Statistics
South Africa

# Retail trade sales 

January 2003

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## Embargo: 11:00

Date: 2 April 2003

Key figures as at the end of January 2003

| Actual estimates | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% change } \\ \text { between } \\ \text { January } 2002 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { January } 2003 \end{gathered}$ | \% change <br> between <br> November 2001 to <br> January 2002 <br> and <br> November 2002 to <br> January 2003 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Retail trade sales at current prices ( R million) | 16 944,5 | +13,9 | +13,5 |
| Retail trade sales at constant 1995 prices ( R million) | 10854,9 | $+3,6$ | $+3,0$ |
| Seasonally adjusted estimates | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ 2003 \end{gathered}$ | \% change between December 2002 and January 2003 | \% change between August 2002 to October 2002 and November 2002 to January 2003 |
| Retail trade sales at current prices (R million) | 18 800,1 | +2,2 | +1,9 |
| Retail trade sales at constant 1995 prices ( R million) | 12 161,4 | +1,3 | +0,2 |

## Key findings as at the end of January 2003

## Real retail trade sales reflect an increase

Seasonally adjusted real retail trade sales (at constant 1995 prices) for the three months up to January 2003 reflected an increase of 0,2\% compared with the three months up to October 2002. Furthermore, real retail trade sales for the three months up to January 2003 increased by 3,0\% compared with the three months up to January 2002.

Six of the nineteen merchandise categories reflected increases in seasonally adjusted real retail trade sales (at constant 1995 prices) for the three months up to January 2003 compared with the three months up to October 2002. The largest percentage increase was reported for domestic appliances ( $+3,9 \%$ ), followed by increases reported for "all other" ( $+3,7 \%$ ), inedible groceries $(+2,7 \%)$ and footwear for men, ladies and children $(+1,9 \%)$. These increases were partially counteracted by decreases reported for jewellery, silverware, watches and precious stones $(-7,4 \%)$, textiles and haberdashery ( $-1,6 \%$ ), sport and recreation requisites $(-1,4 \%)$ and men's and boys' clothing and accessories ( $-1,4 \%$ ).

Cash sales comprised $79,4 \%$ of total sales for January 2003. This is 1,7 percentage points higher than the $77,7 \%$ for January 2002. Hire purchases as a percentage of total sales decreased by 0,5 of a percentage point (from $8,6 \%$ to $8,1 \%$ ), while other credit sales as a percentage of total sales decreased by 1,2 percentage points (from $13,7 \%$ to $12,5 \%$ ) during this period.

Figure 1 - Real retail trade sales (at constant 1995 prices)


Source: Stats SA

$$
\begin{array}{|l|}
\hline \text { ——. Seasonally adjusted } \\
\ldots \text { Trend cycle } \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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## Notes

## Forthcoming issues <br> Purpose of the survey <br> Re-engineered retail trade sales survey

## Issue

February 2003
March 2003
April 2003
May 2003
June 2003
July 2003
August 2003
September 2003
October 2003
November 2003
December 2003
January 2004

## Expected release date

7 May 2003
4 June 2003
2 July 2003
6 August 2003
3 September 2003
1 October 2003
5 November 2003
3 December 2003
14 January 2004
4 February 2004
3 March 2004
7 April 2004

The Retail Trade Sales Survey is a monthly survey covering a sample of private enterprises (firms) operating in the retail trade industry in South Africa. The survey collects information on the total sales of all retail trade establishments (branches) from each enterprise in the sample. The results of the survey are used to compile estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, which are used to develop and monitor government policy. These statistics are also used by the private sector in the analysis of comparative business and industry performance.

After many consultations with and inputs received from users, Stats SA has redesigned the retail trade sales survey questionnaire. The survey is conducted on an enterprise basis. Previously enterprises were requested to submit their total sales, distributed according to type of merchandise and according to selected area. Unfortunately respondents had difficulties in furnishing Stats SA with selected area information. Stats SA conducted several observational studies where respondents were watched while completing questionnaires, in order to determine the problems they experienced. Consultations with users regarding their needs and the problems experienced by respondents revealed that users do not need area information. Therefore, Stats SA no longer collects retail trade sales information according to selected area, but only according to province. The first results were published on 1 March 2000 in statistical release P6242.1 - Retail trade sales, January 2000. Retail trade sales information by province is published in table 3 of this statistical release.

According to international best practices and in order to train the respondents in using the new questionnaire, validate the information received and avoid a break in the time series published in this statistical release, Stats SA decided to introduce the new questionnaire as the first step in the re-engineering process. Stats SA will in due course, as the second step, introduce the new sample.

Currently Stats SA is busy re-engineering the register of businesses which serves as the sampling frame, in collaboration with the South African Revenue Service and the Departments of Trade and Industry and Labour.

Table 1 - Retail trade sales according to type of business 1.1 - At current prices (R million)

1.2 - At constant 1995 prices (R million)


[^0]Table 2 - Retail trade sales according to type of merchandise 2.1 - At current prices (R million)


[^1]Table 2 - Retail trade sales according to type of merchandise 2.2 - At constant 1995 prices (R million)

| Type of merchandise | Actual values |  |  |  |  | Seasonally adjusted values |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. <br> 2003 | Dec.2002* | Jan. <br> 2002 | Jan. - Jan. |  | Jan.$2003$ | Dec.$2002$ | Nov.$2002$ | Oct.$2002$ |  | Jan. <br> 2002 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2003 | 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total RSA | 10 854,9 | 8 000,2 | 0 479,4 | 0 854,9 | 10 479,4 | 12161,4 | 2005,7 | 2 105,6 |  | 956, |  | 721,3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| food products | 2942,7 | 4 105,8 | 2 897,2 | 2 942,7 | 2 897,2 | 3202,7 | 3 175,1 | 3 205,0 | 3 | 148,6 | 3 | 141,6 |
| Inedible groceries (detergents, polishes, etc.) | 590,5 | 782,7 | 562,0 | 590,5 | 562,0 | 612,7 | 624,0 | 620,0 |  | 602,5 |  | 583,0 |
| Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages | 427,2 | 732,4 | 450,5 | 427,2 | 450,5 | 476,4 | 491,5 | 491,6 |  | 485,0 |  | 504,6 |
| Footwear for men, ladies and children | 506,5 | 963,0 | 466,5 | 506,5 | 466,5 | 567,7 | 546,6 | 539,1 |  | 533,3 |  | 524,0 |
| Men's and boys' clothing and accessories | 927,3 | 1762,8 | 861,9 | 927,3 | 861,9 | 1 042,7 | 986,4 | 1 118,3 | 1 | 052,4 |  | 965,3 |
| Ladies', girls' and infants' clothing and accessories | 1306,9 | 2 628,0 | 1220,7 | 1306,9 | 1220,7 | 1 588,1 | 1555,4 | 1597,5 | 1 | 579,3 |  | 479,7 |
| Textiles (blankets, sheets, materials, etc.) and haberdashery (buttons, sewing yarn, etc.) | 217,7 | 392,4 | 239,2 | 217,7 | 239,2 | 247,9 | 251,9 | 272,8 |  | 251,3 |  | 273,4 |
| Household furniture | 565,3 | 1214,4 | 538,5 | 565,3 | 538,5 | 723,0 | 670,5 | 644,7 |  | 657,9 |  | 692,3 |
| Domestic appliances (refrigerators, stoves, etc.) | 310,5 | 647,3 | 292,2 | 310,5 | 292,2 | 381,7 | 367,8 | 360,8 |  | 348,7 |  | 359,5 |
| Audio appliances (radios, hi-fi sets, tape recorders, etc.) | 144,0 | 270,8 | 149,1 | 144,0 | 149,1 | 161,5 | 159,4 | 158,8 |  | 156,0 |  | 168,3 |
| TV sets, video recorders, etc. | 150,7 | 329,5 | 157,7 | 150,7 | 157, 7 | 179,6 | 182,1 | 178,3 |  | 173,2 |  | 188,4 |
| Other domestic furnishings (carpets, curtain rails, etc.) | 138,0 | 296,0 | 150,3 | 138,0 | 150,3 | 173,1 | 178,3 | 177,2 |  | 172,7 |  | 189,1 |
| Glass, crockery, cutlery and kitchenware | 349,5 | 576,6 | 312,3 | 349,5 | 312,3 | 377,5 | 365,7 | 375,4 |  | 363,3 |  | 336,8 |
| Pharmaceuticals, patents and other medicines, bandages, cosmetics and toiletries | 726,5 | 914,1 | 694,7 | 726,5 | 694,7 | 776,3 | 730,1 | 755,1 |  | 760,8 |  | 741,2 |
| Books, magazines, newspapers and stationery | 227,4 | 254,4 | 211,3 | 227,4 | 211,3 | 189,2 | 193,9 | 192,3 |  | 195,4 |  | 175,2 |
| Sport and recreation requisites (toys, fire-arms, boats, etc.) | 444,4 | 868,1 | 465,8 | 444,4 | 465,8 | 464,9 | 502,5 | 525,1 |  | 520,5 |  | 487,9 |
| Jewellery, silverware, watches and precious stones | 106,1 | 208,5 | 123,5 | 106,1 | 123,5 | 110,8 | 107,1 | 111,0 |  | 115,5 |  | 129,5 |
| Hardware (building materials, wood, ironware, tools, etc.) | 406,4 | 482,9 | 364,4 | 406,4 | 364,4 | 466,2 | 442,5 | 452,9 |  | 461,5 |  | 417,9 |
| All other merchandise 1/ | 367, 4 | 570,4 | 321,7 | 367,4 | 321,71 | 394,9 | 384,1 | 395,3 |  | 376,1 |  | 343,5 |

[^2]Table 3 - Retail trade sales at current prices according to province (R million)

| Province | Actual values |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. |  | Dec. |  | Jan. |  | Jan. | Ja |  |
|  |  | 2003 |  | 2002* |  | 2002 |  | 2003 |  | 2002 |
| Total RSA | 16 | 944,5 | 26 | 818,5 | 14 | 878,9 | 16 | 944,5 | 14 | 878,9 |
| Western Cape | 3 | 234,9 | 5 | 101,6 | 2 | 898,4 | 3 | 234,9 | 2 | 898,4 |
| Eastern Cape | 1 | 414,1 | 2 | 388,9 | 1 | 274,4 | 1 | 414,1 | 1 | 274,4 |
| Northern Cape |  | 473,8 |  | 732,8 |  | 408,8 |  | 473,8 |  | 408,8 |
| Free State |  | 806,5 | 1 | 274,9 |  | 664,4 |  | 806,5 |  | 664,4 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 | 872,5 | 4 | 589,6 | 2 | 651,2 | 2 | 872,5 | 2 | 651,2 |
| North West |  | 889,1 | 1 | 397,2 |  | 697,0 |  | 889,1 |  | 697,0 |
| Gauteng | 5 | 738, 3 | 8 | 898,0 | 5 | 005,5 | 5 | 738,3 | 5 | 005,5 |
| Mpumalanga |  | 832,2 | 1 | 366,3 |  | 706,4 |  | 832,2 |  | 706,4 |
| Northern Province |  | 683,0 | 1 | 069,0 |  | 572,8 |  | 683,0 |  | 572,8 |

## * Revised

Table 4 - Cash sales, instalment sale transactions and other credit sales at current prices (R million)


* Revised


## Explanatory notes

## Introduction

Scope of the survey

## Classification

## Statistical unit

Survey methodology and design

1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly sample survey of the retail trade industry covering private retail trade enterprises (firms).

2 The statistical release contains information regarding -

- actual and seasonally adjusted values of retail trade sales (including Value Added Tax (VAT)) according to type of business at current prices as well as at constant 1995 prices;
- actual and seasonally adjusted values of retail trade sales (including VAT) according to type of merchandise at current prices as well as at constant 1995 prices;
- actual values of retail trade sales (including VAT) at current prices according to province; and
- actual and seasonally adjusted values of cash sales, instalment sale transactions and other credit sales (including VAT) at current prices.

3 The survey of retail trade sales covers a sample of retail trade enterprises. The survey collects information on the total sales of all retail trade establishments (branches) from each enterprise in the sample. This survey includes -

- butchers;
- general dealers;
- bottle stores;
- dealers in clothing, footwear and textiles;
- dealers in furniture and household requisites;
- bookstores and stationers;
- jewellers;
- chemists; and
- dealers in miscellaneous goods.

4 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. Statistics in table 1 of this publication are presented at SIC subgroup level (5 digit level). Each statistical unit is classified to the type of business which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise.

5 The statistical unit for this survey is an enterprise. An enterprise is a legal entity consisting of one or more establishments, including the head office, but excluding holding or subsidiary companies. Data are only collected for those establishments of the enterprise that are predominately engaged in the retail trade industry.

6 All statistical units are stratified by type of business according to SIC and measure of size, where measure of size is the turnover of the enterprise. All large enterprises (size category one cases) are completely enumerated. For medium size enterprises (size category two) and small enterprises (size category three), samples are drawn by systematically selecting enterprises with equal probability. The results of the sample survey are raised to represent total retail trade sales in South Africa.

7 The survey is collected by mail each month from a sample of approximately 1600 retail trade enterprises. Questionnaires have to be returned to Stats SA within 10 days after the end of the month concerned. Fax and telephone reminders are used to follow up non-respondents.

## Seasonal adjustment

## Trend cycle

## Reliability of estimates

## Constant price estimates of retail trade sales

## Related publications

Unpublished statistics

## Symbols and abbreviations

## Rounding-off of figures

## Pre-release policy

8 Seasonally adjusted estimates of retail trade sales are generated each month, using the X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by US Bureau of the Census Economic Research and Analyses Division, 1968.

9 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 more clearly recognised. 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.

10 The trend cycle is a long-term pattern or movement of a time series. The X-11 Seasonal Adjustment Program is used for smoothing seasonally adjusted data.

11 Data presented in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample of enterprises 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 retail trade enterprises in South Africa.

12 Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by enterprises and errors made in collection and processing of the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as nonsampling error. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful designing of the questionnaire, pilot studies, editing of data and efficient operating procedures.

13 The value of retail trade sales at constant prices measures the retail trade sales in terms of ruling prices in a specific base year. The current base year for retail trade sales is $1995=$ 100.

14 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which are available from Stats SA:

- Bulletin of Statistics.
- SA Statistics.

15 In some cases Stats SA can also make available statistics which are not published. The statistics can be made available in one or more of the following ways: computer printouts, CD and diskette. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished statistics.

16 Stats SA Statistics South Africa
.. Figures not available

- Nil or not applicable
* $\quad$ Revised figures

17 When figures have been rounded-off discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

18 Stats SA has adopted the confidential pre-release policy in respect of selected economic indicators and specific government departments. The policy accords with practice among leading statistical agencies. The statistical integrity of the data and strict observance of the release time has been assured by the following procedure:

In respect of this statistical release, an official representative from the Office of the President, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Department of Finance and the South African Reserve Bank will receive a copy of the release on a strictly confidential basis two hours in advance of the public issue.

Stats SA's pre-release policy may be inspected at its Website, www.statssa.gov.za

## Technical note

Response rate The response rate for the survey of retail trade sales for January 2003 was $53,0 \%$.

## Glossary

| Enterprise (firm) | An enterprise (firm) is a legal entity consisting of one or more establishments (branches) <br> including the head office, but excluding holding or subsidiary companies. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Establishment (branch) | An establishment (branch) is defined as the smallest economic unit which operates as a <br> separate entity for which comprehensive financial records are kept. |
| Instalment sales | Instalment sales are credit sales on conditions which provides for the repayment of the <br> principal, together with the interest, by regular instalments. |
| Reference month | Reference month for the survey refers to one calendar month. |
| Retail trade | Retail trade is the resale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods and products to <br> individuals/the general public for household use. |
| Retailer | A retailer is an enterprise deriving more than $50 \%$ of its turnover from sales of goods to <br> individuals/the general public for household use. |

## For more information

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[^0]:    1/ General dealers include grocers and other dealers in foodstuffs and general department stores

    * Revised

[^1]:    1/ Include cigarettes and manufactured tobacco

    * Revised

[^2]:    1/ Include cigarettes and manufactured tobacco

    * Revised

