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Retail trade industry

2005

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Key findings for the year 2005

Income

The total income in the retail trade industry in 2005 was R312 263 million (see table 1). The largest contributor to the total income in the retail trade industry was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R80 013 million or 25,6%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R59 974 million or 19,2%), and 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (R35 431 million or 11,3%).

Income by enterprise size indicates that the 'large' enterprises contribute 70,1% (or R218 774 million) of the total income of the retail trade industry (see table 3).

Expenditure

The total expenditure in the retail trade industry in 2005 was R297 172 million (see table 4). The largest contributor to the total expenditure in the retail trade industry was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverage and tobacco predominating' (R78 061 million or 26,3%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R54 732 million or 18,4%), and 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (R34 639 million or 11,7%).

Net profit before tax

The net profit/loss before tax for the year 2005 in the retail trade industry was R16 773 million (see table 1). The largest contributor to the net profit/loss before tax in the retail trade industry was 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R6 545 million or 39,0%), followed by 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (R2 554 million or 15,2%), and 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R2 522 million or 15,0%).

Employment

The total number of people employed in the retail trade industry at end June 2005 was 577 609 (see table 7). The largest number were employed by 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (143 976 or 24,9%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (123 875 or 21,4%), and 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (68 461 or 11,9%).

Employment by enterprise size indicates that the 'large' enterprises employed the most people 58,3% (or 336 880), followed by 'micro' enterprises 20,8% (or 120 338), 'small' enterprise 14,9% (or 85 834) and 'medium' enterprises 6,0% (or 34 557) (see table 8)

Salaries and wages

Gross salaries and wages paid to employees in retail trade industry for 2005 amounted to R29 498 million (see table 4). Gross salaries and wages accounted for 9,9% of the total expenditure. Most earnings were paid to employees employed in 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R6 655 million or 22,6%), followed by 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R6 259 million or 21,2%), and 'other retail trade in non-specialised stores' (R3 535 million or 12,0%).

Capital expenditure on new assets

The capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry in 2005 was R5 375 million (see table 1). The largest contributor to the capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R1 323 million or 24,6%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R1 069 million or 19,9%), and 'other retail trade in non-specialised stores' (R940 million or 17,5%).

Profit margin

The profit margin in the retail trade industry in 2005 was 4,1% (see table A). 'Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' had the highest profit margin in the retail trade industry in 2005 (8,9%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (8,7%), and 'hardware, paints and glass' (5,2%).

P J Lehohla

Statistician-General

Table A - Profit margin in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Net profit/loss after tax	Turnover	Profit margin
	R million		%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 801	78 404	2,3
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	894	31 733	2,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	504	35 051	1,4
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	365	16 627	2,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	4 938	56 825	8,7
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 823	20 517	8,9
Hardware, paints and glass	1 055	20 315	5,2
Other retail trade in specialised stores	707	24 765	2,9
Second-hand goods in stores	36	996	3,6
Retail trade not in stores	85	12 846	0,7
Repair of personal and household goods	94	2 089	4,5
Other retailers	35	1 295	2,7
Total	12 337	301 463	4,1

Table 1 - Principal statistics in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit/loss before tax	Book value of fixed assets at the beginning of the year	Book value of fixed assets at the end of the year	Capital expenditure on new assets
R million								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	80 013	78 061	5 120	5 691	2 522	3 933	4 371	1 323
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	32 630	31 448	4 242	4 291	1 231	2 115	2 670	940
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	35 431	34 639	1 902	1 857	747	3 139	3 001	217
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	16 862	16 225	2 087	1 940	491	830	836	139
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	59 974	54 732	5 922	7 226	6 545	5 624	6 367	1 069
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	23 824	21 646	2 170	2 546	2 554	942	1 571	921
Hardware, paints and glass	20 766	19 649	1 826	2 025	1 316	1 021	1 198	267
Other retail trade in specialised stores	25 229	23 735	3 222	2 700	972	2 228	2 180	269
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	1 014	970	139	139	43	139	150	20
Retail trade not in stores	13 045	12 710	1 669	1 532	196	1 453	1 423	165
Repair of personal and household goods	2 168	2 067	53	67	115	437	352	22
Other retailers	1 307	1 290	118	142	41	111	116	23
Total	312 263	297 172	28 470	30 156	16 773	21 972	24 235	5 375

Table 2 - Income in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Income from sales of goods (a)	Income from services rendered	Interest received	Dividends received	Income from rental and leasing of land, building and other structures	Other income	Total income
R million							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	77 366	988	153	64	30	1 411	80 012
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	31 670	62	281	10	1	606	32 630
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	34 922	42	38	6	85	339	35 432
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	16 606	15	49	2	6	184	16 862
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	56 515	253	902	655	47	1 601	59 973
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	18 795	1 512	1 629	26	210	1 652	23 824
Hardware, paints and glass	20 282	19	71	17	14	363	20 766
Other retail trade in specialised stores	24 361	335	162	22	8	341	25 229
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	987	5	5	0	3	14	1 014
Retail trade not in stores	12 615	229	42	4	2	153	13 045
Repair of personal and household goods	2 013	39	3	0	1	113	2 169
Other retailers	1 290	1	0	0	0	16	1 307
Total	297 422	3 500	3 335	806	407	6 793	312 263

(a) Exclusive of VAT (Value Added Tax)

Table 3 - Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Enterprise size				
	Large	Medium	Small	Micro	Total
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	69 787	4 561	4 426	1 239	80 013
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	26 028	1 207	2 368	3 027	32 630
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	12 286	3 857	12 181	7 107	35 431
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	8 642	963	5 965	1 292	16 862
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	53 612	1 135	3 247	1 980	59 974
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	20 203	1 514	1 767	340	23 824
Hardware, paints and glass	10 426	2 816	5 376	2 148	20 766
Other retail trade in specialised stores	15 272	1 655	3 952	4 350	25 229
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	158		311	545	1 014
Retail trade not in stores	1 738	1 971	4 546	4 790	13 045
Repair of personal and household goods	488	134	636	910	2 168
Other retailers	135	299	298	575	1 307
Total	218 775	20 112	45 073	28 303	312 263

Table 4 - Expenditure in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Total purchases	Salaries and wages	Rental of land, buildings and other structures	Depreciation	Advertising expenditure	Operational leasing and hiring of plant, machinery, equipment and vehicles	Repair and maintenance expenditure	Motor vehicle running expenditure	Interest paid	Water and electricity services	Bank charges
R million											
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	63 674	6 259	1 775	817	503	208	716	371	172	581	231
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	24 847	3 535	397	357	28	541	38	41	235	67	52
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	27 957	2 229	706	352	136	560	178	213	183	191	170
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	11 705	1 823	267	126	105	39	31	53	65	35	91
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	35 158	6 655	3 035	992	1 059	1 039	309	246	235	320	190
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	12 456	3 475	937	278	750	153	126	320	480	90	131
Hardware, paints and glass	15 354	1 689	370	196	123	71	85	180	86	45	84
Other retail trade in specialised stores	17 872	1 902	557	307	248	120	78	147	112	96	117
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	642	112	47	13	10	5	10	12	9	6	11
Retail trade not in stores	8 837	1 345	309	183	174	56	55	134	86	59	184
Repair of personal and household goods	1 293	347	42	74	8	21	12	30	11	6	9
Other retailers	960	127	33	22	8	17	10	17	7	5	10
Total	220 755	29 498	8 475	3 717	3 152	2 830	1 648	1 764	1 681	1 501	1 280

Table 4 - Expenditure in the retail trade industry: 2005 (continued)

Type of retail trade	Telecommunication services	Insurance premium paid	Railage and transport-out	Security services (including IT security services)	Postal and courier	Paper, printing and stationary	Containers and packaging materials	Traveling expenditure	Regional services council levies	Other expenditure	Total
R million											
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	70	129	7	342	165	161	327	60	78	1 415	78 061
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	75	35	7	20	6	19	16	12	14	1 106	31 448
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	119	133	46	50	18	34	161	39	47	1 117	34 639
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	89	39	39	36	28	50	14	17	21	1 552	16 225
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	247	242	333	275	329	264	70	180	99	3 458	54 735
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	240	155	82	79	211	113	7	63	39	1 459	21 644
Hardware, paints and glass	96	77	45	27	24	36	10	18	27	1 003	19 646
Other retail trade in specialised stores	121	132	283	35	54	48	19	37	33	1 420	23 738
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	12	8	1	3	2	4	1	3	3	57	971
Retail trade not in stores	123	72	78	19	17	35	25	38	21	860	12 710
Repair of personal and household goods	26	34	0	5	2	8	0	5	3	129	2 065
Other retailers	12	9	1	4	1	2	6	1	2	36	1 290
Total	1 230	1 065	922	895	857	774	656	473	387	13 612	297 172

Table 5 - Company tax, dividends, assets, liabilities and owner's equity in the retail trade industry: 2005

Type of retail trade	Company tax paid or provided for during the financial year	Total dividends	Total current assets	Total non-current assets	Total current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities	Owners equity
R million							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	721	1 187	10 605	7 562	13 063	2 293	2 812
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	337	62	6 563	2 582	6 800	1 206	1 139
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	243	127	4 008	3 685	3 021	3 265	1 407
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	126	37	2 587	1 143	1 974	1 043	713
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 607	1 833	19 839	11 337	13 137	7 752	10 286
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	731	692	14 498	2 718	4 990	7 212	5 014
Hardware, paints and glass	261	37	5 286	1 937	3 743	1 071	2 397
Other retail trade in specialised stores	265	75	6 056	2 838	3 929	2 281	2 684
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	7	3	252	183	123	180	133
Retail trade not in stores	111	28	2 693	1 852	1 959	1 681	904
Repair of personal and household goods	21	7	313	426	270	193	275
Other retailers	6	0	234	138	163	101	106
Total	4 436	4 088	72 934	36 401	53 172	28 278	27 870

Table 6 - Book value of assets in the retail trade industry: end June 2005

Type of retail trade	Land	Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Construction works, roads and parking areas	Computers and other IT equipment	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Computer software	Other intangible fixed assets	Intangible non-produced assets	Total
	R million										
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	375	32	672	3	70	1 458	1 378	3	8	373	4 372
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	125	306	320	0	245	394	936	1	2	341	2 670
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	321	37	459	0	39	451	940	42	79	631	2 999
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	64	32	31	3	45	49	285	7	10	310	836
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	7	1	612	38	182	622	1 867	203	494	2341	6 367
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	40	0	87	25	114	248	224	5	487	340	1 570
Hardware, paints and glass	92	51	102	3	37	397	245	17	19	235	1 198
Other retail trade in specialised stores	50	60	31	118	78	558	789	13	205	278	2 180
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	19	14	21	0	8	48	21	1	4	14	150
Retail trade not in stores	19	19	126	5	55	321	476	6	21	372	1 420
Repair of personal and household goods	6	8	56	0	5	162	104	2	9	0	352
Other retailers	2	0	1	1	7	40	56	2	1	5	115
Total	1 120	560	2 518	196	885	4 748	7 321	302	1 339	5 240	24 229

Table 7 - Employment in the retail trade industry: end June 2005

Type of retail trade	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees
	Permanent	Casual	Total	Permanent	Casual	Total	
	Number						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	40 220	33 688	73 908	39 342	30 726	70 068	143 976
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	26 838	4 210	31 048	23 213	679	23 892	54 940
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	30 452	6 590	37 042	27 683	3 737	31 420	68 462
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	5 710	1 634	7 344	13 985	2 534	16 519	23 863
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	28 300	12 966	41 266	55 861	26 748	82 609	123 875
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	25 876	1 774	27 650	18 988	1 982	20 970	48 620
Hardware, paints and glass	21 140	6 460	27 600	8 651	480	9 131	36 731
Other retail trade in specialised stores	14 332	3 121	17 453	12 969	2 581	15 550	33 003
Second-hand goods in stores	1 249	203	1 452	1 200	100	1 300	2 752
Retail trade not in stores	14 065	1 865	15 930	12 234	1 611	13 845	29 775
Repair of personal and household goods	3 983	213	4 196	1 871	18	1 889	6 085
Other retailers	2 222	406	2 628	2 653	246	2 899	5 527
Total	214 387	73 130	287 517	218 650	71 442	290 092	577 609

Table 8 - Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry: end June 2005

Type of retail trade	Enterprise size				
	Large	Medium	Small	Micro	Total
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	121 949	7 485	8 860	5 682	143 976
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores	28 276	2 883	4 958	18 822	54 939
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	15 204	5 871	20 646	26 741	68 462
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	7 702	1 379	9 880	4 902	23 863
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	99 278	3 853	5 304	15 440	123 875
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	42 008	2 580	2 907	1 125	48 620
Hardware, paints and glass	9 967	4 658	14 313	7 793	36 731
Other retail trade in specialised stores	9 458	2 000	6 741	14 804	33 003
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores	49	0	784	1 920	2 753
Retail trade not in stores	2 297	3 109	8 981	15 388	29 775
Repair of personal and household goods	462	208	1 817	3 599	6 086
Other retailers	230	531	643	4 122	5 526
Total	336 880	34 557	85 834	120 338	577 609

Explanatory notes

Background	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2005 retail trade large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, measuring economic activity in the retail industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the retail industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from the new Stats SA's business register. The new business register is based mainly on the income tax (IT) and value-added tax (VAT) databases. All enterprises are legally bound to register for either VAT or IT or both. That is, enterprises that are registered for tax are included on the new business register, and hence were given a chance of selection in the sample for the survey. The published retail 2005 estimates are exclusive of VAT (Value Added Tax).</p>
Reference period	<p>The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2005.</p>
Purpose of the survey	<p>Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for compiling South Africa's National Accounts, e.g. the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are also used by the private sector in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.</p>
Scope and coverage	<p>This survey covers income tax registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in retail trade, excluding motor vehicles and motor cycle and repair of personal and household goods. The survey includes the following detailed industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating.(ii) Other retail trade in non-specialised stores.(iii) Food, beverage and tobacco in specialized stores.(iv) Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toilet articles.(v) Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods.(vi) Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipments.(vii) Hardware, paint and glass.(viii) Other retail trade in specialized stores.(ix) Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores.(x) Retail trade via mail-order houses.(xi) Retail trade via stalls and markets.(xii) Other-retail trade not in stores.(xiii) Repair of personal and household goods.(xiv) Other retailers. Includes: Retailers engaged in non-specialised retail trade activity.
Classification by industry	<p>The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-09-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC division (4-digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity.</p>
Statistical unit	<p>The statistical unit for the collection of the information is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or a combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its production activities.</p>

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover recorded for them on the Stats SA business register. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual recorded turnover of R39 million and more. Table A presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points,

Table A – Size groups for the manufacturing industry

Size Group	Turnover
Large	Turnover > R 39 000 000
Medium	R 19 000 000 < Turnover < R 39 000 000
Small	R4 000 000 < Turnover < R 19 000 000
Micro	Turnover < R 4 000 000

Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by post, fax, telephone, e-mail and personal visits. A sample of approximately 2 900 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprises. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the Business register was used as the measure of size for stratification.

Weighting methodology

For those size 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 industry estimates. These procedures, which are in line with international best practice, are described in more detail on the Stats SA website at www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp.

Relative standard error

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 retail trade industry in South Africa. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

Table B – Income in the retail trade industry within 95% confidence limit: 2005

Type of retail trade	Lower limit R million	Total income R million	Upper limit R million	Relative standard error %
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating.	75 406	80 013	84 620	2,9
Other retail trade in non-specialised stores.	28 512	32 630	36 748	6,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	31 367	35 431	39 497	5,9
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	15 521	16 862	18 203	4,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods.	57 477	59 974	62 471	2,1
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	22 370	23 824	25 278	3,1
Hardware paints and glass.	19 234	20 766	22 298	3,8
Other retail trade in specialised stores.	22 648	25 229	27 810	5,2
Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores.	886	1 014	1 142	6,4
Retail trade not in stores.	11 523	13 045	14 565	5,9
Repair of personal and household goods.	1 433	2 168	2 903	17,3
Other retailers	829	1 307	1 509	14,6
Total	303 496	312 263	321 028	1,4

Non-sampling errors 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. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Comparability with previously published information The information in this statistical release is comparable for the retail trade industry as a whole, with the information published in the retail sales monthly survey (July 2004-June 2005) and the Economic Activity Survey 2005.

Rounding-off of figures The figures in the tables have, where necessary, been rounded to the nearest final digit shown. There may therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.

**Symbols
and abbreviations**

DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
IT	Income tax
RSE	Relative standard error
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SE	Standard error
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
SNA	System of National Accounts
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
VAT	Value-added tax
0	Nil or less than half the final digit shown

Glossary

Employees	Employees are those people employed by the business or organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2005.
Permanent employees	Employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who usually work for the agreed upon hours for a full-time employee in a specific occupation. If agreed hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time employees if they work 35 hours or more per week
Casual employees	Employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who are not full-time employees as defined above or who normally work less than 35 hours per week
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 production activities.
Industry	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 (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC)</i> .
Net profit or loss before tax	Net profit or loss before tax is derived as: Total income <i>plus</i> Closing stocks <i>minus</i> Total expenditure <i>minus</i> Opening stocks
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Net profit or loss before tax <i>minus</i> Company tax
Turnover	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the value of total sales (exclusive of VAT (Value Added Tax)),• amounts received for services rendered,• rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings; and• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.
Profit margin	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax <i>divide</i> turnover <i>multiply</i> by 100

Other retailers

Other retailers include:

Retailers engaged in non-specialised retail trade activity.

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.

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