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# Statistical release

## P6242.1

# Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

## August 2015

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## Sales at constant 2012 prices: results for August 2015

**Table A – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices**

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,8	3,7	1,9	3,8	3,3	3,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,2	0,2	-0,2	0,4	0,2	1,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,2	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,2	1,0

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

Measured in real terms (constant 2012 prices), retail trade sales increased by 3,9% year-on-year in August 2015. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (6,0%);
- general dealers (5,2%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,5%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to the 3,9% increase were general dealers (contributing 2,1 percentage points), retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) and all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,5% month-on-month in August 2015. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,2% in July 2015 and 0,4% in June 2015.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,0% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the previous three months.

**Table B – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer**

Type of retailer	Jun – Aug 2014 (R million)	Weight	Jun – Aug 2015 (R million)	% change between Jun – Aug 2014 and Jun – Aug 2015	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	70 336	39,7	73 118	4,0	1,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	14 269	8,1	14 358	0,6	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	12 272	6,9	12 516	2,0	0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	34 821	19,7	36 463	4,7	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 514	5,4	9 584	0,7	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	13 997	7,9	14 596	4,3	0,3
All other retailers	21 888	12,4	22 978	5,0	0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>177 097</b>	<b>100,1</b>	<b>183 613</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>3,7</b>

Retail trade sales increased by 3,7% in the three months ended August 2015 compared with the three months ended August 2014. The main contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (4,0% and contributing 1,6 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,7% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- all 'other' retailers (5,0% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices

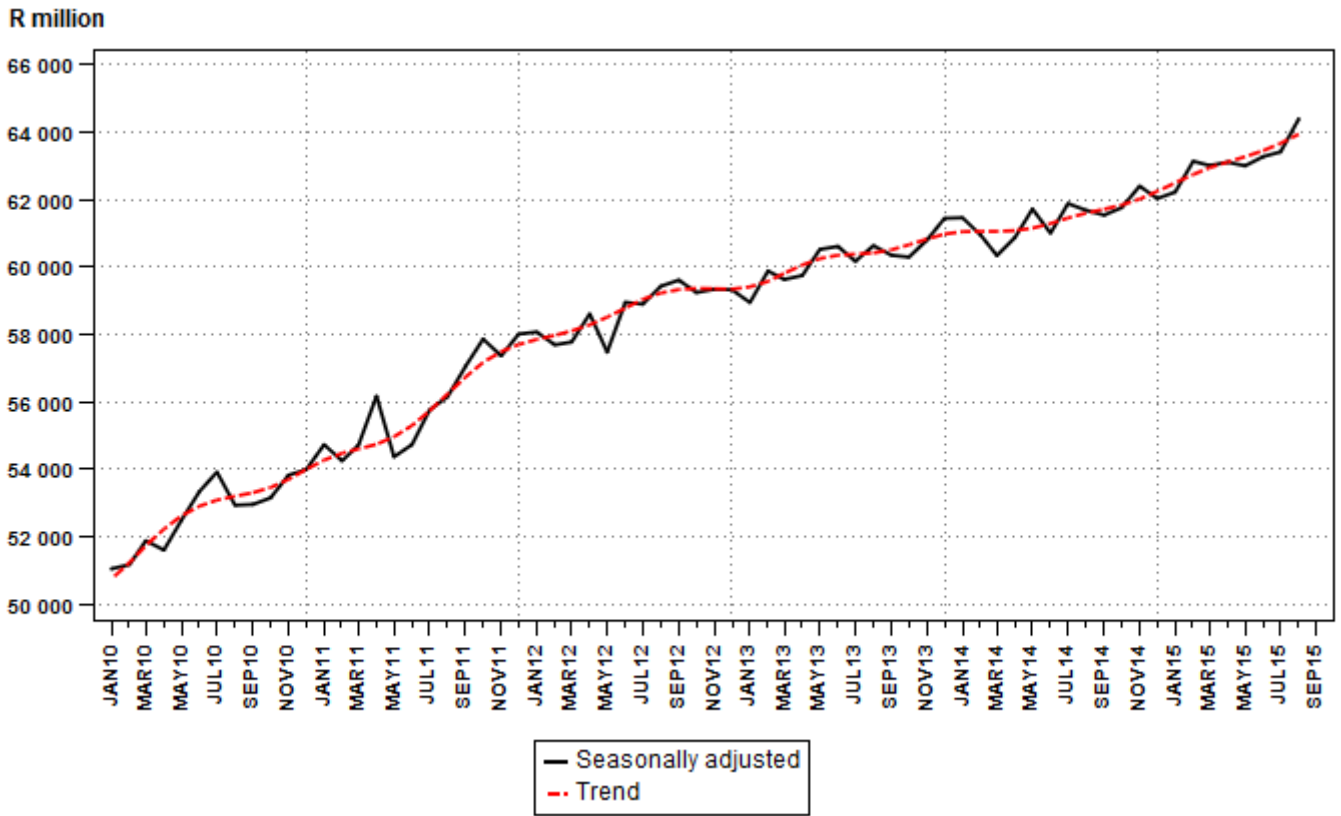
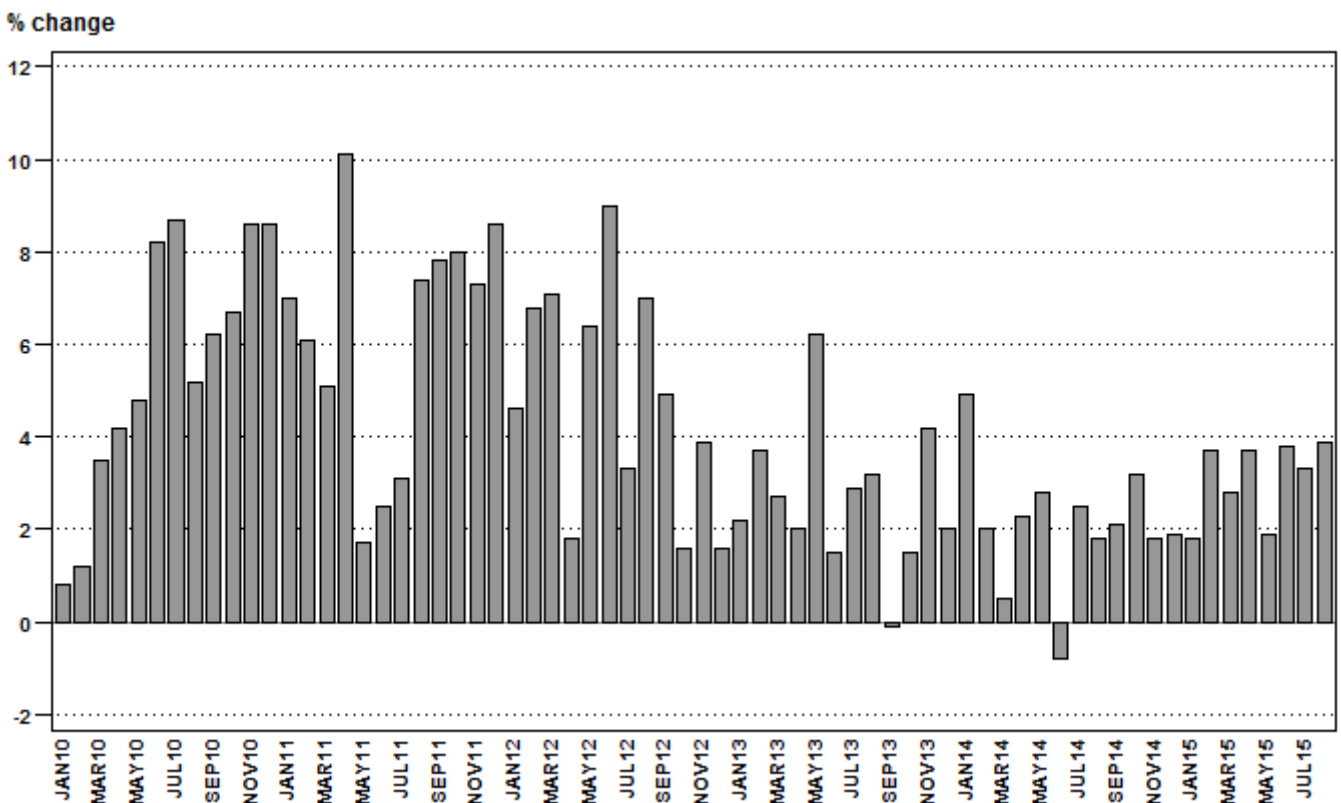


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices: year-on-year percentage change



## Sales at current prices: results for August 2015

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

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,4	8,1	6,3	7,9	7,2	7,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	0,8	-0,2	1,0	0,8	1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,1	2,5	1,8	1,6	1,2	2,0

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	Jun – Aug 2014 (R million)	Weight	Jun – Aug 2015 (R million)	% change between Jun – Aug 2014 and Jun – Aug 2015	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	78 358	40,3	84 874	8,3	3,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	16 130	8,3	17 215	6,7	0,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	13 360	6,9	14 352	7,4	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	37 783	19,4	41 351	9,4	1,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 688	5,0	9 687	0,0	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	15 496	8,0	16 591	7,1	0,6
All other retailers	23 567	12,1	25 186	6,9	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 383</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>209 254</b>	<b>7,7</b>	<b>7,7</b>

**PJ Lehohla**  
**Statistician-General**

**Tables**

**Table 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices (R million)**

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Jan	47 614	47 972	51 309	53 675	54 861	57 546	58 610
Feb	46 476	47 016	49 903	53 306	55 260	56 374	58 463
Mar	48 633	50 348	52 920	56 658	58 190	58 491	60 140
Apr	47 507	49 502	54 507	55 468	56 563	57 845	59 969
May	48 790	51 116	52 002	55 356	58 791	60 451	61 584
Jun	47 562	51 455	52 761	57 494	58 374	57 894	60 087
Jul	48 285	52 479	54 091	55 859	57 494	58 954	60 910
Aug	47 450	49 921	53 623	57 388	59 212	60 249	62 616
Sep	48 297	51 304	55 298	58 006	57 974	59 217	
Oct	49 782	53 096	57 330	58 267	59 163	61 075	
Nov	51 061	55 466	59 491	61 819	64 443	65 597	
Dec	67 888	73 726	80 076	81 322	82 966	84 531	
<b>Total</b>	<b>599 345</b>	<b>633 401</b>	<b>673 311</b>	<b>704 618</b>	<b>723 291</b>	<b>738 224</b>	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

**Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices**

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 year-to-date
Jan	0,8	7,0	4,6	2,2	4,9	1,8	1,8
Feb	1,2	6,1	6,8	3,7	2,0	3,7	2,8
Mar	3,5	5,1	7,1	2,7	0,5	2,8	2,8
Apr	4,2	10,1	1,8	2,0	2,3	3,7	3,0
May	4,8	1,7	6,4	6,2	2,8	1,9	2,8
Jun	8,2	2,5	9,0	1,5	-0,8	3,8	2,9
Jul	8,7	3,1	3,3	2,9	2,5	3,3	3,0
Aug	5,2	7,4	7,0	3,2	1,8	3,9	3,1
Sep	6,2	7,8	4,9	-0,1	2,1		
Oct	6,7	8,0	1,6	1,5	3,2		
Nov	8,6	7,3	3,9	4,2	1,8		
Dec	8,6	8,6	1,6	2,0	1,9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,7</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>4,6</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>2,1</b>		

**Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices**

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	58 077	58 951	61 464	62 226	0,1	-0,6	0,0	0,3
Feb	57 696	59 886	60 953	63 141	-0,7	1,6	-0,8	1,5
Mar	57 780	59 635	60 345	63 014	0,1	-0,4	-1,0	-0,2
Apr	58 615	59 753	60 881	63 113	1,4	0,2	0,9	0,2
May	57 480	60 527	61 726	63 005	-1,9	1,3	1,4	-0,2
Jun	58 957	60 617	61 007	63 278	2,6	0,1	-1,2	0,4
Jul	58 903	60 174	61 886	63 419	-0,1	-0,7	1,4	0,2
Aug	59 434	60 636	61 686	64 393	0,9	0,8	-0,3	1,5
Sep	59 616	60 353	61 545		0,3	-0,5	-0,2	
Oct	59 247	60 299	61 763		-0,6	-0,1	0,4	
Nov	59 345	60 807	62 404		0,2	0,8	1,0	
Dec	59 332	61 448	62 034		0,0	1,1	-0,6	

**Table 4 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices by type of retailer (R million)**

Type of retailer	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15 1/
General dealers	24 683	22 984	24 611	24 547	23 245	25 326
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	4 822	4 840	5 036	4 567	4 888	4 903
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 230	4 330	4 185	4 008	4 402	4 106
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	10 563	12 931	12 877	11 816	12 370	12 277
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	2 989	3 073	3 054	3 190	3 278	3 116
Hardware, paint and glass	4 709	4 316	4 614	4 688	4 888	5 020
All other retailers	8 144	7 495	7 207	7 271	7 839	7 868
<b>Total</b>	<b>60 140</b>	<b>59 969</b>	<b>61 584</b>	<b>60 087</b>	<b>60 910</b>	<b>62 616</b>

1/ Figures are preliminary.

**Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices by type of retailer**

Type of retailer	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
General dealers	1,1	4,0	2,5	3,4	3,2	5,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,8	0,1	7,4	-0,5	0,9	1,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7,0	5,8	2,6	1,0	3,1	1,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,8	2,4	1,7	5,9	3,9	4,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	1,1	7,1	-3,6	8,4	0,1	-5,5
Hardware, paint and glass	10,4	9,6	4,3	3,2	6,0	3,7
All other retailers	7,5	1,6	-3,0	4,5	4,3	6,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,9</b>

**Table 6 – Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices (percentage points)**

Type of retailer	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
General dealers	0,5	1,5	1,0	1,4	1,2	2,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,1	0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,1	0,5	0,4	1,1	0,8	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,1	0,4	-0,2	0,4	0,0	-0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	0,8	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,5	0,3
All other retailers	1,0	0,2	-0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>3,9</b>

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

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 1/
Jan	43 003	45 087	48 564	52 728	56 263	61 248	65 436
Feb	42 245	44 023	47 183	52 402	56 694	60 264	65 502
Mar	44 650	47 243	50 426	56 066	59 943	63 112	67 756
Apr	43 886	46 427	51 928	55 020	58 508	62 764	67 818
May	45 327	47 949	49 955	55 018	60 794	65 957	70 082
Jun	44 078	48 124	50 658	57 200	60 432	63 333	68 338
Jul	44 916	49 112	52 080	55 668	59 543	64 631	69 268
Aug	44 269	46 746	51 773	57 250	61 578	66 419	71 648
Sep	45 034	48 036	53 528	58 255	60 654	65 355	
Oct	46 493	49 829	55 848	59 084	62 186	67 500	
Nov	47 813	52 267	58 094	62 934	67 938	72 824	
Dec	63 536	69 333	78 202	82 986	87 442	93 860	
<b>Total</b>	<b>555 250</b>	<b>594 176</b>	<b>648 239</b>	<b>704 617</b>	<b>751 975</b>	<b>807 267</b>	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015 year-to-date
Jan	4,8	7,7	8,6	6,7	8,9	6,8	6,8
Feb	4,2	7,2	11,1	8,2	6,3	8,7	7,8
Mar	5,8	6,7	11,2	6,9	5,3	7,4	7,6
Apr	5,8	11,8	6,0	6,3	7,3	8,1	7,7
May	5,8	4,2	10,1	10,5	8,5	6,3	7,4
Jun	9,2	5,3	12,9	5,7	4,8	7,9	7,5
Jul	9,3	6,0	6,9	7,0	8,5	7,2	7,5
Aug	5,6	10,8	10,6	7,6	7,9	7,9	7,5
Sep	6,7	11,4	8,8	4,1	7,8		
Oct	7,2	12,1	5,8	5,3	8,5		
Nov	9,3	11,1	8,3	8,0	7,2		
Dec	9,1	12,8	6,1	5,4	7,3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,0</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>8,7</b>	<b>6,7</b>	<b>7,4</b>		

**Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices**

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan	56 786	60 317	65 329	69 479	-0,3	-0,7	0,9	0,5
Feb	55 884	61 646	65 307	70 824	-1,6	2,2	0,0	1,9
Mar	57 247	61 545	65 150	70 754	2,4	-0,2	-0,2	-0,1
Apr	58 124	61 701	66 054	71 318	1,5	0,3	1,4	0,8
May	56 454	61 936	66 860	71 182	-2,9	0,4	1,2	-0,2
Jun	59 011	63 024	66 656	71 888	4,5	1,8	-0,3	1,0
Jul	58 779	62 493	68 024	72 471	-0,4	-0,8	2,1	0,8
Aug	59 282	63 099	67 923	73 259	0,9	1,0	-0,1	1,1
Sep	60 254	63 264	68 130		1,6	0,3	0,3	
Oct	59 877	63 344	68 481		-0,6	0,1	0,5	
Nov	60 204	64 157	69 127		0,5	1,3	0,9	
Dec	60 738	64 729	69 107		0,9	0,9	0,0	



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

Type of retailer	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15 1/
General dealers	28 311	26 500	28 524	28 426	26 918	29 530
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 719	5 798	6 043	5 471	5 846	5 898
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 733	4 884	4 808	4 585	5 045	4 722
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11 831	14 521	14 525	13 352	14 015	13 984
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 019	3 110	3 094	3 222	3 308	3 157
Hardware, paint and glass	5 331	4 881	5 241	5 335	5 553	5 703
All other retailers	8 812	8 125	7 848	7 947	8 584	8 655
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 756</b>	<b>67 818</b>	<b>70 082</b>	<b>68 338</b>	<b>69 268</b>	<b>71 648</b>

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	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
General dealers	6,2	9,1	7,4	8,1	7,3	9,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	6,1	7,0	14,0	5,6	7,0	7,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	13,0	11,4	9,7	6,6	8,3	7,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5,8	7,0	6,3	10,7	8,7	9,1
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,4	6,6	-3,9	7,4	-0,8	-5,8
Hardware, paint and glass	15,2	13,5	7,6	6,3	8,7	6,2
All other retailers	9,3	3,0	-1,4	6,3	6,1	8,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>7,9</b>

**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	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
General dealers	2,6	3,5	3,0	3,4	2,8	3,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,5	0,6	1,1	0,5	0,6	0,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,0	1,5	1,3	2,0	1,7	1,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,0	0,3	-0,2	0,3	0,0	-0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,5
All other retailers	1,2	0,4	-0,2	0,7	0,8	1,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>8,1</b>	<b>6,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,2</b>	<b>7,9</b>

## 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 2015 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 August 2015 was 80,0%. The improved collection rate for July 2015 was 85,8%.

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<b>Statistical unit</b>	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.
<b>Revised figures</b>	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.
<b>Related publications</b>	9	Users may also refer to the following publications available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i>, issued quarterly;</li><li>• <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually; and</li><li>• <i>South African Statistics</i>, issued annually.</li></ul>
<b>Rounding-off of figures</b>	10	Where figures have been rounded off, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals.
<b>Historical data</b>	11	Historical retail trade sales data are available on the Stats SA website. To access the data electronically, use the following link: <a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1849">http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1849</a>
<b>Past publications</b>	12	Past retail trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: <a href="http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1866&amp;PPN=P6242.1&amp;SCH=5713">http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1866&amp;PPN=P6242.1&amp;SCH=5713</a>

**Technical notes**

**Survey methodology and design**

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 2 519 enterprises from a population of 23 580 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 2015 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 5,0%.

**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	952 459	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, 1968. 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 May 2015](#)

<b>Trend cycle</b>	<b>6</b>	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.
<b>Constant prices</b>	<b>7</b>	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.
	<b>8</b>	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.
<b>Reliability of estimates</b>	<b>9</b>	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.
	<b>10</b>	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.
<b>Month-on-month percentage change</b>	<b>11</b>	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.
<b>Year-on-year percentage change</b>	<b>12</b>	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.
<b>Contribution (percentage points)</b>	<b>13</b>	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

<b>Enterprise</b>	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.	
<b>Industry</b>	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.	
<b>Retail trade</b>	Retail trade includes the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to the general public for household use.	
<b>Retailer</b>	A retailer is an enterprise deriving more than 50% of its turnover from sales of goods to the general public for household use.	
<b>Symbols and abbreviations</b>	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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