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## STATISTICAL RELEASE

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# Retail trade sales (Preliminary) 

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## Contents

Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for October 2023 ..... 2
Table A - Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices .....  2
Table B - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer ..... 2
Table C - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer ..... 3
Figure 1 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices ..... 3
Figure 2 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change. ..... 4
Sales at current prices: results for October 2023 ..... 5
Table D - Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices ..... 5
Table E - Retail trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of retailer. ..... 5
Table F - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of retailer ..... 5
Tables ..... 6
Table 1 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices (R million) ..... 6
Table 2 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices ..... 6
Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices ..... 6
Table 4 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer (R million) ..... 7
Table 5 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer ..... 7
Table 6 - Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices (percentage points) ..... 7
Table 7 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer ( R million) ..... 8
Table 8 - Retail trade sales at current prices (R million) ..... 9
Table 9 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices ..... 9
Table 10 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices ..... 9
Table 11 - Retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer (R million) ..... 10
Table 12 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer ..... 10
Table 13 - Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices (percentage points) ..... 10
Table 14 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer (R million) ..... 11
Survey information ..... 12
Technical notes ..... 14
Glossary ..... 16
Technical enquiries ..... 16
General information ..... 17

## Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for October 2023

Table A - Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

|  | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year-on-year \% change, unadjusted | $-2,9$ | $-1,8$ | $-1,0$ | $-0,3$ | 1,0 | $-2,5$ |
| Month-on-month \% change, seasonally adjusted | $-0,9$ | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,3 | $-0,1$ | $-1,2$ |
| 3-month \% change, seasonally adjusted 1 | $-0,4$ | $-0,8$ | $-0,6$ | 0,2 | 0,6 | 0,3 |

${ }^{1}$ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.
Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), retail trade sales decreased by 2,5\% year-on-year in October 2023. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-5,7\% and contributing -2,4 percentage points);
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass ( $-6,6 \%$ and contributing $-0,6$ of a percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers ( $-3,7 \%$ and contributing $-0,4$ of a percentage point) - see Tables 5 and 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 1,2\% in October 2023 compared with September 2023. This followed month-on-month changes of $-0,1 \%$ in September 2023 and 0,3\% in August 2023.

Table B - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

| Type of retailer | Aug - Oct 2022 <br> (R million) | Weight <br> (\%) | Aug - Oct $2023$ <br> (R million) | \% change between Aug - Oct 2022 and <br> Aug - Oct 2023 | Contribution (\% points) to the total \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 123703 | 44,7 | 119527 | -3,4 | -1,5 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 21885 | 7,9 | 22063 | 0,8 | 0,1 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 21427 | 7,7 | 21206 | -1,0 | -0,1 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 43324 | 15,7 | 47834 | 10,4 | 1,6 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 12502 | 4,5 | 12390 | -0,9 | 0,0 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 24802 | 9,0 | 23439 | -5,5 | -0,5 |
| All other retailers | 28976 | 10,5 | 28511 | -1,6 | -0,2 |
| Total | 276619 | 100,0 | 274970 | -0,6 | -0,6 |

Retail trade sales decreased by $0,6 \%$ in the three months ended October 2023 compared with the three months ended October 2022. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers ( $-3,4 \%$ and contributing $-1,5$ percentage points); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass ( $-5,5 \%$ and contributing $-0,5$ of a percentage point).

Retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods were the largest positive contributors (10,4\% and contributing 1,6 percentage points) - see Table B.

Table C - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

| Type of retailer | $\begin{gathered} \text { May - Jul } \\ 2023 \end{gathered}$ <br> (R million) | Weight <br> (\%) | Aug - Oct 2023 <br> (R million) | \% change between May - Jul 2023 and <br> Aug - Oct 2023 | Contribution (\% points) to the total \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 122712 | 42,8 | 121932 | -0,6 | -0,3 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 22451 | 7,8 | 22470 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 20918 | 7,3 | 20931 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 53683 | 18,7 | 55690 | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 13056 | 4,6 | 13089 | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 22483 | 7,8 | 22302 | -0,8 | -0,1 |
| All other retailers | 31176 | 10,9 | 30783 | -1,3 | -0,1 |
| Total | 286479 | 100,0 | 287197 | 0,3 | 0,3 |

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by $0,3 \%$ in the three months ended October 2023 compared with the previous three months. The largest positive contributor to the increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods ( $3,7 \%$ and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) - see Table C.

Figure 1 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices


Figure 2 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change


Sales at current prices: results for October 2023
Table D - Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices

|  | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct-23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year-on-year \% change, unadjusted | 4,4 | 5,0 | 5,4 | 5,4 | 6,7 |
| Month-on-month \% change, seasonally adjusted | $-0,8$ | 0,5 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| 3-month \% change, seasonally adjusted 1 | 1,3 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,9 | 1,5 |

${ }^{1}$ Percentage change between the previous 3 months and the 3 months ending in the month indicated.

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

| Type of retailer | Aug - Oct $2022$ <br> (R million) | Weight <br> (\%) | Aug - Oct 2023 <br> (R million) | \% change between Aug - Oct 2022 and <br> Aug - Oct 2023 | Contribution (\% points) to the total \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 146903 | 46,8 | 153240 | 4,3 | 2,0 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 26436 | 8,4 | 28181 | 6,6 | 0,6 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 24788 | 7,9 | 26453 | 6,7 | 0,5 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 44919 | 14,3 | 50531 | 12,5 | 1,8 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 12505 | 4,0 | 12541 | 0,3 | 0,0 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 28560 | 9,1 | 28329 | -0,8 | -0,1 |
| All other retailers | 29779 | 9,5 | 30386 | 2,0 | 0,2 |
| Total | 313890 | 100,0 | 329660 | 5,0 | 5,0 |

Table F - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

| Type of retailer | May - Jul 2023 <br> (R million) | Weight <br> (\%) | Aug - Oct 2023 <br> (R million) | \% change between May - Jul 2023 and <br> Aug - Oct 2023 | Contribution (\% points) to the total \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 154811 | 45,7 | 156464 | 1,1 | 0,5 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 28519 | 8,4 | 28863 | 1,2 | 0,1 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 25718 | 7,6 | 26174 | 1,8 | 0,1 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 56313 | 16,6 | 58883 | 4,6 | 0,8 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 13210 | 3,9 | 13306 | 0,7 | 0,0 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 27094 | 8,0 | 26920 | -0,6 | 0,0 |
| All other retailers | 32962 | 9,7 | 32770 | -0,6 | -0,1 |
| Total | 338629 | 100,0 | 343382 | 1,4 | 1,4 |

## Risenga Maluleke <br> Statistician-General

## Tables

Table 1 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices ( R million)

| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $2023{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan | 82541 | 85722 | 86812 | 88073 | 84671 | 91515 | 89596 |
| Feb | 83449 | 87701 | 88985 | 90750 | 92993 | 92392 | 90677 |
| Mar | 86562 | 91618 | 91853 | 95253 | 92786 | 95269 | 93900 |
| Apr | 86365 | 87236 | 89698 | 47006 | 88006 | 92263 | 89871 |
| May | 89917 | 92511 | 94335 | 83774 | 96403 | 96689 | 93897 |
| Jun | 87494 | 89348 | 91723 | 85416 | 94509 | 92772 | 91113 |
| Jul | 87709 | 89074 | 91067 | 83539 | 83111 | 90860 | 89990 |
| Aug | 91713 | 93882 | 95103 | 91524 | 90406 | 92525 | 92208 |
| Sep | 91079 | 91615 | 92199 | 89996 | 91986 | 91670 | 92624 |
| Oct | 90721 | 92765 | 93484 | 91618 | 93427 | 92424 | 90138 |
| Nov | 103988 | 106983 | 110099 | 104853 | 107150 | 107935 |  |
| Dec | 129530 | 127432 | 127205 | 125707 | 129590 | 127868 |  |
| Total | 1111068 | 1135887 | 1152563 | 1077509 | 1145038 | 1164182 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

| Month | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | $\begin{gathered} 2023 \\ \text { year-to-date } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan | 3,9 | 1,3 | 1,5 | -3,9 | 8,1 | -2,1 | -2,1 |
| Feb | 5,1 | 1,5 | 2,0 | 2,5 | -0,6 | -1,9 | -2,0 |
| Mar | 5,8 | 0,3 | 3,7 | -2,6 | 2,7 | -1,4 | -1,8 |
| Apr | 1,0 | 2,8 | -47,6 | 87,2 | 4,8 | -2,6 | -2,0 |
| May | 2,9 | 2,0 | -11,2 | 15,1 | 0,3 | -2,9 | -2,2 |
| Jun | 2,1 | 2,7 | -6,9 | 10,6 | -1,8 | -1,8 | -2,1 |
| Jul | 1,6 | 2,2 | -8,3 | -0,5 | 9,3 | -1,0 | -2,0 |
| Aug | 2,4 | 1,3 | -3,8 | -1,2 | 2,3 | -0,3 | -1,8 |
| Sep | 0,6 | 0,6 | -2,4 | 2,2 | -0,3 | 1,0 | -1,4 |
| Oct | 2,3 | 0,8 | -2,0 | 2,0 | -1,1 | -2,5 | -1,5 |
| Nov | 2,9 | 2,9 | -4,8 | 2,2 | 0,7 |  |  |
| Dec | -1,6 | -0,2 | -1,2 | 3,1 | -1,3 |  |  |
| Total | 2,2 | 1,5 | -6,5 | 6,3 | 1,7 |  |  |

Table 3 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

| Month | R million |  |  |  | Month-on-month \% change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Jan | 95193 | 91337 | 98457 | 96593 | -0,3 | -3,8 | 1,3 | 1,0 |
| Feb | 95600 | 98728 | 97954 | 96145 | 0,4 | 8,1 | -0,5 | -0,5 |
| Mar | 97969 | 94964 | 98384 | 96105 | 2,5 | -3,8 | 0,4 | 0,0 |
| Apr | 50815 | 94744 | 97752 | 95894 | -48,1 | -0,2 | -0,6 | -0,2 |
| May | 83969 | 96847 | 97862 | 95066 | 65,2 | 2,2 | 0,1 | -0,9 |
| Jun | 89582 | 99100 | 97211 | 95491 | 6,7 | 2,3 | -0,7 | 0,4 |
| Jul | 89333 | 88604 | 97040 | 95922 | -0,3 | -10,6 | -0,2 | 0,5 |
| Aug | 93891 | 93701 | 96030 | 96162 | 5,1 | 5,8 | -1,0 | 0,3 |
| Sep | 93823 | 95780 | 95230 | 96080 | -0,1 | 2,2 | -0,8 | -0,1 |
| Oct | 94484 | 96873 | 96352 | 94955 | 0,7 | 1,1 | 1,2 | -1,2 |
| Nov | 94066 | 96096 | 96634 |  | -0,4 | -0,8 | 0,3 |  |
| Dec | 94904 | 97209 | 95602 |  | 0,9 | 1,2 | -1,1 |  |

Table 4 - Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer (R million)

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 40189 | 40770 | 36968 | 40531 | 42068 | 36928 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 6793 | 7069 | 7321 | 6993 | 7290 | 7780 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 6814 | 6589 | 7236 | 7369 | 6612 | 7225 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 18157 | 15825 | 16974 | 15548 | 15736 | 16550 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 3956 | 4101 | 4251 | 4111 | 4059 | 4220 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 7649 | 6988 | 7523 | 7876 | 7693 | 7870 |
| All other retailers | 10339 | 9771 | 9717 | 9780 | 9166 | 9565 |
| Total | 93897 | 91113 | 89990 | 92208 | 92624 | 90138 |

${ }^{1}$ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | $-5,9$ | $-3,9$ | $-4,0$ | $-3,5$ | $-1,1$ | $-5,7$ |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | $-4,6$ | 1,9 | $-1,9$ | 0,2 | 2,9 | $-0,5$ |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and <br> toiletries | $-2,9$ | $-1,0$ | $-3,2$ | $-0,7$ | $-0,8$ | $-1,5$ |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 7,8 | 5,5 | 10,9 | 11,2 | 13,5 | 7,0 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | $-3,9$ | 2,3 | 0,7 | $-\mathbf{- 1 , 6}$ | $\mathbf{0 , 3}$ | $-\mathbf{- 1 , 4}$ |
| Hardware, paint and glass | $-6,8$ | $-8,1$ | $-\mathbf{7 , 2}$ | $-4,7$ | $\mathbf{- 5 , 1}$ | $-6,6$ |
| All other retailers | $-3,2$ | $-3,7$ | $-0,5$ | $\mathbf{0 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 3 , 7}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{- 2 , 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 , 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 , 5}$ |

Table 6 - Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices (percentage points)

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | $-2,6$ | $-1,8$ | $-1,7$ | $-1,6$ | $-0,5$ | $-2,4$ |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | $-0,3$ | 0,1 | $-0,2$ | 0,0 | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and <br> toiletries | $-0,2$ | $-0,1$ | $-0,3$ | $-0,1$ | $-0,1$ | $-0,1$ |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 1,4 | 0,9 | $\mathbf{1 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0}$ | 1,2 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | $-0,2$ | 0,1 | 0,0 | $-0,1$ | 0,0 | $-0,1$ |
| Hardware, paint and glass | $-0,6$ | $-0,7$ | $-0,6$ | $-0,4$ | $-0,4$ | $-0,6$ |
| All other retailers | $-0,4$ | $-0,4$ | $-0,1$ | $\mathbf{0 , 1}$ | $-0,2$ | $-0,4$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{- 2 , 9}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 8}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 0 , 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 , 5}$ |

Table 7 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer (R million)

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Month-onmonth \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 40754 | 40993 | 40965 | 40853 | 40889 | 40190 | -1,7 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 7260 | 7701 | 7490 | 7464 | 7527 | 7479 | -0,6 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 6973 | 6985 | 6960 | 7041 | 6946 | 6944 | 0,0 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 17840 | 17679 | 18164 | 18514 | 18622 | 18554 | -0,4 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 4278 | 4362 | 4416 | 4346 | 4402 | 4341 | -1,4 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 7560 | 7429 | 7494 | 7444 | 7485 | 7373 | -1,5 |
| All other retailers | 10400 | 10343 | 10433 | 10500 | 10209 | 10074 | -1,3 |
| Total | 95066 | 95491 | 95922 | 96162 | 96080 | 94955 | -1,2 |

Table 8 - Retail trade sales at current prices (R million)

| Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | $2023{ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan | 78657 | 82971 | 85645 | 89225 | 87657 | 98088 | 103070 |
| Feb | 79652 | 85111 | 88067 | 92243 | 96648 | 99637 | 105673 |
| Mar | 82998 | 88922 | 91279 | 97127 | 97188 | 103523 | 110627 |
| Apr | 82849 | 85156 | 89267 | 48146 | 92363 | 100564 | 106143 |
| May | 86580 | 90466 | 94245 | 85102 | 101285 | 106472 | 111130 |
| Jun | 83995 | 87391 | 91783 | 86913 | 99827 | 103098 | 108294 |
| Jul | 84458 | 87235 | 91125 | 85143 | 87917 | 101412 | 106851 |
| Aug | 88182 | 91872 | 95451 | 93621 | 96081 | 104425 | 110113 |
| Sep | 87444 | 89766 | 92741 | 92271 | 97783 | 104136 | 111122 |
| Oct | 87496 | 90954 | 93950 | 94381 | 99665 | 105329 | 108425 |
| Nov | 100225 | 105165 | 110893 | 108261 | 114204 | 122892 |  |
| Dec | 124822 | 125230 | 128112 | 129835 | 138076 | 145478 |  |
| Total | 1067358 | 1110239 | 1152563 | 1102268 | 1208694 | 1295054 |  |

${ }^{1}$ Figures for the latest month are preliminary.

Table 9 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices

| Month | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | $\begin{gathered} 2023 \\ \text { year-to-date } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan | 5,5 | 3,2 | 4,2 | -1,8 | 11,9 | 5,1 | 5,1 |
| Feb | 6,9 | 3,5 | 4,7 | 4,8 | 3,1 | 6,1 | 5,6 |
| Mar | 7,1 | 2,7 | 6,4 | 0,1 | 6,5 | 6,9 | 6,0 |
| Apr | 2,8 | 4,8 | -46,1 | 91,8 | 8,9 | 5,5 | 5,9 |
| May | 4,5 | 4,2 | -9,7 | 19,0 | 5,1 | 4,4 | 5,6 |
| Jun | 4,0 | 5,0 | -5,3 | 14,9 | 3,3 | 5,0 | 5,5 |
| Jul | 3,3 | 4,5 | -6,6 | 3,3 | 15,3 | 5,4 | 5,5 |
| Aug | 4,2 | 3,9 | -1,9 | 2,6 | 8,7 | 5,4 | 5,5 |
| Sep | 2,7 | 3,3 | -0,5 | 6,0 | 6,5 | 6,7 | 5,6 |
| Oct | 4,0 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 5,6 | 5,7 | 2,9 | 5,3 |
| Nov | 4,9 | 5,4 | -2,4 | 5,5 | 7,6 |  |  |
| Dec | 0,3 | 2,3 | 1,3 | 6,3 | 5,4 |  |  |
| Total | 4,0 | 3,8 | -4,4 | 9,7 | 7,1 |  |  |

Table 10 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

| Month | R million |  |  |  | Month-on-month \% change |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 3}$ |
| Jan | 96702 | 94921 | 105928 | 111652 | 0,0 | $\mathbf{- 3 , 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3}$ | 1,5 |
| Feb | 97485 | 102798 | 105782 | 112083 | 0,8 | 8,3 | $-0,1$ | 0,4 |
| Mar | 99479 | 99314 | 106155 | 112702 | 2,0 | $-3,4$ | 0,4 | 0,6 |
| Apr | 51863 | 98970 | 106664 | 113089 | $-47,9$ | $-0,3$ | 0,5 | 0,3 |
| May | 85073 | 101460 | 107419 | 112146 | 64,0 | 2,5 | 0,7 | $-0,8$ |
| Jun | 90927 | 104306 | 107492 | 112715 | 6,9 | 2,8 | 0,1 | 0,5 |
| Jul | 90416 | 93109 | 107872 | 113768 | $-0,6$ | $-10,7$ | 0,4 | 0,9 |
| Aug | 95969 | 99396 | 108051 | 114386 | 6,1 | 6,8 | 0,2 | 0,5 |
| Sep | 96232 | 101830 | 108085 | 115020 | 0,3 | 2,4 | 0,0 | 0,6 |
| Oct | 97247 | 103116 | 109564 | 113976 | 1,1 | 1,3 | 1,4 | $-0,9$ |
| Nov | 97490 | 102897 | 110426 |  | 0,2 | $-0,2$ | 0,8 |  |
| Dec | 98824 | 104534 | 110027 |  | 1,4 | 1,6 | $-0,4$ |  |

Table 11 - Retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer ( R million)

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 ${ }^{1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 50758 | 51691 | 47038 | 51652 | 53819 | 47769 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 8637 | 8987 | 9304 | 8869 | 9277 | 10035 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 8371 | 8166 | 8962 | 9151 | 8231 | 9071 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 19139 | 16626 | 17871 | 16384 | 16617 | 17530 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 4013 | 4099 | 4303 | 4157 | 4102 | 4282 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 9271 | 8394 | 9077 | 9512 | 9295 | 9522 |
| All other retailers | 10941 | 10331 | 10297 | 10388 | 9782 | 10216 |
| Total | 111130 | 108294 | 106851 | 110113 | 111122 | 108425 |

${ }^{1}$ Figures are preliminary.
Table 12 - Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 4,3 | 5,9 | 5,0 | 4,3 | 6,6 | 1,9 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 2,7 | 9,2 | 4,8 | 5,9 | 8,5 | 5,5 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and <br> toiletries | 4,6 | 6,9 | 4,7 | 7,1 | 7,0 | 6,1 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 11,0 | 7,8 | 13,5 | 13,4 | 15,6 | 8,9 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | $-2,7$ | 1,1 | 1,7 | $-0,6$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6}$ | $-0,2$ |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 0,5 | $-2,2$ | $-1,5$ | 1,1 | $-0,7$ | $-2,7$ |
| All other retailers | $\mathbf{1 , 4}$ | 0,0 | $\mathbf{3 , 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8}$ | $-0,1$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9}$ |

Table 13 - 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 | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 2,0 | 2,8 | 2,2 | 2,0 | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 0,2 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,5 | 0,7 | 0,5 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and <br> toiletries | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 0,5 | 0,5 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 1,8 | 1,2 | 2,1 | 1,8 | 2,2 | 1,4 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | $-0,1$ | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,1 | 0,0 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 0,0 | $-0,2$ | $-0,1$ | 0,1 | $-0,1$ | $-0,3$ |
| All other retailers | 0,1 | 0,0 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 0,0 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 4}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9}$ |

Table 14 - Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer (R million)

| Type of retailer | May-23 | Jun-23 | Jul-23 | Aug-23 | Sep-23 | Oct-23 | Month-onmonth \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General dealers | 51193 | 51757 | 51861 | 52067 | 52560 | 51837 | -1,4 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores | 9173 | 9795 | 9551 | 9519 | 9677 | 9667 | -0,1 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries | 8530 | 8583 | 8605 | 8735 | 8705 | 8734 | 0,3 |
| Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods | 18806 | 18312 | 19195 | 19557 | 19683 | 19643 | -0,2 |
| Household furniture, appliances and equipment | 4328 | 4411 | 4471 | 4411 | 4474 | 4421 | -1,2 |
| Hardware, paint and glass | 9121 | 8931 | 9042 | 8949 | 9043 | 8928 | -1,3 |
| All other retailers | 10995 | 10925 | 11042 | 11148 | 10878 | 10744 | -1,2 |
| Total | 112146 | 112715 | 113768 | 114386 | 115020 | 113976 | -0,9 |

## Survey information

## Introduction

Purpose of the survey

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the retail trade industry, covering retail enterprises (see point 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2023 statistical business register (SBR) 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 VAT.

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.

This survey covers retail enterprises according to the following types of retailers:

- general dealers:
> 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:
> 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:
$>$ retailers in men's and boys' clothing;
$>$ retailers in ladies', girls' and infants' clothing;
$>$ general outfitters; and
$>$ retailers in footwear.
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment;
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass; and
- all 'other' retailers:
$>$ retailers in reading matter and stationery;
> retailers in jewellery, watches and clocks;
> retailers in 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.

Collection rate

## Classification

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

The preliminary collection rate for the survey on retail trade sales for October 2023 was $74,9 \%$. The improved collection rate for September 2023 was 80,8\%.

| 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: |
|  |  | - Stats in Brief 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: <br> 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: <br> Click to download past releases. |

## Technical notes

## Survey methodology and design

Class limits

Sample weighting

## Seasonal adjustment

## Trend cycle

The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 3038 enterprises from a population of 22677 enterprises. Completed questionnaires are required to be returned to Stats SA within ten days after the end of the reference month. Fax, email and telephone reminders are used to follow up on non-respondents.

A stratified random sample was drawn at the SIC four-digit level in April 2023 from Stats SA's statistical business register (SBR). Strata were formed using a combination of the Standard Industrial Classification and the measure of size classes for enterprises (see point three below).

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

$$
\mathrm{nh}=\mathrm{n} \text { * }(\mathrm{Nh} * \mathrm{Sh}) /\left[\Sigma\left(\mathrm{Ni}^{*} \mathrm{Si}\right)\right] .
$$

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 8,0\%.

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

| Enterprise size | Size group | Lower limit | Upper limit |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Very small | 4 | 1461520 | 8000000 |
| Small | 3 | 8000001 | 38000000 |
| Medium | 2 | 38000001 | 78000000 |
| Large | 1 | 78000001 |  |

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.

Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the $\mathrm{X}-12$ Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the United States Census Bureau. 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 December 2022.

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

Reliability of estimates

## Relative standard error

Month-on-month percentage change

## Year-on-year percentage change

## Contribution (percentage points)

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.

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 nonsampling 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.

11 One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of enterprises was used. The relative standard error (RSE) provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer to the size of the estimate.

## Estimates of total retail trade sales within 95\% confidence limits - October

 2023|  | Lower limit <br> (R million) | Sales <br> (R million) | Upper limit <br> (R million) | Relative <br> standard error <br> (RSE) \% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail trade sales | 105253 | 108425 | 111596 | 1,4 |

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.

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.

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 <br> 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 <br> activity. Industries are defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA) in the same <br> way as in the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (SIC), Fifth <br> 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 <br> 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 <br> the general public for household use. |
| Symbols and | CPI |
| abbreviations | GDP |
|  | Grosumer price index |

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## General information

Stats SA publishes approximately 300 different statistical releases each year. It is not economically viable to produce them in more than one of South Africa's 12 official languages. Since the releases are used extensively, not only locally but also by international economic and social-scientific communities, Stats SA releases are published in English only.

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