

# Retail trade industry, 2015

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PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

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# Retail trade industry, 2015

#### 1. Introduction

This publication presents estimates in respect of the 2015 retail trade large sample survey (LSS). The 2015 retail trade LSS collected data from a sample of approximately 2 800 enterprises. The reporting period was the financial year ended on any date between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015. The data for the number of employees were provided for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2015. The sample was stratified in such a way that all large enterprises (those with turnover equal to or greater than R117 million) were included.

The last retail trade LSS was conducted for 2012 (Report No. 62-01-02 (2012)).

## 1.1 Scope and coverage

The 2015 retail trade LSS covers enterprises registered for VAT (value added tax) 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).
- o Other non-specialised stores (SIC 6219).
- Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220).
- o Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles (SIC 6231).
- Textiles, 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).
- o Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores (SIC 6251, 6252, 6259 and 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, capital expenditure on new assets, details of sales of goods, details of purchases, information and communication technology usage, client base and method of payment.

### 1.3 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which **ended on any date between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015**, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise.

#### Examples

- 1 October 2013–30 September 2014
- 1 January 2014–31 December 2014
- 1 February 2014–31 January 2015
- o 1 March 2014–28 February 2015

o 1 April 2014–31 March 2015

#### 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 to maximise the collection rate. 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.

# 1.7 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.

# 2. Summary of findings

#### 2.1 Income

Table A – Income in the retail trade industry, 2005–2015

	200	05	20	09	201	12	20	15
Type of retail trade		%		%		%		%
	R million	contribution						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	80 868	26,6	155 291	32,1	226 509	35,2	288 275	35,2
Other non-specialised stores	31 619	10,4	41 860	8,7	48 846	7,6	58 297	7,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	34 607	11,4	42 436	8,8	52 044	8,1	68 089	8,3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	16 909	5,6	32 079	6,6	45 419	7,1	59 079	7,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	60 058	19,7	98 362	20,3	133 799	20,8	172 398	21,0
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	23 838	7,8	37 682	7,8	38 777	6,0	49 544	6,0
Hardware, paints and glass	18 568	6,1	28 278	5,8	43 783	6,8	60 594	7,4
Other specialised stores	21 745	7,1	27 698	5,7	36 214	5,6	43 213	5,3
Second-hand goods in stores	978	0,3	1 528	0,3	1 709	0,3	1 894	0,2
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	15 170	5,0	18 270	3,8	15 553	2,4	17 988	2,2
Total	304 360	100,0	483 484	100,0	642 653	100,0	819 371	100,0

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

The total income for the retail trade industry in 2015 was R819,4 billion. The total income represents an increase of 8,4% per annum over the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2012 (R642,7 billion). Comparing 2012 and 2015, large increases were reported for 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+R61,8 billion) and 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (+R38,6 billion).

Between 2005 and 2015, 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' gained the biggest percentage share of income (8,6 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 26,6% in 2005 to 35,2% in 2015). 'Other non-specialised stores' lost the biggest percentage share (3,3 percentage points) in the same period (from 10,4% in 2005 to 7,1% in 2015).

Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the retail trade industry, 2005–2015

Concentration ratio	2005	2009	2012	2015
Concentration ratio		%		
CR5	29,1	30,7	31,6	31,2
CR10	38,5	40,0	41,1	41,5
CR20	47,1	47,7	49,0	49,3
CR50	53,9	52,9	54,6	54,8
CR100	57,9	56,5	58,4	58,3

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

In 2015 the top 100 enterprises in the retail trade industry contributed 58,3% to the total income. The highest concentration ratio of the top 100 enterprises (CR100) in the four periods was at 58,4% in 2012. The concentration ratio of the top 5 enterprises was the highest in 2012 at 31,6%, while the concentration ratios of the top 10, 20 and 50 enterprises were the highest in 2015 at 41,5%, 49,3% and 54,8%, respectively. There is considerable variation in concentration ratios between the different types of retail trade, as shown in Table 9.

Table C - Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2005-2015

		Net profit/los	ss after tax			Turn	over			Profit margin			
Type of retail trade	2005	2009	2012	2015	2005	2009	2012	2015	2005	2009	2012	2015	
					9/	6							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 812	2 934	4 836	6 135	79 235	153 002	223 772	284 940	2,3	1,9	2,2	2,2	
Other non-specialised stores	869	1 435	1 317	1 100	30 772	41 493	48 252	57 935	2,8	3,5	2,7	1,9	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	444	89	774	1 064	34 330	42 019	51 698	67 591	1,3	0,2	1,5	1,6	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	361	605	1 213	1 265	16 683	31 394	44 510	57 744	2,2	1,9	2,7	2,2	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	4 943	9 701	6 865	13 083	56 910	93 419	126 823	162 663	8,7	10,4	5,4	8,0	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 824	769	2 475	-2 496	20 529	34 130	36 052	46 240	8,9	2,3	6,9	-5,4	
Hardware, paints and glass	916	1 121	1 478	2 237	18 147	27 872	43 185	59 746	5,0	4,0	3,4	3,7	
Other specialised stores	591	1 039	1 199	533	21 297	27 347	35 748	42 520	2,8	3,8	3,4	1,3	
Second-hand goods in stores	39	78	43	99	960	1 488	1 657	1 794	4,1	5,2	2,6	5,5	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	222	451	-187	232	14 979	17 671	15 361	17 200	1,5	2,6	-1,2	1,3	
Total	12 021	18 222	20 013	23 252	293 842	469 835	627 058	798 373	4,1	3,9	3,2	2,9	

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

The profit margin for the retail trade industry was 2,9% in 2015. 'Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' had the highest profit margin at 8,0%, followed by 'second-hand goods in stores' at 5,5% and 'hardware, paints and glass' at 3,7%. 'Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' had the only negative profit margin in the industry at -5,4%. Between 2005 and 2015, the retail trade industry recorded a highest profit margin of 4,1% in 2005. The highest profit margin by type of retail trade was 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' at 10,4% in 2009.

# 2.2 Employment

Table D – Employment in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2005–2015

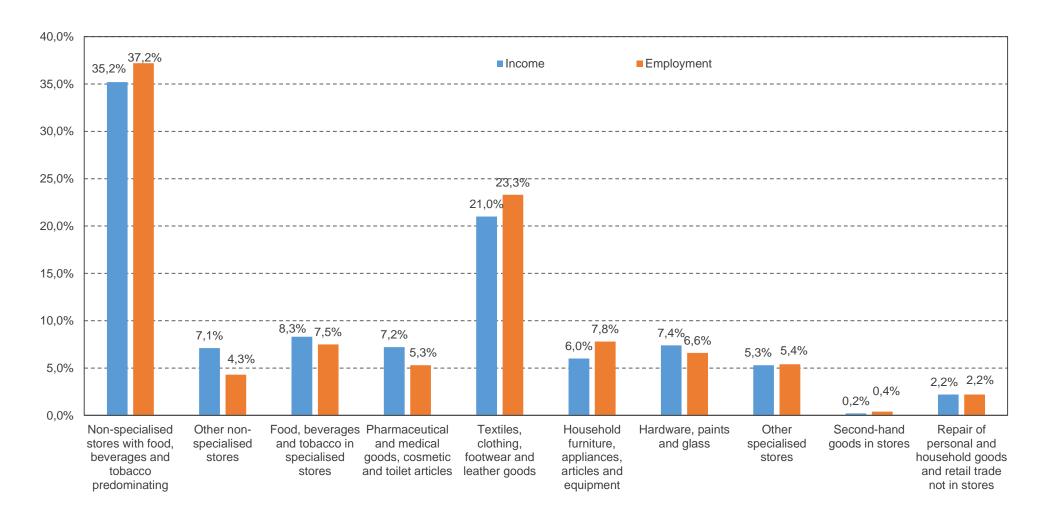
	20	05	20	09	20	12	2015		
Type of retail trade		%		%		%		%	
	Number	contribution	Number	contribution	Number	contribution	Number	contribution	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	145 011	25,0	184 344	29,7	239 227	34,0	302 433	37,2	
Other non-specialised stores	54 759	9,4	46 150	7,4	40 730	5,8	35 256	4,3	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	68 653	11,8	53 148	8,6	55 071	7,8	60 678	7,5	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	23 908	4,1	31 743	5,1	35 667	5,1	43 169	5,3	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	124 536	21,5	131 128	21,1	168 132	23,9	189 022	23,3	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	48 844	8,4	63 742	10,3	57 174	8,1	63 308	7,8	
Hardware, paints and glass	37 196	6,4	34 965	5,6	42 530	6,1	53 428	6,6	
Other specialised stores	33 900	5,8	36 813	5,9	39 501	5,6	43 607	5,4	
Second-hand goods in stores	2 830	0,5	2 645	0,4	3 229	0,5	3 019	0,4	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	40 628	7,0	36 357	5,9	21 558	3,1	18 184	2,2	
Total	580 265	100,0	621 035	100,0	702 819	100,0	812 104	100,0	

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

The total number of persons employed in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2015 was 812 104. 'Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' employed the largest number of persons (302 433 or 37,2%), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (189 022 or 23,3%).

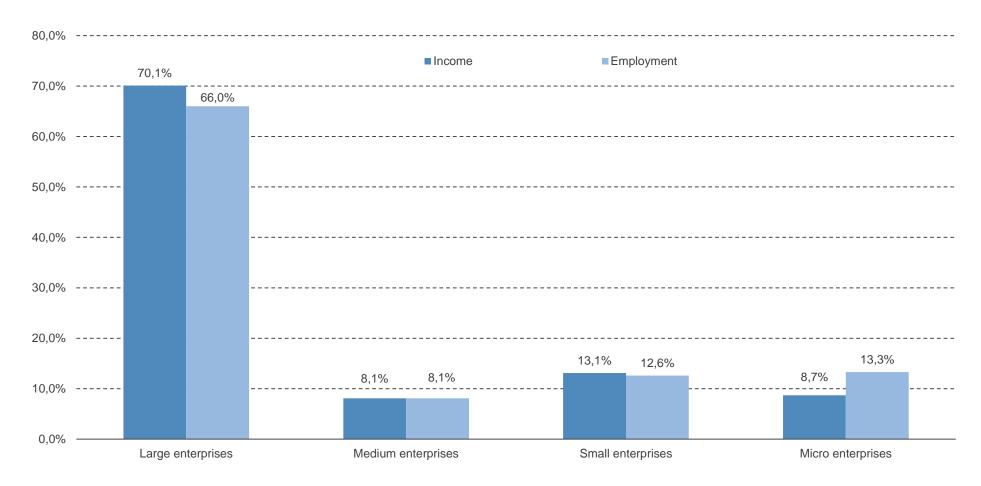
Formal employment in the retail industry increased from 580 265 in 2005 to 812 104 in 2015 (a gain of 231 839 jobs between 2005 and 2015). The highest growth in employment since 2005 was in 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+157 422), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (+64 486). The biggest loss in employment during the same period was in 'repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores' (-22 444 jobs).

Figure 1 – Income and employment by type of service (% contribution) in the retail trade industry, 2015



The type of retail trade with the highest proportion of employment compared with its proportion of income was 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (23,3% of employment and 21,0% of income), followed by 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (contributing 37,2% of employment and 35,2% of income) and 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (7,8% of employment and 6,0% of income).

Figure 2 - Income and employment by enterprise size (% contribution) in the retail trade industry, 2015



Large enterprises contributed 70,1% of the total income of the retail trade industry in 2015 whereas their contribution to employment was 66,0%. Large enterprises contributed the most to employment in the industry, with small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) contributing only 34,0%.

Table E – Average salaries and wages in the retail trade industry, 2005–2015

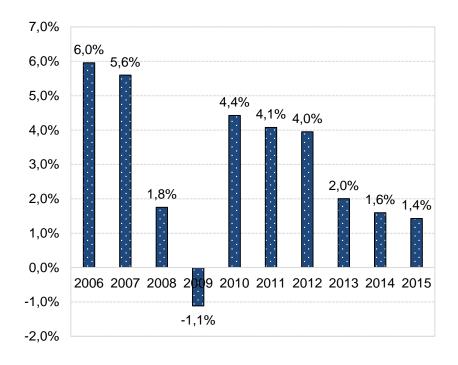
		2005			2009			2012			2015	
Type of retail trade	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages	Salaries and wages	Total employees	Average salaries and wages
	R million	Number	Rands	R million	Number	Rands	R million	Number	Rands	R million	Number	Rands
Non-specialised stores with food,												
beverages and tobacco	6 316	145 011	43 555	12 205	184 344	66 208	14 768	239 227	61 732	19 974	302 433	66 044
predominating												
Other non-specialised stores	3 462	54 759	63 222	3 341	46 150	72 394	3 980	40 730	97 717	4 699	35 256	133 282
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2 180	68 653	31 754	2 397	53 148	45 100	3 154	55 071	57 272	4 043	60 678	66 630
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	1 807	23 908	75 581	3 111	31 743	98 006	4 819	35 667	135 111	6 739	43 169	156 107
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	6 674	124 536	53 591	11 327	131 128	86 381	15 700	168 132	93 379	19 947	189 022	105 527
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	3 476	48 844	71 165	5 757	63 742	90 317	6 217	57 174	108 738	6 583	63 308	103 984
Hardware, paints and glass	1 437	37 196	38 633	2 607	34 965	74 560	4 267	42 530	100 329	6 259	53 428	117 148
Other specialised stores	1 953	33 900	57 611	3 310	36 813	89 914	4 294	39 501	108 706	5 292	43 607	121 357
Second-hand goods in stores	114	2 830	40 283	192	2 645	72 590	263	3 229	81 449	283	3 019	93 740
Repair of personal and household												
goods and retail trade not in	1 722	40 628	42 385	2 346	36 357	64 527	1 842	21 558	85 444	2 220	18 184	122 085
stores												
Total	29 141	580 265	50 220	46 593	621 035	75 025	59 304	702 819	84 380	76 039	812 104	93 632

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

The average value of salaries and wages in the retail trade industry in 2015 was R93 632. The type of retail trade with the highest average salaries and wages in 2015 was 'pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' (R156 107), followed by 'other non-specialised stores' (R133 282) and 'repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores' (R122 085). The type of retail trade with the lowest average salaries and wages in 2015 was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R66 044). Average salaries and wages in retail trade increased from R50 220 in 2005 to R93 632 in 2015, an annualised growth rate of 6,4%.

## 2.3 Trade industry value added

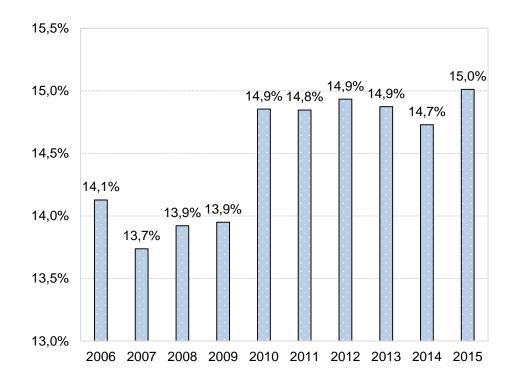
Figure 3 – Trade value added, annual percentage change (constant 2010 prices), 2006–2015



Source: P0441, GDP annual and regional tables, 2016

Trade value added at constant 2010 prices increased from R334 billion in 2006 to R421,4 billion in 2015. The annual growth rate fell from 5,6% in 2007 to 1,8% in 2008, and in 2009 there was a contraction of 1,1%. The average annual growth rate during 2010–2012 was 4,2%, but this fell to 1,7% during 2013–2015.

Figure 4 – Percentage contribution of trade to total value added (current prices), 2006–2015



Source: P0441, GDP annual and regional tables, 2016

In the period 2006–2015, the average contribution of the trade industry to total value added was 14,6%. The contribution ranged from 13,7% in 2007 to 15% in 2015 (P0441, GDP annual and regional tables, 2016).

## 2.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table F - Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2005-2015

	200	05	20	09	20	12	20	15
Type of retail trade	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 317	24,6	2 823	37,6	4 810	32,6	5 902	36,9
Other non-specialised stores	950	17,7	337	4,5	1 115	7,6	836	5,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	221	4,1	540	7,2	495	3,4	739	4,6
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	140	2,6	184	2,5	689	4,7	401	2,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 069	19,9	1 431	19,1	4 196	28,4	4 614	28,8
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	921	17,2	480	6,4	1 507	10,2	823	5,1
Hardware, paints and glass	250	4,7	651	8,7	939	6,4	1 320	8,3
Other specialised stores	272	5,1	434	5,8	538	3,6	1 183	7,4
Second-hand goods in stores	21	0,4	21	0,3	28	0,2	47	0,3
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	201	3,7	599	8,0	432	2,9	135	0,8
Total	5 362	100,0	7 500	100	14 749	100	16 000	100

Source: Report No. 62-01-02

The expenditure on new assets in 2015 (R16,0 billion) represents an increase of 2,8% per annum from the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2012 (R14,7 billion). Comparing 2012 and 2015, the largest increase was reported for retail trade in 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+R1,1 billion).

Since 2005, retail trade in 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' gained the biggest percentage share (12,3 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets when compared with the results of 2015 (from a percentage contribution of 24,6% in 2005 to 36,9% in 2015). 'Other non-specialised stores' lost the biggest percentage share (-12,5 percentage points) in the same period (from 17,7% in 2005 to 5,2% in 2015).

PJ Lehohla Statistician-General

## 3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the trade industry<sup>1</sup>, 2012 and 2015

Year  2012*  2015**  Annualised %	Turnover	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Number of employees
				R million				Number
2012*	2 338 013	2 394 956	2 339 558	214 520	253 336	94 214	41 557	1 726 634
2015**	3 109 440	3 172 330	3 086 337	304 104	334 360	116 249	49 975	1 856 378
Annualised % change	10,0	9,8	9,7	12,3	9,7	7,3	6,3	2,4

The trade industry comprises wholesale trade, retail trade, motor trade, maintenance and repairs, hotels and restaurants. \*Revised figures.

\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Year	Turnover	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Number of employees
		1	1	R million		1		Number
2012*	627 058	642 653	622 031	58 692	66 472	28 402	14 749	702 819
2015**	798 373	819 371	793 965	85 162	92 716	32 960	16 000	812 104
Annualised % change	8,4	8,4	8,5	13,2	11,7	5,1	2,8	4,9

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

		Total income	•		Total expendit	ure	Total opening inventory			
Type of retail trade	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	
	R mi	llion	% change	R m	illion	% change	R mill	ion	% change	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	226 509	288 275	8,4	221 529	281 931	8,4	14 215	21 193	14,2	
Other non-specialised stores	48 846	58 297	6,1	48 329	57 317	5,9	5 106	8 494	18,5	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	52 044	68 089	9,4	51 257	67 328	9,5	2 682	3 657	10,9	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	45 419	59 079	9,2	44 239	57 750	9,3	3 550	5 017	12,2	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	133 799	172 398	8,8	125 872	156 972	7,6	15 659	22 901	13,5	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	38 777	49 544	8,5	35 837	52 089	13,3	5 003	7 525	14,6	
Hardware, paints and glass	43 783	60 594	11,4	42 239	58 117	11,2	5 118	7 052	11,3	
Other specialised stores	36 214	43 213	6,1	35 331	43 054	6,8	6 259	7 684	7,1	
Second-hand goods in stores	1 709	1 894	3,5	1 644	1 782	2,7	303	280	-2,6	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	15 553	17 988	5,0	15 754	17 625	3,8	797	1 359	19,5	
Total	642 653	819 371	8,4	622 031	793 965	8,5	58 692	85 162	13,2	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015 (concluded)

	Tota	l closing inve	ntory	Net pr	rofit or loss be	fore tax	Capital expenditure on new assets			
Type of retail trade	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	
	R million		% change	R mi	illion	% change	R million		% change	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	16 068	23 162	13,0	6 833	8 313	6,8	4 810	5 902	7,1	
Other non-specialised stores	6 325	8 915	12,1	1 736	1 401	-6,9	1 115	836	-9,2	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2 899	4 306	14,1	1 004	1 410	12,0	495	739	14,3	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	4 036	5 440	10,5	1 666	1 752	1,7	689	401	-16,5	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	17 958	25 036	11,7	10 226	17 561	19,8	4 196	4 614	3,2	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	5 294	7 875	14,2	3 231	-2 195		1 507	823	-18,3	
Hardware, paints and glass	5 647	7 716	11,0	2 073	3 141	14,9	939	1 320	12,0	
Other specialised stores	7 031	8 616	7,0	1 655	1 091	-13,0	538	1 183	30,0	
Second-hand goods in stores	297	296	-0,1	59	128	29,5	28	47	18,8	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	917	1 354	13,9	-81	358		432	135	-32,1	
Total	66 472	92 716	11,7	28 402	32 960	5,1	14 749	16 000	2,8	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 4 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2015

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					
	R million										
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	288 275	281 931	21 193	23 162	8 313	5 902					
Other non-specialised stores	58 297	57 317	8 494	8 915	1 401	836					
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	68 089	67 328	3 657	4 306	1 410	739					
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	59 079	57 750	5 017	5 440	1 752	401					
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	172 398	156 972	22 901	25 036	17 561	4 614					
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	49 544	52 089	7 525	7 875	-2 195	823					
Hardware, paints and glass	60 594	58 117	7 052	7 716	3 141	1 320					
Other specialised stores	43 213	43 054	7 684	8 616	1 091	1 183					
Second-hand goods in stores	1 894	1 782	280	296	128	47					
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	17 988	17 625	1 359	1 354	358	135					
Total	819 371	793 965	85 162	92 716	32 960	16 000					

Table 5 – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

	Net profit/los	ss after tax	Turn	over	Profit ma	urgin²	
Type of retail trade	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012*	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	
	R mil	lion	R mi	illion	%		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	4 836	6 135	223 772	284 931	2,2	2,2	
Other non-specialised stores	1 317	1 100	48 252	57 934	2,7	1,9	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	774	1 064	51 698	67 589	1,5	1,6	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	1 213	1 265	44 510	57 744	2,7	2,2	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	6 865	13 083	126 823	162 627	5,4	8,0	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 475	-2 496	36 052	46 041	6,9	-5,4	
Hardware, paints and glass	1 478	2 237	43 185	59 780	3,4	3,7	
Other specialised stores	1 199	533	35 748	42 520	3,4	1,3	
Second-hand goods in stores	43	99	1 657	1 794	2,6	5,5	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	-187	232	15 361	17 200	-1,2	1,3	
Total	20 013	23 252	627 058	798 160	3,2	2,9	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Profit margin = Net profit after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100. \*Revised figures. \*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 6 - Income in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Income item	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
meome nem	R m	illion	% cont	ribution	% change
Sales of goods	617 910	784 757	96,1	95,8	8,3
Services	8 045	12 266	1,3	1,5	15,1
Interest received	6 177	8 928	1,0	1,1	13,1
Rental and leasing income	1 103	1 137	0,2	0,1	1,0
Other	9 418	12 283	1,5	1,5	9,3
Total	642 653	819 371	100,0	100,0	8,4

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Income in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Sales of goods	Services	Interest received	Rental and leasing income	Other	Total				
7,000	R million									
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	282 790	1 667	949	474	2 395	288 275				
Other non-specialised stores	57 665	219	114	50	249	58 297				
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	67 494	41	113	54	387	68 089				
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	56 908	832	59	4	1 276	59 079				
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	161 191	1 158	5 022	278	4 749	172 398				
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	41 513	4 470	2 195	58	1 308	49 544				
Hardware, paints and glass	59 495	256	212	29	602	60 594				
Other specialised stores	41 848	511	172	161	521	43 213				
Second-hand goods in stores	1 765	26	52	3	48	1 894				
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	14 088	3 086	40	26	748	17 988				
Total	784 757	12 266	8 928	1 137	12 283	819 371				

Table 8 – Income by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total					
	R million									
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	235 481	31 377	12 002	9 415	288 275					
Other non-specialised stores	42 592	2 884	6 902	5 919	58 297					
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 023	8 714	24 342	18 010	68 089					
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	40 524	2 294	11 170	5 091	59 079					
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	157 490	2 707	8 530	3 671	172 398					
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	32 106	3 293	4 731	9 414	49 544					
Hardware, paints and glass	27 713	7 576	18 062	7 243	60 594					
Other specialised stores	18 364	5 423	9 954	9 472	43 213					
Second-hand goods in stores	134	0	522	1 238	1 894					
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	3 232	1 815	10 906	2 035	17 988					
Total	574 659	66 083	107 121	71 508	819 371					

Table 9 - Concentration ratios (relative contribution of large enterprises) in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Total contribution of sincome the 5 largest		Income of the 10 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of the 10 largest enterprises <sup>4</sup>	Income of the 20 largest enterprises	Relative contribution of the 20 largest enterprises <sup>4</sup>	
	R mil	lion	%	R million	%	R million	%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	288 275	168 924	58,6	175 460	60,9	181 805	63,1
Other non-specialised stores	58 297	39 866	68,4	41 362	71,0	42 677	73,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	68 089	5 296	7,8	7 370	10,8	10 556	15,5
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	59 079	31 417	53,2	36 063	61,0	38 334	64,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	172 398	123 880	71,9	141 786	82,2	148 935	86,4
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	49 544	22 083	44,6	26 489	53,5	29 771	60,1
Hardware, paints and glass	60 594	21 667	35,8	23 761	39,2	26 142	43,1
Other specialised stores	43 213	7 068	16,4	9 743	22,5	13 141	30,4
Second-hand goods in stores	1 894	249	13,1	335	17,7	471	24,9
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores <sup>3</sup>	17 988	2 049	11,4	2 886	16,0	3 676	20,4
Total	819 371	255 312 <sup>3</sup>	31,24	340 335³	41,54	403 973³	49,34

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$ These figures reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.  $^{4}$ Relative contribution = income of the n largest enterprises divided by total income multiplied by 100.

Table 10 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Expenditure item	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012*	2015**	Annualised
Experience nem	R mi	llion	% cont	% change	
Purchases	462 179	594 572	74,3	74,9	8,8
Employment costs	59 304	76 039	9,5	9,6	8,6
Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases	23 969	28 402	3,9	3,6	5,8
Water and electricity	6 643	9 803	1,1	1,2	13,8
Interest paid	6 707	7 199	1,1	0,9	2,4
Advertising	4 620	5 910	0,7	0,7	8,6
Railage and transport out	2 454	3 600	0,4	0,5	13,6
Other expenditure	56 155	68 440	9,0	8,6	6,8
Total	622 031	793 965	100,0	100,0	8,5

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 11 – Expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Purchases	Employment costs	Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases	Water and electricity	Advertising	Interest paid	Railage and transport out	Other expenditure	Total
	R million								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	233 210	19 974	5 603	3 731	916	752	997	16 748	281 931
Other non-specialised stores	45 866	4 699	2 375	1 826	363	160	21	2 007	57 317
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	55 935	4 043	1 370	716	199	226	119	4 720	67 328
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	43 319	6 739	1 229	328	115	401	504	5 115	57 750
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	100 586	19 947	10 887	1 752	4 060	1 888	989	16 863	156 972
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	29 129	6 583	2 232	594	960	1 310	415	10 866	52 089
Hardware, paints and glass	44 322	6 259	1 713	184	298	508	249	4 584	58 117
Other specialised stores	28 442	5 292	2 532	596	197	412	107	5 476	43 054
Second-hand goods in stores	1 061	283	115	19	25	33	6	240	1 782
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	12 702	2 220	346	57	66	220	193	1 821	17 625
Total	594 572	76 039	28 402	9 803	7 199	5 910	3 600	68 440	793 965

Table 12 - Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Type of asset	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012*	2015**	Annualised
7	R mi	illion	% contr	% change	
Land, buildings and construction	3 457	3 589	23,4	22,4	1,3
Plant, machinery and equipment	6 792	7 510	46,1	46,9	3,4
Computers	1 090	1 193	7,4	7,5	3,1
Motor vehicles	1 290	1 418	8,7	8,9	3,2
Other	2 120	2 290	14,4	14,3	2,6
Total	14 749	16 000	100,0	100,0	2,8

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Other	Total				
	R million									
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	1 215	3 710	118	130	729	5 902				
Other non-specialised stores	140	423	91	37	145	836				
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	101	295	75	247	21	739				
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	55	220	63	32	31	401				
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1 506	1 585	535	483	505	4 614				
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	224	187	108	153	151	823				
Hardware, paints and glass	177	375	86	196	486	1 320				
Other specialised stores	157	701	102	70	153	1 183				
Second-hand goods in stores	1	2	2	13	29	47				
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	13	12	13	57	40	135				
Total	3 589	7 510	1 193	1 418	2 290	16 000				

Table 14 – Employment in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2012 and 2015

	F	emale emplo	oyees		Male employe	es	Total employees			
Type of retail trade	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2012* 2015** Annualised % change		2012 <sup>*</sup>	. 2015" Annualise		2012*	2015**	Annualised % change	
	L	<u> </u>	I.	No	umber of empl	loyees				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	140 096	181 556	9,0	99 131	120 877	6,8	239 227	302 433	8,1	
Other non-specialised stores	21 398	16 268	-8,7	19 332	18 988	-0,6	40 730	35 256	-4,7	
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	24 499	29 005	5,8	30 572	31 673	1,2	55 071	60 678	3,3	
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	23 320	29 008	7,5	12 347	14 161	4,7	35 667	43 169	6,6	
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	114 449	129 418	4,2	53 683	59 604	3,5	168 132	189 022	4,0	
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	29 137	32 054	3,2	28 037	31 254	3,7	57 174	63 308	3,5	
Hardware, paints and glass	12 196	16 020	9,5	30 334	37 408	7,2	42 530	53 428	7,9	
Other specialised stores	19 146	20 761	2,7	20 355	22 846	3,9	39 501	43 607	3,4	
Second-hand goods in stores	1 424	1 232	-4,7	1 805	1 787	-0,3	3 229	3 019	-2,2	
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	9 710	7 176	-9,6	11 848	11 008	-2,4	21 558	18 184	-5,5	
Total	395 375	462 498	5,4	307 444	349 606	4,4	702 819	812 104	4,9	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Details of employment in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2015

	Work	ing proprie	tors		Permanent			Temporary			Casual		
Type of retail trade	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Total
	"	"				Number of	employees						
Non-specialised stores with													
food, beverages and	199	629	828	147 074	96 401	243 475	23 099	11 470	34 569	11 184	12 377	23 561	302 433
tobacco predominating													
Other non-specialised	50	382	432	11 952	14 245	26 197	3 513	2 834	6 347	753	1 527	2 280	35 256
stores	30	302	702	11 302	14 240	20 107	0 0 10	2 004	0 0 47	700	1 021	2 200	00 200
Food, beverages and													
tobacco in specialised	648	2 346	2 994	26 692	27 108	53 800	823	1 005	1 828	842	1214	2 056	60 678
stores													
Pharmaceutical and													
medical goods, cosmetic	196	550	746	26 489	12 927	39 416	1 633	534	2 167	690	150	840	43 169
and toilet articles													
Textiles, clothing, footwear	253	925	1 178	86 660	40 530	127 190	23 714	8 652	32 366	18 791	9 497	28 288	189 022
and leather goods													
Household furniture,	000	000	4 000	00.000	00.400	E0 400	554	740	4 000	0.075	4 440	4.004	60.000
appliances, articles and	300	928	1 228	28 328	28 162	56 490	551	718	1 269	2 875	1 446	4 321	63 308
equipment													
Hardware, paints and glass	266	1 663	1 929	14 037	32 746	46 783	1 466	2 534	4 000	251	465	716	53 428
Other specialised stores	469	1 621	2 090	16 608	17 322	33 930	1 065	942	2 007	2 619	2 961	5 580	43 607
Second-hand goods in	49	137	186	1 013	1 516	2 529	48	19	67	122	115	237	3 019
stores	10	107	100	1010	1010	2 020	10	10	01	122	110	201	0 0 1 0
Repair of personal and													
household goods and retail	185	455	640	6 385	10 024	16 409	309	334	643	297	195	492	18 184
trade not in stores													
Total	2 615	9 636	12 251	365 238	280 981	646 219	56 221	29 042	85 263	38 424	29 947	68 371	812 104

Table 16 - Employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2015

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total		
<i>,</i>	Number of employees						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	231 835	36 569	12 960	21 069	302 433		
Other non-specialised stores	21 358	2 299	5 937	5 662	35 256		
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	9 182	6 678	21 547	23 271	60 678		
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	26 592	1 897	8 906	5 774	43 169		
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	166 681	3 616	11 265	7 460	189 022		
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	43 552	4 245	5 093	10 418	63 308		
Hardware, paints and glass	18 485	5 022	17 985	11 936	53 428		
Other specialised stores	15 756	3 897	8 699	15 255	43 607		
Second-hand goods in stores	115	0	531	2 373	3 019		
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	2 607	1 901	9 175	4 501	18 184		
Total	536 163	66 124	102 098	107 719	812 104		

Table 17 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity group, 2012 and 2015

Commodity group	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
	R million		% contribution		% change
Food, beverages and tobacco	264 016	328 708	42,7	41,9	7,6
Pharmaceuticals, medical goods cosmetics and toiletries	65 776	85 316	10,6	10,9	9,1
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	93 226	123 520	15,1	15,7	9,8
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	60 708	72 902	9,8	9,3	6,3
Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	51 526	69 959	8,3	8,9	10,7
Other goods	82 658	104 352	13,4	13,3	8,1
Total sales of goods	617 910	784 757	100,0	100,0	8,3

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
	R millio	R million		% contribution	
Fruit and vegetables	26 671	30 601	4,3	3,9	4,7
Meat and meat products	49 585	63 425	8,0	8,1	8,6
Fish	2 734	3 184	0,4	0,4	5,2
Tinned and bottled food	11 968	12 968	1,9	1,7	2,7
Dairy products	24 006	28 109	3,9	3,6	5,4
Eggs	4 057	5 267	0,7	0,7	9,1
Oils	4 642	6 192	0,8	0,8	10,1
Sugar	4 683	5 757	0,8	0,7	7,1
Chocolates, sweets and snacks	13 046	14 804	2,1	1,9	4,3
Bread	6 339	7 380	1,0	0,9	5,2
Bakery products (excluding bread)	8 384	12 674	1,4	1,6	14,8
Maize products	8 742	9 872	1,4	1,3	4,1
Rice	4 532	5 033	0,7	0,6	3,6
Pasta	1 705	1 841	0,3	0,2	2,6
Flour	3 565	3 985	0,6	0,5	3,8
Prepared meals	7 045	7 863	1,1	1,0	3,7
Coffee, tea and cocoa	5 037	5 660	0,8	0,7	4,0
Other food	23 488	29 285	3,8	3,7	7,6

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (continued)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012*	2015**	Annualised
	R million		% contribution		% change
Non-alcoholic beverages	16 611	25 055	2,7	3,2	14,7
Fermented beverages (e.g. beer, ciders)	13 224	19 098	2,1	2,4	13,0
Distilled beverages (e.g. brandy, gin, whisky)	9 979	12 835	1,6	1,6	8,8
Wines (natural, sparkling, fortified)	6 139	7 776	1,0	1,0	8,2
Tobacco and tobacco products	7 834	10 044	1,3	1,3	8,6
Total: Food, beverages and tobacco	264 016	328 708	42,7	41,9	7,6
Eyewear (prescription and non-prescription eyewear)	500	652	0,1	0,1	9,3
Pharmaceutical goods	33 112	42 653	5,4	5,4	8,8
Surgical and orthopaedic instruments and supplies, including orthopaedic footwear	2 949	3 702	0,5	0,5	7,9
Other medical goods	1 798	2 341	0,3	0,3	9,2
Cosmetics and toiletries	27 417	35 968	4,4	4,6	9,5
Total: Eyewear, pharmaceuticals, surgical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	65 776	85 316	10,6	10,9	9,1

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (continued)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012*	2015**	Annualised
	R million		% contribution		% change
Yarn and thread (for weaving, sewing or knitting)	140	167	0,0	0,0	6,1
Fabrics	355	407	0,1	0,1	4,7
Made-up household and other textile articles (e.g. bedding, linen, curtains, rugs, tents, ropes, netting), including haberdashery (e.g. needles, buttons, lace, zips)	10 209	12 517	1,7	1,6	7,0
Men's and boys' clothing	23 071	34 105	3,7	4,3	13,9
Women's and girls' clothing	28 900	38 906	4,7	5,0	10,4
Infants' and children's clothing	5 346	5 527	0,9	0,7	1,1
Accessories	3 996	5 010	0,6	0,6	7,8
Men's and boys' footwear	9 063	10 326	1,5	1,3	4,4
Women's and girls' footwear	8 975	12 452	1,5	1,6	11,5
Infants' and children's footwear	867	918	0,1	0,1	1,9
Sports footwear	2 304	3 185	0,4	0,4	11,4
Total: Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	93 226	123 520	15,1	15,7	9,8

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (continued)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
	R million		% contribution		% change
Household furniture	19 305	23 864	3,1	3,0	7,3
Major household appliances (e.g. stoves, freezers, washing machines, refrigerators)	6 962	7 964	1,1	1,0	4,6
Small electrical appliances (e.g. electric frying pans, irons, kettles)	4 452	6 218	0,7	0,8	11,8
Radio and television equipment and other household audio-visual equipment (including iPod and MP3 players)	7 668	9 259	1,2	1,2	6,5
Musical records, audio and video tapes, compact discs, cassettes, DVDs and MP3s	1 684	1 715	0,3	0,2	0,6
Musical instruments and scores	391	438	0,1	0,1	3,9
Lighting equipment	1 967	1 973	0,3	0,3	0,1
Kitchenware, cookware and bakeware	2 567	2 738	0,4	0,3	2,2
Cutlery, flatware and silverware	2 148	2 929	0,3	0,4	10,9
Glass and crystalware	675	1 000	0,1	0,1	14,0
Household fuel	768	950	0,1	0,1	7,3
Household cleaning supplies, chemicals and paper products	7 681	8 906	1,2	1,1	5,1
Other household goods	4 440	4 948	0,7	0,6	3,7
Total: Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	60 708	72 902	9,8	9,3	6,3

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (continued)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	
	R million	1	% conti	ribution	% change	
Plumbing, heating, cooling and electrical equipment and supplies	6 326	10 012	1,0	1,3	16,5	
Hand tools and equipment for domestic use	4 363	4 924	0,7	0,6	4,1	
Other hardware	6 995	7 521	1,1	1,0	2,4	
Building materials (including tiles)	26 011	38 091	4,2	4,9	13,6	
Paints, varnishes and lacquers	6 676	8 011	1,1	1,0	6,3	
Glass and other articles of glass	1 155	1 400	0,2	0,2	6,6	
Total: Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	51 526	69 959	8,3	8,9	10,7	
Books (hardcover and paperback), newspapers, magazines and other periodicals in print	5 146	5 891	0,8	0,8	4,6	
Stationery of paper and cardboard (e.g. diaries, exercise books, letter pads, file covers, notebooks, postcards, greeting cards), commercial advertising materials and other printed matter	6 427	6 759	1,0	0,9	1,7	
Sub-total: Reading materials and stationery	11 573	12 650	1,9	1,6	3,0	
Watches and clocks	1 450	2 329	0,2	0,3	17,1	
Jewellery and other related articles	6 004	6 206	1,0	0,8	1,1	
Sub-total: Watches, clocks and jewellery	7 454	8 535	1,2	1,1	4,6	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (continued)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
	R milli	on	% contribu	tion	% change
Hunting, fishing and camping equipment and supplies	1 300	1 448	0,2	0,2	3,7
Sports goods (e.g. rugby, golf, soccer, cricket, tennis, hockey, surf), equipment and accessories	1 955	2 829	0,3	0,4	13,1
All other sports and recreational goods (e.g. bicycles, pleasure boats, pool tables, gymnasium exercise and fitness equipment, playground equipment)	3 194	4 736	0,5	0,6	14,0
Sub-total: Sports and recreational goods	6 449	9 013	1,0	1,1	11,8
Computers, tablets, components and related equipment and devices (e.g. USBs), packaged computer software, including computer and video games, musical and game downloads and eBooks, office and accounting machinery, including office furniture	5 790	6 715	0,9	0,9	5,1
Cameras (still, digital and video), picture frames, binoculars and related photographic equipment and supplies	2 239	2 951	0,4	0,4	9,6
Telephones and home office electronics	464	504	0,1	0,1	2,8
Cellphones	10 376	13 589	1,7	1,7	9,4
Prepaid airtime	11 210	11 539	1,8	1,5	1,0
Sub-total: Computers, software, photographic materials and related items	30 079	35 298	4,9	4,5	5,5

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Details of income from sales of goods by commodity type, 2012 and 2015 (concluded)

Commodity type	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	
	R mi	llion	% cont	ribution	% change	
Toys, games, and hobby supplies (excluding computer and video games)	2 881	3 396	0,5	0,4	5,6	
Leather goods, luggage and travel accessories	1 859	2 282	0,3	0,3	7,1	
Cut flowers and related floral supplies	1 291	1 362	0,2	0,2	1,8	
Outdoor power equipment and accessories	508	637	0,1	0,1	7,8	
Other lawn and garden-related products	1 454	2 269	0,2	0,3	16,0	
Souvenirs and artwork	1 471	2 271	0,2	0,3	15,6	
Used/second-hand merchandise and antiques	1 244	2 072	0,2	0,3	18,5	
Pets and pet food	4 926	4 966	0,8	0,6	0,3	
Other miscellaneous goods	11 469	19 601	1,9	2,5	19,6	
Sub-total: Miscellaneous goods	27 103	38 856	4,4	5,0	12,8	
Total: Other goods	82 658	104 352	13,4	13,3	8,1	
Total: Sales of goods	617 910	784 757	100,0	100,0	8,3	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 19 – Details of purchases by commodity group, 2012 and 2015

Commodity group	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
	R million	1	% contr	% change	
Food, beverages and tobacco	218 919	260 326	47,4	43,8	5,9
Pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	55 243	58 669	12,0	9,9	2,0
Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	56 169	79 330	12,2	13,3	12,2
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	41 003	52 681	8,9	8,9	8,7
Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	41 221	58 516	8,9	9,8	12,4
Other purchases of goods	49 624	85 050	10,7	14,3	19,7
Total	462 179	594 572	100,0	100,0	8,8

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 20 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2015

Commodity type	R million	% contribution
Food	201 095	33,8
Beverages	52 005	8,7
Tobacco and tobacco products	7 226	1,2
Sub-total: Food, beverages and tobacco	260 326	43,8
Sub-total: Pharmaceuticals, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	58 669	9,9
Textiles, and textile products, including leather	8 190	1,4
Clothing and made-up accessories	55 320	9,3
Footwear	15 820	2,7
Sub-total: Textiles, clothing, accessories and footwear	79 330	13,3
Household furniture	18 738	3,2
Household fuel (e.g. LPG gas, paraffin, charcoal)	1 087	0,2
Domestic (household) appliances, equipment and articles	32 856	5,5
Sub-total: Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles and supplies	52 681	8,9
Construction (building) materials and builders' hardware	49 321	8,3
Paints	3 194	0,5
Varnishes, lacquers and other construction chemicals	277	0,0
Electrical machinery, equipment, apparatus and parts thereof	5 724	1,0
Sub-total: Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	58 516	9,8

Table 20 – Details of purchases by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2015 (concluded)

Commodity type	R million	% contribution
Live animals and plants, flowers, seeds	2 089	0,4
Reading materials and stationery	11 331	1,9
Petrol	712	0,1
Diesel	552	0,1
Chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides and other chemical preparations	1 612	0,3
Sports and leisure goods, toys, games and parts thereof	11 290	1,9
Jewellery, watches, clocks	5 866	1,0
Non-electrical machinery, equipment, apparatus and parts thereof	572	0,1
Office furniture, computers and related equipment and devices	4 842	0,8
Communication equipment, accessories and supplies	16 323	2,7
Photographic, optical and precision equipment and instruments	2 519	0,4
Miscellaneous consumer goods of paper, cardboard, wood, plastic, rubber, metal or any other material	19 829	3,3
Containers and packaging materials, including pallets	669	0,1
Consumables (e.g. protective clothing, cleaning materials)	1 042	0,2
Other purchases and transfers-in of goods not specified elsewhere	5 802	1,0
Sub-total: Other purchases and transfers-in of goods	85 050	14,3
Total	594 572	100,0

Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Ollows	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised
Client	R mi	R million % contribution		ution	% change
Individuals and households	547 030	693 522	87,4	87,0	8,2
Businesses (including parastatals)	75 157	99 142	12,0	12,4	9,7
Government	3 768	4 359	0,6	0,5	5,0
Total	625 955	797 023	100,0	100,0	8,4

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 22 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Individuals	Businesses (including parastatals)	Government (national, provincial and local)	Total
	1	R mi	llion	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	239 300	44 952	205	284 457
Other non-specialised stores	40 784	17 100	0	57 884
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	58 392	8 924	219	67 535
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	56 493	1 072	175	57 740
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	161 274	1 062	13	162 349
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	42 069	3 461	453	45 983
Hardware, paints and glass	44 080	13 042	2 629	59 751
Other specialised stores	36 974	4 793	592	42 359
Second-hand goods in stores	1 640	127	24	1 791
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	12 516	4 609	49	17 174
Total	693 522	99 142	4 359	797 023

Table 23 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment in the retail trade industry, 2012 and 2015

Oli	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	2012 <sup>*</sup>	2015**	Annualised	
Client	R mi	llion	% contribu	ution	% change	
Cash	293 268	385 758	46,9	48,4	9,6	
Debit card	119 486	157 812	19,1	19,8	9,7	
Credit card	116 921	152 558	18,7	19,1	9,3	
Retail card	34 431	45 385	5,5	5,7	9,6	
Transfers, including internet (electronic) transfers	61 849	55 510	9,9	7,0	-3,5	
Total	625 955	797 023	100,0	100,0	8,4	

<sup>\*</sup>Revised figures.
\*\*Preliminary figures.

Table 24 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment in the retail trade industry, 2015

Type of retail trade	Cash	Debit card	Credit card	Retail card	Transfers, including internet (electronic) transfers	Total
			R mil	lion		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	146 900	63 075	69 740	610	4 132	284 457
Other non-specialised stores	37 284	11 335	3 853	910	4 502	57 884
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	37 700	15 907	8 112	487	5 329	67 535
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	24 221	13 442	7 229	1 367	11 481	57 740
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	68 141	24 168	31 451	34 685	3 904	162 349
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	22 844	7 030	6 582	5 895	3 632	45 983
Hardware, paints and glass	28 030	11 166	11 595	466	8 494	59 751
Other specialised stores	13 558	7 373	11 445	952	9 031	42 359
Second-hand goods in stores	778	445	294	2	272	1 791
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	6 302	3 871	2 257	11	4 733	17 174
Total	385 758	157 812	152 558	45 385	55 510	797 023

Table 25 - Information and communication technology usage in the retail trade industry as at the end of June, 2015

Type of retail trade	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
		<u> </u>		% of enterprises	l l		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	98,4	96,2	93,9	18,5	19,6	36,0	61,7
Other non-specialised stores	88,7	88,7	86,0	29,8	17,3	22,7	55,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	93,4	92,5	80,1	17,5	17,9	21,0	36,9
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	100,0	100,0	94,8	53,2	53,4	56,0	53,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	100,0	100,0	94,8	65,0	27,1	32,1	53,2
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	100,0	100,0	97,0	66,3	34,3	28,4	45,8
Hardware, paints and glass	100,0	99,2	91,4	47,7	24,7	31,4	54,2
Other specialised stores	100,0	100,0	90,9	59,9	36,6	38,6	52,1
Second-hand goods in stores	96,9	95,4	92,8	37,9	17,5	20,6	43,3
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	98,1	98,1	90,4	34,1	29,8	28,0	46,0
Total	97,6	96,7	90,1	36,2	25,7	31,1	50,0

Table 26 - Information and communication technology usage by enterprise size in the retail trade industry as at the end of June, 2015

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced
				% of enterprises			
Large enterprises	99,6	98,4	93,8	42,3	26,0	35,0	57,1
Medium enterprises	98,4	98,4	93,8	55,5	32,0	42,2	55,5
Small enterprises	98,1	97,8	89,2	34,1	29,7	31,0	50,8
Micro enterprises	94,1	93,0	85,0	23,4	19,8	22,3	38,1
Total	97,6	96,7	90,1	36,2	25,7	31,1	50,0

## **Explanatory notes**

## Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2015 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.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's business register, based on the units registered for value added tax (VAT).

Value added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude value added tax (VAT).

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components. These statistics are also used by government policy advisors in monitoring the performance and contribution of individual industries to the South African economy and the effectiveness of industry policies, and by private sector users in analyses of comparative business and industry performance.

# 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. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four-digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.

#### 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 R117 million and more. Table 27 presents the size groups defined using the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI).

Table 27 – Size groups for the retail trade industry, 2015

Size group	Turnover
Large	≥ R117 000 000
Medium	R57 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R117 000 000
Small	R12 000 000 ≤ VAT turnover < R57 000 000
Micro	< R12 000 000

## Survey methodology and design

The survey was conducted by email, telephone, personal visits, fax and post.

A sample of approximately 2 800 enterprises was drawn using stratified random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at 4-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large and medium enterprises were completely enumerated. Business register turnover was used as the measure of size for stratification. The collection rate was 80.5%.

#### Collection rate

Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations) / sample size) x 100.

## Turnover collection rate

Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises BR turnover + weighted finalised investigations BR turnover) / population turnover) x 100. The turnover collection rate was 91,7%.

# Weighting methodology

For small and micro enterprises, that is those who were 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 were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group 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.

## Revisions to previous results (2012)

Revisions were made to previous results due to editing and new information obtained after the publications.

## 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 28 - Income in the retail trade industry within 95% confidence limits, 2015

Type of retail trade	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	278 670	288 275	297 880	1,7
Other non-specialised stores	53 155	58 297	63 439	4,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	63 418	68 089	72 760	3,5
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	54 795	59 079	63 363	3,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	168 681	172 398	176 115	1,1
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	46 437	49 544	52 651	3,2
Hardware, paints and glass	57 031	60 594	64 157	3,0
Other specialised stores	39 994	43 213	46 432	3,8
Second-hand goods in stores	1 634	1 894	2 154	7,0
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	14 709	17 988	21 267	9,3
Total	804 917	819 371	833 825	0,9

## 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.

## **Abbreviations**

BR Business register Concentration ratio CR

DTI

GDP

Department of Trade and Industry
Gross domestic product
International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities ISIC

ΙT 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

Statistics South Africa Stats SA VAT Value added tax

Nil or less than half the final digit shown 0

## **Glossary**

or hourly.

**Concentration ratio** The ratio of the income of the *n* largest enterprises to the total income.

Employees 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 2015.

Employment costs The total cost of employment, including salaries, wages, service and other bonuses, allowances (including car allowances), overtime payments, retirement

benefits, contributions to medical, pension and provident funds, unemployment insurance and accident funds, and housing subsidies.

**Enterprise**A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.

**Formal employment** Employment by the formal sector. The formal sector includes all businesses that are registered for VAT.

**Informal employment** Employment by the informal sector. The formal sector includes all businesses that are not registered for VAT.

**Industry**An industry consists of a group 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).

**Labour brokers** Agents who recruit and administer workers on behalf of the enterprise. They do not provide any other service.

**Motor vehicles** Motor vehicles include cars, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.

Net profit or loss before tax

Net profit or loss before tax is derived as:

Total income

**plus** closing inventories **minus** total expenditure **minus** opening inventories Net profit or loss after tax

Net profit or loss after tax is derived as:

Net profit or loss before tax *minus* company tax

Other expenditure

Other expenditure includes:

Accommodation; advertising; amortisation, excluding depreciation; bank charges; bursaries for own employees (staff bursaries); containers and packaging materials; computer expenditure (when not part of non-current assets); donations, sponsorships and social investment for non-employees; entertainment; 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; mineral rights leases; paper, printing and stationery; postal and courier services; property taxes paid; provisions; railage and transport-out; research and development; royalties, franchise fees, copyright, trade names, trademarks and patent rights paid; security services; severance, termination and redundancy payments; skills development levy; staff training; subscriptions; travelling; water and electricity; payments to labour brokers and other expenditure.

Other income

Includes:

Capital transfers received (only from the South African government); customs duty received; dividends received; excise duty received; mineral rights leases; 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 of liabilities; provisions; government subsidies and incentives received (only from the South African government); and other income.

Permanent employees

Employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year.

**Profit margin** 

Profit margin is derived as: Net profit or loss after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100

Rental income

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.

Statistical unit

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.

Stratum

A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.

**Subcontractors** 

Include labour brokers.

Retail trade industry, Report 62-01-02(2015)

# Temporary employees

Employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year.

### Turnover

### Turnover includes:

- the value of sales;
- amounts received for work done;
- amounts received for services rendered;
- rent and/or lease payments received for land and buildings; and
- rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.

### Turnover excludes:

- value added tax (VAT);
- net profit or loss on sales or revaluation of fixed assets (including profit or loss on foreign exchange);
- · export freight charges;
- interest received; and
- excise duty.

## **Working proprietors**

Owners, members or partners actively engaged in the work of the enterprise, excluding silent or inactive partners whose principal activity is outside of the enterprise.

### Zero values

All rand values less than R500 000.

#### **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 11 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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