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STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

April 2022

To convert retail sales at current prices to sales at constant prices, Statistics South Africa constructs deflators using components of the consumer price index and weights calculated from the retail structural industry survey (SIS). Currently the weights are based on the 2015 SIS. With effect from the next publication (May 2022), the deflators will be updated with weights from the 2018 SIS. For a short note on the retail deflator and the previous change in deflator weights, see the March 2019 retail trade statistical release, available on the Stats SA website: <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P62421/P62421March2019.pdf>.

In addition, the results for the next publication will present retail trade sales at constant prices with 2019 (instead of 2015) as the base year.

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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for April 2022

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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,7	3,2	7,7	-0,9	1,7	3,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,0	0,5	2,7	-1,3	0,8	-0,2
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	3,0	5,2	3,9	2,8	2,8	1,1

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 3,4% year-on-year in April 2022. The largest positive annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (6,8%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,4%); and
- general dealers (5,4%) – see Table 5.

The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (contributing 2,2 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,1 percentage points) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,2% in April 2022 compared with March 2022. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,8% in March 2022 and -1,3% in February 2022. In the three months ended April 2022, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,1% 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 2021 (R million)	Weight	Feb – Apr 2022 (R million)	% change between Feb – Apr 2021 and Feb – Apr 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	100 331	43,7	102 094	1,8	0,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	16 705	7,3	16 664	-0,2	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 620	7,2	17 412	4,8	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	37 066	16,1	38 409	3,6	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13 125	5,7	13 752	4,8	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	19 878	8,7	18 412	-7,4	-0,6
All other retailers	25 886	11,3	25 992	0,4	0,0
Total	229 611	100,0	232 735	1,4	1,4

Retail trade sales increased by 1,4% in the three months ended April 2022 compared with the three months ended April 2021. The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (1,8% and contributing 0,8 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

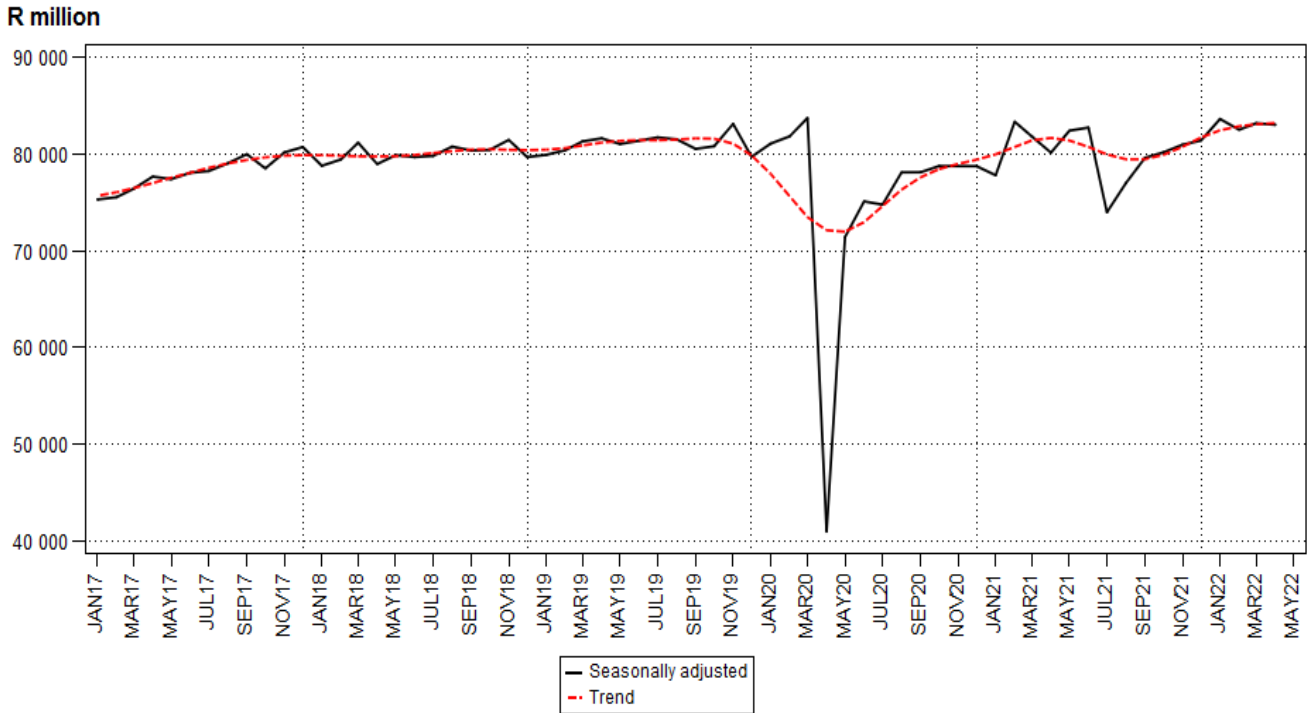
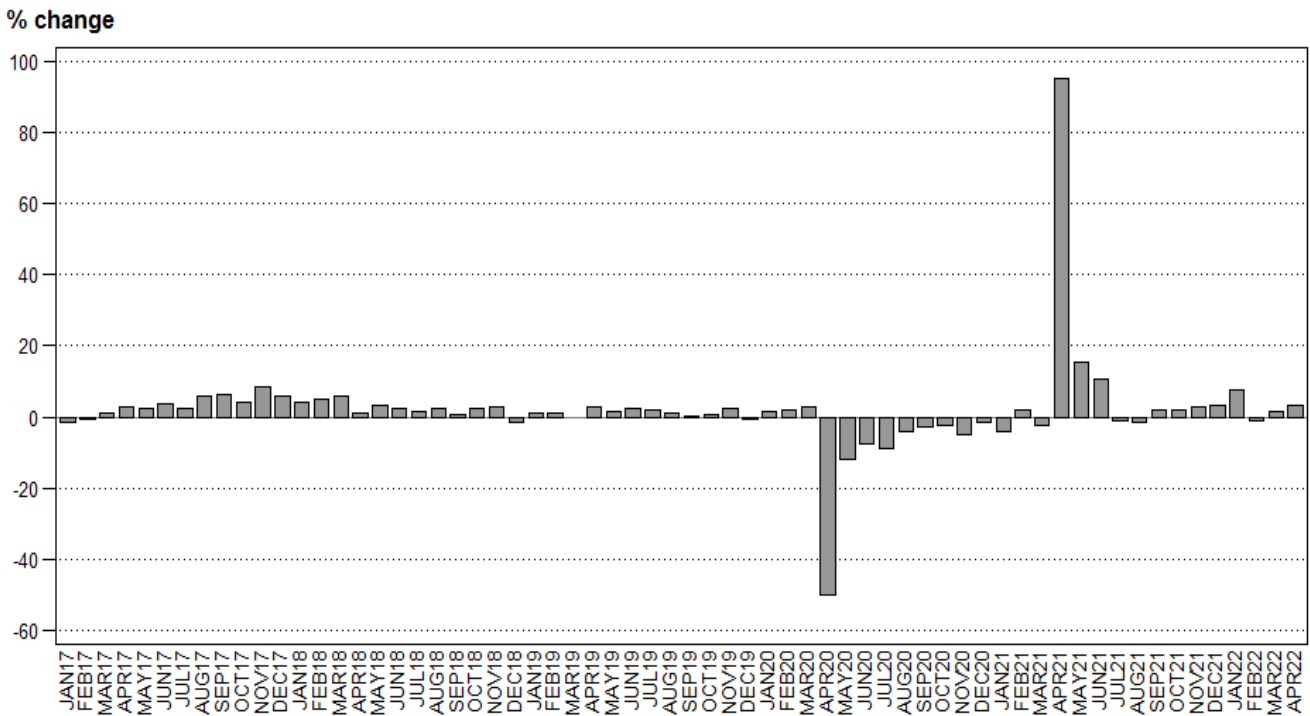


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for April 2022

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

	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,0	6,3	11,9	2,8	5,6	7,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	1,0	2,5	-0,7	0,6	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	3,9	6,1	4,7	3,6	3,4	1,9

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 2021 (R million)	Weight	Feb – Apr 2022 (R million)	% change between Feb – Apr 2021 and Feb – Apr 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	128 492	46,5	137 209	6,8	3,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	22 852	8,3	24 308	6,4	0,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	21 687	7,9	24 088	11,1	0,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	40 393	14,6	42 279	4,7	0,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12 463	4,5	13 235	6,2	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	22 947	8,3	22 255	-3,0	-0,2
All other retailers	27 210	9,9	27 420	0,8	0,1
Total	276 039	100,0	290 795	5,3	5,3

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Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	70 778	69 753	72 531	73 305	74 315	71 443	76 937
Feb	70 743	70 339	74 031	75 006	76 451	78 005	77 295
Mar	72 082	72 901	77 302	77 324	79 604	77 749	79 055
Apr	70 886	72 867	73 747	75 804	37 861	73 857	76 385
May	74 245	75 891	78 319	79 538	70 115	80 976	
Jun	71 159	73 800	75 508	77 367	71 660	79 180	
Jul	72 457	74 243	75 456	77 029	70 307	69 494	
Aug	73 159	77 571	79 383	80 196	76 853	75 727	
Sep	72 275	76 858	77 310	77 629	75 447	77 030	
Oct	73 834	76 891	78 647	79 011	77 046	78 499	
Nov	81 305	88 206	90 755	93 146	88 359	90 728	
Dec	103 776	109 722	107 895	107 440	105 736	109 086	
Total	906 699	939 042	960 884	972 795	903 754	961 774	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	-1,4	4,0	1,1	1,4	-3,9	7,7	7,7
Feb	-0,6	5,2	1,3	1,9	2,0	-0,9	3,2
Mar	1,1	6,0	0,0	2,9	-2,3	1,7	2,7
Apr	2,8	1,2	2,8	-50,1	95,1	3,4	2,9
May	2,2	3,2	1,6	-11,8	15,5		
Jun	3,7	2,3	2,5	-7,4	10,5		
Jul	2,5	1,6	2,1	-8,7	-1,2		
Aug	6,0	2,3	1,0	-4,2	-1,5		
Sep	6,3	0,6	0,4	-2,8	2,1		
Oct	4,1	2,3	0,5	-2,5	1,9		
Nov	8,5	2,9	2,6	-5,1	2,7		
Dec	5,7	-1,7	-0,4	-1,6	3,2		
Total	3,6	2,3	1,2	-7,1	6,4		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	79 903	81 064	77 789	83 613	0,3	1,7	-1,2	2,7
Feb	80 378	81 818	83 329	82 501	0,6	0,9	7,1	-1,3
Mar	81 296	83 720	81 799	83 174	1,1	2,3	-1,8	0,8
Apr	81 611	40 924	80 127	83 017	0,4	-51,1	-2,0	-0,2
May	81 025	71 397	82 403		-0,7	74,5	2,8	
Jun	81 366	75 084	82 726		0,4	5,2	0,4	
Jul	81 711	74 752	73 961		0,4	-0,4	-10,6	
Aug	81 513	78 092	76 990		-0,2	4,5	4,1	
Sep	80 520	78 100	79 602		-1,2	0,0	3,4	
Oct	80 790	78 745	80 160		0,3	0,8	0,7	
Nov	83 109	78 736	80 951		2,9	0,0	1,0	
Dec	79 700	78 729	81 385		-4,1	0,0	0,5	

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

Type of retailer	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22 1/
General dealers	38 764	44 667	30 718	34 260	35 649	32 185
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 881	8 173	5 896	5 288	5 778	5 598
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5 698	6 394	5 990	5 453	5 850	6 109
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	17 133	25 370	14 293	12 807	11 983	13 619
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	6 085	6 429	4 339	4 389	4 869	4 494
Hardware, paint and glass	7 887	7 152	6 107	6 342	6 209	5 861
All other retailers	9 280	10 901	9 594	8 756	8 717	8 519
Total	90 728	109 086	76 937	77 295	79 055	76 385

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-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
General dealers	2,3	-0,9	6,2	-1,9	2,2	5,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,4	1,9	67,5	-4,5	1,0	2,7
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5,6	2,5	-3,4	8,2	3,9	2,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	9,9	16,4	17,6	1,9	2,5	6,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5,0	1,2	2,2	1,6	5,8	6,8
Hardware, paint and glass	-6,3	-5,4	-12,2	-5,0	-8,9	-8,3
All other retailers	-0,9	2,1	1,6	-1,9	3,5	-0,2
Total	2,7	3,2	7,7	-0,9	1,7	3,4

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-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
General dealers	1,0	-0,4	2,5	-0,9	1,0	2,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,0	0,1	3,3	-0,3	0,1	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,3	0,1	-0,3	0,5	0,3	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,7	3,4	3,0	0,3	0,4	1,1
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,6	-0,4	-1,2	-0,4	-0,8	-0,7
All other retailers	-0,1	0,2	0,2	-0,2	0,4	0,0
Total	2,7	3,2	7,7	-0,9	1,7	3,4

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

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	72 295	75 885	80 046	82 627	86 080	84 567	94 610
Feb	73 080	76 845	82 111	84 962	88 991	93 241	95 876
Mar	75 133	80 072	85 788	88 061	93 703	93 763	99 027
Apr	74 740	79 929	82 155	86 120	46 449	89 035	95 892
May	78 529	83 528	87 277	90 922	82 102	97 658	
Jun	75 420	81 035	84 311	88 547	83 850	96 438	
Jul	76 928	81 482	84 161	87 914	82 142	84 419	
Aug	78 099	85 074	88 634	92 086	90 321	92 652	
Sep	77 238	84 362	86 601	89 471	89 019	94 374	
Oct	79 282	84 412	87 748	90 638	91 054	96 191	
Nov	87 418	96 693	101 458	106 983	104 445	110 743	
Dec	112 299	120 421	120 815	123 595	125 259	133 121	
Total	960 461	1 029 738	1 071 105	1 111 926	1 063 415	1 166 202	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	5,0	5,5	3,2	4,2	-1,8	11,9	11,9
Feb	5,2	6,9	3,5	4,7	4,8	2,8	7,1
Mar	6,6	7,1	2,6	6,4	0,1	5,6	6,6
Apr	6,9	2,8	4,8	-46,1	91,7	7,7	6,9
May	6,4	4,5	4,2	-9,7	18,9		
Jun	7,4	4,0	5,0	-5,3	15,0		
Jul	5,9	3,3	4,5	-6,6	2,8		
Aug	8,9	4,2	3,9	-1,9	2,6		
Sep	9,2	2,7	3,3	-0,5	6,0		
Oct	6,5	4,0	3,3	0,5	5,6		
Nov	10,6	4,9	5,4	-2,4	6,0		
Dec	7,2	0,3	2,3	1,3	6,3		
Total	7,2	4,0	3,8	-4,4	9,7		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	90 308	94 139	92 351	103 109	-0,2	1,3	-2,2	2,5
Feb	91 038	95 279	99 698	102 431	0,8	1,2	8,0	-0,7
Mar	91 467	97 375	97 503	103 068	0,5	2,2	-2,2	0,6
Apr	92 190	49 910	95 951	103 478	0,8	-48,7	-1,6	0,4
May	92 128	83 146	98 817		-0,1	66,6	3,0	
Jun	92 713	87 474	100 341		0,6	5,2	1,5	
Jul	93 323	87 421	89 969		0,7	-0,1	-10,3	
Aug	93 395	91 511	93 866		0,1	4,7	4,3	
Sep	92 685	92 022	97 420		-0,8	0,6	3,8	
Oct	92 890	93 257	98 408		0,2	1,3	1,0	
Nov	96 030	93 722	99 521		3,4	0,5	1,1	
Dec	92 899	94 445	100 549		-3,3	0,8	1,0	

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

Type of retailer	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22 1/
General dealers	50 983	58 887	40 734	45 717	47 923	43 569
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 346	11 661	8 477	7 640	8 435	8 233
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 726	8 702	8 195	7 436	8 100	8 552
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18 774	27 818	15 686	14 065	13 192	15 022
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5 816	6 139	4 162	4 208	4 687	4 340
Hardware, paint and glass	9 326	8 458	7 294	7 609	7 504	7 142
All other retailers	9 772	11 457	10 062	9 201	9 185	9 034
Total	110 743	133 121	94 610	95 876	99 027	95 892

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-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
General dealers	6,6	3,2	11,1	2,9	7,2	10,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5,6	8,0	77,7	1,6	7,9	9,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	12,4	9,0	2,0	14,2	10,1	9,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11,0	17,7	18,5	2,8	3,4	7,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5,2	1,8	2,2	2,6	7,1	8,9
Hardware, paint and glass	-2,9	-1,6	-8,0	-0,6	-4,6	-3,7
All other retailers	-0,5	2,6	2,2	-1,5	3,5	0,5
Total	6,0	6,3	11,9	2,8	5,6	7,7

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-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22
General dealers	3,0	1,5	4,8	1,4	3,4	4,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,4	0,7	4,4	0,1	0,7	0,8
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,8	0,6	0,2	1,0	0,8	0,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,8	3,3	2,9	0,4	0,5	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,3	-0,1	-0,8	0,0	-0,4	-0,3
All other retailers	0,0	0,2	0,3	-0,2	0,3	0,1
Total	6,0	6,3	11,9	2,8	5,6	7,7

Survey information

- Introduction**
- 1 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 2021 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 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.
- 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.
- Collection rate**
- 6 The preliminary collection rate for the survey on retail trade sales for April 2022 was 67,8%, accounting for 70,1% of the total estimate. The improved collection rate for March 2022 was 71,9%.

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 3 095 enterprises from a population of 22 041 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 2021 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 8,0%.

- 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	1 167 786	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 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 February 2022](#)

- 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 (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC)</i> , 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	<table><tr><td>BSF</td><td>Business sampling frame</td></tr><tr><td>CPI</td><td>Consumer price index</td></tr><tr><td>GDP</td><td>Gross domestic product</td></tr><tr><td>ISIC</td><td>International Standard Industrial Classification</td></tr><tr><td>SARS</td><td>South African Revenue Service</td></tr><tr><td>SIC</td><td>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</td></tr><tr><td>SNA</td><td>System of National Accounts</td></tr><tr><td>Stats SA</td><td>Statistics South Africa</td></tr><tr><td>VAT</td><td>Value added tax</td></tr></table>	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
BSF	Business sampling frame																		
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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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