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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for August 2018

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

	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,6	1,0	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-1,7	1,4	-1,0	1,5	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-1,0	-0,7	0,3	-0,4	0,1	0,5

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 2,5% year-on-year in August 2018. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- household furniture, appliances and equipment (10,4%);
- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (6,0%); and
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (3,1%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to the 2,5% increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (contributing 0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,6% in August 2018 compared with July 2018. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,5% in July 2018 and -1,0% in June 2018.

In the three months ended August 2018, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,5% 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	Jun – Aug 2017 (R million)	Weight	Jun – Aug 2018 (R million)	% change between Jun – Aug 2017 and Jun – Aug 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	93 166	42,7	93 938	0,8	0,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	16 857	7,7	16 407	-2,7	-0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 238	7,4	16 798	3,4	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	36 102	16,6	37 315	3,4	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 972	4,6	10 870	9,0	0,4
Hardware, paint and glass	18 805	8,6	18 292	-2,7	-0,2
All other retailers	26 899	12,3	28 547	6,1	0,8
Total	218 039	100,0	222 167	1,9	1,9

Retail trade sales increased by 1,9% in the three months ended August 2018 compared with the three months ended August 2017. The main contributors to this increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (6,1% and contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,4% and contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

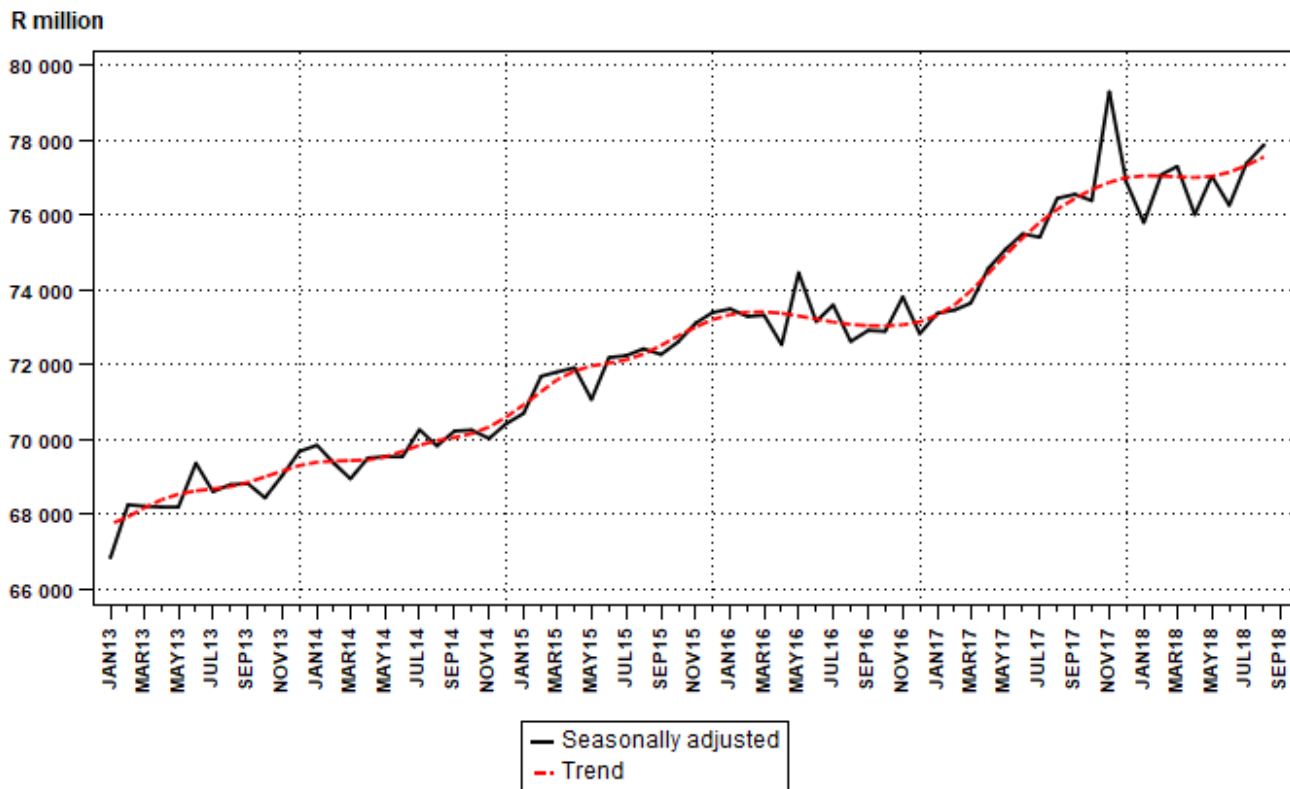
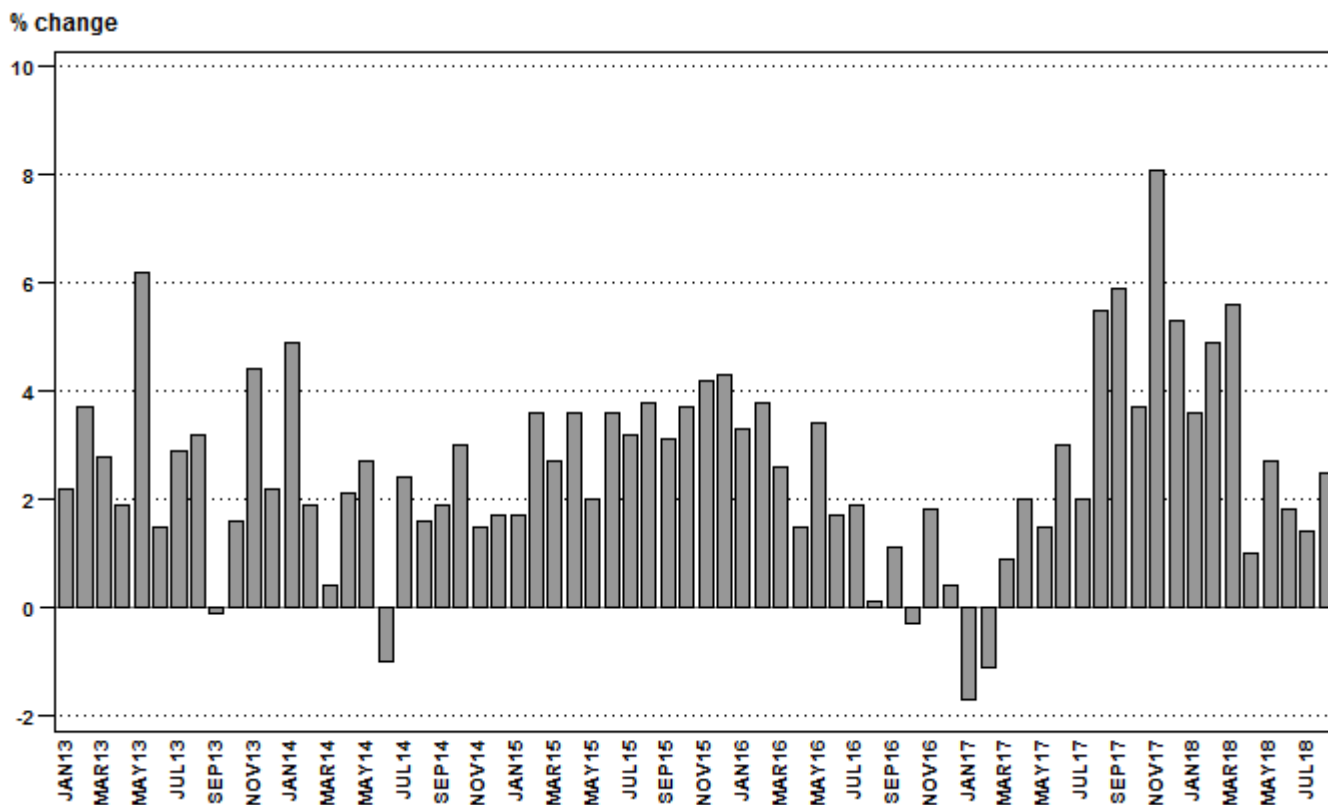


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for August 2018**Table C – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices**

	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,1	2,9	4,5	3,9	3,5	4,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-1,6	1,7	-0,3	1,0	1,3
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,5	-0,3	0,6	0,2	0,8	1,4

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 2017 (R million)	Weight	Jun – Aug 2018 (R million)	% change between Jun – Aug 2017 and Jun – Aug 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	105 843	43,9	109 927	3,9	1,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	19 400	8,0	19 941	2,8	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	18 209	7,5	19 303	6,0	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	39 482	16,4	41 449	5,0	0,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 980	4,1	10 511	5,3	0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	19 555	8,1	19 594	0,2	0,0
All other retailers	28 825	11,9	30 303	5,1	0,6
Total	241 295	100,0	251 027	4,0	4,0

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Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	61 085	62 408	65 465	66 565	68 787	67 601	70 006
Feb	60 672	62 894	64 094	66 391	68 915	68 141	71 497
Mar	64 489	66 287	66 540	68 314	70 078	70 683	74 610
Apr	63 129	64 326	65 695	68 055	69 065	70 473	71 151
May	62 956	66 876	68 651	70 008	72 412	73 475	75 431
Jun	65 437	66 425	65 767	68 137	69 270	71 354	72 611
Jul	63 520	65 348	66 895	69 031	70 344	71 735	72 734
Aug	65 239	67 335	68 405	70 973	71 017	74 950	76 822
Sep	66 031	65 995	67 246	69 341	70 111	74 234	
Oct	66 182	67 249	69 245	71 832	71 614	74 238	
Nov	70 120	73 222	74 311	77 409	78 815	85 167	
Dec	92 399	94 422	96 002	100 143	100 494	105 842	
Total	801 259	822 787	838 316	866 199	880 922	907 893	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	2,2	4,9	1,7	3,3	-1,7	3,6	3,6
Feb	3,7	1,9	3,6	3,8	-1,1	4,9	4,2
Mar	2,8	0,4	2,7	2,6	0,9	5,6	4,7
Apr	1,9	2,1	3,6	1,5	2,0	1,0	3,7
May	6,2	2,7	2,0	3,4	1,5	2,7	3,5
Jun	1,5	-1,0	3,6	1,7	3,0	1,8	3,2
Jul	2,9	2,4	3,2	1,9	2,0	1,4	3,0
Aug	3,2	1,6	3,8	0,1	5,5	2,5	2,9
Sep	-0,1	1,9	3,1	1,1	5,9		
Oct	1,6	3,0	3,7	-0,3	3,7		
Nov	4,4	1,5	4,2	1,8	8,1		
Dec	2,2	1,7	4,3	0,4	5,3		
Total	2,7	1,9	3,3	1,7	3,1		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	70 700	73 492	73 374	75 798	0,4	0,1	0,7	-1,4
Feb	71 693	73 292	73 466	77 085	1,4	-0,3	0,1	1,7
Mar	71 805	73 327	73 646	77 304	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,3
Apr	71 921	72 537	74 570	76 015	0,2	-1,1	1,3	-1,7
May	71 072	74 462	75 077	77 043	-1,2	2,7	0,7	1,4
Jun	72 195	73 154	75 501	76 262	1,6	-1,8	0,6	-1,0
Jul	72 242	73 598	75 411	77 380	0,1	0,6	-0,1	1,5
Aug	72 427	72 624	76 451	77 878	0,3	-1,3	1,4	0,6
Sep	72 275	72 918	76 557		-0,2	0,4	0,1	
Oct	72 611	72 894	76 389		0,5	0,0	-0,2	
Nov	73 113	73 813	79 305		0,7	1,3	3,8	
Dec	73 398	72 829	76 888		0,4	-1,3	-3,0	

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

Type of retailer	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18 1/
General dealers	32 813	29 363	31 831	31 708	29 292	32 938
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 763	5 449	5 430	5 166	5 647	5 594
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5 865	5 780	5 535	5 433	5 811	5 554
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11 161	12 623	13 509	12 061	12 857	12 397
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 667	3 228	3 568	3 493	3 661	3 716
Hardware, paint and glass	5 852	5 652	5 974	5 679	6 024	6 589
All other retailers	9 489	9 056	9 584	9 071	9 442	10 034
Total	74 610	71 151	75 431	72 611	72 734	76 822

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	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
General dealers	2,7	-1,2	-0,5	0,3	0,5	1,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2,8	-5,4	-0,6	-6,5	-1,9	0,3
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7,6	4,4	2,1	5,4	2,1	3,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	9,9	-1,5	2,8	1,0	3,1	6,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	17,5	10,2	17,4	9,9	6,8	10,4
Hardware, paint and glass	-1,3	-2,0	-0,3	-1,0	-5,1	-2,0
All other retailers	12,0	14,2	13,8	10,5	6,3	2,3
Total	5,6	1,0	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5

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	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
General dealers	1,2	-0,5	-0,2	0,1	0,2	0,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,2	-0,4	0,0	-0,5	-0,2	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,4	-0,3	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,5
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,1	-0,2	0,0	-0,1	-0,4	-0,2
All other retailers	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,3
Total	5,6	1,0	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	52 587	56 113	61 083	65 262	70 458	73 955	78 010
Feb	52 261	56 543	60 103	65 327	71 222	74 891	80 023
Mar	55 916	59 783	62 943	67 575	73 222	78 035	83 606
Apr	54 872	58 350	62 597	67 631	72 839	77 897	80 147
May	54 870	60 632	65 780	69 963	76 533	81 404	85 055
Jun	57 046	60 271	63 164	68 093	73 502	78 973	82 088
Jul	55 518	59 383	64 458	69 025	74 973	79 411	82 196
Aug	57 097	61 412	66 242	71 327	76 113	82 911	86 743
Sep	58 100	60 493	65 181	69 694	75 275	82 217	
Oct	58 926	62 020	67 320	72 455	77 267	82 265	
Nov	62 765	67 756	72 629	78 329	85 195	94 234	
Dec	82 764	87 210	93 609	101 516	109 443	117 359	
Total	702 722	749 966	805 109	866 198	936 042	1 003 552	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	6,7	8,9	6,8	8,0	5,0	5,5	5,5
Feb	8,2	6,3	8,7	9,0	5,2	6,9	6,2
Mar	6,9	5,3	7,4	8,4	6,6	7,1	6,5
Apr	6,3	7,3	8,0	7,7	6,9	2,9	5,6
May	10,5	8,5	6,4	9,4	6,4	4,5	5,3
Jun	5,7	4,8	7,8	7,9	7,4	3,9	5,1
Jul	7,0	8,5	7,1	8,6	5,9	3,5	4,9
Aug	7,6	7,9	7,7	6,7	8,9	4,6	4,8
Sep	4,1	7,7	6,9	8,0	9,2		
Oct	5,3	8,5	7,6	6,6	6,5		
Nov	8,0	7,2	7,8	8,8	10,6		
Dec	5,4	7,3	8,4	7,8	7,2		
Total	6,7	7,4	7,6	8,1	7,2		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	69 439	75 340	80 069	84 527	0,7	0,9	0,3	-1,3
Feb	70 530	75 772	80 660	86 165	1,6	0,6	0,7	1,9
Mar	70 617	76 269	81 037	86 409	0,1	0,7	0,5	0,3
Apr	71 201	76 280	81 991	85 005	0,8	0,0	1,2	-1,6
May	70 753	78 144	82 861	86 456	-0,6	2,4	1,1	1,7
Jun	71 952	77 532	83 327	86 207	1,7	-0,8	0,6	-0,3
Jul	72 328	78 457	83 515	87 105	0,5	1,2	0,2	1,0
Aug	72 961	77 983	84 674	88 244	0,9	-0,6	1,4	1,3
Sep	72 788	78 433	85 211		-0,2	0,6	0,6	
Oct	73 460	78 889	84 597		0,9	0,6	-0,7	
Nov	74 038	79 971	88 080		0,8	1,4	4,1	
Dec	74 657	79 821	85 666		0,8	-0,2	-2,7	

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

Type of retailer	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18 1/
General dealers	37 879	34 144	37 110	37 076	34 355	38 496
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	6 950	6 618	6 608	6 277	6 866	6 798
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 667	6 608	6 356	6 247	6 671	6 385
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	12 337	13 983	14 987	13 393	14 279	13 777
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 580	3 148	3 464	3 370	3 549	3 592
Hardware, paint and glass	6 171	6 017	6 352	6 067	6 449	7 078
All other retailers	10 023	9 629	10 178	9 658	10 027	10 618
Total	83 606	80 147	85 055	82 088	82 196	86 743

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-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
General dealers	4,5	1,3	2,0	3,4	3,6	4,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	9,1	0,5	5,5	-0,8	3,6	5,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	11,4	7,6	5,2	8,3	4,2	5,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11,4	-0,1	4,4	2,7	4,7	7,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12,0	4,9	11,5	5,8	3,0	7,2
Hardware, paint and glass	1,5	1,1	2,4	1,8	-2,2	1,1
All other retailers	10,2	12,9	12,3	9,5	5,3	1,4
Total	7,1	2,9	4,5	3,9	3,5	4,6

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-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
General dealers	2,1	0,6	0,9	1,5	1,5	2,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,7	0,0	0,4	-0,1	0,3	0,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,9	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,6	0,0	0,8	0,4	0,8	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	-0,2	0,1
All other retailers	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,1	0,6	0,2
Total	7,1	2,9	4,5	3,9	3,5	4,6

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 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 2018 was 80,9%. The improved collection rate for July 2018 was 83,8%.

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: <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	<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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