

STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for April 2019

Table A – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,2	-1,3	1,4	1,4	0,1	2,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,1	-5,0	1,5	0,6	-0,7	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,7	0,8	0,4	-1,6	-0,7	-0,3

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Measured in real terms (constant 2015 prices), retail trade sales increased by 2,4% year-on-year in April 2019. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,4%);
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,3%); and
- household furniture, appliances and equipment (4,6%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to the 2,4% increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,2 percentage points);
- general dealers (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing 0,4 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

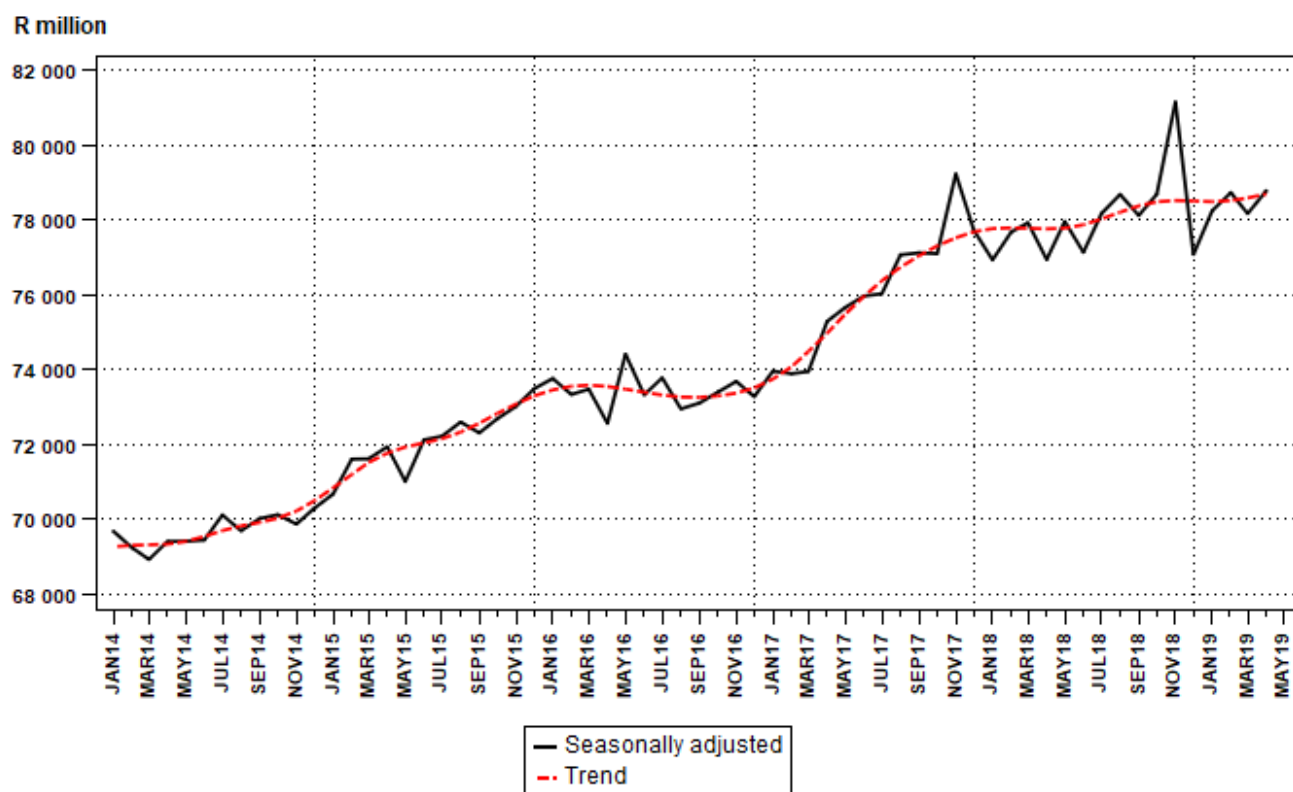
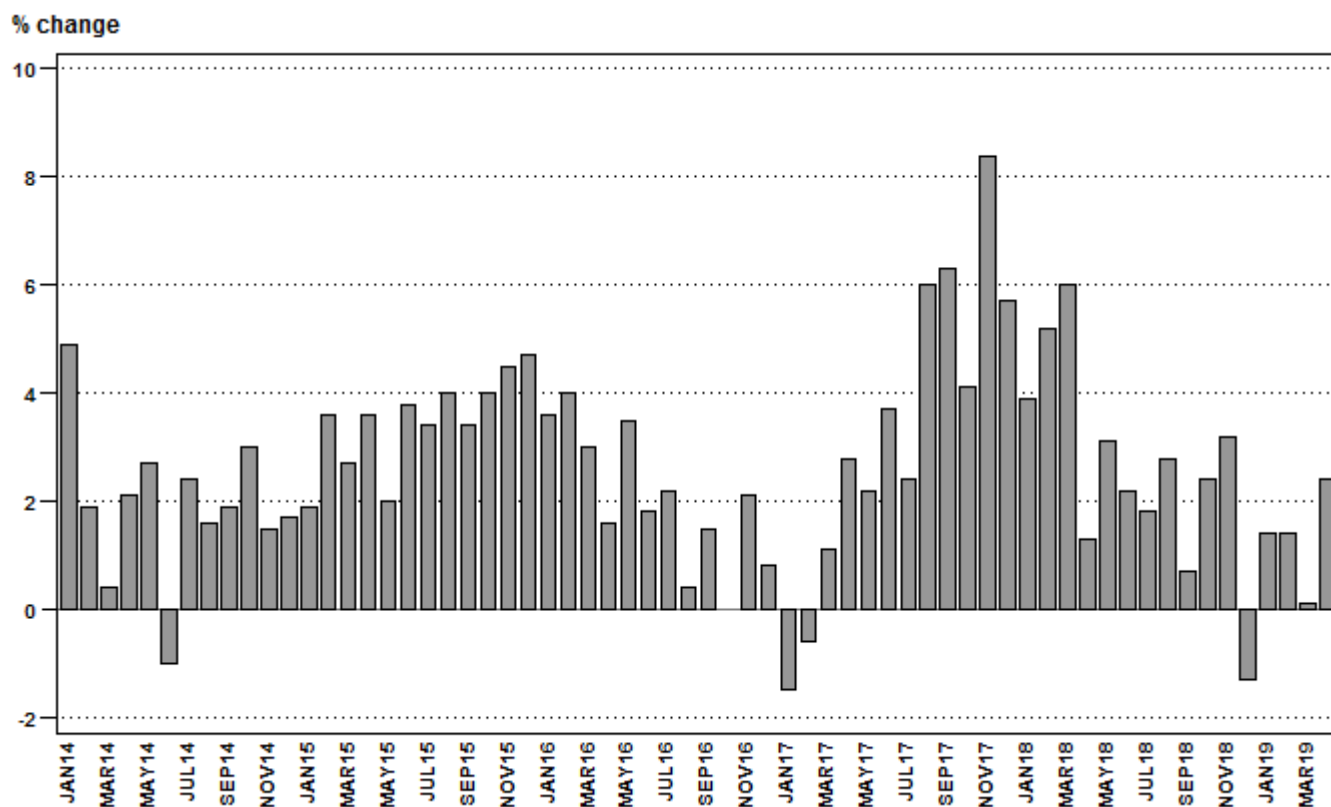
Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,8% in April 2019 compared with March 2019. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,7% in March 2019 and 0,6% in February 2019. In the three months ended April 2019, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,3% compared with the previous three months.

Table B – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Feb – Apr 2018 (R million)	Weight	Feb – Apr 2019 (R million)	% change between Feb – Apr 2018 and Feb – Apr 2019	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	94 222	43,0	95 563	1,4	0,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	16 372	7,5	16 169	-1,2	-0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 848	7,7	16 895	0,3	0,0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	35 788	16,3	37 083	3,6	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	10 078	4,6	10 367	2,9	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	17 460	8,0	17 250	-1,2	-0,1
All other retailers	28 421	13,0	28 644	0,8	0,1
Total	219 189	100,0	221 971	1,3	1,3

Retail trade sales increased by 1,3% in the three months ended April 2019 compared with the three months ended April 2018. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (1,4% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,6% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices**Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change**

Sales at current prices: results for April 2019

Table C – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices

	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,3	0,7	3,6	3,5	2,7	4,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	3,4	-4,7	1,5	0,9	-0,4	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,2	1,3	0,8	-1,2	-0,2	0,2

1/ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

Table D – Retail trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Feb – Apr 2018 (R million)	Weight	Feb – Apr 2019 (R million)	% change between Feb – Apr 2018 and Feb – Apr 2019	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	108 570	44,5	113 988	5,0	2,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	19 813	8,1	20 224	2,1	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	19 311	7,9	20 093	4,0	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	38 306	15,7	39 927	4,2	0,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 837	4,0	10 073	2,4	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	18 368	7,5	18 618	1,4	0,1
All other retailers	29 573	12,1	29 554	-0,1	0,0
Total	243 776	100,0	252 479	3,6	3,6

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Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices (R million)

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 1/
Jan	62 294	65 344	66 555	68 958	67 943	70 609	71 603
Feb	62 778	63 973	66 276	68 922	68 517	72 071	73 065
Mar	66 172	66 420	68 195	70 216	71 005	75 247	75 299
Apr	64 200	65 565	67 945	69 058	70 980	71 871	73 607
May	66 750	68 520	69 913	72 340	73 926	76 237	
Jun	66 305	65 647	68 112	69 332	71 871	73 438	
Jul	65 226	66 767	69 068	70 599	72 300	73 602	
Aug	67 211	68 278	71 023	71 285	75 534	77 623	
Sep	65 879	67 130	69 384	70 416	74 834	75 375	
Oct	67 123	69 115	71 907	71 927	74 866	76 637	
Nov	73 079	74 168	77 539	79 201	85 884	88 629	
Dec	94 241	95 815	100 281	101 108	106 849	105 470	
Total	821 258	836 742	866 198	883 362	914 509	936 809	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 year-to-date
Jan	4,9	1,9	3,6	-1,5	3,9	1,4	1,4
Feb	1,9	3,6	4,0	-0,6	5,2	1,4	1,4
Mar	0,4	2,7	3,0	1,1	6,0	0,1	0,9
Apr	2,1	3,6	1,6	2,8	1,3	2,4	1,3
May	2,7	2,0	3,5	2,2	3,1		
Jun	-1,0	3,8	1,8	3,7	2,2		
Jul	2,4	3,4	2,2	2,4	1,8		
Aug	1,6	4,0	0,4	6,0	2,8		
Sep	1,9	3,4	1,5	6,3	0,7		
Oct	3,0	4,0	0,0	4,1	2,4		
Nov	1,5	4,5	2,1	8,4	3,2		
Dec	1,7	4,7	0,8	5,7	-1,3		
Total	1,9	3,5	2,0	3,5	2,4		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	73 767	73 964	76 938	78 253	0,4	0,9	-1,0	1,5
Feb	73 340	73 895	77 684	78 737	-0,6	-0,1	1,0	0,6
Mar	73 481	73 954	77 932	78 177	0,2	0,1	0,3	-0,7
Apr	72 567	75 293	76 948	78 787	-1,2	1,8	-1,3	0,8
May	74 417	75 663	77 967		2,5	0,5	1,3	
Jun	73 330	75 973	77 142		-1,5	0,4	-1,1	
Jul	73 784	76 032	78 177		0,6	0,1	1,3	
Aug	72 954	77 074	78 689		-1,1	1,4	0,7	
Sep	73 111	77 127	78 126		0,2	0,1	-0,7	
Oct	73 397	77 106	78 696		0,4	0,0	0,7	
Nov	73 688	79 240	81 164		0,4	2,8	3,1	
Dec	73 284	77 728	77 084		-0,5	-1,9	-5,0	

Table 4 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices by type of retailer (R million)

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19 1/
General dealers	36 744	42 889	29 614	32 207	33 528	29 828
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 775	8 347	5 136	5 124	5 615	5 430
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5 609	5 943	5 877	5 295	5 554	6 046
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	17 308	24 301	12 347	11 838	11 349	13 896
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 824	5 402	3 372	3 334	3 671	3 362
Hardware, paint and glass	7 261	6 738	5 385	5 810	5 872	5 568
All other retailers	11 108	11 850	9 872	9 457	9 710	9 477
Total	88 629	105 470	71 603	73 065	75 299	73 607

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
General dealers	2,6	-1,7	1,5	1,2	1,8	1,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-1,1	-2,4	-1,9	-1,3	-2,4	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	2,3	-4,5	5,2	0,0	-4,5	5,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5,4	-0,8	1,6	5,7	-1,6	6,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	14,7	-0,6	0,3	4,8	-0,3	4,6
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,7	-2,6	-3,0	-1,0	-0,3	-2,3
All other retailers	2,6	2,2	3,4	-0,7	0,7	2,3
Total	3,2	-1,3	1,4	1,4	0,1	2,4

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices (percentage points)

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
General dealers	1,1	-0,7	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,1	-0,3	0,4	0,0	-0,3	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,0	-0,2	0,3	0,9	-0,2	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,1	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	-0,2
All other retailers	0,3	0,2	0,5	-0,1	0,1	0,3
Total	3,2	-1,3	1,4	1,4	0,1	2,4

Table 7 – Retail trade sales at current prices (R million)

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 1/
Jan	56 113	61 083	65 262	70 458	73 955	78 010	80 795
Feb	56 543	60 103	65 327	71 222	74 891	80 023	82 840
Mar	59 783	62 943	67 575	73 222	78 035	83 606	85 879
Apr	58 350	62 597	67 631	72 839	77 897	80 147	83 760
May	60 632	65 780	69 963	76 533	81 404	85 055	
Jun	60 271	63 164	68 093	73 502	78 973	82 088	
Jul	59 383	64 458	69 025	74 973	79 411	82 196	
Aug	61 412	66 242	71 327	76 113	82 911	86 760	
Sep	60 493	65 181	69 694	75 275	82 217	84 543	
Oct	62 020	67 320	72 455	77 267	82 265	85 624	
Nov	67 756	72 629	78 329	85 195	94 234	99 191	
Dec	87 210	93 609	101 516	109 443	117 359	118 187	
Total	749 966	805 109	866 198	936 042	1 003 552	1 045 430	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 8 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 year-to-date
Jan	8,9	6,8	8,0	5,0	5,5	3,6	3,6
Feb	6,3	8,7	9,0	5,2	6,9	3,5	3,5
Mar	5,3	7,4	8,4	6,6	7,1	2,7	3,3
Apr	7,3	8,0	7,7	6,9	2,9	4,5	3,6
May	8,5	6,4	9,4	6,4	4,5		
Jun	4,8	7,8	7,9	7,4	3,9		
Jul	8,5	7,1	8,6	5,9	3,5		
Aug	7,9	7,7	6,7	8,9	4,6		
Sep	7,7	6,9	8,0	9,2	2,8		
Oct	8,5	7,6	6,6	6,5	4,1		
Nov	7,2	7,8	8,8	10,6	5,3		
Dec	7,3	8,4	7,8	7,2	0,7		
Total	7,4	7,6	8,1	7,2	4,2		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Jan	75 433	80 303	85 012	88 200	1,0	0,5	-1,0	1,5
Feb	75 762	80 630	86 055	89 026	0,4	0,4	1,2	0,9
Mar	76 253	80 956	86 313	88 696	0,6	0,4	0,3	-0,4
Apr	76 352	82 262	85 333	89 223	0,1	1,6	-1,1	0,6
May	78 122	82 898	86 475		2,3	0,8	1,3	
Jun	77 629	83 278	86 224		-0,6	0,5	-0,3	
Jul	78 412	83 604	87 058		1,0	0,4	1,0	
Aug	77 934	84 574	88 108		-0,6	1,2	1,2	
Sep	78 300	85 086	87 768		0,5	0,6	-0,4	
Oct	79 144	84 777	88 255		1,1	-0,4	0,6	
Nov	79 460	87 342	91 234		0,4	3,0	3,4	
Dec	79 918	85 856	86 918		0,6	-1,7	-4,7	

Table 10 – Retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer (R million)

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19 1/
General dealers	43 081	50 299	35 051	38 251	40 048	35 689
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 113	10 299	6 405	6 365	7 030	6 829
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 556	6 914	6 866	6 220	6 674	7 199
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18 544	26 007	13 249	12 723	12 220	14 984
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 685	5 242	3 282	3 256	3 559	3 258
Hardware, paint and glass	7 737	7 198	5 792	6 258	6 335	6 025
All other retailers	11 475	12 228	10 151	9 766	10 012	9 776
Total	99 191	118 187	80 795	82 840	85 879	83 760

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 11 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
General dealers	5,9	1,4	4,9	4,7	5,7	4,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	3,4	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,2	3,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6,0	-0,4	8,6	3,0	0,1	8,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5,8	-0,5	2,0	6,1	-0,9	7,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13,7	-1,3	-0,5	4,7	-0,6	3,5
Hardware, paint and glass	2,3	0,7	0,1	1,3	2,7	0,1
All other retailers	1,6	1,3	2,4	-1,6	-0,1	1,5
Total	5,3	0,7	3,6	3,5	2,7	4,5

Table 12 – Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices (percentage points)

Type of retailer	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19
General dealers	2,5	0,6	2,1	2,1	2,6	1,9
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,4	0,0	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,1	-0,1	0,3	0,9	-0,1	1,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,6	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0
All other retailers	0,2	0,1	0,3	-0,2	0,0	0,2
Total	5,3	0,7	3,6	3,5	2,7	4,5

Survey information

Introduction	1	Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the retail trade industry, covering retail enterprises (see 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2018 business sampling frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value added tax (VAT).
	2	In order to improve timeliness, some information for the latest month had to be estimated due to late response. These estimates will be revised in future statistical releases as soon as information becomes available. Published retail trade sales estimates include value added tax (VAT).
Purpose of the survey	3	The results of the monthly retail trade sales survey are used to compile estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components, which are used in monitoring the state of the economy and formulation of economic policy. These statistics are also used in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.
Scope of the survey	4	<p>This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General dealers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Retail trade in non-specialised stores with food, beverages and tobacco predominating; and ➢ 'Other' retail trade in non-specialised stores. • Retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Retailers in fresh fruit and vegetables; ➢ Retailers in meat and meat products; ➢ Retailers in bakery products; ➢ Retailers in beverages; ➢ Retailers in tobacco; and ➢ Retailers in 'other' food in specialised stores. • Retailers in pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries; • Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Retailers in men's and boys' clothing; ➢ Retailers in ladies', girls' and infants' clothing; ➢ General outfitters; and ➢ Retailers in footwear. • Retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment; • Retailers in hardware, paint and glass; and • All 'other' retailers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Retailers in reading matter and stationery; ➢ Retailers in jewellery, watches and clocks; ➢ Retailers in sport goods and entertainment requisites; ➢ Retailers in 'other' specialised stores; ➢ Repair of personal and household goods; ➢ Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores; and ➢ Retail trade not in stores.
Classification	5	The 1993 edition of the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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 <i>International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (ISIC) with suitable adaptations for local conditions. Each enterprise is classified to the industry which reflects its predominant activity. Statistics in this publication are presented at SIC group (four digit) level.
Collection rate	6	The preliminary collection rate for the survey on retail trade sales for April 2019 was 80,0%. The improved collection rate for March 2019 was 82,5%.

Statistical unit	7	The statistical unit for which information is compiled and published is the enterprise, defined as a legal unit or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities. The statistical units are derived from and linked to the South African Revenue Service (SARS) administrative data.
Revised figures	8	Revised figures are mainly due to late submission of data to Stats SA, or respondents reporting revisions or corrections to their figures. Preliminary figures, as indicated in the relevant tables, are subject to change and when revised will not be indicated as such.
Related publications	9	Users may also refer to the following publication available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually.
Rounding-off of figures	10	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
Historical data	11	Historical retail trade sales data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: Click to download historical data
Past publications	12	Past retail trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: Click to download past releases

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 2 824 enterprises from a population of 23 289 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the reference month. Fax, email and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.
- 2 A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2018 from Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed using a combination of the Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point 3 below).

The Neyman optimal allocation formula given below was used to allocate samples to each stratum:

$$n_h = n * (N_h * S_h) / [\sum (N_i * S_i)].$$

Neyman allocation formula not only allocates sample sizes to each stratum, but also calculates the relative precision for each stratum as well as the relative precision for all strata. The relative precision for these strata did not exceed 9,0%.

Class limits

- 3 The retail sampling frame is divided into four size groups. All large and medium enterprises (size group one and two) are completely enumerated. Simple random sampling is applied to size group three and four (small and very small) enterprises. The total value of sales of the large and medium enterprises (size group one and two) is added to the weighted totals of size group three and four to reflect the total value of sales.

Measure of size classes (Rand)

Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	1 086 754	8 000 000
Small	3	8 000 001	38 000 000
Medium	2	38 000 001	78 000 000
Large	1	78 000 001	

Sample weighting

- 4 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

Seasonal adjustment

- 5 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series, even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore, the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. The X-12-ARIMA procedure for retail trade sales is described in more detail on the Stats SA website: [Click to Download Seasonal adjustment Retail Trade Sales February 2018](#)

Trend cycle	6	The trend is the long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted estimates to estimate the underlying trend cycle.
Constant prices	7	For January 2002 to December 2007 retail trade sales at constant prices were calculated using the consumer price index (CPI) for goods, excluding petrol and purchases of vehicles, for all urban areas to deflate total sales at current prices. From January 2008 onwards total retail trade sales at constant prices are obtained by adding up the deflated sales by type of retailer.
	8	Retail trade sales at constant prices by type of retailer are obtained by deflating estimated sales at current prices by the relevant weighted price index. To obtain total retail trade sales at constant prices, estimates of the deflated sales for each type of retailer are aggregated.
Reliability of estimates	9	Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample and are, therefore, subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the data had been obtained from all enterprises in the retail industry in South Africa. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.
	10	Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in the collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Every effort is made to minimise non-sampling errors by careful design of questionnaires, testing them in pilot studies, editing reported data and implementing efficient operating procedures. Fluctuations may occur in consecutive months as a result of seasonal and economic factors.
Month-on-month percentage change	11	The month-on-month percentage change in a variable for any given month is the change between that month and the previous month, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
Year-on-year percentage change	12	The year-on-year percentage change in a variable for any given period is the change between that period and the corresponding period of the previous year, expressed as a percentage of the latter.
Contribution (percentage points)	13	The contribution (percentage points) to the year-on-year percentage change for any given period is calculated by multiplying the percentage change of each type of retailer by its corresponding weight, divided by 100. The weight is the percentage contribution of each type of retailer to total retail trade sales in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Glossary

Enterprise	An enterprise is a legal entity or a combination of legal units that includes and directly controls all functions necessary to carry out its sales activities.	
Industry	An industry is made up of enterprises engaged in the same or similar kinds of economic activity. Industries are defined in the <i>System of National Accounts</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (SIC), Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993.	
Retail trade	Retail trade includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.	
Retailer	A retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.	
Symbols and abbreviations	BSF	Business sampling frame
	CPI	Consumer price index
	GDP	Gross domestic product
	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
	SARS	South African Revenue Service
	SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
	SNA	System of National Accounts
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
	VAT	Value added tax

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