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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for February 2023

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

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-0,4	-0,7	0,8	-0,5	-0,8	-0,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,3	0,3	1,0	-0,5	1,5	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,9	-0,8	-0,2	0,3	1,2	1,2

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

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), retail trade sales decreased by 0,5% year-on-year in February 2023. The largest negative contributors to this decrease were:

- general dealers (-1,5% and contributing -0,7 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-7,7% and contributing -0,6 of a percentage point) – see Tables 5 and 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,1% in February 2023 compared with January 2023. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,5% in January 2023 and -0,5% in December 2022.

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

Type of retailer	Dec 2021 – Feb 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 (R million)	% change between Dec 2021 – Feb 2022 and Dec 2022 – Feb 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	129 222	42,4	128 505	-0,6	-0,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	26 306	8,6	25 618	-2,6	-0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	20 541	6,7	19 805	-3,6	-0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	58 092	19,0	60 152	3,5	0,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	14 455	4,7	14 342	-0,8	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	22 981	7,5	21 581	-6,1	-0,5
All other retailers	33 493	11,0	33 331	-0,5	-0,1
Total	305 090	100,0	303 334	-0,6	-0,6

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

- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-6,1% and contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (-0,6% and contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributor was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,5% and contributing 0,7 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	Sep – Nov 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 (R million)	% change between Sep – Nov 2022 and Dec 2022 – Feb 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	123 102	43,8	123 177	0,1	0,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	22 724	8,1	23 408	3,0	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	19 670	7,0	19 831	0,8	0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	49 637	17,6	51 641	4,0	0,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13 880	4,9	13 723	-1,1	-0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	22 824	8,1	22 486	-1,5	-0,1
All other retailers	29 397	10,5	30 223	2,8	0,3
Total	281 235	100,0	284 489	1,2	1,2

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,2% in the three months ended February 2023 compared with the previous three months. The largest contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (4,0% and contributing 0,7 of a percentage point); and
- all ‘other’ retailers (2,8% and contributing 0,3 of a percentage point) – see Table C.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

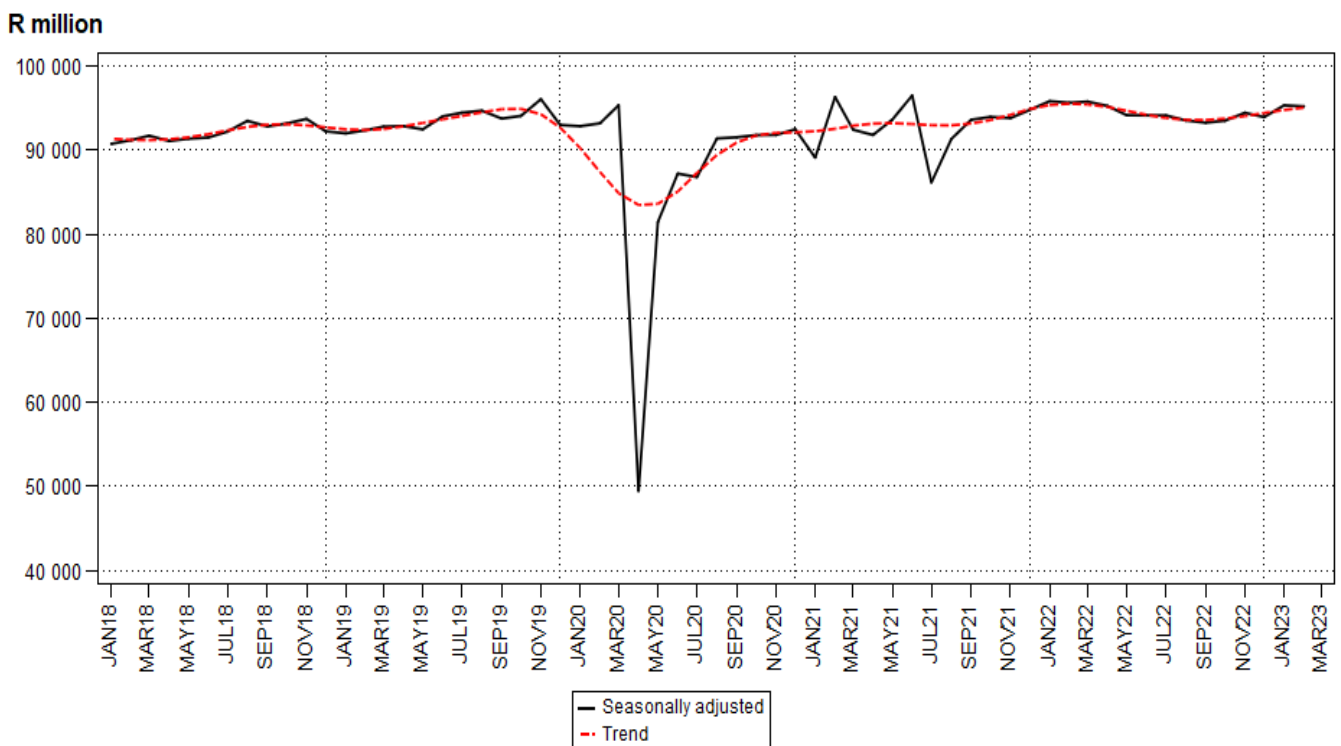
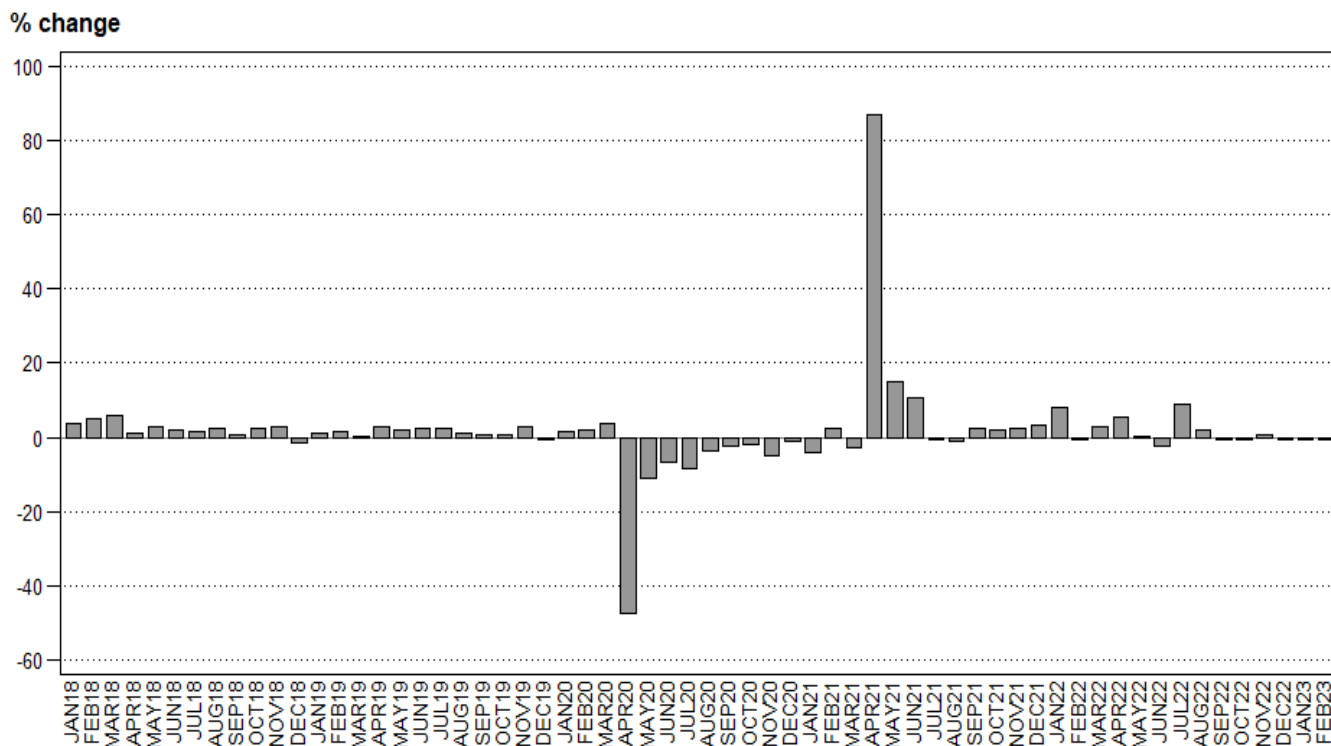


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for February 2023

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

	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,4	6,0	7,7	6,3	6,6	7,5
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	0,8	1,4	0,2	2,0	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,7	0,8	1,4	2,0	2,9	3,0

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	Dec 2021 – Feb 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 (R million)	% change between Dec 2021 – Feb 2022 and Dec 2022 – Feb 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	142 245	43,5	156 560	10,1	4,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	29 964	9,2	31 802	6,1	0,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	22 748	7,0	23 325	2,5	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	58 938	18,0	62 751	6,5	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	14 353	4,4	14 511	1,1	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	25 113	7,7	25 389	1,1	0,1
All other retailers	33 496	10,2	34 506	3,0	0,3
Total	326 858	100,0	348 844	6,7	6,7

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

Type of retailer	Sep – Nov 2022 (R million)	Weight (%)	Dec 2022 – Feb 2023 (R million)	% change between Sep – Nov 2022 and Dec 2022 – Feb 2023	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	146 489	45,9	150 212	2,5	1,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	27 705	8,7	29 148	5,2	0,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	22 936	7,2	23 443	2,2	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	51 354	16,1	53 862	4,9	0,8
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	13 953	4,4	13 905	-0,3	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	26 455	8,3	26 422	-0,1	0,0
All other retailers	30 033	9,4	31 423	4,6	0,4
Total	318 924	100,0	328 418	3,0	3,0

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 1/
Jan	80 369	83 447	84 492	85 721	82 408	89 055	88 373
Feb	81 253	85 374	86 614	88 330	90 505	89 914	89 435
Mar	84 281	89 187	89 408	92 714	90 310	92 713	
Apr	84 086	84 915	87 307	45 754	85 654	90 389	
May	87 546	90 051	91 822	81 544	93 829	93 906	
Jun	85 184	86 977	89 281	83 143	91 985	89 880	
Jul	85 392	86 704	88 641	81 318	80 897	88 057	
Aug	89 293	91 389	92 568	89 087	87 990	89 856	
Sep	88 677	89 182	89 743	87 598	89 525	89 125	
Oct	88 329	90 296	90 998	89 176	90 925	90 268	
Nov	101 234	104 135	107 171	102 058	104 290	105 109	
Dec	126 094	124 041	123 820	122 354	126 121	125 526	
Total	1 081 738	1 105 698	1 121 865	1 048 797	1 114 439	1 133 798	

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	3,8	1,3	1,5	-3,9	8,1	-0,8	-0,8
Feb	5,1	1,5	2,0	2,5	-0,7	-0,5	-0,6
Mar	5,8	0,2	3,7	-2,6	2,7		
Apr	1,0	2,8	-47,6	87,2	5,5		
May	2,9	2,0	-11,2	15,1	0,1		
Jun	2,1	2,6	-6,9	10,6	-2,3		
Jul	1,5	2,2	-8,3	-0,5	8,9		
Aug	2,3	1,3	-3,8	-1,2	2,1		
Sep	0,6	0,6	-2,4	2,2	-0,4		
Oct	2,2	0,8	-2,0	2,0	-0,7		
Nov	2,9	2,9	-4,8	2,2	0,8		
Dec	-1,6	-0,2	-1,2	3,1	-0,5		
Total	2,2	1,5	-6,5	6,3	1,7		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jan	92 857	89 116	95 833	95 336	-0,2	-3,6	1,1	1,5
Feb	93 199	96 333	95 644	95 214	0,4	8,1	-0,2	-0,1
Mar	95 356	92 439	95 783		2,3	-4,0	0,1	
Apr	49 428	91 810	95 267		-48,2	-0,7	-0,5	
May	81 438	93 630	94 165		64,8	2,0	-1,2	
Jun	87 214	96 511	94 143		7,1	3,1	0,0	
Jul	86 797	86 151	94 140		-0,5	-10,7	0,0	
Aug	91 395	91 335	93 542		5,3	6,0	-0,6	
Sep	91 538	93 625	93 275		0,2	2,5	-0,3	
Oct	91 792	93 960	93 509		0,3	0,4	0,3	
Nov	91 816	93 821	94 451		0,0	-0,1	1,0	
Dec	92 482	94 790	93 939		0,7	1,0	-0,5	

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

Type of retailer	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23 1/
General dealers	41 460	37 950	45 602	52 197	36 510	39 798
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 126	8 026	7 627	10 882	7 384	7 352
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 252	6 927	6 277	7 027	6 717	6 061
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	13 520	15 132	20 242	29 050	16 091	15 011
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 201	4 497	6 019	6 119	4 081	4 142
Hardware, paint and glass	7 827	8 142	8 729	7 941	6 783	6 857
All other retailers	8 739	9 594	10 613	12 310	10 807	10 214
Total	89 125	90 268	105 109	125 526	88 373	89 435

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	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
General dealers	1,7	-0,4	0,3	-0,6	0,6	-1,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-8,1	-2,4	-4,4	-1,8	-7,6	1,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	-4,8	-3,8	-5,3	-4,8	-2,8	-3,0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	4,4	2,9	7,7	3,1	2,5	5,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	1,5	1,7	5,6	-0,3	-0,8	-1,4
Hardware, paint and glass	-7,2	-5,6	-5,9	-5,5	-5,1	-7,7
All other retailers	-1,8	-0,6	1,5	-1,1	-0,8	0,6
Total	-0,4	-0,7	0,8	-0,5	-0,8	-0,5

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

Type of retailer	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
General dealers	0,8	-0,2	0,1	-0,2	0,2	-0,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,7	-0,2	-0,3	-0,2	-0,7	0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,3	-0,2	-0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,6	0,5	1,4	0,7	0,4	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	-0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,7	-0,5	-0,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,6
All other retailers	-0,2	-0,1	0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,1
Total	-0,4	-0,7	0,8	-0,5	-0,8	-0,5

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

Type of retailer	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Month-on-month % change
General dealers	41 163	40 894	41 045	40 880	41 226	41 071	-0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 374	7 727	7 623	7 713	7 754	7 941	2,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 521	6 620	6 529	6 534	6 641	6 656	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 326	16 310	17 001	16 721	17 454	17 466	0,1
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 581	4 565	4 734	4 532	4 567	4 624	1,2
Hardware, paint and glass	7 711	7 588	7 525	7 514	7 604	7 368	-3,1
All other retailers	9 599	9 804	9 994	10 045	10 090	10 088	0,0
Total	93 275	93 509	94 451	93 939	95 336	95 214	-0,1

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 1/
Jan	76 563	80 761	83 365	86 848	85 323	95 475	101 739
Feb	77 531	82 844	85 721	89 787	94 074	96 984	104 241
Mar	80 787	86 554	88 848	94 541	94 600	100 766	
Apr	80 642	82 889	86 890	46 864	89 902	98 502	
May	84 274	88 056	91 735	82 835	98 588	103 440	
Jun	81 758	85 064	89 338	84 599	97 168	99 932	
Jul	82 209	84 912	88 699	82 876	85 576	98 339	
Aug	85 834	89 426	92 908	91 128	93 522	101 447	
Sep	85 115	87 375	90 271	89 814	95 179	101 256	
Oct	85 166	88 532	91 448	91 868	97 010	102 843	
Nov	97 556	102 364	107 939	105 378	111 162	119 744	
Dec	121 498	121 895	124 700	126 378	134 399	142 864	
Total	1 038 933	1 080 672	1 121 865	1 072 916	1 176 503	1 261 592	

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	6,6	6,6
Feb	6,9	3,5	4,7	4,8	3,1	7,5	7,0
Mar	7,1	2,7	6,4	0,1	6,5		
Apr	2,8	4,8	-46,1	91,8	9,6		
May	4,5	4,2	-9,7	19,0	4,9		
Jun	4,0	5,0	-5,3	14,9	2,8		
Jul	3,3	4,5	-6,6	3,3	14,9		
Aug	4,2	3,9	-1,9	2,6	8,5		
Sep	2,7	3,3	-0,5	6,0	6,4		
Oct	4,0	3,3	0,5	5,6	6,0		
Nov	4,9	5,4	-2,4	5,5	7,7		
Dec	0,3	2,3	1,3	6,3	6,3		
Total	4,0	3,8	-4,4	9,7	7,2		

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	94 032	92 256	102 888	109 931	0,0	-3,9	1,3	2,0
Feb	94 994	100 115	103 059	110 662	1,0	8,5	0,2	0,7
Mar	96 860	96 878	103 745		2,0	-3,2	0,7	
Apr	50 503	96 196	104 443		-47,9	-0,7	0,7	
May	82 902	98 828	104 186		64,2	2,7	-0,2	
Jun	88 652	101 803	104 562		6,9	3,0	0,4	
Jul	88 527	91 204	105 110		-0,1	-10,4	0,5	
Aug	93 327	96 650	104 920		5,4	6,0	-0,2	
Sep	93 603	99 155	105 258		0,3	2,6	0,3	
Oct	94 403	99 843	106 096		0,9	0,7	0,8	
Nov	94 780	100 018	107 570		0,4	0,2	1,4	
Dec	96 020	101 551	107 825		1,3	1,5	0,2	

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

Type of retailer	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23 1/
General dealers	49 212	45 426	54 837	62 940	44 525	49 095
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 601	9 765	9 328	13 354	9 233	9 215
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 216	8 072	7 339	8 231	7 898	7 196
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	14 014	15 738	21 060	30 226	16 780	15 745
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 192	4 505	6 049	6 152	4 133	4 226
Hardware, paint and glass	9 038	9 456	10 180	9 251	7 989	8 149
All other retailers	8 985	9 881	10 951	12 710	11 181	10 615
Total	101 256	102 843	119 744	142 864	101 739	104 241

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	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
General dealers	11,4	9,2	10,4	9,5	11,4	9,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,8	5,5	3,8	6,5	1,2	11,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	1,3	2,6	0,7	1,1	3,2	3,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	7,0	5,8	10,6	5,8	5,3	9,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	2,7	3,2	7,0	1,1	1,1	1,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-1,0	1,1	1,3	1,5	2,1	-0,4
All other retailers	1,0	1,9	4,5	1,9	2,8	4,6
Total	6,4	6,0	7,7	6,3	6,6	7,5

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	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23
General dealers	5,3	3,9	4,6	4,1	4,8	4,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,1	0,5	0,3	0,6	0,1	1,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,0	0,9	1,8	1,2	0,9	1,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0
All other retailers	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,5
Total	6,4	6,0	7,7	6,3	6,6	7,5

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

Type of retailer	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Month-on-month % change
General dealers	48 595	48 657	49 237	49 450	50 253	50 509	0,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	9 015	9 363	9 327	9 486	9 674	9 988	3,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 571	7 713	7 652	7 710	7 838	7 895	0,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 847	16 960	17 547	17 426	18 166	18 270	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 594	4 590	4 769	4 575	4 633	4 697	1,4
Hardware, paint and glass	8 867	8 807	8 781	8 804	8 879	8 739	-1,6
All other retailers	9 768	10 007	10 258	10 372	10 487	10 564	0,7
Total	105 258	106 096	107 570	107 825	109 931	110 662	0,7

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 2022 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 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 February 2023 was 68,7%. The improved collection rate for January 2023 was 76,6%.

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 3 339 enterprises from a population of 21 864 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 2022 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 limit	Upper limit
Very small	4	1 361 310	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 – February 2023**
- | | Lower limit
(R million) | Sales
(R million) | Upper limit
(R million) | Relative
standard error
(RSE) % |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Retail trade sales | 100 333 | 104 241 | 108 149 | 1,9 |
- 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	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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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 eleven 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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