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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for December 2023

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

	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,0	-0,3	1,0	-2,3	-1,0	2,7
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	0,3	0,0	-1,7	1,1	1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	-0,6	0,2	0,9	0,4	-0,3	-0,4

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 increased by 2,7% year-on-year in December 2023. The largest contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (7,0% and contributing 1,6 percentage points); and
- general dealers (3,5% and contributing 1,5 percentage points) – see Tables 5 and 6.

In 2023, retail trade sales decreased by 1,0% compared with 2022. Six of the seven types of retailers showed negative year-on-year growth rates over this period. The largest negative contributor was general dealers (-2,4% and contributing -1,0 percentage point). The only positive contributor was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,7% and contributing 1,0 percentage point).

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,4% in December 2023 compared with November 2023. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,1% in November 2023 and -1,7% in October 2023.

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

Type of retailer	Oct – Dec 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Oct – Dec 2023 (R million)	% change between Oct – Dec 2022 and Oct – Dec 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	138 574	42,2	137 944	-0,5	-0,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	25 911	7,9	25 744	-0,6	-0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	21 715	6,6	21 256	-2,1	-0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	65 837	20,1	68 825	4,5	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	15 959	4,9	15 955	0,0	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	25 563	7,8	24 452	-4,3	-0,3
All other retailers	34 668	10,6	34 338	-1,0	-0,1
Total	328 227	100,0	328 514	0,1	0,1

Retail trade sales increased by 0,1% in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared with the fourth quarter of 2022. The largest contributor to this increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,5% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) – 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	Jul – Sep 2023 (R million)	Weight (%)	Oct – Dec 2023 (R million)	% change between Jul – Sep 2023 and Oct – Dec 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	123 771	42,8	123 665	-0,1	0,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	22 437	7,8	22 344	-0,4	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	20 915	7,2	20 695	-1,1	-0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	55 016	19,0	54 207	-1,5	-0,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13 187	4,6	13 223	0,3	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	22 421	7,8	22 355	-0,3	0,0
All other retailers	31 321	10,8	31 346	0,1	0,0
Total	289 068	100,0	287 837	-0,4	-0,4

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,4% in the fourth quarter of 2023 compared with the third quarter of 2023. The largest negative contributor to the decrease was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (-1,5% and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point) – see Table C.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

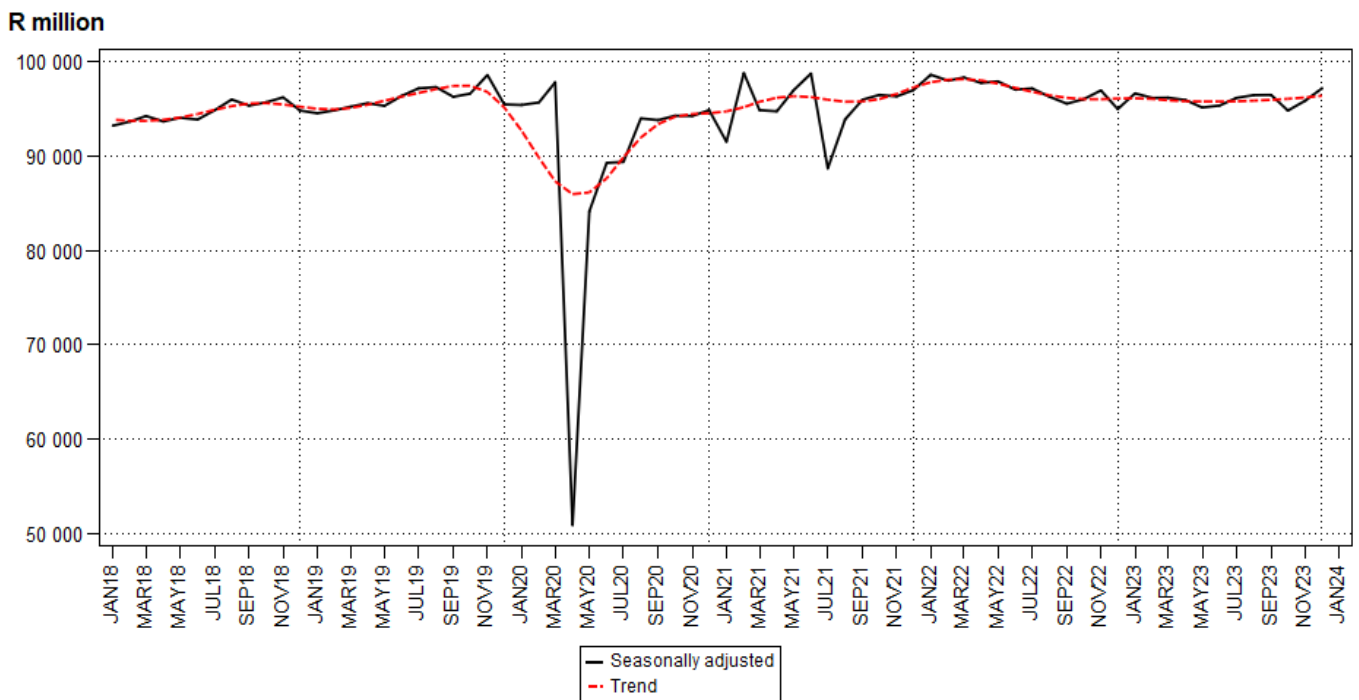
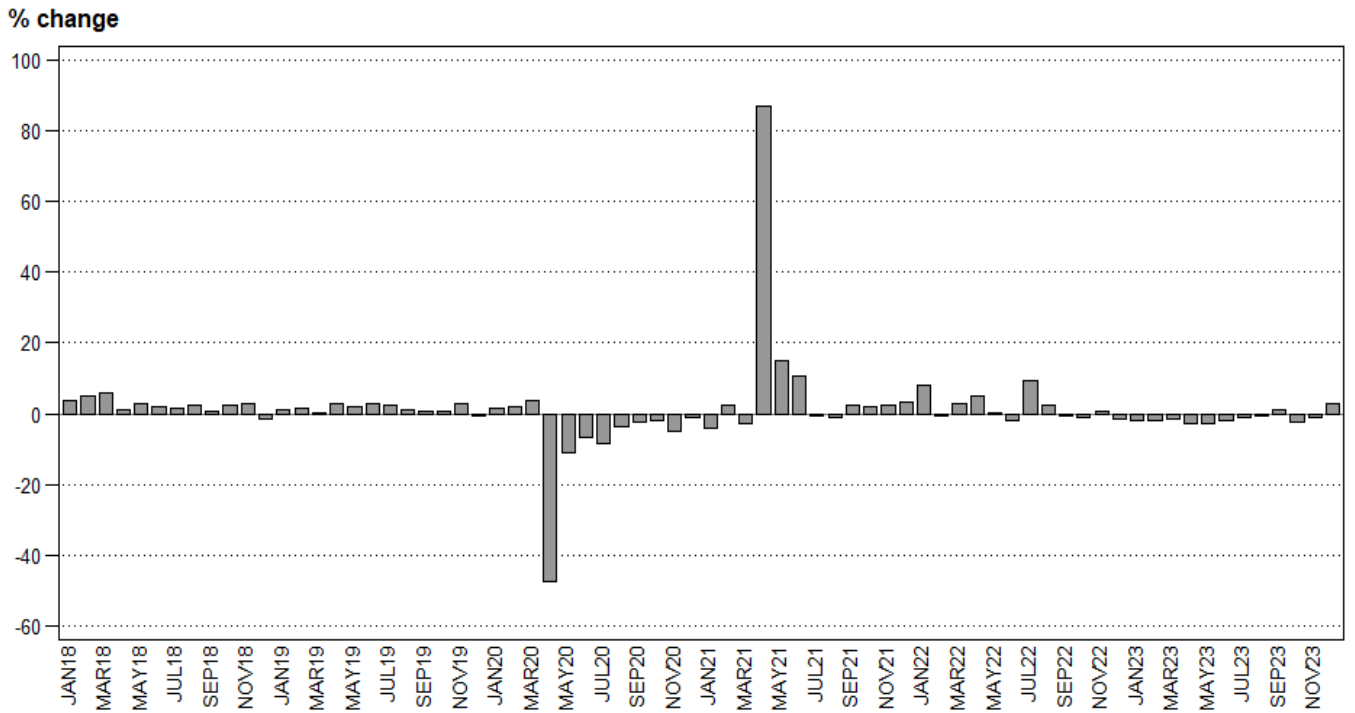


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for December 2023**Table D – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices**

	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	5,4	5,4	6,7	3,2	4,5	8,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,8	0,5	0,6	-0,7	1,4	1,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted ¹	0,4	1,0	1,6	1,5	1,2	1,3

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	Oct – Dec 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Oct – Dec 2023 (R million)	% change between Oct – Dec 2022 and Oct – Dec 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	166 597	44,6	179 140	7,5	3,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	31 683	8,5	33 312	5,1	0,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	25 377	6,8	26 783	5,5	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	68 493	18,3	72 826	6,3	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	16 028	4,3	16 086	0,4	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	29 762	8,0	29 607	-0,5	0,0
All other retailers	35 761	9,6	36 655	2,5	0,2
Total	373 699	100,0	394 410	5,5	5,5

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

Type of retailer	Jul – Sep 2023 (R million)	Weight (%)	Oct – Dec 2023 (R million)	% change between Jul – Sep 2023 and Oct – Dec 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	157 379	45,8	161 288	2,5	1,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	28 702	8,4	28 985	1,0	0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	26 007	7,6	26 177	0,7	0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	57 907	16,9	57 603	-0,5	-0,1
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13 359	3,9	13 383	0,2	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	27 036	7,9	27 162	0,5	0,0
All other retailers	33 162	9,7	33 405	0,7	0,1
Total	343 549	100,0	348 004	1,3	1,3

Risenga Maluleke
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Tables

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Jan	82 541	85 722	86 812	88 073	84 671	91 515	89 596
Feb	83 449	87 701	88 985	90 750	92 993	92 392	90 677
Mar	86 562	91 618	91 853	95 253	92 786	95 269	93 900
Apr	86 365	87 236	89 698	47 006	88 006	92 263	89 871
May	89 917	92 511	94 335	83 774	96 403	96 689	93 897
Jun	87 494	89 348	91 723	85 416	94 509	92 772	91 113
Jul	87 709	89 074	91 067	83 539	83 111	90 860	89 990
Aug	91 713	93 882	95 103	91 524	90 406	92 525	92 208
Sep	91 079	91 615	92 199	89 996	91 986	91 670	92 624
Oct	90 721	92 765	93 484	91 618	93 427	92 424	90 331
Nov	103 988	106 983	110 099	104 853	107 150	107 935	106 842
Dec	129 530	127 432	127 205	125 707	129 590	127 868	131 341
Total	1 111 068	1 135 887	1 152 563	1 077 509	1 145 038	1 164 182	1 152 390

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	2023 year-to-date
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	-2,3	-1,5
Nov	2,9	2,9	-4,8	2,2	0,7	-1,0	-1,5
Dec	-1,6	-0,2	-1,2	3,1	-1,3	2,7	-1,0
Total	2,2	1,5	-6,5	6,3	1,7	-1,0	

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	95 401	91 499	98 610	96 634	-0,1	-3,5	1,7	1,8
Feb	95 672	98 792	97 983	96 148	0,3	8,0	-0,6	-0,5
Mar	97 808	94 855	98 320	96 173	2,2	-4,0	0,3	0,0
Apr	50 843	94 731	97 741	95 928	-48,0	-0,1	-0,6	-0,3
May	84 123	96 968	97 906	95 132	65,5	2,4	0,2	-0,8
Jun	89 261	98 740	97 028	95 342	6,1	1,8	-0,9	0,2
Jul	89 364	88 679	97 159	96 152	0,1	-10,2	0,1	0,8
Aug	93 979	93 879	96 279	96 448	5,2	5,9	-0,9	0,3
Sep	93 798	95 957	95 541	96 468	-0,2	2,2	-0,8	0,0
Oct	94 259	96 472	96 011	94 810	0,5	0,5	0,5	-1,7
Nov	94 238	96 314	96 945	95 858	0,0	-0,2	1,0	1,1
Dec	94 853	96 982	94 971	97 169	0,7	0,7	-2,0	1,4

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

Type of retailer	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23 ¹
General dealers	36 968	40 531	42 068	37 179	45 850	54 915
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 321	6 993	7 290	7 820	7 348	10 576
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 236	7 369	6 612	7 218	6 632	7 406
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 974	15 548	15 736	16 502	20 626	31 697
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 251	4 111	4 059	4 191	5 740	6 024
Hardware, paint and glass	7 523	7 876	7 693	7 876	8 677	7 899
All other retailers	9 717	9 780	9 166	9 545	11 969	12 824
Total	89 990	92 208	92 624	90 331	106 842	131 341

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	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
General dealers	-4,0	-3,5	-1,1	-5,1	-1,1	3,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-1,9	0,2	2,9	0,0	-2,5	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	-3,2	-0,7	-0,8	-1,6	-2,9	-1,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	10,9	11,2	13,5	6,7	-0,6	7,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,7	-1,6	0,3	-2,1	-1,7	3,2
Hardware, paint and glass	-7,2	-4,7	-5,1	-6,5	-3,6	-2,8
All other retailers	-0,5	0,8	-1,9	-3,9	3,1	-2,4
Total	-1,0	-0,3	1,0	-2,3	-1,0	2,7

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)

Type of retailer	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
General dealers	-1,7	-1,6	-0,5	-2,2	-0,5	1,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	-0,2	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	-0,3	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,8	1,7	2,0	1,1	-0,1	1,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,0	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,6	-0,4	-0,4	-0,6	-0,3	-0,2
All other retailers	-0,1	0,1	-0,2	-0,4	0,3	-0,2
Total	-1,0	-0,3	1,0	-2,3	-1,0	2,7

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

Type of retailer	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	<i>Month-on-month % change</i>
General dealers	41 176	41 202	41 393	40 309	41 313	42 043	1,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 484	7 459	7 494	7 495	7 365	7 484	1,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 953	7 029	6 933	6 924	6 876	6 895	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18 147	18 420	18 449	18 289	17 502	18 416	5,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 424	4 353	4 410	4 334	4 452	4 437	-0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	7 496	7 418	7 507	7 386	7 479	7 490	0,1
All other retailers	10 472	10 566	10 283	10 073	10 869	10 404	-4,3
Total	96 152	96 448	96 468	94 810	95 858	97 169	1,4

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ¹
Jan	78 657	82 971	85 645	89 225	87 657	98 088	103 070
Feb	79 652	85 111	88 067	92 243	96 648	99 637	105 673
Mar	82 998	88 922	91 279	97 127	97 188	103 523	110 627
Apr	82 849	85 156	89 267	48 146	92 363	100 564	106 143
May	86 580	90 466	94 245	85 102	101 285	106 472	111 130
Jun	83 995	87 391	91 783	86 913	99 827	103 098	108 294
Jul	84 458	87 235	91 125	85 143	87 917	101 412	106 851
Aug	88 182	91 872	95 451	93 621	96 081	104 425	110 113
Sep	87 444	89 766	92 741	92 271	97 783	104 136	111 122
Oct	87 496	90 954	93 950	94 381	99 665	105 329	108 699
Nov	100 225	105 165	110 893	108 261	114 204	122 892	128 425
Dec	124 822	125 230	128 112	129 835	138 076	145 478	157 286
Total	1 067 358	1 110 239	1 152 563	1 102 268	1 208 694	1 295 054	1 367 433

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	2023 year-to-date
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	3,2	5,4
Nov	4,9	5,4	-2,4	5,5	7,6	4,5	5,3
Dec	0,3	2,3	1,3	6,3	5,4	8,1	5,6
Total	4,0	3,8	-4,4	9,7	7,1	5,6	

Table 10 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	96 895	95 059	106 006	111 747	0,4	-3,4	2,0	2,6
Feb	97 516	102 833	105 766	112 045	0,6	8,2	-0,2	0,3
Mar	99 553	99 422	106 197	112 778	2,1	-3,3	0,4	0,7
Apr	51 907	98 831	106 475	112 867	-47,9	-0,6	0,3	0,1
May	84 933	101 302	107 329	112 202	63,6	2,5	0,8	-0,6
Jun	90 961	104 470	107 763	112 992	7,1	3,1	0,4	0,7
Jul	90 549	93 176	107 997	113 866	-0,5	-10,8	0,2	0,8
Aug	95 902	99 367	108 123	114 479	5,9	6,6	0,1	0,5
Sep	96 243	101 930	108 255	115 204	0,4	2,6	0,1	0,6
Oct	97 235	103 139	109 635	114 423	1,0	1,2	1,3	-0,7
Nov	97 712	103 296	111 159	115 976	0,5	0,2	1,4	1,4
Dec	98 453	103 964	108 864	117 605	0,8	0,6	-2,1	1,4

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

Type of retailer	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23 ¹
General dealers	47 038	51 652	53 819	48 094	59 647	71 399
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	9 304	8 869	9 277	10 086	9 515	13 711
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	8 962	9 151	8 231	9 062	8 357	9 364
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	17 871	16 384	16 617	17 479	21 818	33 529
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 303	4 157	4 102	4 253	5 794	6 039
Hardware, paint and glass	9 077	9 512	9 295	9 529	10 514	9 564
All other retailers	10 297	10 388	9 782	10 195	12 780	13 680
Total	106 851	110 113	111 122	108 699	128 425	157 286

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	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
General dealers	5,0	4,3	6,6	2,6	7,0	11,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	4,8	5,9	8,5	6,0	3,2	5,9
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4,7	7,1	7,0	6,0	4,6	5,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	13,5	13,4	15,6	8,6	1,1	8,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	1,7	-0,6	1,6	-0,8	-1,3	2,9
Hardware, paint and glass	-1,5	1,1	-0,7	-2,6	0,1	1,0
All other retailers	3,2	4,5	1,8	-0,3	6,7	0,9
Total	5,4	5,4	6,7	3,2	4,5	8,1

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	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
General dealers	2,2	2,0	3,2	1,2	3,2	5,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,2	0,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2,1	1,8	2,2	1,3	0,2	1,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,1	0,1	-0,1	-0,2	0,0	0,1
All other retailers	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,1
Total	5,4	5,4	6,7	3,2	4,5	8,1

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

Type of retailer	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Month-on-month % change
General dealers	52 119	52 326	52 934	52 571	53 914	54 803	1,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	9 537	9 505	9 660	9 678	9 563	9 744	1,9
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	8 594	8 721	8 692	8 715	8 693	8 769	0,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18 992	19 436	19 479	19 416	18 643	19 544	4,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 475	4 411	4 473	4 402	4 505	4 476	-0,6
Hardware, paint and glass	9 036	8 945	9 055	8 944	9 086	9 132	0,5
All other retailers	11 114	11 135	10 913	10 696	11 572	11 137	-3,8
Total	113 866	114 479	115 204	114 423	115 976	117 605	1,4

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 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.
- 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 December 2023 was 76,4%. The improved collection rate for November 2023 was 76,5%.

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

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 3 038 enterprises from a population of 22 677 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.
- 2 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:

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

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 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	1 461 520	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 December 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.
- Relative standard error**
- 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 – December 2023

	Lower limit (R million)	Sales (R million)	Upper limit (R million)	Relative standard error (RSE) %
Retail trade sales	154 452	157 286	160 119	0,9

- Month-on-month percentage change**
- 12** 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**
- 13** 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)**
- 14** 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>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>SBR</td><td>Statistical Business Register</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>	CPI	Consumer price index	GDP	Gross domestic product	ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	SARS	South African Revenue Service	SBR	Statistical Business Register	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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SBR	Statistical Business Register																		
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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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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Advance release calendar

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Stats SA products

A complete set of Stats SA publications is available at the Stats SA Library and the following libraries:

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Johannesburg Public Library
Eastern Cape Library Services, Qonce
Central Regional Library, Polokwane
Central Reference Library, Mbombela
Central Reference Collection, Kimberley
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You can also visit us on the internet at: www.statssa.gov.za.

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