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Statistical release

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Sales at constant 2012 prices: results for January 2014

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

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	3,2	0,1	1,4	4,4	2,7	6,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,3	-0,7	-0,1	1,5	1,0	0,8
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,9	0,6	0,3	0,4	1,1	2,1

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

Measured in real terms (constant 2012 prices), retail trade sales increased by 6,8% year-on-year in January 2014. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (11,6%);
- retailers in hardware, paint and glass (9,9%); and
- general dealers (6,9%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to the 6,8% increase were general dealers (contributing 2,8 percentage points) and retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,3 percentage points) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,8% month-on-month in January 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of 1,0% in December 2013 and 1,5% in November 2013.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 2,1% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the previous three months.

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

Type of retailer	Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 (R million)	Weight	Nov 2013 – Jan 2014 (R million)	% change between Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 and Nov 2013 – Jan 2014	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	70 668	38,4	73 756	4,4	1,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 097	9,3	17 546	2,6	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	12 126	6,6	12 379	2,1	0,1
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	41 312	22,5	44 816	8,5	1,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	10 940	6,0	9 923	-9,3	-0,6
Hardware, paint and glass	12 919	7,0	14 342	11,0	0,8
All other retailers	18 732	10,2	19 016	1,5	0,2
Total	183 794	100,0	191 778	4,3	4,3

Retail trade sales increased by 4,3% in the three months ended January 2014 compared with the three months ended January 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,5% and contributing 1,9 percentage points); and
- general dealers (4,4% and contributing 1,7% percentage points) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices

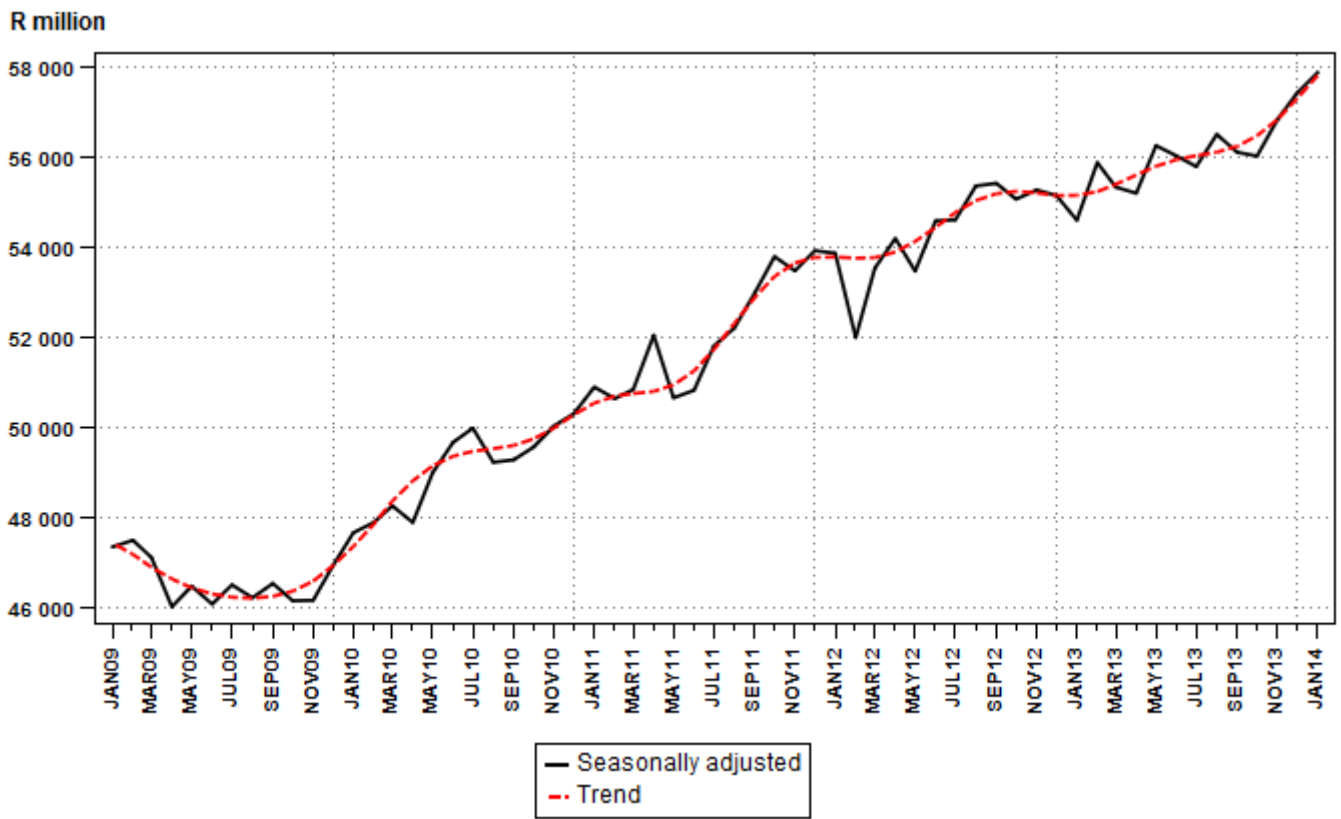
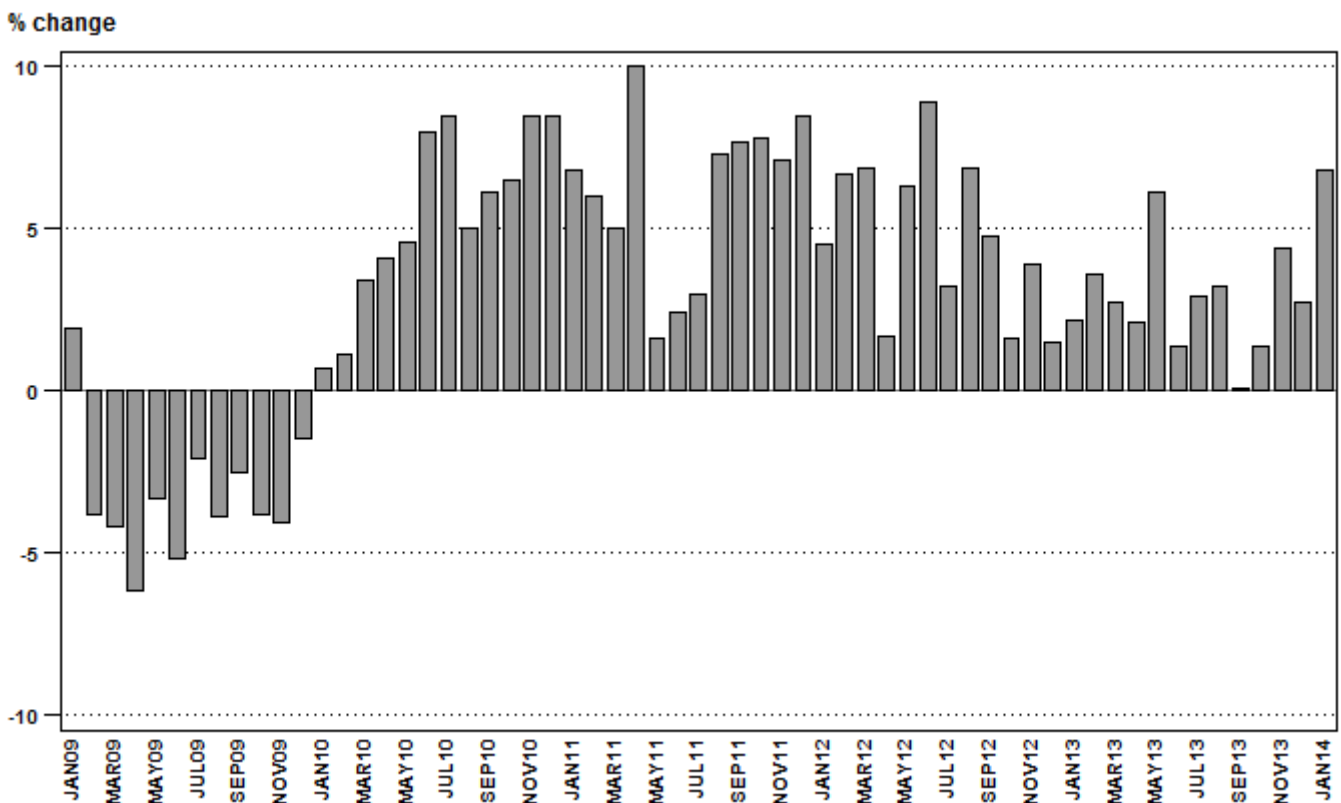


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for January 2014

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

	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	7,6	4,3	5,1	8,1	6,0	10,9
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,9	-0,2	-0,1	1,8	1,3	1,0
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,6	1,3	1,4	1,4	2,0	2,9

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	Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 (R million)	Weight	Nov 2013 – Jan 2014 (R million)	% change between Nov 2012 – Jan 2013 and Nov 2013 – Jan 2014	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	72 559	38,7	78 739	8,5	3,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 694	9,4	18 918	6,9	0,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	12 313	6,6	12 964	5,3	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	41 962	22,4	47 034	12,1	2,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	10 929	5,8	9 989	-8,6	-0,5
Hardware, paint and glass	13 203	7,0	15 190	15,0	1,1
All other retailers	19 040	10,1	19 935	4,7	0,5
Total	187 697	100,0	202 769	8,0	8,0

PJ Lehohla
Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/
Jan	43 538	44 369	44 662	47 699	49 837	50 924	54 397
Feb	45 006	43 315	43 771	46 387	49 495	51 297	
Mar	47 310	45 313	46 868	49 188	52 599	54 020	
Apr	47 178	44 246	46 054	50 652	51 496	52 594	
May	47 019	45 449	47 550	48 328	51 395	54 527	
Jun	46 739	44 303	47 858	49 030	53 377	54 138	
Jul	45 936	44 979	48 807	50 259	51 861	53 374	
Aug	45 970	44 197	46 422	49 819	53 275	54 964	
Sep	46 116	44 979	47 704	51 366	53 842	53 908	
Oct	48 176	46 361	49 377	53 240	54 090	54 854	
Nov	49 600	47 546	51 578	55 249	57 383	59 889	
Dec	64 134	63 188	68 547	74 348	75 487	77 492	
Total	576 722	558 245	589 198	625 565	654 137	671 981	

1/ Latest month is preliminary.

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

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 year-to-date
Jan	1,9	0,7	6,8	4,5	2,2	6,8	6,8
Feb	-3,8	1,1	6,0	6,7	3,6		
Mar	-4,2	3,4	5,0	6,9	2,7		
Apr	-6,2	4,1	10,0	1,7	2,1		
May	-3,3	4,6	1,6	6,3	6,1		
Jun	-5,2	8,0	2,4	8,9	1,4		
Jul	-2,1	8,5	3,0	3,2	2,9		
Aug	-3,9	5,0	7,3	6,9	3,2		
Sep	-2,5	6,1	7,7	4,8	0,1		
Oct	-3,8	6,5	7,8	1,6	1,4		
Nov	-4,1	8,5	7,1	3,9	4,4		
Dec	-1,5	8,5	8,5	1,5	2,7		
Total	-3,2	5,5	6,2	4,6	2,7		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jan	50 899	53 877	54 612	57 897	1,2	-0,1	-1,0	0,8
Feb	50 643	52 001	55 892		-0,5	-3,5	2,3	
Mar	50 845	53 545	55 347		0,4	3,0	-1,0	
Apr	52 051	54 204	55 211		2,4	1,2	-0,2	
May	50 660	53 478	56 270		-2,7	-1,3	1,9	
Jun	50 827	54 596	56 040		0,3	2,1	-0,4	
Jul	51 810	54 619	55 805		1,9	0,0	-0,4	
Aug	52 212	55 373	56 519		0,8	1,4	1,3	
Sep	52 991	55 432	56 122		1,5	0,1	-0,7	
Oct	53 801	55 079	56 038		1,5	-0,6	-0,1	
Nov	53 485	55 283	56 852		-0,6	0,4	1,5	
Dec	53 933	55 160	57 444		0,8	-0,2	1,0	

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

Type of retailer	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14 1/
General dealers	21 164	22 049	20 298	22 195	29 679	21 882
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 003	4 840	5 035	5 334	7 565	4 647
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	3 956	3 801	4 130	3 924	4 389	4 066
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11 700	10 696	11 979	13 928	19 460	11 428
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	2 791	2 693	2 991	3 289	4 055	2 579
Hardware, paint and glass	4 705	4 532	4 745	5 259	5 149	3 934
All other retailers	5 645	5 297	5 676	5 960	7 195	5 861
Total	54 964	53 908	54 854	59 889	77 492	54 397

1/ Preliminary.

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

Type of retailer	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
General dealers	2,8	-0,7	-0,2	6,3	1,2	6,9
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	2,0	-5,1	-0,3	0,5	2,7	5,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	-0,3	-0,7	2,0	1,1	2,6	2,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	7,7	6,0	7,4	10,2	5,6	11,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-6,9	-5,4	-5,3	-9,0	-12,6	-3,9
Hardware, paint and glass	4,5	3,2	2,9	5,1	18,7	9,9
All other retailers	3,5	-1,4	-0,8	-1,6	1,2	5,4
Total	3,2	0,1	1,4	4,4	2,7	6,8

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

Type of retailer	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
General dealers	1,1	-0,3	-0,1	2,3	0,5	2,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,2	-0,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,6	1,1	1,5	2,2	1,4	2,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,6	-0,8	-0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4	1,1	0,7
All other retailers	0,4	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	0,1	0,6
Total	3,2	0,1	1,4	4,4	2,7	6,8

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

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 1/
Jan	35 528	39 922	41 856	45 084	48 951	52 232	57 917
Feb	36 628	39 218	40 869	43 802	48 647	52 632	
Mar	38 725	41 451	43 858	46 814	52 049	55 648	
Apr	39 137	40 742	43 100	48 208	51 078	54 411	
May	39 381	42 080	44 513	46 376	51 076	56 391	
Jun	39 480	40 921	44 676	47 029	53 102	56 054	
Jul	39 167	41 698	45 593	48 348	51 680	55 287	
Aug	39 817	41 097	43 397	48 064	53 148	57 167	
Sep	40 203	41 808	44 594	49 694	54 081	56 411	
Oct	42 302	43 162	46 259	51 847	54 850	57 674	
Nov	44 049	44 387	48 523	53 932	58 425	63 154	
Dec	57 172	58 983	64 365	72 598	77 040	81 698	
Total	491 589	515 469	551 603	601 796	654 135	698 759	

1/ Latest month is preliminary.

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

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 year-to-date
Jan	12,4	4,8	7,7	8,6	6,7	10,9	10,9
Feb	7,1	4,2	7,2	11,1	8,2		
Mar	7,0	5,8	6,7	11,2	6,9		
Apr	4,1	5,8	11,9	6,0	6,5		
May	6,9	5,8	4,2	10,1	10,4		
Jun	3,6	9,2	5,3	12,9	5,6		
Jul	6,5	9,3	6,0	6,9	7,0		
Aug	3,2	5,6	10,8	10,6	7,6		
Sep	4,0	6,7	11,4	8,8	4,3		
Oct	2,0	7,2	12,1	5,8	5,1		
Nov	0,8	9,3	11,1	8,3	8,1		
Dec	3,2	9,1	12,8	6,1	6,0		
Total	4,9	7,0	9,1	8,7	6,8		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Jan	47 880	52 692	55 644	61 209	1,3	0,1	-1,1	1,0
Feb	48 005	51 359	57 724		0,3	-2,5	3,7	
Mar	48 230	52 807	56 850		0,5	2,8	-1,5	
Apr	49 702	53 937	57 201		3,1	2,1	0,6	
May	48 432	52 990	58 127		-2,6	-1,8	1,6	
Jun	48 871	54 379	58 104		0,9	2,6	0,0	
Jul	49 936	54 584	57 887		2,2	0,4	-0,4	
Aug	50 474	55 424	58 963		1,1	1,5	1,9	
Sep	51 362	55 701	58 825		1,8	0,5	-0,2	
Oct	52 300	55 727	58 787		1,8	0,0	-0,1	
Nov	52 051	56 223	59 820		-0,5	0,9	1,8	
Dec	52 660	56 270	60 581		1,2	0,1	1,3	

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

Type of retailer	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14 1/
General dealers	22 138	23 218	21 516	23 616	31 578	23 545
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 258	5 116	5 372	5 723	8 125	5 070
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 098	3 957	4 324	4 108	4 591	4 265
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	12 086	11 113	12 506	14 583	20 394	12 057
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	2 788	2 706	3 009	3 325	4 067	2 597
Hardware, paint and glass	4 940	4 781	5 020	5 564	5 432	4 194
All other retailers	5 859	5 519	5 926	6 234	7 512	6 189
Total	57 167	56 411	57 674	63 154	81 698	57 917

1/ Preliminary.

Table 11 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at current prices by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
General dealers	8,0	4,1	4,1	10,4	5,0	11,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8,6	0,0	4,1	4,5	6,8	9,9
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	3,1	2,6	5,7	4,4	5,7	5,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11,4	9,6	10,8	13,9	8,9	15,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-7,0	-5,0	-5,1	-7,9	-12,1	-3,5
Hardware, paint and glass	8,8	7,5	7,5	9,6	22,4	13,7
All other retailers	7,5	2,6	2,1	1,6	3,9	9,1
Total	7,6	4,3	5,1	8,1	6,0	10,9

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	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14
General dealers	3,1	1,7	1,5	3,8	2,0	4,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,8	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,9
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2,3	1,8	2,2	3,0	2,2	3,1
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-0,4	-0,3	-0,3	-0,5	-0,7	-0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,8	1,3	1,0
All other retailers	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	1,0
Total	7,6	4,3	5,1	8,1	6,0	10,9

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 2013 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, cosmetic 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 January 2014 was 82,0%. The improved collection rate for December 2013 was 85,9%.

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 publications available from Stats SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bulletin of Statistics</i>, issued quarterly; and• <i>SA Statistics</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 webpage. To access the data electronically, use the following link: http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1849
Past publications	12	Past retail trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA webpage. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1866&PPN=P6242.1&SCH=5713

Technical notes

Survey methodology and design

- 1 The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of about 2 500 enterprises from a population of about 26 700 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 2013 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:

$$n_h = \frac{N_h S_h}{\sum N_h S_h}$$

N_h and S_h are the stratum population size and the stratum variance respectively. 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 4,2%.

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	0	8 000 000
Small	3	8 000 001	38 000 000
Medium	2	38 000 001	78 000 000
Large	1	78 000 001	

Sample weighting

- 4 For those strata not completely enumerated, the weights to produce estimates are the inverse ratio of the sampling fraction, modified to take account of non-response in the survey. Stratum estimates are calculated and then aggregated with the completely enumerated stratum to form group estimates. These procedures are consistent with international best practice.

Seasonal adjustment

- 5 Seasonally adjusted estimates are generated each month using the X-12 Seasonal Adjustment Program developed by the US Bureau of the Census, 1968. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile or unsystematic can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series, even after adjustment for seasonal variations. Therefore, the month-to-month movements of seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

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 (SNA)</i> in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> , Fifth Edition, Report No. 09-90-02 of January 1993 (SIC).																		
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																		
CPI	Consumer price index																		
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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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