



Retail trade sales

Preliminary: June 2006

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Table A - Key figures as at the end of June 2006

Estimates	June 2006 R million	% change between June 2005 and June 2006	% change between April to June 2005 and April to June 2006	% change between January to June 2005 and January to June 2006
Retail trade sales				
at current prices	32 864	+15,8	+15,4	+14,9
at constant 2000 prices	23 849	+9,1	+9,8	+9,6

Key findings as at the end of June 2006

Retail trade sales show a record increase in real terms

Retail trade sales at constant (2000) prices, for the second quarter of 2006, increased by a record 9,8% compared with the second quarter of 2005. Similarly, retail trade sales at constant (2000) prices, for June 2006, increased by 9,1% compared with June 2005.

The 9,1% growth is the highest growth ever reported for the June month since 1999, the closest being a growth of 8,9% reported for the same period in 2004.

Retail trade sales at constant (2000) prices, for the period January to June 2006, increased by 9,6% compared with January to June 2005.

Retail trade sales at current prices, for the second quarter of 2006, increased by 15,4% compared with the second quarter of 2005. Retail trade sales at current prices, for June 2006, increased by 15,8% compared with June 2005. The corresponding growth rate for June 2005 compared with June 2004 was 8,0%.

As indicated in table B, the major contributors to the 15,4% increase in retail trade sales at current prices for the second quarter of 2006 compared with the second quarter of 2005 were general dealers (contributing +6,7 percentage points), retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing +2,8 percentage points), retailers in hardware, paint and glass (contributing +1,8 percentage points), retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores (contributing +1,5 percentage points) and retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (contributing +1,3 percentage points).

Table B – Contribution of the types of retailer to the percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices

Type of retailer	Sales April to June 2005 (R million)	Weight 1/	Sales April to June 2006 (R million)	Difference in sales between April to June 2005 and April to June 2006 (R million)	Percentage change between April to June 2005 and April to June 2006	Contribution (percentage points) to the percentage change in total sales 2/
General dealers	29 969	35,0	35 727	5 758	19,2	6,7
Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores	10 400	12,2	11 715	1 315	12,6	1,5
Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 527	5,3	4 677	150	3,3	0,2
Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 484	19,3	18 856	2 372	14,4	2,8
Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment	6 570	7,7	7 721	1 151	17,5	1,3
Retailers in hardware, paint and glass	5 405	6,3	6 913	1 508	27,9	1,8
All other retailers	12 178	14,2	13 092	914	7,5	1,1
Total 3/	85 534	100,0	98 699	13 165	15,4	15,4

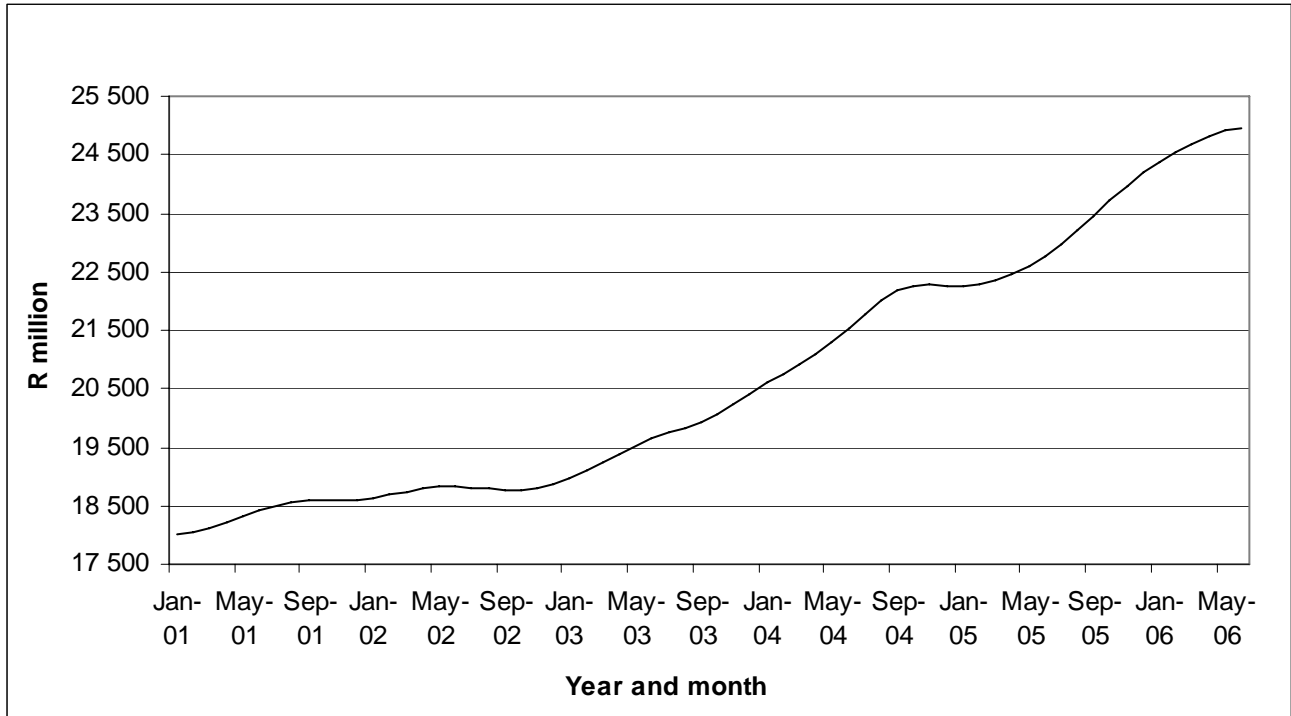
1/ Weight is the percentage contribution of each type of retailer to the total retail trade sales of April to June 2005.

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

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

Figure 1 below shows the trend cycle for the retail trade sales, at constant (2000) prices between January 2001 and June 2006. There was an upward trend from the beginning of 2001 until the end of 2004. The beginning of 2005 saw a brief levelling of the trend, but that began to rise from mid 2005 up to the middle of 2006.

Figure 1 – Trend cycle of retail trade sales (at constant 2000 prices)



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Contents

	Page
Notes	5
Article Changes to the monthly current indicator survey and the impact on the statistical series	6
Detailed results	
Table 1 Total retail trade sales at current prices (R million)	9
Table 2 Percentage change in total retail trade sales at current prices	9
Table 3 Total retail trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)	10
Table 4 Percentage change in total retail trade sales at constant 2000 prices	10
Table 5 Total retail trade sales according to type of retailer at current prices (R million)	11
Table 6 Quarterly and cumulative estimates and percentage changes in total retail trade sales	12
Explanatory notes	13
Glossary	15
General information	16

Notes

Forthcoming issue	Issue	Expected release date
	July 2006	11 October 2006
Purpose of the survey	The results of the monthly retail 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.	
Response rate	The preliminary response rate for the survey on retail trade sales for June 2006 was 87,1%.	
Changes in this publication	<p>The results published today are based on a new sample drawn in April 2006. The periodic introduction of a new sample is part of Stats SA's strategic approach in improving the basis from which surveys are conducted.</p> <p>The new sample was conducted in parallel with the previous sample from March to May 2006. Comparison of estimates from the new and old (revised) samples shows a 1,6% higher level of sales from the new sample.</p>	

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

Business register and samples

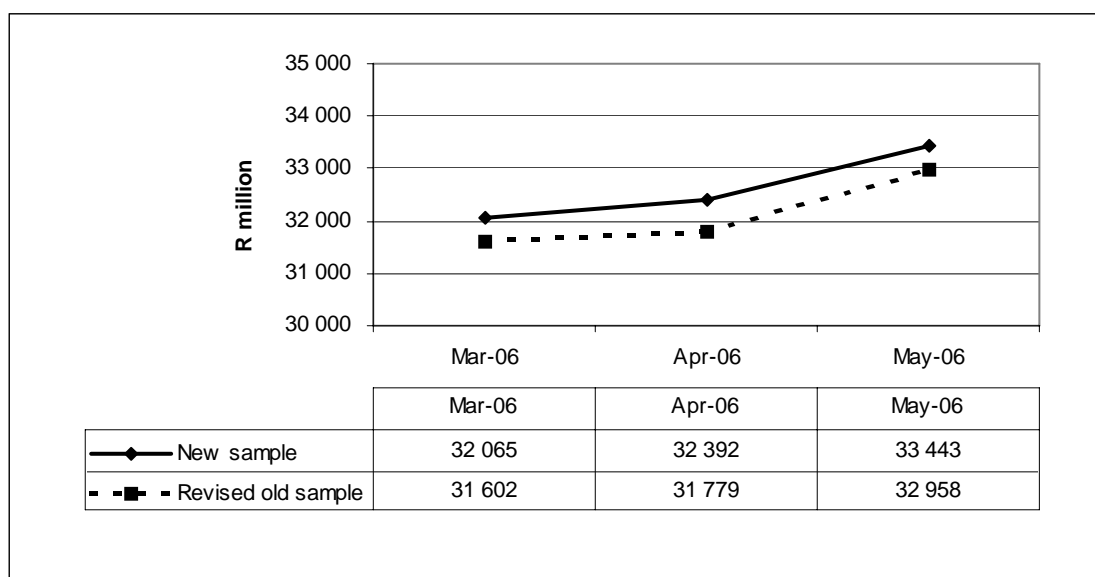
Today Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) publishes results for the retail trade sales based on the new sample drawn in 2006 thus replacing the previous sample that was drawn in 2005. The sample is drawn from a business register that primarily contains enterprises with an annual turnover of at least R300 000 and are required to register with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) for either value added tax and/or income 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, to capture 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 the 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 the 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 samples reflect a rise in reported level of sales

The reported level of sales for the retail trade survey for the months March to May 2006 based on the new sample was 1,6% higher than the level of sales from the previous (revised) sample (table C below). This is a result of the replacement of the sample that was drawn in 2005 that has been in operation for the last half of 2005 and the first half of 2006. The movements in sales over the three overlapping months (March to May 2006) are very 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 old and new samples (see figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Figure showing retail trade monthly levels for the old and new samples from March to May 2006



The level of sales in the retail trade based on the 2005 sample has been revised downward by approximately 7%, owing to misclassifications and incorrect reporting by some enterprises in the sample. More importantly, the main users of the retail trade sales statistical survey will not be affected negatively by this revision as it only affects the level and doesn't affect the growth trends in the industry. The trend in time series is not affected because it has been backcasted to the beginning of the time series.

Table C: Total sales for revised (2005) and new 2006 samples, by industry – March to May 2006

Industry	Revised 2005 sample R million	2006 sample R million	Difference (2005 sample and 2006 sample) percent
Retail	96 339	97 905	+1,6

Comparing the results of the old and new samples in retail

While in total there was very little difference between the levels of sales from the old and new samples for the overlap period, there were differences within the types of retailer. The major reason for the change in the types of retailer’s data is mainly due to better classification.

Table D below shows the effect of these reclassifications on the sales by type of retailer. From the table, the types of retailer most affected by the implementation of the new sample were:

- Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores
- Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment
- All other retailers
- Retailers in hardware, paint and glass
- General dealers

Table D: Total retail trade sales, old and new samples by type of retailer – March to May 2006

Type of retailer	Sales March to May 2006 Old sample revised (R million)	Sales March to May 2006 New sample (R million)	Difference in sales between March to May 2006 Old sample revised and New sample (R million)	Percentage change between March to May 2006 Old sample revised and New sample
General dealers	36 803	35 415	-1 388	-3,8
Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores	10 117	11 675	1 558	15,4
Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 498	4 449	-49	-1,1
Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18 661	18 620	-41	-0,2
Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment	6 510	7 458	948	14,6
Retailers in hardware, paint and glass	7 677	6 733	-944	-12,3
All other retailers	12 073	13 552	1 479	12,2
Total 1/	96 339	97 900	1 561	1,6

1/ Figures have been rounded off. Therefore, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.

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 August 2005, when the old sample was drawn, to April 2006 when the previous sample was revised based on updating of the business register for business births, deaths, changes of activity etc., it was decided that it would be more beneficial to users to adjust the levels of the series rather than attempt to adjust their 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 March 2006 as the end point of the back-cast series. Taking the series back to then (as was done when the previous samples for these surveys were introduced from January 2003) prevents a break in series at July 2001 when the sample frames from the new business register were first created.

Detailed results

Tables 1 and 2 show retail trade sales at current prices over the period January 1999 to June 2006.

Table 1 - Total retail trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/	2006 1/
January	15 214	16 399	17 299	19 258	21 932	24 814	26 283	29 440
February	14 458	15 739	16 733	18 764	21 022	24 122	26 001	30 153
March	16 123	17 287	18 585	20 947	23 299	25 470	27 782	32 065
April	15 782	17 166	18 444	20 340	22 583	24 996	28 214	32 392
May	16 271	17 356	18 788	21 394	23 782	26 382	28 952	33 443
June	15 256	17 068	18 721	21 155	23 052	26 270	28 368	32 864
July	16 209	17 199	19 073	21 115	23 395	26 687	28 770	
August	15 779	17 013	18 822	21 466	23 240	25 796	29 266	
September	15 764	17 249	18 670	21 422	23 725	27 172	29 877	
October	16 892	17 941	19 805	22 380	24 451	28 362	31 666	
November	17 418	19 182	20 874	23 895	26 338	29 931	33 397	
December	23 273	25 253	27 404	30 869	34 336	39 236	44 220	
Total	198 439	214 852	233 218	263 005	291 155	329 238	362 796	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2 - Percentage change in total retail trade sales at current prices 1/

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	-	7,8	5,5	11,3	13,9	13,1	5,9	12,0
February	-	8,9	6,3	12,1	12,0	14,7	7,8	16,0
March	-	7,2	7,5	12,7	11,2	9,3	9,1	15,4
April	-	8,8	7,4	10,3	11,0	10,7	12,9	14,8
May	-	6,7	8,3	13,9	11,2	10,9	9,7	15,5
June	-	11,9	9,7	13,0	9,0	14,0	8,0	15,8
July	-	6,1	10,9	10,7	10,8	14,1	7,8	
August	-	7,8	10,6	14,0	8,3	11,0	13,5	
September	-	9,4	8,2	14,7	10,8	14,5	10,0	
October	-	6,2	10,4	13,0	9,3	16,0	11,6	
November	-	10,1	8,8	14,5	10,2	13,6	11,6	
December	-	8,5	8,5	12,6	11,2	14,3	12,7	
Total	-	8,3	8,5	12,8	10,7	13,1	10,2	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between retail trade sales of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Tables 3 and 4 show retail trade sales at constant (2000) prices over the period January 1999 to June 2006.

Table 3 - Total retail trade sales at constant 2000 prices (R million)

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/	2006 1/
January	16 867	17 011	16 844	17 491	17 992	19 899	20 630	22 052
February	15 993	16 293	16 261	16 966	17 274	19 221	20 377	22 485
March	17 776	17 730	17 922	18 636	18 989	20 214	21 553	23 840
April	17 305	17 357	17 650	17 858	18 330	19 775	21 720	23 941
May	17 744	17 478	17 876	18 587	19 414	20 855	22 202	24 465
June	16 511	17 068	17 695	18 206	18 957	20 653	21 855	23 849
July	17 410	17 012	17 926	18 062	19 020	20 997	21 895	
August	16 912	16 778	17 723	18 222	18 787	20 392	22 154	
September	16 770	16 944	17 531	17 926	19 149	21 395	22 464	
October	17 875	17 555	18 492	18 496	19 782	22 192	23 755	
November	18 296	18 751	19 346	19 667	21 240	23 256	25 092	
December	24 395	24 661	25 234	25 407	27 690	30 653	33 248	
Total	213 854	214 638	220 500	225 524	236 624	259 502	276 945	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4 - Percentage change in total retail trade sales at constant 2000 prices 1/

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
January	-	0,9	-1,0	3,8	2,9	10,6	3,7	6,9
February	-	1,9	-0,2	4,3	1,8	11,3	6,0	10,3
March	-	-0,3	1,1	4,0	1,9	6,5	6,6	10,6
April	-	0,3	1,7	1,2	2,6	7,9	9,8	10,2
May	-	-1,5	2,3	4,0	4,4	7,4	6,5	10,2
June	-	3,4	3,7	2,9	4,1	8,9	5,8	9,1
July	-	-2,3	5,4	0,8	5,3	10,4	4,3	
August	-	-0,8	5,6	2,8	3,1	8,5	8,6	
September	-	1,0	3,5	2,3	6,8	11,7	5,0	
October	-	-1,8	5,3	-0,0	7,0	12,2	7,0	
November	-	2,5	3,2	1,7	8,0	9,5	7,9	
December	-	1,1	2,3	0,7	9,0	10,7	8,5	
Total	-	0,4	2,7	2,3	4,9	9,7	6,7	

1/ The percentage change is the difference between retail trade sales of the relevant year and those of the previous year expressed as a percentage.

Outlined below in table 5 are retail trade sales according to type of retailer for January 2005 to June 2006.

Table 5 - Total retail trade sales according to type of dealer at current prices (R million)

Year 1/	Month	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G	Total 2/
2005	January	9 857	3 316	1 264	4 731	1 944	1 487	3 684	26 283
	February	9 774	3 348	1 321	4 277	1 900	1 642	3 739	26 001
	March	10 489	3 653	1 328	4 572	2 019	1 567	4 155	27 782
	April	9 748	3 569	1 491	5 689	2 080	1 669	3 968	28 214
	May	9 996	3 360	1 556	5 967	2 133	1 823	4 117	28 952
	June	10 225	3 471	1 480	4 828	2 357	1 913	4 093	28 368
	July	10 230	3 644	1 344	5 176	2 419	1 905	4 051	28 770
	August	10 337	3 509	1 460	5 169	2 413	2 031	4 346	29 266
	September	11 116	3 664	1 351	5 232	2 559	2 196	3 760	29 877
	October	11 130	3 669	1 410	5 892	2 709	2 337	4 519	31 666
	November	11 662	3 835	1 380	6 000	3 246	2 481	4 793	33 397
	December	15 351	5 390	1 351	10 157	4 693	1 978	5 300	44 220
	Total	129 915	44 428	16 736	67 690	30 472	23 029	50 525	362 796
2006	January	10 856	3 568	1 396	5 267	2 245	1 854	4 254	29 440
	February	11 128	3 642	1 412	4 949	2 286	2 137	4 598	30 153
	March	11 879	3 947	1 433	5 364	2 421	2 251	4 770	32 065
	April	11 661	3 901	1 424	6 539	2 436	2 109	4 323	32 392
	May	11 875	3 827	1 592	6 717	2 601	2 373	4 459	33 443
	June	12 191	3 987	1 661	5 600	2 684	2 431	4 310	32 864

1/ Preliminary.

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

Description of type of retailer included in indicated group types in table 5 1/

Group type	Type of retailer included
Type A	General dealers
Type B	Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores
Type C	Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries
Type D	Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
Type E	Retailers in household furniture, appliance and equipment
Type F	Retailers in hardware, paint and glass
Type G	All other retailers

1/ See note 3 on page 13.

Outlined below in table 6 are percentage changes in retail trade sales at current and at constant (2000) prices.

Table 6 - Quarterly and cumulative estimates and percentage changes in total retail trade sales

Estimates	April to June 2005 R million	April to June 2006 R million	% change between April to June 2005 and April to June 2006	January to June 2005 R million	January to June 2006 R million	% change between January to June 2005 and January to June 2006
Retail trade sales at current prices	85 534	98 699	+15,4	165 600	190 357	+14,9
at constant 2000 prices	65 777	72 255	+9,8	128 337	140 632	+9,6

Explanatory notes

- Introduction**
- 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the retail trade industry, covering retail enterprises (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2006 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax (VAT) and income tax.
- 2 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 retail trade sales estimates include value-added tax (VAT).
- Scope of the survey**
- 3 This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailer:
- General dealers
 - Retail trade in non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating; and
 - other retail trade in non-specialised stores.
 - Retail trade in specialised food, beverages and tobacco stores
 - Retailers in fresh fruit and vegetables;
 - Retailers in meat and meat products;
 - Retailers in bakery products;
 - Retailers in beverages;
 - Retailers in tobacco; and
 - Retailers in other food in specialised stores.
 - Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toiletries;
 - Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
 - Retailers in men's and boys' clothing;
 - Retailers in ladies', girls' and infants' clothing;
 - General outfitters; and
 - Retailers in footwear.
 - Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment;
 - Retailers in hardware, paint and glass; and
 - All other retailers
 - Retailers in reading matter and stationery;
 - Retailers in jewellery, watches and clocks;
 - Retailers in sports goods and entertainment requisites;
 - Retailers in other specialised stores;
 - Repair of personal and household goods.
- Classification**
- 4 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 group (four digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to the industry, which reflects its predominant activity.
- Statistical unit**
- 5 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**
- 6 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 2 500 enterprises from a population of about 52 000 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.
- 7 The value of sales is obtained monthly from the sample of 2 500 enterprises (which was drawn in April 2006 at the SIC four-digit level from a population then of about 52 000 retail enterprises. The retail industry is divided into four size groups. All large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two), are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size groups three and four (small and very small)

enterprises. The total value of sales of the large and medium enterprises (size groups one and two) is added to the weighted totals of size groups three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

Weighting methodology	8	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 www.statssa.gov.za/publications/publicationsearch.asp .																		
Constant prices	9	The sales at constant prices are calculated using the price index for commodities for the metropolitan areas from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to deflate sales at current prices. From January 2005 onwards, only the total sales will be deflated and not the type of retailer.																		
Seasonal adjustment	10	Seasonally adjusted estimates will not be published until there are sufficient data points for the new survey. As soon as sufficient data points are available, Stats SA will consider publishing seasonally adjusted estimates.																		
Trend cycle	11	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	12	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 industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.																		
	13	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	14	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	15	Users may also wish to refer to the following publications available from Stats SA - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i> issued quarterly. • <i>SA Statistics</i> issued annually. 																		
Rounding of figures	16	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.																		
Pre-release policy	17	Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za .																		
Symbols and abbreviations	18	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">BSF</td> <td>Business sampling frame</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GDP</td> <td>Gross Domestic Product</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC</td> <td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIC</td> <td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARS</td> <td>South African Revenue Service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stats SA</td> <td>Statistics South Africa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VAT</td> <td>Value-added tax</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>Figures not available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*</td> <td>Revised figures</td> </tr> </table>	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	-	Figures not available	*	Revised figures
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																			
-	Figures not available																			
*	Revised figures																			

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 all strata. The relative precision for these surveys did not exceed 6,4%.

Class limits

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	0	4 000 000
Small	3	4 000 001	19 000 000
Medium	2	19 000 001	39 000 000
Large	1	39 000 001	

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.

Retail trade Retail trade includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.

Retailer A retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.

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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