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Retail trade industry, 2022

Embargoed until:
19 September 2024
11:30

Report No. 62-01-02 (2022)

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Statistics South Africa

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Statistician-General



Retail trade industry, 2022 / Statistics South Africa

Published by Statistics South Africa, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001

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Stats SA Library Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) Data

Retail trade industry, 2022 / Statistics South Africa. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, 2024

Report No. 62-01-02 (2022)

50 pages

ISBN 978-1-77997-033-6

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Table of contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Aim and collection unit.....	1
1.2	Scope and coverage	1
1.3	Data items	1
1.4	Reference period.....	2
1.5	Current prices.....	2
1.6	Reliability of data.....	2
1.7	Confidentiality.....	2
2.	Summary of findings.....	3
2.1	Income.....	3
	Table A – Income in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022	3
	Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022	4
	Table C – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022	5
2.2	Employment.....	6
	Table D – Employment in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2012–2022	6
	Figure 1 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by type of retail trade, 2022	7
	Figure 2 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2022	8
	Figure 3 – Employment gender ratio in the retail industry, 2022	9
	Table E – Average salaries and wages in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022.....	10
2.3	Retail trade industry value added.....	11
	Figure 4 – Retail trade industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2012–2021	11
	Figure 5 – Percentage contribution of the retail trade industry to total value added (current prices), 2012–2021	11
2.4	Capital expenditure on new assets	12
	Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022	12

3. Tables.....	13
Table 1 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	13
Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of retail trade, 2018 and 2022.....	13
Table 3 – Profit margin by type of trade in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022	15
Table 4 – Type of income in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	16
Table 5 – Income by type of retail trade, 2022	16
Table 6 – Income by enterprise size and type of retail trade, 2022.....	17
Table 7 – Concentration ratios by type of retail trade, 2022.....	18
Table 8 – Type of expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	19
Table 9 – Expenditure by type of retail trade, 2022.....	20
Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of asset in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	21
Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of asset and type of retail trade, 2022	21
Table 12 – Employment by type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022.....	22
Table 13 – Employment by contract, gender and type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2022	23
Table 14 – Employment by enterprise size and type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2022.....	24
Table 15 – Income from sales of goods by commodity group in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022	25
Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	26
Table 17 – Purchases by commodity group in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022	34
Table 18 – Purchases by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	35
Table 19 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022	37
Table 20 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base and type of retail trade, 2022.....	37
Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022	38
Table 22 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment and type of retail trade, 2022	38
Table 23 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of selling in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022.....	39
Table 24 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of selling and type of retail trade, 2022	40
Table 25 – Information and communication technology usage by type of retail trade, 2022	41
Table 26 – Information and communication technology usage by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2022	41
Explanatory notes	42
Table 27 – Size groups for the retail trade industry, 2022.....	42
Table 28 – Income in the retail trade industry within 95% confidence limits, 2022.....	44
Glossary.....	45

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim and collection unit

This publication presents estimates in respect of the retail trade industry, 2022. The survey aims to provide financial, employment and related information for the retail trade industry in South Africa.

The last survey was conducted in 2018 (Report No. 62-01-02 (2018)).

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.

1.2 Scope and coverage

The 2022 retail trade industry survey covers enterprises registered for value-added tax (VAT) 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. 09-90-02:

- non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating (SIC 6211);
- other non-specialised stores (SIC 6219);
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (SIC 6220);
- 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); and
- repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores (SIC 6251, 6252, 6259 and 6260).

1.3 Data items

The following categories of data items were collected: industrial classification, details of employment, trading income, expenditure, salaries and wages, profit or loss, inventories, capital expenditure on new assets, details of sales of goods, details of purchases, details of the client base, method of payment, method of selling, and information and communication technology usage.

1.4 Reference period

The questionnaires were completed for the financial year of the enterprise which ends on any date between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022, according to the usual reporting schedule of the enterprise. The data for the number of employees were provided for employees who received salaries and wages for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June 2022.

1.5 Current prices

The rand values are at current prices.

1.6 Reliability of data

The following are some of the likely sources of non-sampling errors: frame not up to date, incorrect definitions and classifications, phrasing of questions, non-response, processing and estimation. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by updating the frame, careful design of questionnaires, testing them with a sample of respondents, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

1.7 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. Summary of findings

2.1 Income

Table A – Income in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022

Type of retail trade	2012		2015		2018 ¹		2022 ²	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	226 509	35,3	322 577	39,1	322 735	33,1	414 984	35,5
Other non-specialised stores	48 846	7,6	68 724	8,4	69 778	7,1	64 895	5,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	52 044	8,1	67 871	8,3	81 148	8,3	107 363	9,2
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	45 419	7,1	59 079	7,2	83 753	8,6	97 806	8,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	133 799	20,8	146 734	17,9	229 128	23,4	232 749	20,0
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	38 777	6,0	41 613	5,1	39 029	4,0	44 951	3,9
Hardware, paints and glass	43 783	6,8	50 962	6,2	76 388	7,8	102 312	8,8
Other specialised stores	36 214	5,6	41 052	5,0	58 685	6,0	58 794	5,1
Second-hand goods in stores	1 709	0,3	1 894	0,2	3 121	0,3	4 166	0,4
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	15 553	2,4	20 988	2,6	13 398	1,4	35 944	3,1
Total	642 653	100,0	821 494	100,0	977 163	100,0	1 163 964	100,0

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

The total income for the retail trade industry in 2022 was R1 164,0 billion. The total income represents an increase of 4,5% per annum compared with the income reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R977,2 billion). Comparing 2018 and 2022, large increases were reported for 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+R92,2 billion), 'food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores' (+R26,2 billion) and 'hardware, paints and glass' (+R25,9 billion).

Between 2012 and 2022, 'hardware, paints and glass' gained the biggest percentage share of income (2,0 percentage points) (from a percentage contribution of 6,8% in 2012 to 8,8% in 2022). 'Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' lost the biggest percentage share (-2,1 percentage points) over the same period (from 6,0% in 2012 to 3,9% in 2022).

Table B – Concentration ratios for total income in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022

Concentration ratio	2012	2015	2018 ¹	2022 ²
	%			
CR5	31,6	31,3	31,3	29,5
CR10	41,1	42,3	41,5	41,2
CR20	49,0	49,6	51,1	49,5
CR50	54,6	54,7	57,8	56,7
CR100	58,4	58,2	61,5	60,5

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

In 2022, the top 100 enterprises in the retail trade industry contributed 60,5% to the total income. The concentration ratios of the top 20, 50 and 100 enterprises were the highest in 2018 at 51,1%, 57,8% and 61,5%, respectively. The concentration ratio of the top 5 enterprises was the highest in 2012 at 31,6% and the concentration ratio of the top 10 enterprises was the highest in 2015 at 42,3%.

Table C – Profit margin in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022

Type of retail trade	Net profit/loss after tax				Turnover				Profit margin			
	2012	2015	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2012	2015	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2012	2015	2018 ¹	2022 ²
	R million								%			
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	4 836	8 244	10 108	8 521	223 772	318 594	318 490	407 089	2,2	2,6	3,2	2,1
Other non-specialised stores	1 317	1 539	2 151	-225	48 252	68 307	68 895	64 260	2,7	2,3	3,1	-0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	774	1 017	2 338	1 356	51 698	67 376	80 612	106 467	1,5	1,5	2,9	1,3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	1 213	1 265	3 912	3 030	44 510	57 744	82 325	94 887	2,7	2,2	4,8	3,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	6 865	10 592	11 369	12 555	126 823	136 583	218 273	221 322	5,4	7,8	5,2	5,7
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 475	779	2 383	1 550	36 052	39 658	35 744	43 570	6,9	2,0	6,7	3,6
Hardware, paints and glass	1 478	1 844	3 485	4 286	43 185	50 198	74 327	98 859	3,4	3,7	4,7	4,3
Other specialised stores	1 199	436	1 835	2 620	35 748	40 383	56 962	57 240	3,4	1,1	3,2	4,6
Second-hand goods in stores	43	99	184	149	1 657	1 794	2 957	3 703	2,6	5,5	6,2	4,0
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	-187	-279	-499	239	15 361	20 094	13 217	35 570	-1,2	-1,4	-3,8	0,7
Total	20 013	25 536	37 266	34 081	627 058	800 731	951 802	1 132 967	3,2	3,2	3,9	3,0

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

The profit margin for the retail trade industry in 2022 was 3,0%. 'Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' had the highest profit margin at 5,7%, followed by 'other specialised stores' at 4,6% and 'hardware, paints and glass' at 4,3%. 'Other non-specialised stores' had the only negative profit margin in the industry (-0,4%) in 2022.

Between 2012 and 2022, the retail trade industry recorded the highest profit margin of 3,9% in 2018. The highest profit margin by type of retail trade was 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' at 7,8% in 2015.

2.2 Employment

Table D – Employment in the retail trade industry for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2012–2022

Type of retail trade	2012		2015		2018 ¹		2022 ²	
	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution	Number	% contribution
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	239 227	34,0	323 115	39,9	258 438	33,1	335 245	39,0
Other non-specialised stores	40 730	5,8	44 414	5,5	37 575	4,8	31 507	3,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	55 071	7,8	60 947	7,5	63 373	8,1	59 252	6,9
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	35 667	5,1	43 169	5,3	54 102	6,9	59 754	7,0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	168 132	23,9	177 490	22,0	204 955	26,3	198 477	23,1
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	57 174	8,1	47 635	5,9	40 591	5,2	39 243	4,6
Hardware, paints and glass	42 530	6,1	45 770	5,7	56 786	7,3	66 234	7,7
Other specialised stores	39 501	5,6	41 355	5,1	48 653	6,2	43 418	5,1
Second-hand goods in stores	3 229	0,5	3 019	0,4	3 776	0,5	5 362	0,6
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	21 558	3,1	21 618	2,7	12 143	1,6	20 118	2,3
Total	702 819	100,0	808 532	100,0	780 392	100,0	858 610	100,0

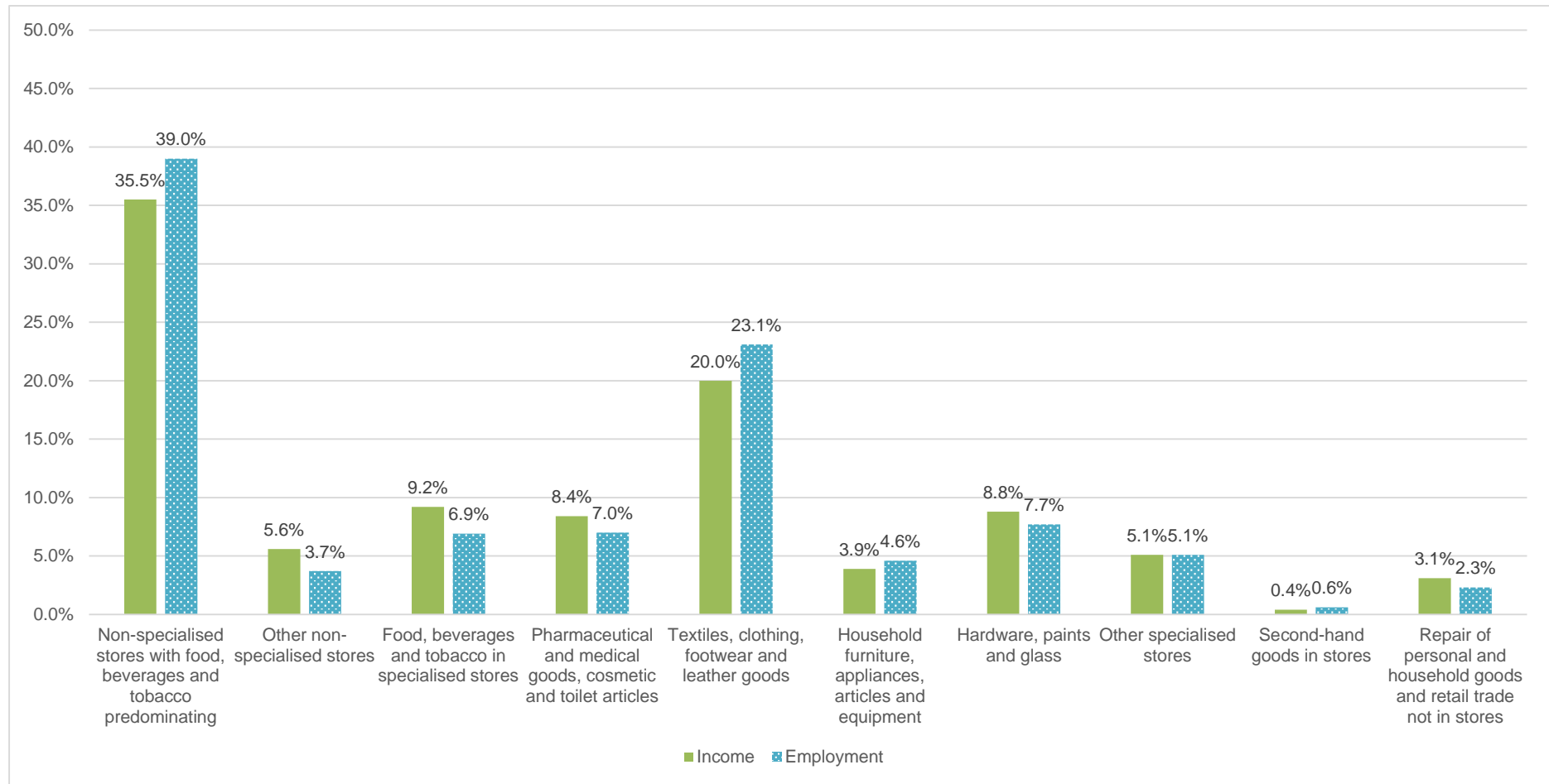
¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

The total number of persons employed in the retail trade industry as at the end of June 2022 was 858 610. This represents an increase of 2,4% per annum compared with the employment recorded in 2018 (780 392 persons). Comparing 2018 and 2022, the largest employment increase was reported for 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (76 807).

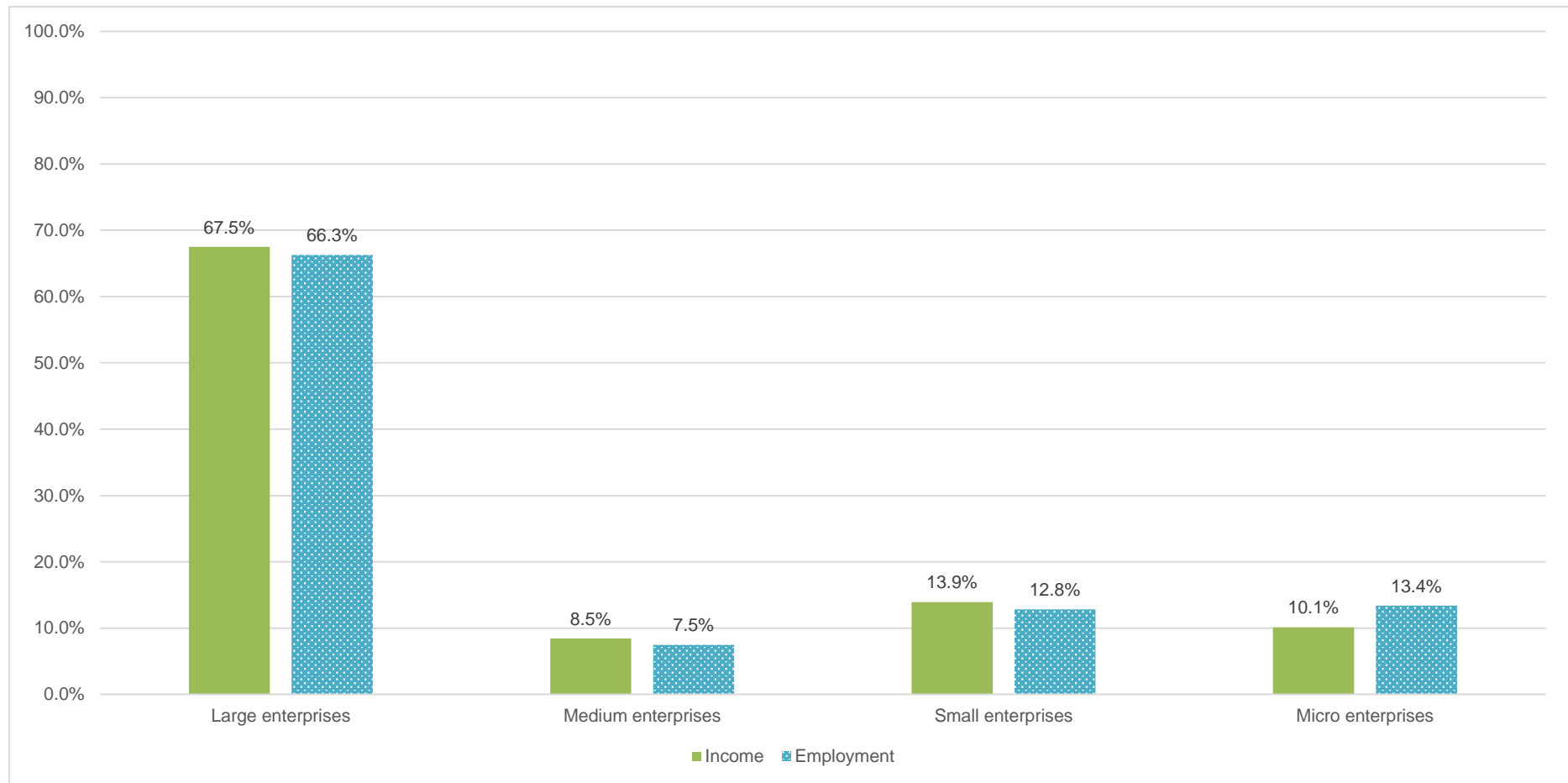
Formal employment in the retail trade industry increased from 702 819 in 2012 to 858 610 in 2022 (a gain of 155 791 jobs). The biggest gain in employment since 2012 was in 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+96 018), followed by 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (+30 345). The biggest loss in employment during the same period was in 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (-17 931 jobs).

Figure 1 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by type of retail trade, 2022



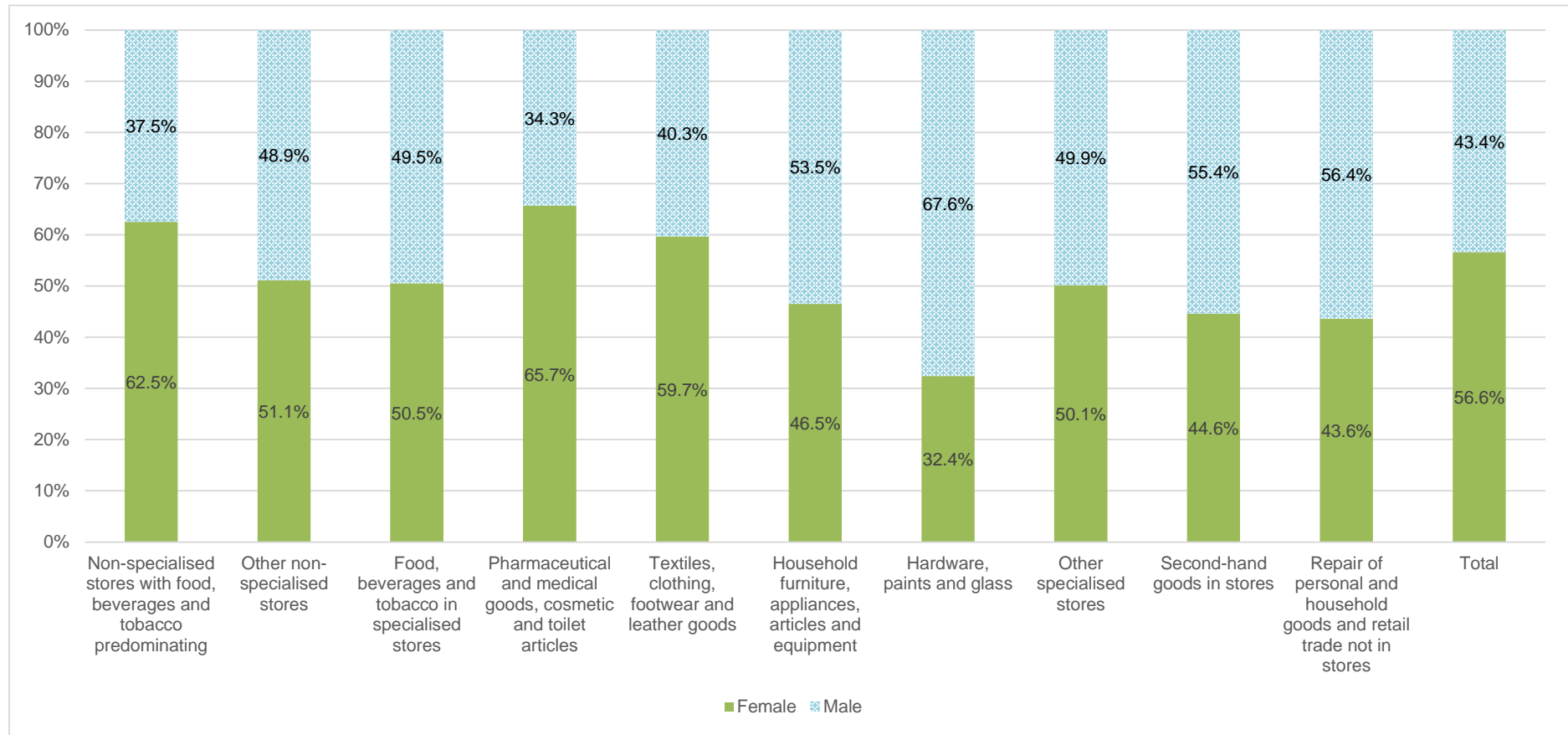
The type of retail trade with the highest proportion of employment compared with its proportion of income was 'second-hand goods in stores' (contributing 0,6% of employment and 0,4% of income), followed by 'household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment' (4,6% of employment and 3,9% of income) and 'textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods' (23,1% of employment and 20,0% of income).

Figure 2 – Percentage contribution of income and employment by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2022



Large enterprises (those with an annual turnover greater than R234 million) contributed 67,5% to the total income of the retail trade industry in 2022 and their contribution to employment was 66,3%. Compared to their income of 32,5%, small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) contributed a higher proportion to persons employed (33,7%).

Figure 3 – Employment gender ratio in the retail industry, 2022



The proportion of females out of the total persons employed in 2022 was 56,6%. The type of retail trade with the highest proportion of females employed was ‘pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles’ (65,7%), followed by ‘non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating’ (62,5%) and ‘textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods’ (59,7%). ‘Hardware, paints and glass’ had the highest proportion of males employed (67,6%), followed by ‘repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores’ (56,4%) and ‘second-hand goods in stores’ (55,4%).

Table E – Average salaries and wages in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022

Type of retail trade	2012			2015			2018 ¹			2022 ²		
	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	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand	R million	Number	Rand
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	14 768	239 227	61 732	23 742	323 115	73 478	23 477	258 438	90 842	31 426	335 245	93 740
Other non-specialised stores	3 980	40 730	97 717	5 941	44 414	133 764	4 421	37 575	117 658	4 747	31 507	150 665
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	3 154	55 071	57 272	4 038	60 947	66 254	5 598	63 373	88 334	5 990	59 252	101 094
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	4 819	35 667	135 111	6 739	43 169	156 107	10 250	54 102	189 457	11 795	59 754	197 393
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	15 700	168 132	93 379	18 197	177 490	102 524	24 292	204 955	118 524	25 734	198 477	129 657
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	6 217	57 174	108 738	4 649	47 635	97 596	4 991	40 591	122 958	5 528	39 243	140 866
Hardware, paints and glass	4 267	42 530	100 329	4 984	45 770	108 892	7 390	56 786	130 138	9 277	66 234	140 064
Other specialised stores	4 294	39 501	108 706	4 991	41 355	120 687	6 643	48 653	136 538	6 715	43 418	154 659
Second-hand goods in stores	263	3 229	81 449	283	3 019	93 740	452	3 776	119 703	535	5 362	99 776
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	1 842	21 558	85 444	2 188	21 618	101 212	1 955	12 143	160 998	3 282	20 118	163 137
Total	59 304	702 819	84 380	75 752	808 532	93 691	89 469	780 392	114 646	105 029	858 610	122 324

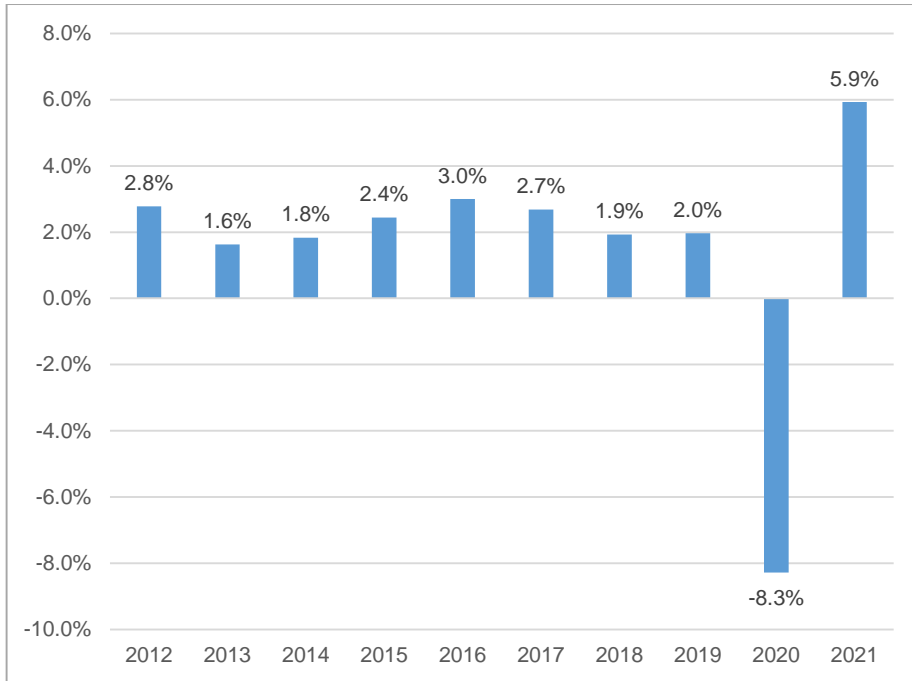
¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

The average salaries and wages in the retail trade industry in 2022 was R122 324. The type of retail trade with the highest average salaries and wages in 2022 was 'pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles' (R197 393), followed by 'repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores' (R163 137) and 'other specialised stores' (R154 659). The type of retail trade with the lowest average salaries and wages in 2022 was 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (R93 740).

Total average salaries and wages in the retail trade industry increased from R84 380 in 2012 to R122 324 in 2022, an annualised growth rate of 3,8%. The highest annualised growth rate for average salaries and wages between surveys in the retail trade industry was 7,0% between 2015 and 2018.

2.3 Retail trade industry value added

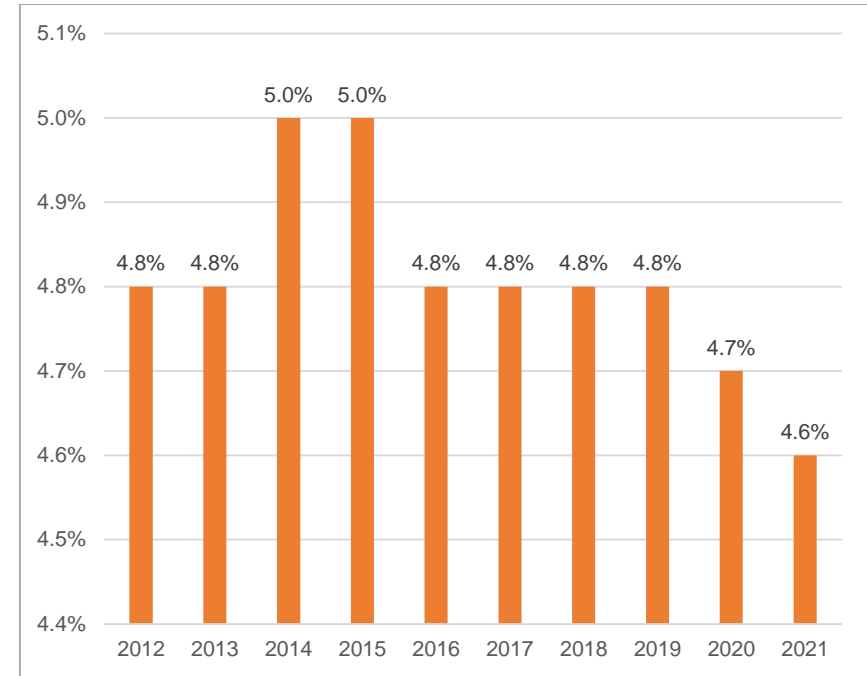
Figure 4 – Retail trade industry value added, annual percentage change (constant 2015 prices), 2012–2021



Source: P0441

The retail trade industry value added at constant 2015 prices increased from R188,7 billion in 2012 to R213,7 billion in 2021. During this period, the largest increase was recorded between 2020 and 2021 (5,9%). The largest decrease was recorded between 2019 and 2020 (-8,3%).

Figure 5 – Percentage contribution of the retail trade industry to total value added (current prices), 2012–2021



Source: P0441

Between 2014 and 2021, the contribution of the retail trade industry to total value added decreased from 5,0% to 4,6%. For the period 2012 to 2022, the highest contribution of the retail trade industry to total value added was 5,0% in 2014 and 2015.

2.4 Capital expenditure on new assets

Table F – Capital expenditure on new assets in the retail trade industry, 2012–2022

Type of retail trade	2012		2015		2018 ¹		2022 ²	
	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution	R million	% contribution
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	4 810	32,6	7 574	40,5	6 360	32,2	17 005	47,2
Other non-specialised stores	1 115	7,6	1 219	6,5	949	4,8	496	1,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	495	3,4	909	4,9	1 497	7,6	777	2,2
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	689	4,7	524	2,8	1 229	6,2	1 615	4,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	4 196	28,4	4 093	21,9	4 319	21,9	11 037	30,7
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	1 507	10,2	902	4,8	1 227	6,2	1 639	4,6
Hardware, paints and glass	939	6,4	1 727	9,2	2 814	14,2	1 467	4,1
Other specialised stores	538	3,6	1 465	7,8	961	4,9	921	2,6
Second-hand goods in stores	28	0,2	47	0,3	69	0,3	111	0,3
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	432	2,9	243	1,3	332	1,7	877	2,4
Total	14 749	100,0	18 703	100,0	19 757	100,0	35 945	100,0

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

The capital expenditure on new assets in 2022 was R35,9 billion, which represents an increase of 16,1% per annum compared with the expenditure reported in the corresponding survey of 2018 (R19,8 billion). The biggest increase was reported for 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' (+R10,6 billion).

Comparing 2012 and 2022, 'non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating' gained the biggest percentage share (14,6 percentage points) in capital expenditure on new assets (from a percentage contribution of 32,6% in 2012 to 47,2% in 2022). 'Other non-specialised stores' lost the biggest percentage share (-6,2 percentage points) over the same period (from 7,6% in 2012 to 1,4% in 2022).


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3. Tables

Table 1 – Principal statistics in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Year	Turnover	Total income	Total expenditure	Total value of opening inventory	Total value of closing inventory	Net profit or loss before tax	Capital expenditure on new assets	Number of employees
	R million				Number			
2018 ¹	951 802	977 163	947 672	37 266	111 734	119 509	19 757	780 392
2022 ²	1 132 967	1 163 964	1 132 059	47 044	124 298	139 437	35 945	858 610
Annualised % change	4,5	4,5	4,5	6,0	2,7	3,9	16,1	2,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of retail trade, 2018 and 2022**

Type of retail trade	Total income			Total expenditure			Net profit or loss before tax	
	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²
	R million			R million			R million	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	322 735	414 984	6,5	314 451	408 698	6,8	10 108	11 491
Other non-specialised stores	69 778	64 895	-1,8	68 306	66 300	-0,7	2 151	-627
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	81 148	107 363	7,2	79 402	106 081	7,5	2 338	1 535
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	83 753	97 806	4,0	80 077	93 742	4,0	3 912	4 211
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	229 128	232 749	0,4	220 411	218 563	-0,2	11 369	18 435
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	39 029	44 951	3,6	37 549	44 065	4,1	2 383	2 176
Hardware, paints and glass	76 388	102 312	7,6	73 369	98 611	7,7	3 485	5 648
Other specialised stores	58 685	58 794	0,0	57 110	55 444	-0,7	1 835	3 604
Second-hand goods in stores	3 121	4 166	7,5	2 932	3 993	8,0	184	191
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	13 398	35 944	28,0	14 065	36 562	27,0	-499	380
Total	977 163	1 163 964	4,5	947 672	1 132 059	4,5	37 266	47 044

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 2 – Principal statistics by type of retail trade, 2018 and 2022 (concluded)

Type of retail trade	Total value of opening inventory			Total value of closing inventory			Capital expenditure on new assets		
	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million			R million			R million		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	26 961	32 054	4,4	28 785	37 259	6,7	6 360	17 005	27,9
Other non-specialised stores	16 762	8 052	-16,7	17 441	8 830	-15,6	949	496	-15,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	4 096	6 336	11,5	4 688	6 589	8,9	1 497	777	-15,1
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	6 915	8 731	6,0	7 151	8 878	5,6	1 229	1 615	7,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	33 075	34 204	0,8	35 727	38 453	1,9	4 319	11 037	26,4
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	5 488	6 943	6,1	6 391	8 233	6,5	1 227	1 639	7,5
Hardware, paints and glass	8 011	14 739	16,5	8 477	16 686	18,4	2 814	1 467	-15,0
Other specialised stores	8 917	9 899	2,6	9 177	10 153	2,6	961	921	-1,1
Second-hand goods in stores	330	507	11,3	325	525	12,7	69	111	12,6
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	1 179	2 833	24,5	1 347	3 831	29,9	332	877	27,5
Total	111 734	124 298	2,7	119 509	139 437	3,9	19 757	35 945	16,1

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 3 – Profit margin by type of trade in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of retail trade	Net profit/loss after tax		Turnover			Profit margin ³	
	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²
	R million		R million			%	
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	10 108	8 521	318 490	407 089	6,3	3,2	2,1
Other non-specialised stores	2 151	-225	68 895	64 260	-1,7	3,1	-0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2 338	1 356	80 612	106 467	7,2	2,9	1,3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	3 912	3 030	82 325	94 887	3,6	4,8	3,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11 369	12 555	218 273	221 322	0,3	5,2	5,7
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 383	1 550	35 744	43 570	5,1	6,7	3,6
Hardware, paints and glass	3 485	4 286	74 327	98 859	7,4	4,7	4,3
Other specialised stores	1 835	2 620	56 962	57 240	0,1	3,2	4,6
Second-hand goods in stores	184	149	2 957	3 703	5,8	6,2	4,0
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	-499	239	13 217	35 570	28,1	-3,8	0,7
Total	37 266	34 081	951 802	1 132 967	4,5	3,9	3,0

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Profit margin = Net profit/loss after tax divided by turnover multiplied by 100.

Table 4 – Type of income in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of income	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Sales of goods	936 486	1 114 628	95,8	95,7	4,4
Income from services rendered	13 737	17 166	1,4	1,5	5,7
Interest received	6 805	5 786	0,7	0,5	-4,0
Rental and leasing income	1 579	1 173	0,2	0,1	-7,2
Other income	18 556	25 211	1,9	2,2	8,0
Total income	977 163	1 163 964	100,0	100,0	4,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 5 – Income by type of retail trade, 2022²**

Type of retail trade	Sales of goods	Income from services rendered	Interest received	Rental and leasing income	Other income	Total income
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	403 738	2 656	1 608	695	6 287	414 984
Other non-specialised stores	64 256	0	222	4	413	64 895
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	106 410	10	191	47	705	107 363
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	93 526	1 330	102	31	2 817	97 806
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	219 800	1 498	2 539	24	8 888	232 749
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	40 173	3 237	392	160	989	44 951
Hardware, paints and glass	98 080	688	317	91	3 136	102 312
Other specialised stores	56 635	495	272	110	1 282	58 794
Second-hand goods in stores	3 677	18	66	8	397	4 166
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	28 333	7 234	77	3	297	35 944
Total	1 114 628	17 166	5 786	1 173	25 211	1 163 964

² Preliminary figures.

Table 6 – Income by enterprise size and type of retail trade, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	308 477	59 041	38 509	8 957	414 984
Other non-specialised stores	45 464	3 059	8 032	8 340	64 895
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	33 124	11 294	34 857	28 088	107 363
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	78 515	2 830	5 938	10 523	97 806
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	212 288	3 350	9 454	7 657	232 749
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	23 352	3 581	8 931	9 087	44 951
Hardware, paints and glass	48 471	7 829	29 039	16 973	102 312
Other specialised stores	19 227	5 371	15 601	18 595	58 794
Second-hand goods in stores	0	0	680	3 486	4 166
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	16 758	2 136	11 013	6 037	35 944
Total	785 676	98 491	162 054	117 743	1 163 964

² Preliminary figures.

Table 7 – Concentration ratios by type of retail trade, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Total income	Income of the 5 largest enterprises ⁴	Relative contribution of the 5 largest enterprises ⁵	Income of the 10 largest enterprises ⁴	Relative contribution of the 10 largest enterprises ⁵	Income of the 20 largest enterprises ⁴	Relative contribution of the 20 largest enterprises ⁵
	R million		%	R million	%	R million	%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	414 984	254 402	61,3	265 232	63,9	273 923	66,0
Other non-specialised stores	64 895	44 029	67,8	45 476	70,1	47 237	72,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	107 363	19 058	17,8	23 394	21,8	28 007	26,1
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	97 806	69 304	70,9	75 413	77,1	78 959	80,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	232 749	166 395	71,5	189 079	81,2	200 865	86,3
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	44 951	15 685	34,9	19 167	42,6	22 881	50,9
Hardware, paints and glass	102 312	32 015	31,3	37 415	36,6	44 015	43,0
Other specialised stores	58 794	10 324	17,6	12 815	21,8	16 499	28,1
Second-hand goods in stores	4 166	379	9,1	535	12,8	742	17,8
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	35 944	14 583	40,6	16 757	46,6	18 513	51,5
Total	1 163 964	342 872	29,5	479 919	41,2	575 758	49,5

² Preliminary figures.

⁴ The figures in the 'Total' row reflect the income of the 5, 10 and 20 largest enterprises respectively, and not the column totals.

⁵ Relative contribution = income of the *n* largest enterprises divided by total income multiplied by 100.

Table 8 – Type of expenditure in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of expenditure	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Purchases	688 372	844 052	72,7	74,4	5,2
Salaries and wages paid	89 469	105 029	9,4	9,3	4,1
Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases	33 309	22 182	3,5	2,0	-9,7
Utilities (water and electricity)	10 678	15 291	1,1	1,4	9,4
Interest paid	8 387	12 904	0,9	1,1	11,4
Advertising	8 439	12 260	0,9	1,1	9,8
Railage and transport out	3 536	7 661	0,4	0,7	21,3
Other expenditure	105 482	112 680	11,1	10,0	1,7
Total expenditure	947 672	1 132 059	100,0	100,0	4,5

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 9 – Expenditure by type of retail trade, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Purchases	Salaries and wages paid	Rental and leasing of land, buildings and other structures under operating leases	Utilities (water and electricity)	Interest paid	Advertising	Railage and transport out	Other expenditure	Total expenditure
	R million								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	321 620	31 426	3 797	7 169	5 216	5 288	699	33 483	408 698
Other non-specialised stores	53 429	4 747	257	677	825	575	332	5 458	66 300
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	89 711	5 990	1 743	1 045	386	338	94	6 774	106 081
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	65 375	11 795	1 281	707	734	916	472	12 462	93 742
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	144 215	25 734	7 730	4 125	4 185	2 346	1 979	28 249	218 563
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	27 777	5 528	1 926	536	412	908	461	6 517	44 065
Hardware, paints and glass	75 065	9 277	2 214	513	796	884	623	9 239	98 611
Other specialised stores	39 425	6 715	2 426	329	250	345	276	5 678	55 444
Second-hand goods in stores	2 122	535	208	52	26	86	13	951	3 993
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	25 313	3 282	600	138	74	574	2 712	3 869	36 562
Total	844 052	105 029	22 182	15 291	12 904	12 260	7 661	112 680	1 132 059

² Preliminary figures.

Table 10 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of asset in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Type of asset	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Land, buildings and construction	4 044	17 376	20,5	48,4	44,0
Plant, machinery and equipment	8 936	12 364	45,3	34,4	8,5
Computers and network equipment	2 083	1 669	10,5	4,6	-5,4
Motor vehicles	1 707	1 113	8,6	3,1	-10,1
Other	2 987	3 423	15,1	9,5	3,5
Total	19 757	35 945	100,0	100,0	16,1

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 11 – Capital expenditure on new assets by type of asset and type of retail trade, 2022²**

Type of retail trade	Land, buildings and construction	Plant, machinery and equipment	Computers and network equipment	Motor vehicles	Other	Total
	R million					
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	9 506	6 278	79	111	1 031	17 005
Other non-specialised stores	70	370	21	26	9	496
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	18	470	125	152	12	777
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	937	462	167	18	31	1 615
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5 138	3 130	974	175	1 620	11 037
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	721	206	70	203	439	1 639
Hardware, paints and glass	295	707	133	255	77	1 467
Other specialised stores	326	311	53	111	120	921
Second-hand goods in stores	24	47	14	13	13	111
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	341	383	33	49	71	877
Total	17 376	12 364	1 669	1 113	3 423	35 945

² Preliminary figures.

Table 12 – Employment by type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2018 and 2022

Type of retail trade	Male employees			Female employees			Total employees		
	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	Number			Number			Number		
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	120 599	125 739	1,0	137 839	209 506	11,0	258 438	335 245	6,7
Other non-specialised stores	19 816	15 394	-6,1	17 759	16 113	-2,4	37 575	31 507	-4,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	34 760	29 359	-4,1	28 613	29 893	1,1	63 373	59 252	-1,7
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	18 430	20 518	2,7	35 672	39 236	2,4	54 102	59 754	2,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	73 746	80 053	2,1	131 209	118 424	-2,5	204 955	198 477	-0,8
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	24 768	21 009	-4,0	15 823	18 234	3,6	40 591	39 243	-0,8
Hardware, paints and glass	39 530	44 786	3,2	17 256	21 448	5,6	56 786	66 234	3,9
Other specialised stores	25 962	21 659	-4,4	22 691	21 759	-1,0	48 653	43 418	-2,8
Second-hand goods in stores	2 248	2 972	7,2	1 528	2 390	11,8	3 776	5 362	9,2
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	7 461	11 347	11,1	4 682	8 771	17,0	12 143	20 118	13,5
Total	367 320	372 836	0,4	413 072	485 774	4,1	780 392	858 610	2,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 13 – Employment by contract, gender and type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Full-time			Part-time			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Number						
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	92 361	160 354	252 715	33 378	49 152	82 530	335 245
Other non-specialised stores	14 724	15 195	29 919	670	918	1 588	31 507
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	28 707	29 276	57 983	652	617	1 269	59 252
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	14 455	27 808	42 263	6 063	11 428	17 491	59 754
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	64 946	108 479	173 425	15 107	9 945	25 052	198 477
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	19 917	17 562	37 479	1 092	672	1 764	39 243
Hardware, paints and glass	43 695	20 686	64 381	1 091	762	1 853	66 234
Other specialised stores	19 856	20 178	40 034	1 803	1 581	3 384	43 418
Second-hand goods in stores	2 927	2 350	5 277	45	40	85	5 362
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	9 011	6 877	15 888	2 336	1 894	4 230	20 118
Total	310 599	408 765	719 364	62 237	77 009	139 246	858 610

² Preliminary figures.

Table 14 – Employment by enterprise size and type of retail trade for the last pay period ended on or before 30 June, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Large enterprises	Medium enterprises	Small enterprises	Micro enterprises	Total
	Number of employees				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	253 715	41 265	30 821	9 444	335 245
Other non-specialised stores	17 695	1 817	1 892	10 103	31 507
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	13 212	5 320	21 834	18 886	59 252
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	44 777	1 674	3 419	9 884	59 754
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	180 474	3 318	9 179	5 506	198 477
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	19 536	2 225	6 911	10 571	39 243
Hardware, paints and glass	23 144	3 576	19 363	20 151	66 234
Other specialised stores	10 047	3 988	10 561	18 822	43 418
Second-hand goods in stores	0	0	430	4 932	5 362
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	6 649	1 082	5 559	6 828	20 118
Total	569 249	64 265	109 969	115 127	858 610

² Preliminary figures.

Table 15 – Income from sales of goods by commodity group in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity group	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Food, beverages and tobacco	388 870	500 546	41,5	44,9	6,5
Pharmaceuticals, eyewear, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	95 487	106 548	10,2	9,6	2,8
Textiles, clothing, clothing accessories, leather and footwear	153 332	154 443	16,4	13,9	0,2
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles, components and supplies	88 550	104 253	9,5	9,4	4,2
Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	76 222	106 936	8,1	9,6	8,8
Miscellaneous consumer goods	126 561	132 743	13,5	11,9	1,2
Other goods	7 464	9 159	0,8	0,8	5,2
Total sales of goods	936 486	1 114 628	100,0	100,0	4,4

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Fresh fruits, nuts and vegetables	28 097	35 616	3,0	3,2	6,1
Fruit juices and concentrates	3 629	4 008	0,4	0,4	2,5
Fruits and nuts (processed, frozen, dried, prepared), excluding bottled and canned fruit	5 017	6 223	0,5	0,6	5,5
Vegetables (processed, frozen, dried, prepared), excluding bottled and canned vegetables	8 018	8 064	0,9	0,7	0,1
<i>Vegetables, excluding pulses</i>	6 993	7 222	0,7	0,6	0,8
<i>Pulses (dried or dehydrated legumes e.g. beans, peas, lentils)</i>	1 025	842	0,1	0,1	-4,8
Meat and meat products, excluding canned meat	83 356	110 668	8,9	9,9	7,3
<i>Cattle (beef or veal), fresh, chilled or frozen</i>	24 865	35 642	2,7	3,2	9,4
<i>Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen</i>	7 245	7 392	0,8	0,7	0,5
<i>Lamb/sheep, fresh, chilled or frozen</i>	7 612	8 860	0,8	0,8	3,9
<i>Chicken, fresh, chilled or frozen</i>	32 746	42 718	3,5	3,8	6,9
<i>Other meat including offal, fresh, chilled or frozen (e.g. goat, other poultry, venison)</i>	3 388	4 707	0,4	0,4	8,6
<i>Processed meat products (e.g. salted, dried, prepared), excluding canned meat</i>	7 500	11 349	0,8	1,0	10,9
Fish and other seafood products, excluding canned fish and seafood	3 523	5 392	0,4	0,5	11,2
Canned and bottled food	13 529	15 345	1,4	1,4	3,2
Dairy products	30 753	37 200	3,3	3,3	4,9
<i>Milk</i>	12 129	15 340	1,3	1,4	6,0

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
<i>Cheese</i>	7 880	7 624	0,8	0,7	-0,8
<i>Yoghurt</i>	4 806	5 939	0,5	0,5	5,4
<i>Other dairy products (e.g. butter, ice cream)</i>	5 938	8 297	0,6	0,7	8,7
Eggs and egg products	5 007	7 508	0,5	0,7	10,7
Edible oils and fats of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. margarine, cooking oil, tallow, lard)	5 882	9 707	0,6	0,9	13,3
Sugar and sugar products	6 044	10 678	0,6	1,0	15,3
Chocolates, cocoa, sweets and sugar confectionary	10 840	12 829	1,2	1,2	4,3
Bread	9 223	14 287	1,0	1,3	11,6
Other bakery products (e.g. buns, rolls, biscuits, cakes, pastries, pies), excluding bread	9 873	13 030	1,1	1,2	7,2
Coffee and tea, spices and aromatics	7 541	14 309	0,8	1,3	17,4
Prepared meals and dishes (fresh, frozen, ready-to-eat)	10 776	15 898	1,2	1,4	10,2
Maize products (e.g. mealie meal, mageu)	7 733	10 265	0,8	0,9	7,3
Wheat products (e.g. cake flour, bread meal)	4 285	5 268	0,5	0,5	5,3
Other grain mill products (e.g. samp, other cereal flour/meal)	1 702	3 215	0,2	0,3	17,2
Rice and rice products	5 126	7 881	0,5	0,7	11,4
Pasta (e.g. macaroni, spaghetti, noodles)	2 465	3 810	0,3	0,3	11,5
Other food products (e.g. salty snacks, soups, sauces, instant breakfast foods)	36 809	36 141	3,9	3,2	-0,5

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Non-alcoholic beverages (e.g. soft drinks, energy drinks), excluding fruit juices	20 069	23 813	2,1	2,1	4,4
Bottled water	5 131	5 351	0,5	0,5	1,1
Fermented beverages (e.g. ciders, beer), including sorghum beer	25 038	33 264	2,7	3,0	7,4
Distilled beverages (e.g. brandy, liqueur, vodka, gin, whisky)	19 264	22 211	2,1	2,0	3,6
Wines (natural, sparkling, fortified)	8 869	17 504	0,9	1,6	18,5
Tobacco and tobacco products, including e-cigarettes	11 271	11 061	1,2	1,0	-0,5
Total sales of food, beverages and tobacco	388 870	500 546	41,5	44,9	6,5
Prescription and non-prescription eyewear	1 110	985	0,1	0,1	-2,9
Pharmaceutical goods (e.g. over-the-counter, prescribed, herbal, traditional)	47 107	51 222	5,0	4,6	2,1
<i>Stimulants and depressants</i>	<i>4 797</i>	<i>4 548</i>	<i>0,5</i>	<i>0,4</i>	<i>-1,3</i>
<i>Vaccines</i>	<i>1 112</i>	<i>1 207</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>2,1</i>
<i>Anti-microbial agents (e.g. antiretroviral (ARVs) antibiotics, anti-malaria, tuberculosis (TB), chemotherapeutic drugs)</i>	<i>11 212</i>	<i>11 243</i>	<i>1,2</i>	<i>1,0</i>	<i>0,1</i>
<i>Vitamins and minerals</i>	<i>7 131</i>	<i>7 005</i>	<i>0,8</i>	<i>0,6</i>	<i>-0,4</i>
<i>Hormones and anti-hormones</i>	<i>2 445</i>	<i>2 542</i>	<i>0,3</i>	<i>0,2</i>	<i>1,0</i>
<i>Other medicines (e.g. respiratory, vascular, antacids, laxatives, cold and flu, dermatological preparations)</i>	<i>19 353</i>	<i>23 533</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>2,1</i>	<i>5,0</i>
<i>Homeopathic, herbal and traditional remedies</i>	<i>1 057</i>	<i>1 144</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>0,1</i>	<i>2,0</i>

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Surgical and orthopaedic instruments and supplies, including orthopaedic footwear	7 075	7 505	0,8	0,7	1,5
Other medical goods	1 894	1 981	0,2	0,2	1,1
Cosmetics, perfumery and toiletries	38 301	44 855	4,1	4,0	4,0
<i>Cosmetics</i>	8 229	10 294	0,9	0,9	5,8
<i>Perfumes</i>	6 373	7 089	0,7	0,6	2,7
<i>Toiletries (e.g. toilet soap, shampoo, shaving products, toothpaste)</i>	23 699	27 472	2,5	2,5	3,8
Total sales of pharmaceuticals, eyewear, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	95 487	106 548	10,2	9,6	2,8
Fabrics (e.g. woven, knitted, non-woven)	1 171	970	0,1	0,1	-4,6
Made-up household and other textile articles (e.g. bedding, linen, curtains, rugs, tents, ropes, netting), including haberdashery (e.g. needles, buttons, lace, zips)	8 488	8 144	0,9	0,7	-1,0
Leather, leather goods, luggage and travel accessories, including handbags	5 581	2 618	0,6	0,2	-17,2
Men's and boys' clothing	39 496	37 732	4,2	3,4	-1,1
<i>Outerwear</i>	35 690	33 906	3,8	3,0	-1,3
<i>Underwear, including socks</i>	3 806	3 826	0,4	0,3	0,1
Women's and girls' clothing	48 592	54 582	5,2	4,9	2,9
<i>Outerwear</i>	41 954	44 612	4,5	4,0	1,5
<i>Underwear, including socks, pantyhose, foundation garments</i>	6 638	9 970	0,7	0,9	10,7
Babies' and toddlers' clothing, including textile nappies	7 822	12 514	0,8	1,1	12,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Clothing accessories (e.g. ties, scarves, hats, gloves)	6 617	5 765	0,7	0,5	-3,4
Men's and boys' footwear, excluding sports and unisex footwear	13 179	10 254	1,4	0,9	-6,1
Women's and girls' footwear, excluding sports and unisex footwear	14 527	12 978	1,6	1,2	-2,8
Babies' and toddlers' footwear, excluding sports footwear and unisex footwear	1 002	1 552	0,1	0,1	11,6
Sports footwear	6 857	7 334	0,7	0,7	1,7
Total sales of textiles, clothing, clothing accessories, leather and footwear	153 332	154 443	16,4	13,9	0,2
Household furniture	23 235	21 635	2,5	1,9	-1,8
Mattresses	3 555	3 462	0,4	0,3	-0,7
Outdoor and patio furniture	1 170	1 282	0,1	0,1	2,3
Major household appliances (e.g. stoves, freezers, washing machines, refrigerators) and replacement parts	11 538	12 901	1,2	1,2	2,8
Small/portable electrical domestic appliances (e.g. electric frying pans, irons, kettles, toasters, vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, food mixers, fans, electric blankets) and replacement parts	7 817	10 643	0,8	1,0	8,0
Radio and television equipment and other household audio-visual equipment, including iPod and MP3 players and replacement parts	11 184	9 936	1,2	0,9	-2,9
Recorded musical records, compact discs, cassettes, DVDs and MP3s and other recorded media (audio and visual)	911	966	0,1	0,1	1,5
Lighting equipment, components and accessories (e.g. lamps, light bulbs, lamp shades)	3 071	5 438	0,3	0,5	15,4
Cookware and bakeware, including flat and hollowware to prepare and serve food	2 556	3 714	0,3	0,3	9,8

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Household utensils, cutlery, crockery, china, pottery	3 242	7 811	0,3	0,7	24,6
Glassware and crystal ware	1 252	1 057	0,1	0,1	-4,1
Wickerwork, articles of cork and other products of wood, including tableware and kitchenware of wood	141	223	0,0	0,0	12,1
Household fuel (e.g. paraffin, bottled gas, charcoal, firewood)	917	1 952	0,1	0,2	20,8
Washing, cleaning and polishing preparations and chemicals	12 638	16 092	1,3	1,4	6,2
Other non-electrical household articles and equipment (e.g. ironing boards, stepladders, brooms)	5 323	7 141	0,6	0,6	7,6
Total sales of household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles, components and supplies	88 550	104 253	9,5	9,4	4,2
Wall, floor and ceiling coverings of textile, plastic, vinyl in rolls or sheets or in tile form, carpets, linoleum (including wallpaper)	7 652	13 133	0,8	1,2	14,5
Insulated wire and cables and wiring accessories	1 186	2 335	0,1	0,2	18,5
Electrical equipment (e.g. pumps, generators, air-conditioners) and electrical control and distribution apparatus and replacement parts	3 070	5 700	0,3	0,5	16,7
Hand and machine tools, components and accessories thereof, including garden tools	5 068	6 061	0,5	0,5	4,6
Fittings and sanitary fixtures (e.g. baths, toilets, wash-basins)	8 080	11 162	0,9	1,0	8,4
Structural metal and other metal construction materials and articles	3 452	6 291	0,4	0,6	16,2
Builders' hardware (e.g. hinges, locks, handles, rails, nails, screws)	5 782	11 059	0,6	1,0	17,6
Structural timber and other wood construction materials and articles	6 572	6 895	0,7	0,6	1,2
Sand, pebbles, gravel, asphalt	3 941	7 131	0,4	0,6	16,0

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (continued)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Other construction (building) materials and articles of plastic, fibreglass, cement, building stone, ceramic (clay) products, including refractory construction goods	20 640	27 353	2,2	2,5	7,3
Paints	8 324	8 159	0,9	0,7	-0,5
Varnishes, lacquers and other construction chemicals	727	736	0,1	0,1	0,3
Glass for construction purposes, including glass mirrors	1 728	921	0,2	0,1	-14,6
Total sales of hardware, building materials, paints and glass	76 222	106 936	8,1	9,6	8,8
Books (hardcover and paperback), newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, in print	5 290	4 244	0,6	0,4	-5,4
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	8 245	7 095	0,9	0,6	-3,7
Clocks and watches (including smart watches)	4 702	2 411	0,5	0,2	-15,4
Jewellery and related articles	9 731	10 427	1,0	0,9	1,7
Toys, games and hobby supplies, excluding computer and video games	5 570	5 774	0,6	0,5	0,9
Hunting equipment and requisites, fishing gear and tackle and camping equipment and accessories, excluding sporting guns and rifles	2 885	4 333	0,3	0,4	10,7
Sports goods (e.g. rugby, golf, soccer, cricket, tennis, hockey, surf), equipment and accessories	2 667	3 204	0,3	0,3	4,7
All other sports and recreational goods (e.g. bicycles, pleasure boats, pool tables, gymnasium exercise and fitness equipment, playground equipment)	5 728	3 680	0,6	0,3	-10,5
Office and accounting machinery, including office furniture	1 630	975	0,2	0,1	-12,1

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 16 – Income from sales of goods by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (concluded)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Computers, tablets, components and related equipment and devices (e.g. USBs, memory cards, hard drives and other storage mediums), packaged computer software, including computer and video games, musical and game downloads and eBooks	10 713	16 419	1,1	1,5	11,3
Cameras (still, digital and video), binoculars, other photographic and optical equipment, parts and accessories thereof	1 750	1 664	0,2	0,1	-1,3
Cellular phones and SIM cards	15 701	15 839	1,7	1,4	0,2
Prepaid airtime including data bundles	9 180	8 034	1,0	0,7	-3,3
Pet food, novelties and pet accessories	4 260	6 664	0,5	0,6	11,8
Outdoor equipment (e.g. lawn mowers, weed eaters) and accessories, excluding garden tools	1 032	2 539	0,1	0,2	25,2
Fertilisers and other agrochemical products (e.g. insecticides, pesticides, fungicides, herbicides) for outdoor and indoor use	478	1 237	0,1	0,1	26,8
Cut flowers, living plants, seeds and related floral supplies	2 571	4 836	0,3	0,4	17,1
Other lawn and garden-related products and accessories, swimming pool equipment, excluding outdoor furniture	1 164	1 836	0,1	0,2	12,1
Paper and paperboard articles used in offices, shops (packaging, wrapping) and household purposes (toilet paper, tissues, disposable nappies)	7 040	9 040	0,8	0,8	6,5
Souvenirs, novelties and artwork	3 062	3 470	0,3	0,3	3,2
Accumulators, primary cells, primary batteries and parts thereof	512	552	0,1	0,0	1,9
Used/second-hand merchandise and antiques	997	2 369	0,1	0,2	24,2
Other miscellaneous consumer goods	21 653	16 101	2,3	1,4	-7,1
Total sales of miscellaneous consumer goods	126 561	132 743	13,5	11,9	1,2
Sales of other goods	7 464	9 159	0,8	0,8	5,2
Total sales of goods	936 486	1 114 628	100,0	100,0	4,4

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 17 – Purchases by commodity group in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity group	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Food, beverages and tobacco	313 754	420 544	45,6	49,8	7,6
Pharmaceuticals, eyewear, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	63 675	74 834	9,3	8,9	4,1
Textiles, clothing, clothing accessories, leather and footwear	93 147	100 522	13,5	11,9	1,9
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles, components and supplies	52 400	55 523	7,6	6,6	1,5
Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	58 003	78 663	8,4	9,3	7,9
Miscellaneous consumer goods	34 712	32 463	5,1	3,8	-1,7
Other goods	72 681	81 503	10,5	9,7	2,9
Total	688 372	844 052	100,0	100,0	5,2

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Purchases by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Food	244 851	321 482	35,6	38,1	7,0
Beverages	62 699	91 308	9,1	10,8	9,9
Tobacco and tobacco products	6 204	7 754	0,9	0,9	5,7
Food, beverages and tobacco	313 754	420 544	45,6	49,8	7,6
Pharmaceuticals, medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	63 675	74 834	9,3	8,9	4,1
Textiles and textile products, including leather	7 363	5 566	1,1	0,7	-6,8
Clothing and made-up accessories	59 982	71 360	8,7	8,4	4,4
Footwear	25 802	23 596	3,7	2,8	-2,2
Textiles, clothing, clothing accessories, leather and footwear	93 147	100 522	13,5	11,9	1,9
Household furniture	21 899	24 115	3,2	2,9	2,4
Household fuel (e.g. liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), paraffin, charcoal)	966	1 163	0,1	0,1	4,7
Domestic (household) appliances, equipment and articles	29 535	30 245	4,3	3,6	0,6
Household furniture, appliances, equipment, articles, components and supplies	52 400	55 523	7,6	6,6	1,5
Construction (building) materials and builders' hardware	48 633	67 159	7,1	7,9	8,4
Paints	5 723	5 500	0,8	0,7	-1,0
Varnishes, lacquers and other construction chemicals	262	411	0,0	0,0	11,9
Electrical machinery, equipment, apparatus and parts thereof	3 385	5 593	0,5	0,7	13,4

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 18 – Purchases by commodity type in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022 (concluded)

Commodity type	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Hardware, building materials, paints and glass	58 003	78 663	8,4	9,3	7,9
Containers and packaging materials, including pallets	2 006	2 821	0,3	0,3	8,9
Consumables (e.g. protective clothing, cleaning materials)	1 895	3 598	0,3	0,4	17,4
Chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides and other chemical preparations	4 572	5 347	0,7	0,6	4,0
Consumer goods of paper, cardboard, wood, plastic, rubber, metal or any other material	26 239	20 697	3,8	2,5	-5,8
Miscellaneous consumer goods	34 712	32 463	5,1	3,8	-1,7
Live animals and plants, flowers, seeds	5 235	4 076	0,8	0,5	-6,1
Reading materials and stationery	7 783	9 313	1,1	1,1	4,6
Petrol	668	1 205	0,1	0,1	15,9
Diesel	162	615	0,0	0,1	39,6
Sports and leisure goods, toys, games and parts thereof	11 838	11 768	1,7	1,4	-0,1
Jewellery, watches, clocks	8 045	7 969	1,2	0,9	-0,2
Non-electrical machinery, equipment, apparatus and parts thereof	1 341	2 583	0,2	0,3	17,8
Office furniture, computers and related equipment and devices	10 301	14 472	1,5	1,7	8,9
Communication equipment, accessories and supplies	20 205	14 975	2,9	1,8	-7,2
Photographic, optical and precision equipment and instruments	883	737	0,1	0,1	-4,4
Other goods	6 220	13 790	0,9	1,7	22,0
Other purchases	72 681	81 503	10,5	9,7	2,9
Total purchases and transfers-in of goods	688 372	844 052	100,0	100,0	5,2

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.

Table 19 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Client	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Individuals	813 620	997 364	85,6	88,1	5,2
Businesses (including parastatals)	133 333	132 766	14,0	11,7	-0,1
Government (national, provincial and local)	3 270	1 664	0,3	0,1	-15,5
Total	950 223	1 131 794	100,0	100,0	4,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 20 – Income from sales of goods and services by client base and type of retail trade, 2022²**

Type of retail trade	Individuals	Businesses (including parastatals)	Government (national, provincial and local)	Total
	R million			
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	361 145	45 203	46	406 394
Other non-specialised stores	46 618	17 585	53	64 256
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	89 495	16 925	0	106 420
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	87 882	6 504	470	94 856
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	216 252	5 045	1	221 298
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	40 375	3 034	1	43 410
Hardware, paints and glass	81 712	16 769	287	98 768
Other specialised stores	41 648	15 368	114	57 130
Second-hand goods in stores	3 486	197	12	3 695
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	28 751	6 136	680	35 567
Total	997 364	132 766	1 664	1 131 794

² Preliminary figures.

Table 21 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Method of payment	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Cash	370 506	359 809	39,0	31,8	-0,7
Bank card	445 967	527 704	46,9	46,6	4,3
Retail card/ instore cards	53 147	123 972	5,6	11,0	23,6
Transfers, including internet (electronic) transfers	80 603	120 309	8,5	10,6	10,5
Total	950 223	1 131 794	100,0	100,0	4,5

¹ Revised figures.² Preliminary figures.**Table 22 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of payment and type of retail trade, 2022²**

Type of retail trade	Cash	Bank card	Retail card/ instore cards	Transfers, including internet (electronic) transfers	Total
	R million				
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	158 671	177 814	67 769	2 140	406 394
Other non-specialised stores	15 344	33 199	8 112	7 601	64 256
Food, beverage and tobacco in specialised stores	39 951	51 544	1 375	13 550	106 420
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	22 596	39 879	3 493	28 888	94 856
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	83 202	93 221	38 376	6 499	221 298
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	7 428	29 135	591	6 256	43 410
Hardware, paints and glass	18 850	59 429	3 062	17 427	98 768
Other specialised stores	6 491	33 470	1 080	16 089	57 130
Second-hand goods in stores	1 205	1 961	94	435	3 695
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	6 071	8 052	20	21 424	35 567
Total	359 809	527 704	123 972	120 309	1 131 794

² Preliminary figures.

Table 23 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of selling in the retail trade industry, 2018 and 2022

Method of selling	2018 ¹	2022 ²	2018 ¹	2022 ²	Annualised % change
	R million		% contribution		
Electronic commerce	37 433	86 836	3,9	7,7	23,4
Store or display showroom	870 214	999 600	91,6	88,3	3,5
Warehouse or office	4 174	18 666	0,4	1,6	45,4
Mail order	1 776	1 432	0,2	0,1	-5,2
Direct selling	12 277	19 165	1,3	1,7	11,8
Commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers	18 982	3 206	2,0	0,3	-35,9
Other method of selling	5 367	2 889	0,6	0,3	-14,3
Total	950 223	1 131 794	100,0	100,0	4,5

¹ Revised figures.

² Preliminary figures.

Table 24 – Income from sales of goods and services by method of selling and type of retail trade, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Electronic commerce	Store or display showroom	Warehouse or office	Mail order	Direct selling	Commission agents, commodity brokers, auctioneers	Other method of selling	Total
	R million							
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	3 795	392 752	2 548	940	5 562	224	573	406 394
Other non-specialised stores	2 628	59 174	2 454	0	0	0	0	64 256
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	3 573	100 965	604	0	834	0	444	106 420
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	20 814	69 401	1 103	0	3 538	0	0	94 856
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	4 941	211 124	1 663	0	1 758	1 810	2	221 298
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	2 026	36 559	127	333	2 036	769	1 560	43 410
Hardware, paints and glass	15 448	77 097	4 076	10	2 137	0	0	98 768
Other specialised stores	13 038	39 509	2 480	0	1 744	346	13	57 130
Second-hand goods in stores	91	3 299	194	0	111	0	0	3 695
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	20 482	9 720	3 417	149	1 445	57	297	35 567
Total	86 836	999 600	18 666	1 432	19 165	3 206	2 889	1 131 794

² Preliminary figures.

Table 25 – Information and communication technology usage by type of retail trade, 2022²

Type of retail trade	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have a web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced	Fully remote working model	Hybrid working model
	%								
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	100,0	100,0	81,5	66,3	31,9	37,5	40,4	1,8	2,5
Other non-specialised stores	100,0	100,0	72,8	70,4	13,0	17,3	22,8	0,0	13,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	100,0	100,0	80,5	55,0	19,0	18,6	24,5	1,3	2,7
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	100,0	100,0	71,6	75,8	34,3	28,4	33,4	2,0	13,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	98,3	98,3	88,5	79,3	38,7	29,3	32,6	1,7	22,4
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	100,0	100,0	83,7	80,7	40,8	37,5	48,5	1,3	13,5
Hardware, paints and glass	100,0	100,0	87,8	75,7	36,1	31,9	42,4	1,6	9,7
Other specialised stores	100,0	97,6	81,5	80,0	34,0	31,1	41,1	3,1	9,7
Second-hand goods in stores	98,8	98,8	62,9	79,3	15,7	17,9	41,3	0,0	7,4
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	100,0	100,0	88,9	60,9	26,2	17,8	35,1	2,2	1,7
Total	99,8	99,5	80,6	70,7	29,6	28,9	37,5	1,6	7,6

² Preliminary figures.**Table 26 – Information and communication technology usage by enterprise size in the retail trade industry, 2022²**

Enterprise size	Use computer	Use internet	Use internet banking	Have a web page	Receive orders over internet	Place orders over internet	IT outsourced	Fully remote working model	Hybrid working model
	%								
Large enterprises	100,0	100,0	84,5	81,1	36,1	32,4	35,3	3,4	17,6
Medium enterprises	100,0	100,0	81,8	71,6	33,3	38,6	42,8	1,4	6,3
Small enterprises	100,0	99,5	85,2	71,8	27,8	24,9	34,0	1,4	6,7
Micro enterprises	99,2	98,9	73,6	61,5	23,4	21,5	37,7	0,4	3,8
Total	99,8	99,5	80,6	70,7	29,6	28,9	37,5	1,6	7,6

² Preliminary figures.

Explanatory notes

Background

The results presented in this publication have been derived from the 2022 retail trade industry large sample survey. This is a periodic survey which measures economic activity in the retail trade industry of the South African economy. The survey is based on a sample of private enterprises operating in retail trade industry.

The sample was drawn from Stats SA's statistical business register (SBR). The SBR is based mainly on the value-added tax (VAT) database of the South African Revenue Service (SARS). Enterprises are legally bound to register for VAT. Enterprises registered in the taxation system are included on the SBR, and hence were given a chance of selection in the sample for the survey.

Value-added tax (VAT)

All figures exclude VAT.

Reference period

The information was collected from enterprises for their financial year, which ended on any date between 01 July 2021 and 30 June 2022.

Purpose of the survey

Results of the survey are used within Stats SA for benchmarking the gross domestic product 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. The private sector uses the data to analyse 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. 09-90-02, was used to classify the statistical units in the survey. The SIC is based on the 1990 *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four-digit) level. Each enterprise is classified to an industry, which reflects its predominant activity.

Statistical unit

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

Size groups

The enterprises are divided into four size groups according to the value of turnover on Stats SA's SBR. Large enterprises are those with an annual turnover greater than R234 million. Table 27 presents the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) cut-off points:

Table 27 – Size groups for the retail trade industry, 2022

Size group	Turnover
Large enterprises	Turnover > R234 000 000
Medium enterprises	R114 000 000 < Turnover ≤ R234 000 000
Small enterprises	R24 000 000 < Turnover ≤ R114 000 000
Micro enterprises	Turnover ≤ R24 000 000

Survey methodology and design	The survey was conducted by email, telephone and personal visits.	
	A sample of approximately 3 000 enterprises was drawn using stratified simple random sampling. The enterprises were first stratified at the four-digit level according to the SIC and then by size of enterprise. All large and medium enterprises were completely enumerated. Turnover as recorded on the SBR was used as the measure of size for stratification.	
Collection rate	Collection rate = ((collected + finalised investigations)/ sample size) x 100. The collection rate for the 2022 survey was 77,3%.	
Turnover collection rate	Turnover collection rate = ((weighted collected enterprises SBR turnover + weighted finalised investigations SBR turnover)/population turnover) *100. The turnover collection rate for the 2022 survey was 92,8%.	
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 were calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form division estimates.	
Revised figures	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Figures for 2022 are preliminary and subject to revision.	
Abbreviations	SBR	Statistical Business Register
	DTIC	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
	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
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value-added tax
	0	Rand value less than R500 000
	A blank space	Changes from a zero in the preceding period cannot be calculated as a percentage

Relative standard error

Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the retail industry in South Africa.

One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, 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 provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred as a result of 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, 2022

Type of retail trade	Lower limit	Total income	Upper limit	Relative standard error
	R million			%
Non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating	403 597	414 984	426 371	1,4
Other non-specialised stores	54 338	64 895	75 452	8,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	94 106	107 363	120 620	6,3
Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles	93 014	97 806	102 598	2,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	224 994	232 749	240 504	1,7
Household furniture, appliances, articles and equipment	40 634	44 951	49 268	4,9
Hardware, paints and glass	95 293	102 312	109 331	3,5
Other specialised stores	52 341	58 794	65 247	5,6
Second-hand goods in stores	3 292	4 166	5 040	10,7
Repair of personal and household goods and retail trade not in stores	30 660	35 944	41 228	7,5
Total	1 138 869	1 163 964	1 189 059	1,1

Non-sampling errors

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Non-sampling errors occur in both sample surveys and censuses.

Rounding-off of figures

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

Glossary

Concentration ratio	The ratio of the income of the <i>n</i> 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 of a year.
Enterprise	A legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its activities.
Full-time employees	Employees appointed on an open-ended contract with no stipulated termination date or fixed-term contract for periods of more than one year.
Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles include cars, trucks, aircraft, boats, trailers, locomotives and other transport equipment.
Net profit or loss after tax	Net profit or loss after tax is derived as: Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories minus company tax
Net profit or loss before tax	Net profit or loss before tax is derived as: Total income plus closing value of inventories minus total expenditure minus opening value of inventories

Other expenditure	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Insurance; levies paid; advertising, marketing, promotions; depreciation and amortisation; losses on foreign transactions resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates; losses on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation of assets; losses on financial and other assets, realisation for cash and revaluation of assets and other expenditure.</p>
Other income	<p>Includes:</p> <p>Dividends; profits on financial and other assets, realisation for cash and revaluation of assets; profits on financial and other liabilities: redemption, liquidation and revaluation of assets; government subsidies and incentives (only from South African government) and other income.</p>
Part-time employees	<p>Temporary employees are employees appointed on a short-term contract basis with a stipulated termination date for periods not exceeding one year.</p>
Profit margin	<p>Profit margin is derived as:</p> <p>Net profit after tax <i>Divided by</i> turnover <i>Multiplied by</i> 100</p>
Statistical unit	<p>A statistical unit is a unit of observation or measurement for which statistical data are collected or derived.</p>
Stratum	<p>A stratum is constructed by concatenating the SIC classification and size group variables.</p>
Turnover	<p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• value of sales of goods;• amount received for services rendered;• rent and lease payments received for land and buildings; and• rent, leasing and hiring received for machinery, vehicles and other equipment.