

# **Retail trade industry, 2009**

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## Retail trade industry, 2009

### 1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2009 retail trade large sample survey (LSS). The 2009 retail trade LSS collected data from a sample of approximately 3 000 enterprises drawn from a sampling frame of about 36 000 which were operating between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009. The sample was stratified in such a way that all large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) were included. The data for the number of employees were provided for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2009. Data were collected at the 4-digit SIC level of classification of enterprises.

The previous retail trade LSS was conducted in 2005 (*Report No. 62-01-02 (2005)*).

#### 1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2009 retail trade LSS covers enterprises registered in the taxation system that are mainly engaged in the following activities classified according to the January 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth edition, Report No. 09-09-02*:

- Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211)
- Other non-specialised stores (6219)
- Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220)
- Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles (SIC 6231)
- Textile, clothing, footwear and leather goods (SIC 6232)
- Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment (SIC 6233)
- Hardware, paints and glass (SIC 6234)
- Other specialised stores (SIC 6239)
- Second-hand goods in stores (SIC 6240)
- Mail-order houses (SIC 6251)
- Stalls and markets (SIC 6252)
- Other retail trade not in stores (SIC 6259)
- Repair of personal and household goods (SIC 6260)

#### 1.2 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, profit or loss, inventories, book value of assets, details of sales of goods, services and purchases.

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### 1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the **financial year of the enterprise which ended on any date between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

#### *Example*

- 1 October 2007 – 30 September 2008
- 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2008
- 1 February 2008 – 31 January 2009
- 1 March 2008 – 28 February 2009
- 1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

### 1.4 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

### 1.5 Reliability of data

All estimates compiled for this industry are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

The estimates presented in this publication are subject to sampling variability since they are based on information obtained from a sample. That is, they might 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. The larger the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: sampling frame not up to date, wrong definitions and classification, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by the 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.

### 1.6 Confidentiality

According to section 17 of the Statistics Act, 1999 (Act No. 6 of 1999), completed questionnaires remain confidential to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA). Individual business information is never disclosed. Results are presented in aggregated form only.

## 2. Background to the large sample surveys

The LSSs serve to document comprehensively the nature and structure of all industries within the economy.

Previously, Stats SA periodically conducted industry censuses, i.e. collections covering all entities known to be mainly engaged in particular sectors. The last industry 'census' was conducted for the manufacturing sector in 1996. Since then, Stats SA has replaced industry censuses with periodic LSSs of industry sectors.

These surveys are based on larger samples than the subannual and annual surveys. They do not attempt to completely enumerate all entities within the industry scope of the surveys, but are based on stratified random samples which are representative of the survey population.

### 2.1 Purpose and uses of large sample surveys

The LSS results are used in constructing and refreshing supply and use tables, and for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, as well as production and price indices, and annual and short-term statistical series.

Users of the LSSs include the following:

- i. Price statisticians, particularly in refreshing the commodity basket of producer price indices;
- ii. Policy advisers in government, for monitoring the performance of industries and their contribution to the South African economy and evaluating the effectiveness of industry policies;
- iii. Industry associations monitoring trends in their own and competing or complementary industries in order to inform their members of market changes; and
- iv. Individual businesses using the data to analyse their performance relative to their industry.

### 2.2 Scope and coverage

The LSSs cover enterprises registered in the taxation system (VAT and income tax) that are mainly engaged in the following industries, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic activities (SIC):

- i. Mining and quarrying;
- ii. Manufacturing;
- iii. Electricity, gas and water supply;
- iv. Construction;
- v. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, and hotels and restaurants;
- vi. Transport, storage and communication;
- vii. Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services; and
- viii. Community, social and retail trade (except national, provincial and local government activities).

**Note:** The agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and related services industry (SIC 1) is not included as it is covered by a separate programme within Stats SA. Similarly, the public administration and defence activities industry (SIC 91), the financial intermediation industry (SIC 81) and insurance and pension funding industry (SIC 82) are covered by other programmes within both Stats SA and elsewhere (e.g. the South African Reserve Bank (SARB)).

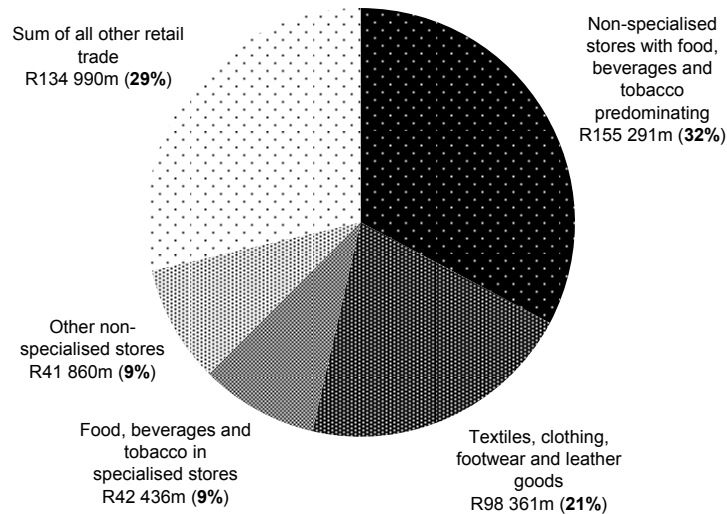
### **2.3 Reporting unit**

The statistical unit for the collection of 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 activities. Each enterprise is classified to an industry that reflects its predominant activity.



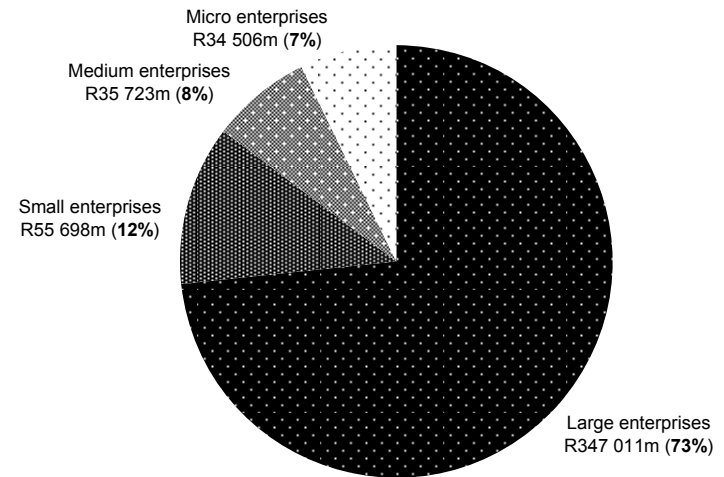
### 3. Summary of findings for the year 2009

**Figure 1 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2009**



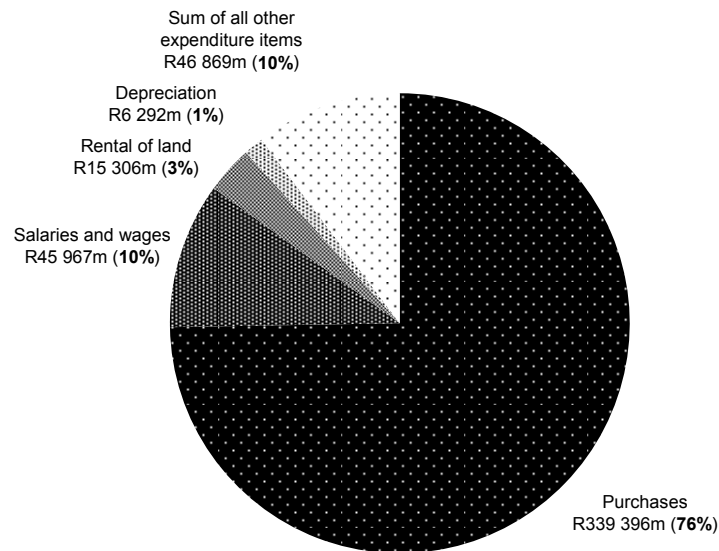
The total income for the retail trade industry in 2009 was R472 938 million. The largest contributor to the total income was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R155 291 million or 32%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (R98 361 million or 21%) (Figure 1 and Table 3, page 7).

**Figure 2 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009**



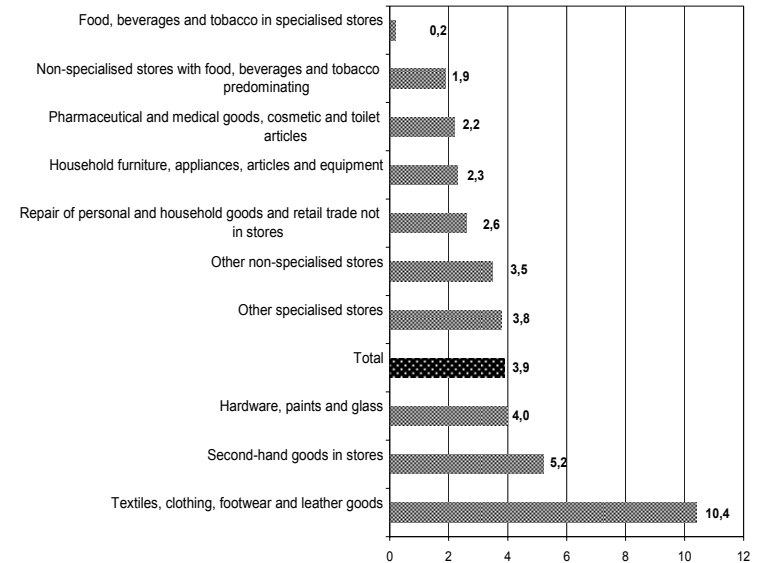
Large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R39 million) generated 73% or R347 011 million of the total income of the retail trade industry (Figure 2 and Table 4, page 8).

**Figure 3 – Composition of expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009**



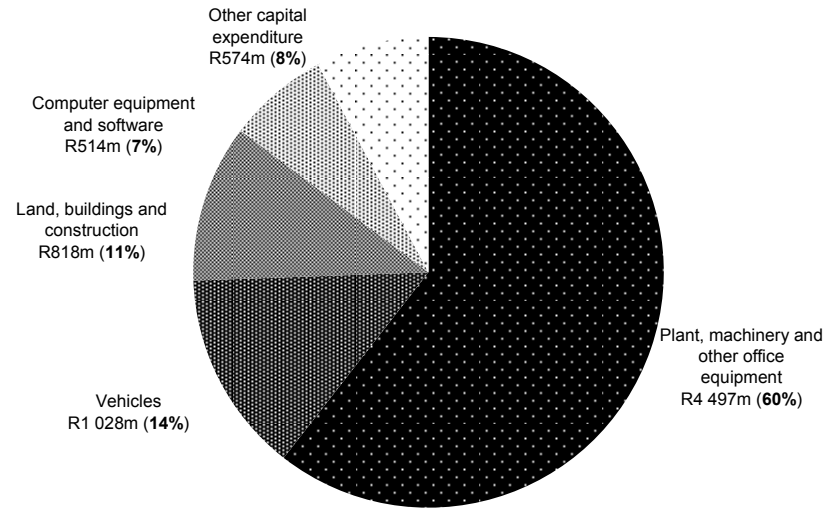
Expenditure in the retail trade industry in 2009 amounted to R453 830 million. The expenditure consisted primarily of 'purchases' (R339 396 million or 76%), followed by 'salaries and wages' (R45 967 million or 10%) and 'rental of land' (R15 306 million or 3%) (Figure 3 and Table 6, pages 10-12).

**Figure 4 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2009**



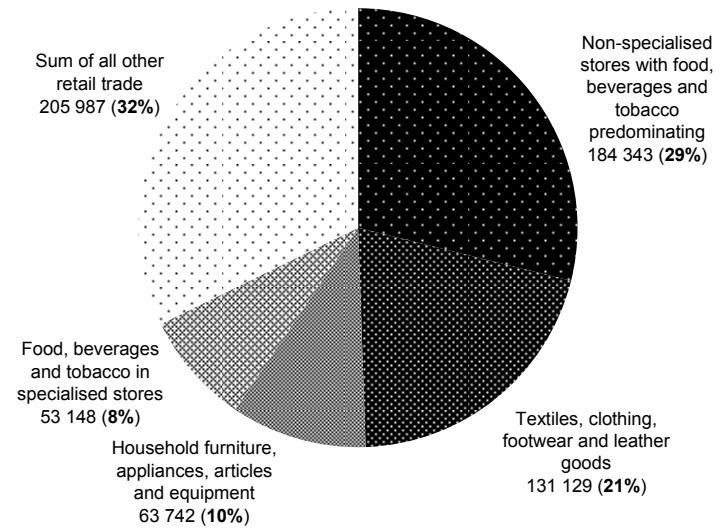
The profit margin for the retail trade industry was 3,9% in 2009. 'Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' had the highest profit margin at 10,4%, followed by 'second-hand goods in stores' at 5,2% and 'hardware, paints and glass' at 4,0% (Figure 4 and Table 2, page 6).

**Figure 5 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2009**



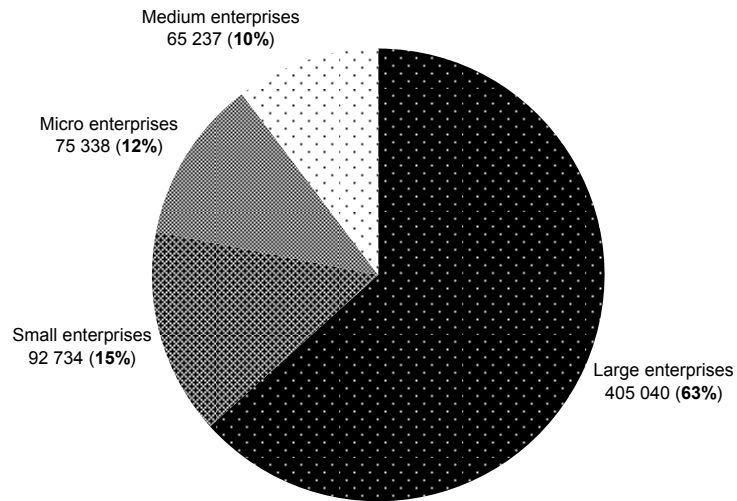
The total capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry in 2009 was R7 431 million. The largest category of capital expenditure was 'plant, machinery and other office equipment' (R4 497 million or 60%), followed by 'vehicles' (R1 028 million or 14%) and 'land, buildings and construction' (R818 million or 11%) (Figure 5 and Table 10, page 16).

**Figure 6 – Employment in the retail trade industry, 2009**



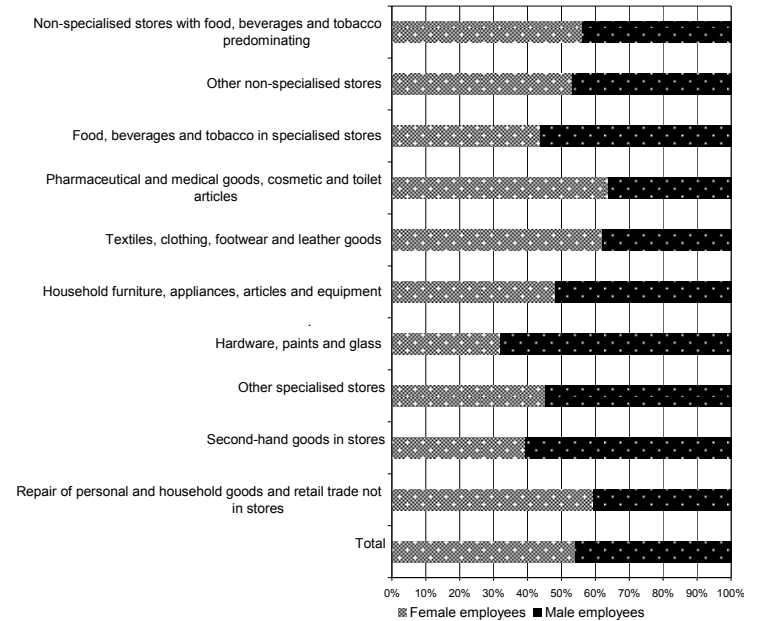
The total number of persons employed in the retail trade industry at the end of June 2009 was 638 349. 'Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' had the largest number of employees (184 343 or 29%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (131 129 or 21%) and 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (63 742 or 10%) (Figure 6 and Table 11, page 17).

**Figure 7 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009**



Employment by enterprise size indicates that large enterprises (those with turnover greater than or equal to R39 million) had the highest number of employees (405 040 or 63%), followed by small enterprises (92 734 or 15%), micro enterprises (75 338 or 12%) and medium enterprises at (65 237 or 10%) (Figure 7 and Table 13, page 19).

**Figure 8 – Gender ratios in the retail trade industry, 2009**



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed was 54% and that of males was 46%. The industry with the highest proportion of females employed was 'pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' (64%), whilst 'hardware, paints and glass' had the highest proportion of males employed (68%) (Figure 8 and Table 11, page 17).

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4. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2009

Type of retail trade	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventories	Total value of closing inventories	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Carrying value of assets at the beginning of the financial year	Carrying value of assets at the end of the financial year
	<b>R million</b>							
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	155 291	152 940	10 012	11 807	4 146	2 823	9 333	10 776
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	41 860	39 963	4 607	4 679	1 969	337	2 564	2 865
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	42 436	42 046	2 382	2 189	197	540	2 557	2 674
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	21 992	21 659	1 793	2 178	718	118	2 952	3 033
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	98 361	87 302	12 411	13 782	12 430	1 431	31 423	30 317
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	37 682	36 783	4 650	5 161	1 410	480	1 983	2 208
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	28 278	27 103	3 675	3 936	1 436	651	2 783	3 102
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	27 339	26 615	4 671	5 402	1 455	431	2 471	2 422
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	1 529	1 441	254	261	95	21	114	108
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	18 170	17 978	1 890	2 283	585	599	1 713	1 965
<b>Total</b>	<b>472 938</b>	<b>453 830</b>	<b>46 345</b>	<b>51 678</b>	<b>24 441</b>	<b>7 431</b>	<b>57 893</b>	<b>59 470</b>

**Table 2 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Net profit after tax	Turnover	Profit margin <sup>1</sup>
	R million		%
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	2 934	153 002	1,9
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	1 435	41 493	3,5
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	89	42 019	0,2
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	485	21 576	2,2
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	9 701	93 419	10,4
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	769	34 130	2,3
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	1 121	27 872	4,0
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	1 027	26 986	3,8
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	78	1 488	5,2
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	451	17 572	2,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 090</b>	<b>459 557</b>	<b>3,9</b>

<sup>1</sup>Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

**Table 3 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Sales	Services	Interest	Dividends	Royalties	Leasing of land, vehicles and equipment	Profit on financial and other assets	Other income	Total income
	R million								
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	152 501	171	275	110	51	330	57	1 796	155 291
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	41 405	78	239	43	0	10	5	80	41 860
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	41 967	5	160	13	2	47	12	230	42 436
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	21 527	33	76	9	0	16	6	325	21 992
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	92 654	658	3 200	1 341	33	107	152	216	98 361
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	29 440	4 687	1 901	157	3	3	334	1 157	37 682
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	27 744	21	140	37	74	107	16	139	28 278
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	26 618	360	149	16	13	8	26	149	27 339
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	1 479	4	15	8	0	5	4	14	1 529
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	15 794	1 772	479	1	0	6	49	69	18 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>451 129</b>	<b>7 789</b>	<b>6 634</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>4 175</b>	<b>472 938</b>

**Table 4 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	R million				
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	138 342	9 518	4 728	2 703	155 291
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	28 231	3 191	4 759	5 679	41 860
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	15 956	6 743	13 971	5 766	42 436
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	12 252	2 381	6 156	1 203	21 992
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	88 890	1 822	3 243	4 406	98 361
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	29 425	1 746	3 485	3 026	37 682
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	16 705	4 044	5 936	1 593	28 278
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	14 895	3 690	5 813	2 941	27 339
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	171	162	479	717	1 529
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	2 144	2 426	7 128	6 472	18 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>347 011</b>	<b>35 723</b>	<b>55 698</b>	<b>34 506</b>	<b>472 938</b>



**Table 5 – Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Total income	Income of 5 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 5 largest enterprises	Income of 10 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 10 largest enterprises	Income of 20 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of 20 largest enterprises
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	155 291	89 050	57,3	92 272	59,4	95 501	61,5
Other non-specialised stores	41 860	26 111	62,4	26 653	63,7	27 335	65,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	42 436	3 597	8,5	5 358	12,6	7 647	18,0
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	21 992	8 294	37,7	9 586	43,6	10 952	49,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	98 361	71 753	72,9	80 963	82,3	84 107	85,5
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	37 682	20 353	54,0	24 067	63,9	26 351	69,9
Hardware, paints and glass	28 278	7 809	27,6	9 339	33,0	10 869	38,4
Other specialised stores	27 339	5 831	21,3	7 897	28,9	9 928	36,3
Second-hand goods in stores	1 529	240	15,7	307	20,1	382	25,0
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	18 170	845	4,7	1 260	6,9	1 875	10,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>472 938</b>	<b>148 229<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>31,3</b>	<b>192 896<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>40,8</b>	<b>224 646<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>47,5</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures reflect the income of the 5 (respectively 10 and 20) largest enterprises, and not the column totals.

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Purchases	Salaries and wages	Rental of land	Depreciation	Advertising	Losses on assets	Motor vehicle running expenditure
	R million						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	125 617	12 205	3 122	1 735	227	102	326
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	32 663	3 341	1 181	412	54	7	113
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	35 704	2 397	726	525	153	29	278
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	16 373	2 526	823	119	56	12	57
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	57 773	11 327	5 224	1 998	773	1 204	233
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	19 472	5 757	1 845	432	1 018	1 490	550
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	20 550	2 607	558	319	137	55	321
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	18 535	3 270	1 058	341	310	23	179
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	914	192	82	26	17	2	18
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	11 795	2 345	687	385	139	47	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>339 396</b>	<b>45 967</b>	<b>15 306</b>	<b>6 292</b>	<b>2 884</b>	<b>2 971</b>	<b>2 332</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009 (continued)**

Type of retail trade	Bank charges	Containers and packaging materials	Computers	Excise and customs duty	Insurance	Interest	Total paper, printing and stationery
	R million						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	442	266	59	1	243	490	275
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	69	128	5	0	59	114	13
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	189	115	22	15	145	185	33
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	98	14	35	27	56	45	36
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	277	106	126	1 042	562	703	157
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	206	4	466	44	212	792	106
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	121	3	32	0	99	233	28
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	220	15	49	119	123	211	49
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	12	1	1	2	11	27	6
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	143	15	30	42	114	193	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>745</b>

**Table 6 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2009 (concluded)**

Type of retail trade	Railage and transport-out	Operational leasing and hiring of plant, machinery equipment	Repair and maintenance	Security services (including IT security services)	Telecommunication services	Water and electricity	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	<b>R million</b>							
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	49	712	985	688	307	1 101	3 988	152 940
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	34	112	93	17	58	94	1 396	39 963
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	19	156	207	106	93	289	660	42 046
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	25	37	42	34	70	35	1 139	21 659
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	412	703	268	196	302	261	3 655	87 302
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	116	289	209	142	383	198	3 052	36 783
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	405	210	72	46	97	51	1 159	27 103
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	65	326	56	55	159	59	1 393	26 615
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	4	21	10	3	16	5	71	1 441
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	73	45	114	27	152	108	1 225	17 978
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>2 611</b>	<b>2 056</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 637</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>17 738</b>	<b>453 830</b>

**Table 7 – Carrying value of assets at the end of financial year in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computers and other IT equipment	Motor vehicles	Plant, machinery and equipment	Intangible assets	Other assets	Total carrying value
	R million						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	2 793	141	368	5 821	1 033	620	10 776
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	871	92	264	1 181	397	60	2 865
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	620	71	528	1 028	369	58	2 674
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	63	38	76	290	2 482	84	3 033
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	3 755	610	346	3 701	11 005	10 900	30 317
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	851	98	316	444	356	143	2 208
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	1 269	37	491	620	645	40	3 102
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	172	77	195	663	1 268	47	2 422
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	15	2	52	24	6	9	108
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	452	34	706	466	214	93	1 965
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 861</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>3 342</b>	<b>14 238</b>	<b>17 775</b>	<b>12 054</b>	<b>59 470</b>

**Table 8 – Details of assets in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Current assets					Non-current assets					Total assets
	Bank	Debtors	Inventory	Other current assets	Total current assets	Fixed non-current assets	Goodwill	Long-term investment	Other non-current assets	Total non-current assets	
	R million										
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	3 283	2 778	11 807	894	18 762	9 573	1 203	3 273	4 149	18 198	36 960
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	1 141	1 068	4 679	3 975	10 863	2 529	336	1 336	359	4 560	15 423
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	559	1 000	2 189	363	4 111	2 362	312	238	551	3 463	7 574
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	972	624	2 178	212	3 986	1 242	1 791	350	1 809	5 192	9 178
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	6 188	14 452	13 782	2 831	37 253	19 459	10 858	4 651	3 009	37 977	75 230
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	1 449	11 941	5 161	1 760	20 311	1 892	316	8 003	1 269	11 480	31 791
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	1 426	1 641	3 936	148	7 151	2 468	634	195	691	3 988	11 139
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	1 661	1 718	5 402	997	9 778	1 564	858	330	337	3 089	12 867
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	47	102	261	23	433	102	6	14	130	252	685
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	657	1 834	2 283	127	4 901	1 752	213	179	332	2 476	7 377
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 383</b>	<b>37 158</b>	<b>51 678</b>	<b>11 330</b>	<b>117 549</b>	<b>42 943</b>	<b>16 527</b>	<b>18 569</b>	<b>12 636</b>	<b>90 675</b>	<b>208 224</b>

**Table 9 – Details of liabilities and equity in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Current liabilities				Non-current liabilities			Total liabilities	Owners' equity	Equity and liabilities
	Creditors	Overdraft	Other current liabilities	Total current liabilities	Long-term loan	Other non-current liabilities	Total non-current liabilities			
R million										
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	18 851	571	4 562	23 984	2 224	2 786	5 010	28 994	7 966	36 960
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	5 687	152	3 377	9 216	1 474	266	1 740	10 956	4 467	15 423
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	2 470	460	929	3 859	1 953	561	2 514	6 373	1 201	7 574
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	2 069	150	496	2 715	2 028	706	2 734	5 449	3 729	9 178
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	21 698	330	3 657	25 685	25 292	6 472	31 764	57 449	17 781	75 230
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	5 324	1 318	6 021	12 663	6 334	929	7 263	19 926	11 865	31 791
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	3 382	329	426	4 137	1 600	693	2 293	6 430	4 709	11 139
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	3 965	423	860	5 248	3 213	570	3 783	9 031	3 836	12 867
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	131	31	51	213	267	19	286	499	186	685
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	1 652	214	596	2 462	1 953	1 136	3 089	5 551	1 826	7 377
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 229</b>	<b>3 978</b>	<b>20 975</b>	<b>90 182</b>	<b>46 338</b>	<b>14 138</b>	<b>60 476</b>	<b>150 658</b>	<b>57 566</b>	<b>208 224</b>

**Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Computer equipment and software	Vehicles	Plant, machinery and other office equipment	Other capital expenditure	Total capital expenditure on new assets
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	225	51	92	2 377	78	2 823
Other non-specialised stores	241	6	30	48	12	337
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	75	34	93	301	37	540
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	7	11	28	42	30	118
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	46	224	82	944	135	1 431
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	101	44	108	216	11	480
Hardware, paints and glass	82	43	180	165	181	651
Other specialised stores	40	83	22	272	14	431
Second-hand goods in stores	0	2	13	6	0	21
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	1	16	380	126	76	599
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>4 497</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>7 431</b>



**Table 11 – Employment in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009**

Type of retail trade	Female employees	Male employees	Total employees
	Number of employees		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	103 616	80 727	184 343
Other non-specialised stores	24 496	21 653	46 149
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	23 312	29 836	53 148
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	18 521	10 483	29 004
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	81 599	49 530	131 129
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	30 801	32 941	63 742
Hardware, paints and glass	11 221	23 744	34 965
Other specialised stores	16 330	19 645	35 975
Second-hand goods in stores	1 042	1 602	2 644
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	33 936	23 314	57 250
<b>Total</b>	<b>344 874</b>	<b>293 475</b>	<b>638 349</b>

**Table 12 – Details of employment in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009**

Type of retail trade	Permanent employees			Temporary employees			Casual employees		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	Number of employees								
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	74 652	60 650	135 302	6 479	7 935	14 414	22 485	12 142	34 627
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	18 842	16 034	34 876	4 535	3 768	8 303	1 119	1 851	2 970
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	21 306	27 398	48 704	556	691	1 247	1 450	1 747	3 197
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	17 068	9 275	26 343	894	904	1 798	559	304	863
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	66 452	40 141	106 593	6 264	3 955	10 219	8 883	5 434	14 317
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	29 760	31 572	61 332	723	648	1 371	318	721	1 039
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	10 419	21 184	31 603	141	962	1 103	661	1 598	2 259
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	13 215	16 808	30 023	465	203	668	2 650	2 634	5 284
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	877	1 417	2 294	37	115	152	128	70	198
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	32 538	22 078	54 616	118	731	849	1 280	505	1 785
<b>Total</b>	<b>285 129</b>	<b>246 557</b>	<b>531 686</b>	<b>20 212</b>	<b>19 912</b>	<b>40 124</b>	<b>39 533</b>	<b>27 006</b>	<b>66 539</b>

**Table 13 – Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009**

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total of all enterprises
	Number of employees				
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	153 720	11 951	13 684	4 988	184 343
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	23 895	2 080	10 174	10 000	46 149
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	16 668	7 695	17 038	11 747	53 148
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	14 688	3 424	8 350	2 542	29 004
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	114 680	3 605	7 104	5 740	131 129
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	46 778	2 070	5 170	9 724	63 742
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	14 704	4 800	9 759	5 702	34 965
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	18 502	3 453	8 350	5 670	35 975
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	67	128	757	1 692	2 644
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	1 338	26 031	12 348	17 533	57 250
<b>Total</b>	<b>405 040</b>	<b>65 237</b>	<b>92 734</b>	<b>75 338</b>	<b>638 349</b>

**Table 14 – Information and communication technology usage by size group in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009**

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
<b>Large enterprises</b>	98,5	93,5	84,0	25,1	13,0	20,8	50,5
<b>Medium enterprises</b>	96,7	91,7	85,0	25,0	18,3	25,0	58,3
<b>Small enterprises</b>	92,3	82,7	75,0	16,8	13,3	15,3	39,3
<b>Micro enterprises</b>	77,5	64,2	57,0	13,9	10,6	14,6	25,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,0</b>	<b>88,2</b>	<b>79,4</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>46,1</b>

**Table 14 – Information and communication technology usage by size group in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009 (concluded)**

Enterprise size	Internet connection			Internet connection speed		Main activity of web		
	ISP subscriber	Internet package	Other	Narrow band	Broad band	Advertising own business	Selling goods and services	Other
	%							
<b>Large enterprises</b>	65,0	22,0	13,0	8,8	91,2	85,5	7,5	7,0
<b>Medium enterprises</b>	57,9	31,6	10,5	3,5	96,5	76,5	17,6	5,9
<b>Small enterprises</b>	69,5	21,0	9,6	7,7	92,3	82,9	11,4	5,7
<b>Micro enterprises</b>	52,8	34,0	13,2	15,7	84,3	91,7	4,2	4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>85,1</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>6,6</b>

**Table 15 – Information and communication technology usage by type of retail trade in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009**

Type of retail trade	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
	%						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	96,5	91,1	80,8	7,8	8,9	20,3	53,8
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	96,0	80,0	72,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	36,0
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	90,4	78,3	66,2	14,6	7,6	10,2	42,0
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	97,1	92,6	88,2	33,8	16,2	30,9	42,6
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	96,3	93,8	86,3	52,5	15,0	16,3	36,3
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	98,6	92,9	87,1	54,3	18,6	25,7	48,6
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	100,0	96,9	88,2	29,1	15,7	19,7	47,2
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	97,7	92,0	85,2	43,2	23,9	22,7	48,9
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	88,9	77,8	75,9	29,6	16,7	24,1	31,5
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	86,8	77,2	68,4	19,9	15,4	15,4	36,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,0</b>	<b>88,2</b>	<b>79,4</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>13,0</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>46,1</b>

**Table 15 – Information and communication technology usage by type of retail trade in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2009 (concluded)**

Type of retail trade	Internet connection			Internet connection speed		Main activity of web		
	ISP subscriber	Internet package	Other	Narrow band	Broad band	Advertising own business	Selling goods and services	Other
	%							
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	62,3	22,3	15,3	8,3	91,7	78,0	7,3	14,6
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	54,5	31,8	13,6	0,0	100,0	83,3	0,0	16,7
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	57,8	29,7	12,5	12,1	87,9	83,3	8,3	8,3
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	68,8	20,3	10,9	9,2	90,8	84,0	8,0	8,0
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	72,7	23,4	3,9	10,3	89,7	95,3	4,7	0,0
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	69,7	22,7	7,6	7,5	92,5	89,5	5,3	5,3
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	68,5	17,7	13,7	10,5	89,5	87,5	7,5	5,0
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	71,1	19,3	9,6	7,1	92,9	73,7	18,4	7,9
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	60,5	27,9	11,6	4,4	95,6	88,2	11,8	0,0
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	60,2	28,3	11,5	11,6	88,4	87,1	6,5	6,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>23,4</b>	<b>12,4</b>	<b>9,0</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>85,1</b>	<b>8,3</b>	<b>6,6</b>

**Table 16 – Details of income from sales by commodity group, 2009**

Type of commodity group	R million	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	184 632	40,9
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	35 635	7,9
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	65 592	14,5
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	55 850	12,4
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	38 132	8,5
Other goods	71 288	15,8
<b>Total sales of goods</b>	<b>451 129</b>	<b>100,0</b>



**Table 17 – Details of income from sales by retail trade and commodity group, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Food, beverages and tobacco	Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	Other goods	Total sales of goods
	R million						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	111 882	9 943	2 012	11 043	749	16 872	152 501
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	12 853	1 567	962	9 455	6 187	10 381	41 405
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	40 833	11	0	6	0	1 117	41 967
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	517	19 649	7	710	3	641	21 527
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	13 692	2 892	59 237	7 444	761	8 628	92 654
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	0	395	303	24 724	669	3 349	29 440
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	0	679	2	43	26 897	123	27 744
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	69	43	1 766	774	265	23 701	26 618
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	0	0	0	261	29	1 189	1 479
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	4 786	456	1 303	1 390	2 572	5 287	15 794
<b>Total</b>	<b>184 632</b>	<b>35 635</b>	<b>65 592</b>	<b>55 850</b>	<b>38 132</b>	<b>71 288</b>	<b>451 129</b>

**Table 18 – Details of income from sales by commodity type, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Fruit	8 754	1,9
Vegetables	8 484	1,9
Meat and meat products	32 173	7,1
Fish	2 723	0,6
Tinned and bottled food	6 433	1,4
Dairy products	12 394	2,7
Eggs	3 642	0,8
Oils	3 091	0,7
Sugar	3 910	0,9
Chocolates, sweets and snacks	10 988	2,4
Bread	5 386	1,2
Bakery products (excluding bread)	5 874	1,3
Maize products	4 995	1,1
Rice	3 737	0,8
Pasta	1 370	0,3
Flour	2 340	0,5
Prepared meals	5 248	1,2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	4 342	1,0
Other food	19 038	4,2
Non-alcoholic beverages	13 273	2,9
Alcoholic beverages	8 793	4,6
Tobacco and tobacco products	5 362	1,2
<b>Total: Food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>184 632</b>	<b>40,9</b>

**Table 18 – Details of income from sales by commodity type, 2009 (continued)**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Prescription eyewear	278	0,1
Non-prescription eyewear	59	0,0
Pharmaceutical goods	16 252	3,6
Surgical and orthopaedic goods	76	0,0
Other medical goods	286	0,1
Cosmetics and toiletries	18 684	4,1
<b>Total: Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries</b>	<b>35 635</b>	<b>7,9</b>
Articles of fur	90	0,0
Yarn and thread (for weaving, sewing or knitting)	238	0,1
Fabrics	858	0,2
Made-up textile articles (excluding bedding, linen, curtains and bathroom accessories)	830	0,2
Haberdashery	422	0,1
Other textile products	1 268	0,3
Men's and boys' clothing	15 869	3,5
Women's and girls' clothing	24 055	5,3
Infants' and children's clothing	5 750	1,3
Accessories	3 500	0,8
Men's and boys' footwear	3 463	0,8
Women's and girls' footwear	4 862	1,1
Infants' and children's footwear	1 550	0,3
Sports footwear	2 837	0,6
<b>Total: Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear</b>	<b>65 592</b>	<b>14,5</b>

**Table 18 – Details of income from sales by commodity type, 2009 (continued)**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Household furniture	14 719	3,3
Major household appliances (e.g. stoves, freezers, washing machines, refrigerators)	5 303	1,2
Small electrical appliances (e.g. electric frying pans, irons, kettles)	4 976	1,1
Radio and television equipment and other household audio-visual equipment (including iPod and MP3 players)	6 588	1,5
Musical records, audio and video tapes, compact discs, cassettes, DVDs and MP3s	3 317	0,7
Musical instruments and scores	150	0,0
Lighting equipment	1 331	0,3
Kitchenware, cookware and bakeware	2 136	0,5
Cutlery, flatware and silverware	1 037	0,2
Glass and crystalware	525	0,1
Bedding, linen, curtains and bathroom accessories	4 262	0,9
Carpets and wallpaper	1 477	0,3
Household fuel (paraffin, bottled gas, coal and wood)	122	0,0
Household cleaning supplies, chemicals and paper products	6 185	1,4
Other household articles and supplies (e.g. ironing boards, steps, extension cords, brooms)	3 676	0,8
Other household furniture, appliances and equipment	46	0,0
<b>Total: Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies</b>	<b>55 850</b>	<b>12,4</b>
Plumbing, heating, cooling and electrical equipment and supplies	5 038	1,1
Hand tools and equipment for domestic use	3 869	0,9
Other hardware	4 003	0,9
Building materials (including tiles)	19 871	4,4
Paint, varnishes and lacquers	4 017	0,9
Glass and other articles of glass	1 334	0,3
<b>Total: Hardware, building materials, paint and glass</b>	<b>38 132</b>	<b>8,5</b>

**Table 18 – Details of income from sales by commodity type, 2009 (continued)**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Books (hard cover and paperback)	1 130	0,3
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals	1 503	0,3
Stationery, paper and cardboard	6 919	1,5
Postcards and greeting cards	294	0,1
Advertising materials	89	0,0
<b>Total reading materials and stationery</b>	<b>9 935</b>	<b>2,2</b>
Watches and clocks	1 281	0,3
Jewellery and other related articles	4 494	1,0
<b>Total watches, clocks and jewellery</b>	<b>5 775</b>	<b>1,3</b>
Bicycles, biking equipment and accessories	3 096	0,7
Hunting, fishing and camping equipment and supplies	1 354	0,3
Hockey, baseball, football, soccer, volleyball and basketball equipment and supplies	310	0,1
Surf and surfboard equipment and accessories	889	0,2
Golf equipment and accessories	638	0,1
Exercise and fitness equipment	652	0,1
All other sports and recreational goods	434	0,1
<b>Total sports and recreational goods</b>	<b>7 373</b>	<b>1,6</b>
Computers, components and related equipment (including GPS navigation system and USB)	5 069	1,1
Packaged computer software (including computer and video games)	394	0,1
Cameras (still, digital and video), picture frames, binoculars and related photographic equipment and supplies	1 257	0,3
Musical and game downloads and eBooks	565	0,1
Telephones and home office electronics	2 004	0,4
Cell phones	4 303	1,0
Prepaid airtime	5 942	1,3

**Table 18 – Details of income from sales by commodity type, 2009 (concluded)**

Type of commodity	R million	%
<b>Total computers, software, photographic materials and related items</b>	<b>19 534</b>	<b>4,3</b>
Toys, games, and hobby supplies (excluding computer and video games)	2 943	0,7
Leather goods, luggage and travel accessories	2 059	0,5
Cut flowers and related floral supplies	1 789	0,4
Pets	25	0,0
Pet food, supplies and accessories	2 939	0,7
Souvenirs and artwork	600	0,1
Lawn/garden/patio furniture	352	0,1
Outdoor power equipment and accessories	348	0,1
Other lawn and garden-related products	370	0,1
Other household goods	17 246	3,8
<b>Total: Other goods</b>	<b>71 288</b>	<b>15,8</b>
<b>Total sales of goods</b>	<b>451 129</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 19 – Commodities by type of retailer: Food, beverages and tobacco in non-specialised stores, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Fruit	4 894	3,2
Vegetables	4 408	2,9
Meat and meat products	13 092	8,6
Fish	1 573	1,0
Tinned and bottled food	5 593	3,7
Dairy products	10 197	6,7
Eggs	2 574	1,7
Oils	2 596	1,7
Sugar	2 950	1,9
Chocolates, sweets and snacks	6 091	4,0
Bread	3 869	2,5
Bakery products (excluding bread)	4 334	2,8
Maize products	4 151	2,7
Rice	3 256	2,1
Pasta	1 244	0,8
Flour	1 988	1,3
Prepared meals	3 395	2,2
Coffee, tea and cocoa	3 583	2,3
Other food	16 668	10,9
Non-alcoholic beverages	8 340	5,5
Alcoholic beverages	3 174	2,1
Tobacco and tobacco products	3 912	2,6
<b>Total food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>111 882</b>	<b>73,4</b>

**Table 19 – Commodities by type of retailer: Food, beverages and tobacco in non-specialised stores (concluded), 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	9 943	6,5
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	2 012	1,3
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	11 043	7,2
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	749	0,5
Other goods	16 872	11,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>152 501</b>	<b>100,0</b>



**Table 20 – Commodities by type of retailer: Other non-specialised stores, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	12 853	31,0
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	1 567	3,8
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	962	2,3
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	9 455	22,8
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	6 187	14,9
Other goods	10 381	25,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 405</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 21 – Commodities by type of retailer: Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Fruit (fresh, frozen and dried) (excluding bottled and tinned food)	2 189	5,2
Vegetables (fresh, frozen and dried) (excluding bottled and tinned food)	2 494	5,9
Meat and meat products (fresh, frozen and dried) (excluding tinned food)	14 634	34,9
Fish and other seafood products (excluding tinned food)	669	1,6
Tinned and bottled food	103	0,2
Dairy products	679	1,6
Eggs	193	0,5
Edible oils and fats of animal or vegetable origin	47	0,1
Sugar	15	0,0
Chocolates, sweets and snacks	289	0,7
Bread	739	1,8
Other bakery products (excluding bread)	861	2,1
Maize products	21	0,1
Rice	43	0,1
Prepared meals (fresh and frozen) (including oven-ready meals)	141	0,3
Coffee, tea and cocoa	32	0,1
Other food	390	0,9
Non-alcoholic beverages	1 900	4,5
Fermented beverages (beer, cider, mead, etc.)	6 811	16,2
Distilled beverages (brandy, liqueur, vodka, gin, whisky, etc.)	4 436	10,6
Wine and fortified wines (madeira wine, marsala wine, port wine, sherry, etc.)	3 561	8,5
Tobacco and tobacco products	586	1,4
<b>Total food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>40 833</b>	<b>97,3</b>
Other goods	1 134	2,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 967</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 22 – Commodities by type of retailer: Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toilet articles, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
<b>Total food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>2,4</b>
Prescription eyewear	58	0,3
Non-prescription eyewear	23	0,1
Pharmaceutical goods	15 136	70,3
Surgical and orthopaedic instruments and supplies	70	0,3
Other medical goods	93	0,4
Cosmetics and toiletries	4 269	19,8
<b>Total eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries</b>	<b>19 649</b>	<b>91,3</b>
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	7	0,0
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	710	3,3
Other goods	651	3,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 527</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 23 – Commodities by type of retailer: Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
<b>Total food, beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>13 692</b>	<b>14,8</b>
<b>Total eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries</b>	<b>2 892</b>	<b>3,1</b>
Yarn and thread (for weaving, sewing or knitting)	88	0,1
Fabrics	634	0,7
Made-up textile articles (excluding bedding, linen, curtains and bathroom accessories)	666	0,7
Haberdashery	219	0,2
Other textile products	69	0,1
Men's and boys' clothing	14 824	16,0
Women's and girls' clothing	22 752	24,6
Infants' and children's clothing	5 650	6,1
Accessories	2 770	3,0
Men's and boys' footwear (excluding sports footwear)	3 304	3,6
Women's and girls' footwear (excluding sports footwear);	4 638	5,0
Infants' and children's footwear (excluding sports footwear)	1 459	1,6
Sports footwear	2 164	2,3
<b>Total textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear</b>	<b>59 237</b>	<b>63,9</b>
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	7 444	8,0
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	761	0,8
Other goods	8 628	9,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>92 654</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 24 – Commodities by type of retailer: Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
<b>Total eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Total textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>1,0</b>
Household furniture	13 398	45,5
Major household appliances (e.g. stoves, freezers, washing machines, refrigerators)	2 493	8,5
Small electrical appliances (e.g. electric frying pans, irons, kettles)	1 199	4,1
Radio and television equipment and other household audio-visual equipment (including iPod and MP3 players)	3 413	11,6
Musical records, audio and video tapes, compact discs, cassettes, DVDs and MP3s	1 773	6,0
Musical instruments and scores	65	0,2
Lighting equipment	631	2,1
Kitchenware, cookware and bakeware	260	0,9
Cutlery, flatware and silverware	322	1,1
Glass and crystalware	89	0,3
Bedding, linen, curtains and bathroom accessories	806	2,7
Carpets and wallpaper	124	0,4
Household cleaning supplies, chemicals and paper products	8	0,0
Other household articles and supplies (e.g. ironing boards, steps, extension cords, brooms)	103	0,3
Other household furniture, appliances and equipment	40	0,1
<b>Total household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies</b>	<b>24 724</b>	<b>84,0</b>
<b>Total hardware, building materials, paint and glass</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>2,3</b>
<b>Total other goods</b>	<b>3 349</b>	<b>11,4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 440</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 25 – Commodities by type of retailer: Hardware, paints and glass, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
<b>Total eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>2,4</b>
<b>Total household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0,2</b>
Plumbing, heating, cooling and electrical equipment and supplies	3 147	11,3
Hand tools and equipment for domestic use	2 332	8,4
Other hardware	3 017	10,9
Building materials (including tiles)	15 132	54,5
Paint, varnishes and lacquers	2 668	9,6
Glass and other articles of glass	601	2,2
<b>Total hardware, building materials, paint and glass</b>	<b>26 897</b>	<b>96,9</b>
Other goods	125	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 744</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 26 – Commodities by type of retailer: Other specialised stores, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	69	0,3
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	43	0,2
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	1 766	6,6
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	774	2,9
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	265	1,0
Other household goods	23 701	89,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 618</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 27 – Commodities by type of retailer: Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores, 2009**

Type of commodity	R million	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	4 786	30,3
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	456	2,9
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	1 303	8,2
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	1 390	8,8
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	2 572	16,3
Other household goods	5 287	33,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 794</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 28 – Details of income from services by type of service, 2009**

Type of service	R million	%
Repair of footwear and leather goods	378	4,9
Repair of electrical household and personal appliances	1 898	24,4
Repair of bicycles	147	1,9
Other repair services	150	1,9
Other services	5 216	67,0
<b>Total services rendered</b>	<b>7 789</b>	<b>100,0</b>

**Table 29 – Details of purchases by commodity group, 2009**

Type of purchases	R million	%
Food, beverages and tobacco	153 684	45,3
Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	26 419	7,8
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	41 193	12,1
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	38 835	11,4
Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	33 036	9,7
Other purchases of goods	46 229	13,6
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>339 396</b>	<b>100,0</b>



**Table 30 – Details of purchases by retail trade and commodity group, 2009**

Type of retail trade	Food, beverages and tobacco	Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	Hardware, building materials, paint and glass	Other purchases of goods	Total purchases
	R million						
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	94 014	7 847	1 826	7 999	2 860	11 071	125 617
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	10 577	1 201	784	7 321	4 829	7 951	32 663
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	34 734	9	0	3	0	958	35 704
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	293	15 078	15	510	307	170	16 373
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	10 554	1 343	35 943	4 860	2 437	2 636	57 773
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	0	287	236	15 897	447	2 605	19 472
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	0	369	3	37	20 058	83	20 550
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	15	37	1 015	942	402	16 124	18 535
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	0	0	0	152	26	736	914
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	3 497	248	1 371	1 114	1 670	3 895	11 795
<b>Total purchases</b>	<b>153 684</b>	<b>26 419</b>	<b>41 193</b>	<b>38 835</b>	<b>33 036</b>	<b>46 229</b>	<b>339 396</b>

## Explanatory notes

<b>Background</b>	<p>The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2009 retail trade large sample survey. This is a periodic survey, which measures economic activity in the retail trade industry of the South African economy. This survey is based on a sample of private and public enterprises operating in the retail trade industry.</p> <p>The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register. Stats SA continuously upgrades its business register, based on units registered for value added tax (VAT) and income tax (IT) at the South African Revenue Service (SARS).</p>
<b>Value added tax (VAT)</b>	All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).
<b>Reference period</b>	The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2008 and 30 June 2009.
<b>Purpose of the survey</b>	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.
<b>Scope and coverage</b>	<p>This survey covers the following income tax-registered private and public enterprises that are mainly engaged in retail trade:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211).</li><li>ii. Other non-specialised stores (SIC 6219).</li><li>iii. Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220).</li><li>iv. Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles (SIC 6231).</li><li>v. Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (SIC 6232).</li><li>vi. Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment (SIC 6233).</li><li>vii. Hardware, paints and glass (SIC 6234).</li><li>viii. Other specialised stores (SIC 6239).</li><li>ix. Second-hand goods in stores (SIC 6240).</li><li>x. Mail-order houses (SIC 6251).</li><li>xi. Stalls and markets (SIC 6252).</li><li>xii. Other retail sale not in stores (SIC 6259).</li><li>xiii. Repair of personal and household goods (SIC 6260).</li></ol>

**Classification by industry** The 1993 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (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 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to an industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four-digit) level.

**Statistical unit** The statistical unit for the collection of the information is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal unit (or combination of legal units) that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

**Size groups** The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of their business register turnover. Large enterprises are enterprises with an annual turnover of R39 million and more. Table 15 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) cut-off points.

**Table 31 – Size groups for the retail trade industry**

Size group	Turnover
Large	Turnover ≥ R 39 000 000
Medium	R 19 000 000 ≤ Turnover < R 39 000 000
Small	R 4 000 000 ≤ Turnover < R 19 000 000
Micro	Turnover < R 4 000 000

**Survey methodology and design** The survey was conducted by post, email, fax, telephone and personal visits.

A sample of approximately 3 000 enterprises was drawn from a frame of about 36 000 using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at four-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large enterprises are completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification.

**Weighting methodology** 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 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](http://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 might 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 as 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 32 – Income in the retail trade industry within 95% confidence limits, 2009**

Retail trade	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
<b>Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating</b>	150 421	155 291	160 161	1,6
<b>Other non-specialised stores</b>	38 004	41 860	45 716	4,7
<b>Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores</b>	37 778	42 436	47 094	5,6
<b>Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles</b>	20 182	21 992	23 802	4,2
<b>Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods</b>	95 085	98 361	101 639	1,7
<b>Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment</b>	35 392	37 682	39 972	3,1
<b>Hardware, paints and glass</b>	25 839	28 278	30 717	4,4
<b>Other specialised stores</b>	24 552	27 339	30 124	5,2
<b>Second-hand goods in stores</b>	1 282	1 529	1 774	8,2
<b>Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores</b>	14 467	18 170	21 875	10,4
<b>All retail trade industry</b>	<b>462 741</b>	<b>472 938</b>	<b>483 135</b>	<b>1,1</b>

**Non-sampling errors**

Inaccuracies might 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.

**Rounding-off of figures**

Where necessary, the figures in the tables have been rounded off to the nearest final digit shown. There might therefore be slight discrepancies between the sums of the constituent items of the totals shown.

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<b>Abbreviations</b>	BR	Business register
	CR	Concentration ratio
	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

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## Glossary

<b>Casual employees</b>	Employees who fall neither within the 'permanent employees' category nor the 'temporary employees category. Such employees are typically working daily or hourly.
<b>Concentration ratio</b>	The ratio of the income of the $n$ largest enterprises to the total income.
<b>Current assets</b>	Assets that are expected to be turned into cash within one year during the normal course of business. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• trade and other receivables;</li><li>• cash and bank;</li><li>• inventories; and</li><li>• other current assets.</li></ul>
<b>Current liabilities</b>	Debts or obligations that are due within one year. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• trade and other payables;</li><li>• bank overdraft; and</li><li>• other current liabilities.</li></ul>
<b>Employees</b>	Persons employed by a business or organisation and who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2009.
<b>Enterprise</b>	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
<b>Equity</b>	The residual interest in the entity's assets after deducting its liabilities.
<b>Income from rental, leasing and hiring</b>	Includes: Income from rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures and income from leasing and hiring of motor vehicles, other transport equipment, plant, machinery and equipment.
<b>Industry</b>	An industry consists of a group 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> .

<b>Net profit or loss after tax</b>	<p>Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit or loss before tax  <i>minus</i> company tax</p>
<b>Net profit or loss before tax</b>	<p>Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:</p> <p>Total income  <i>plus</i> closing inventories  <i>minus</i> total expenditure  <i>minus</i> opening inventories</p>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<p>Assets which are not easily convertible to cash or not expected to become cash within the next year. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;</li> <li>• long-term investments; and</li> <li>• other non-current assets.</li> </ul>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<p>Liabilities not due to be paid within one year during the normal course of business. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• long-term loans; and</li> <li>• other non-current liabilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Other expenditure</b>	<p>Other expenditure includes:</p> <p>Bursaries for own employees (staff bursaries); containers and packaging materials; excise and customs duty; losses on foreign exchange as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; losses on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation or revaluation; property taxes paid; research and development; severance, termination and redundancy payments; and skills development levy.</p>
<b>Other income</b>	<p>Other income includes:</p> <p>Net profit on foreign loans as a result of variations in foreign exchange rates; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names and patent rights received; profit on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation and other liabilities.</p>
<b>Permanent employees</b>	<p>Employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year.</p>

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<b>Profit margin</b>	Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax <b><i>divided by</i></b> turnover <b><i>multiplied by</i></b> 100
<b>Statistical unit</b>	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.
<b>Stratum</b>	A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.
<b>Subcontractors</b>	Include labour brokers.
<b>Temporary employees</b>	Employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year.
<b>Turnover</b>	Turnover includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the value of sales;</li><li>• amounts received for work done;</li><li>• amounts received for services rendered;</li><li>• rent and or lease payments received for land and buildings; and</li><li>• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.</li></ul> Turnover excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• value added tax (VAT);</li><li>• net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange);</li><li>• export freight charges;</li><li>• interest received; and</li><li>• excise duty.</li></ul>