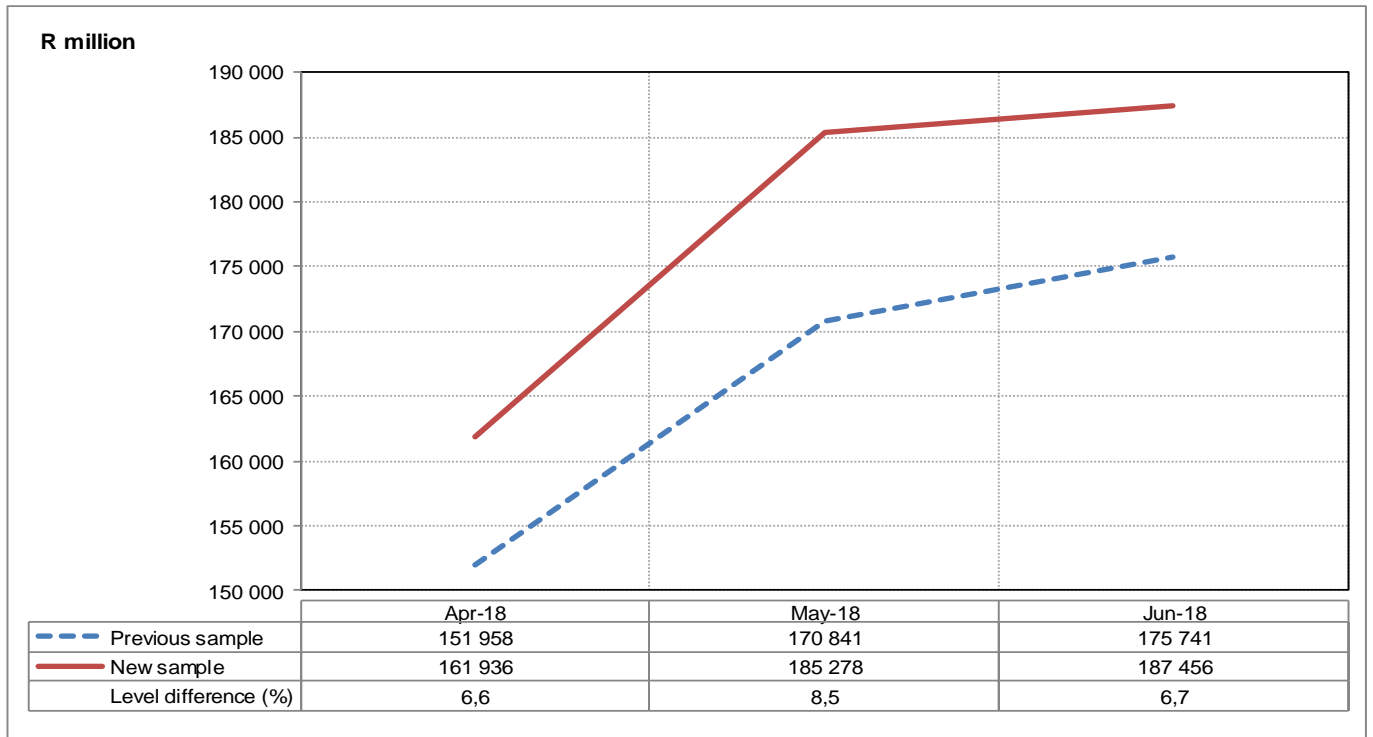
**Comparison of sales between the previous (revised) and new samples for the wholesale industry**

The reported level of total sales for the monthly survey of the wholesale trade industry for the months April to June 2018 based on the new sample was 7,2% higher than the level of total sales recorded for the previous sample (see Table D and Figure 2). The previous sample was drawn in April 2017 and was operational for the last half of 2017 and the first half of 2018.

**Table D – Total sales for previous and new samples for the wholesale industry: April to June 2018**

Wholesale trade industry	Previous sample (R million)	New sample (R million)	Difference (R million)	Difference (%)
	498 540	534 670	36 130	7,2

**Figure 2 – Total wholesale trade sales: monthly levels of previous and new samples for April to June 2018**



**Table E – Wholesale trade sales for previous and new samples by type of dealer: April to June 2018**

Type of dealer	Previous sample R million	New sample R million	Difference R million	Difference % 1/
Fee or contract basis	18 086	19 289	1 203	6,7
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	38 904	39 423	519	1,3
Food, beverages and tobacco	76 929	78 142	1 213	1,6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	11 681	12 695	1 014	8,7
Other household goods except precious stones	63 861	68 363	4 502	7,0
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	14 703	16 966	2 263	15,4
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	114 961	122 128	7 167	6,2
Metals and metal ores	12 449	13 393	944	7,6
Construction and building materials	25 395	28 949	3 554	14,0
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	21 007	21 629	622	3,0
Machinery, equipment and supplies	62 103	68 760	6 657	10,7
Other goods	38 460	44 933	6 473	16,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>498 540</b>	<b>534 670</b>	<b>36 130</b>	<b>7,2</b>

1/ The percentage difference is the new sample minus the previous sample, divided by the previous sample, multiplied by 100.

The largest percentage differences were in the following types of dealers:

- 'other' goods (16,8% or R6 473 million higher in the new sample);
- precious stones, jewellery and silverware (15,4% or R2 263 million higher in the new sample);
- construction and building materials (14,0% or R3 554 million higher in the new sample); and
- machinery, equipment and supplies (10,7% or R6 657 million higher in the new sample).

### Backcasting

To avoid breaks in the time series and to minimise revisions to historical growth rates, historical sales levels were revised (i.e. they were linked to the estimates based on the new sample).

## Tables

**Table 1 – Wholesale trade sales at constant 2015 prices (R million)**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	126 832	134 041	143 034	142 539	138 846	140 448	137 143
Feb	140 157	143 389	151 842	155 566	164 555	146 484	147 509
Mar	146 545	144 045	152 980	165 584	163 058	162 923	162 541
Apr	132 583	146 202	145 339	141 919	148 406	143 600	140 179
May	144 861	156 662	150 801	152 881	161 143	155 519	158 379
Jun	140 637	148 425	152 943	157 467	162 628	161 150	158 244
Jul	143 550	155 238	148 901	158 784	157 994	154 198	154 414
Aug	149 926	156 495	154 735	155 095	162 540	159 317	
Sep	143 148	153 623	163 211	164 854	170 558	155 726	
Oct	160 726	170 001	169 917	169 336	167 828	167 509	
Nov	168 744	178 306	165 686	172 758	175 926	177 455	
Dec	149 248	157 730	158 634	158 903	164 469	153 259	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 746 957</b>	<b>1 844 157</b>	<b>1 858 023</b>	<b>1 895 686</b>	<b>1 937 951</b>	<b>1 877 588</b>	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

**Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at constant 2015 prices**

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	5,7	6,7	-0,3	-2,6	1,2	-2,4	-2,4
Feb	2,3	5,9	2,5	5,8	-11,0	0,7	-0,8
Mar	-1,7	6,2	8,2	-1,5	-0,1	-0,2	-0,6
Apr	10,3	-0,6	-2,4	4,6	-3,2	-2,4	-1,0
May	8,1	-3,7	1,4	5,4	-3,5	1,8	-0,4
Jun	5,5	3,0	3,0	3,3	-0,9	-1,8	-0,7
Jul	8,1	-4,1	6,6	-0,5	-2,4	0,1	-0,6
Aug	4,4	-1,1	0,2	4,8	-2,0		
Sep	7,3	6,2	1,0	3,5	-8,7		
Oct	5,8	0,0	-0,3	-0,9	-0,2		
Nov	5,7	-7,1	4,3	1,8	0,9		
Dec	5,7	0,6	0,2	3,5	-6,8		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>0,8</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>-3,1</b>		

**Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at constant 2015 prices**

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	158 770	158 991	159 129	154 118	1,1	1,3	-2,5	-0,7
Feb	160 967	162 820	152 274	153 838	1,4	2,4	-4,3	-0,2
Mar	161 040	159 114	155 113	158 926	0,0	-2,3	1,9	3,3
Apr	155 014	160 274	162 593	154 062	-3,7	0,7	4,8	-3,1
May	157 514	163 790	155 713	157 537	1,6	2,2	-4,2	2,3
Jun	156 822	161 390	158 248	157 300	-0,4	-1,5	1,6	-0,2
Jul	159 761	162 994	159 319	157 716	1,9	1,0	0,7	0,3
Aug	157 273	160 861	156 683		-1,6	-1,3	-1,7	
Sep	157 644	161 931	149 441		0,2	0,7	-4,6	
Oct	157 229	159 339	157 626		-0,3	-1,6	5,5	
Nov	157 044	158 556	159 776		-0,1	-0,5	1,4	
Dec	156 874	163 261	155 271		-0,1	3,0	-2,8	

**Table 4 – Wholesale trade sales at current prices (R million)**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	109 649	123 809	141 738	135 473	143 470	152 784	158 601
Feb	122 898	132 529	151 438	148 239	171 258	161 070	169 712
Mar	128 351	134 968	154 486	162 377	169 493	179 410	185 302
Apr	117 883	135 856	147 365	141 513	156 733	158 178	161 936
May	129 089	145 238	152 727	153 565	170 421	172 540	185 278
Jun	124 764	139 150	155 191	159 490	174 139	178 149	187 456
Jul	127 117	146 349	151 886	161 289	170 700	170 871	185 060
Aug	133 531	149 034	157 037	156 351	173 796	177 214	
Sep	128 603	146 217	165 299	166 015	181 396	175 562	
Oct	145 915	163 141	171 478	172 561	179 941	190 698	
Nov	154 111	171 299	165 721	176 317	190 855	203 911	
Dec	136 422	153 603	156 558	162 496	178 832	177 945	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 558 333</b>	<b>1 741 193</b>	<b>1 870 924</b>	<b>1 895 686</b>	<b>2 061 034</b>	<b>2 098 332</b>	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

**Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices**

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	12,9	14,5	-4,4	5,9	6,5	3,8	3,8
Feb	7,8	14,3	-2,1	15,5	-5,9	5,4	4,6
Mar	5,2	14,5	5,1	4,4	5,9	3,3	4,1
Apr	15,2	8,5	-4,0	10,8	0,9	2,4	3,7
May	12,5	5,2	0,5	11,0	1,2	7,4	4,5
Jun	11,5	11,5	2,8	9,2	2,3	5,2	4,6
Jul	15,1	3,8	6,2	5,8	0,1	8,3	5,1
Aug	11,6	5,4	-0,4	11,2	2,0		
Sep	13,7	13,1	0,4	9,3	-3,2		
Oct	11,8	5,1	0,6	4,3	6,0		
Nov	11,2	-3,3	6,4	8,2	6,8		
Dec	12,6	1,9	3,8	10,1	-0,5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>7,5</b>	<b>1,3</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>1,8</b>		

**Table 6 – Seasonally adjusted wholesale trade sales at current prices**

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	151 834	164 727	172 579	177 779	-1,2	3,1	-2,6	-0,6
Feb	154 997	173 577	168 902	178 408	2,1	5,4	-2,1	0,4
Mar	159 230	168 272	172 595	184 277	2,7	-3,1	2,2	3,3
Apr	153 344	168 446	177 644	174 623	-3,7	0,1	2,9	-5,2
May	157 051	171 810	172 163	185 185	2,4	2,0	-3,1	6,0
Jun	158 509	173 146	175 128	186 978	0,9	0,8	1,7	1,0
Jul	161 282	174 606	174 266	185 757	1,7	0,8	-0,5	-0,7
Aug	157 049	170 600	174 120		-2,6	-2,3	-0,1	
Sep	160 970	173 827	171 074		2,5	1,9	-1,7	
Oct	160 239	170 529	178 325		-0,5	-1,9	4,2	
Nov	159 042	171 312	183 237		-0,7	0,5	2,8	
Dec	159 764	177 273	178 872		0,5	3,5	-2,4	



**Table 7 – Wholesale trade sales at current prices by type of dealer (R million)**

Type of dealer	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18 1/
Fee or contract basis	5 893	6 876	6 834	6 376	6 079	5 425
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	11 346	11 677	10 713	13 894	14 816	15 364
Food, beverages and tobacco	24 314	28 289	24 424	26 539	27 179	25 534
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4 256	4 973	3 981	4 530	4 184	4 943
Other household goods except precious stones	21 775	23 481	22 144	23 110	23 109	22 728
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	4 693	6 833	3 583	6 052	7 331	6 210
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	35 739	41 670	38 401	40 748	42 979	44 958
Metals and metal ores	4 446	4 512	3 878	4 976	4 539	4 409
Construction and building materials	9 314	9 448	8 606	10 445	9 898	10 407
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	8 323	7 579	6 240	8 221	7 168	8 362
Machinery, equipment and supplies	24 062	24 188	20 444	23 059	25 257	22 505
Other goods	15 552	15 773	12 688	17 326	14 919	14 214
<b>Total</b>	<b>169 712</b>	<b>185 302</b>	<b>161 936</b>	<b>185 278</b>	<b>187 456</b>	<b>185 060</b>

1/ Figures are preliminary.

**Table 8 – Year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices by type of dealer**

Type of dealer	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Fee or contract basis	14,4	18,0	27,9	-5,8	-13,5	-22,1
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-12,9	-12,1	3,4	7,0	0,6	-0,8
Food, beverages and tobacco	1,1	-3,1	0,1	-1,2	-4,5	0,3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7,3	8,7	-2,3	15,2	23,7	4,9
Other household goods except precious stones	1,0	2,8	7,9	1,4	0,9	5,0
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-25,5	56,5	-49,9	67,4	8,1	75,7
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	15,9	17,6	11,7	16,9	21,6	27,6
Metals and metal ores	-8,1	-14,0	1,5	10,9	-4,5	0,9
Construction and building materials	6,7	-3,3	3,4	9,3	0,4	5,5
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	2,2	-5,2	-2,5	8,9	-0,2	11,7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	18,2	-4,2	9,3	1,6	11,1	4,9
Other goods	10,2	0,9	-13,7	5,2	-0,4	-3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>8,3</b>

**Table 9 – Contribution of type of dealer to the year-on-year percentage change in wholesale trade sales at current prices**

Type of dealer	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18
Fee or contract basis	0,5	0,6	0,9	-0,2	-0,5	-0,9
Agricultural raw materials and livestock	-1,0	-0,9	0,2	0,5	0,0	-0,1
Food, beverages and tobacco	0,2	-0,5	0,0	-0,2	-0,7	0,0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0,2	0,2	-0,1	0,3	0,5	0,1
Other household goods except precious stones	0,1	0,4	1,0	0,2	0,1	0,6
Precious stones, jewellery and silverware	-1,0	1,4	-2,2	1,4	0,3	1,6
Solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	3,0	3,5	2,5	3,4	4,3	5,7
Metals and metal ores	-0,2	-0,4	0,0	0,3	-0,1	0,0
Construction and building materials	0,4	-0,2	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,3
Other intermediate products, waste and scrap	0,1	-0,2	-0,1	0,4	0,0	0,5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	2,3	-0,6	1,1	0,2	1,4	0,6
Other goods	0,9	0,1	-1,3	0,5	0,0	-0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,4</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>5,2</b>	<b>8,3</b>

## Survey information

- Introduction**
- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey covering enterprises in the wholesale trade industry (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2018 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered at the South African Revenue Service (SARS) for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT). Stats SA continuously updates its BSF, which is linked to the SARS administrative data.
  - 2 In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as 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 survey**
- 4 This survey covers wholesale enterprises according to the following types of dealers:
    - 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. 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;
    - 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 materials, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies;
    - Wholesale trade in 'other' intermediate products, waste and scrap;
    - Wholesale trade in machinery, equipment and supplies; and
    - Wholesale trade in 'other' goods. This group covers general wholesale trade and 'other' wholesale trade not classified elsewhere.
- Classification**
- 5 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. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC four digit level.
- Collection rate**
- 6 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on wholesale trade sales for July 2018 was 71,9%. The collection rate for June 2018 for the new sample was 80,5%.

<b>Statistical unit</b>	<b>7</b>	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. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
<b>Revised figures</b>	<b>8</b>	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such.
<b>Related publications</b>	<b>9</b>	Users may also refer to the following publication available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually.</li></ul>
<b>Rounding-off of figures</b>	<b>10</b>	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
<b>Historical data</b>	<b>11</b>	Historical wholesale trade sales data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: <a href="#">Click to download historical data</a>
<b>Past publications</b>	<b>12</b>	Past wholesale trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: <a href="#">Click to download past releases</a>

**Technical notes**

**Survey methodology and design**

- 1 The survey is conducted monthly. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 1 340 enterprises from a population of 20 372 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Email, fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- 2 A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2018 from 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 (see point 3 below).

The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum:

$$n_h = n * ( N_h * S_h ) / [ \sum ( N_i * S_i ) ] .$$

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 was 5,8%.

**Class limits**

- 3 The wholesale sampling frame 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). The total value of sales of the large enterprises (size group one) is added to the weighted totals of size group two, three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

**Measure of size classes (Rand)**

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	2 332 628	27 000 000
Small	3	27 000 001	144 000 000
Medium	2	144 000 001	288 000 000
Large	1	288 000 001	

**Sample weighting**

- 4 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 group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

**Seasonal adjustment**

- 5 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census. 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. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for wholesale trade sales is described in more detail on the Stats SA website:  
[Click to download seasonal adjustment wholesale trade sales August 2017](#)

**Trend cycle**

- 6 The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimates of the underlying trend cycle.

- Constant prices**
- 7** Stats SA compiles its monthly estimates of wholesale trade sales at current prices from a survey of wholesalers in the formal sector. For January 1998 to December 2011, wholesale trade sales at constant prices were calculated using the 'all groups' PPI for domestic output, but excluding electricity and other utilities.
- From January 2012, wholesale trade sales at constant prices are compiled as follows:
- (1) Deflate sales of dealers in agricultural raw materials and livestock using the PPI for agriculture.
  - (2) Deflate sales of dealers in food, beverages and tobacco using the final manufacturing PPI for food products, beverages and tobacco.
  - (3) Deflate sales of dealers in textiles, clothing and footwear using the final manufacturing PPI for textiles, clothing and footwear.
  - (4) Deflate sales of dealers in solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products using the final manufacturing PPI for coal and petroleum products.
  - (5) Deflate sales of dealers in machinery, equipment and supplies using the final manufacturing PPIs for general and special purpose machinery; household appliances and office machinery; and electrical machinery and communication and metering equipment.
  - (6) Deflate the remaining wholesale trade sales using the headline PPI (final manufacturing) excluding the PPIs for food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles, clothing and footwear; coal and petroleum products; general and special purpose machinery; household appliances and office machinery; electrical machinery and communication and metering equipment; and transport equipment. The PPI for transport equipment is excluded because it measures producer prices of motor vehicles, which are not included in wholesale trade.
- Total wholesale trade sales at constant prices is obtained by aggregating (1) to (6).
- Reliability of estimates**
- 8** 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.
- 9** 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.
- Month-on-month percentage change**
- 10** The month-on-month percentage change in a variable for any given month is the change between that month and the previous month, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Year-on-year percentage change**
- 11** The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
- Contribution (percentage points)**
- 12** The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of wholesaler by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of wholesaler to total wholesale trade sales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

## Glossary

<b>Enterprise</b>	An 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.	
<b>Industry</b>	An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No, 09-90-02 of January 1993.	
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	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
<b>Wholesale trade</b>	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.	
<b>Wholesaler</b>	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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