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Statistical release

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Sales at constant 2012 prices: results for March 2014

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

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

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 1,0% year-on-year in March 2014. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,1%); and
- hardware, paint and glass (3,3%) – see Table 5.

The main contributor to the 1,0% increase was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 1,4% month-on-month in March 2014. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,3% in February 2014 and 0,2% in January 2014.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,6% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the previous quarter.

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

Type of retailer	Jan – Mar 2013 (R million)	Weight	Jan – Mar 2014 (R million)	% change between Jan – Mar 2013 and Jan – Mar 2014	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	63 559	40,7	64 985	2,2	0,9
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	13 943	8,9	13 869	-0,5	0,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	11 640	7,5	11 893	2,2	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	30 301	19,4	32 989	8,9	1,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	7 584	4,9	7 536	-0,6	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	12 031	7,7	12 675	5,4	0,4
All other retailers	17 183	11,0	17 268	0,5	0,1
Total	156 241	100,0	161 215	3,2	3,2

Retail trade sales increased by 3,2% in the first quarter of 2014 compared with the first quarter of 2013. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,9% and contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- general dealers (2,2% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices

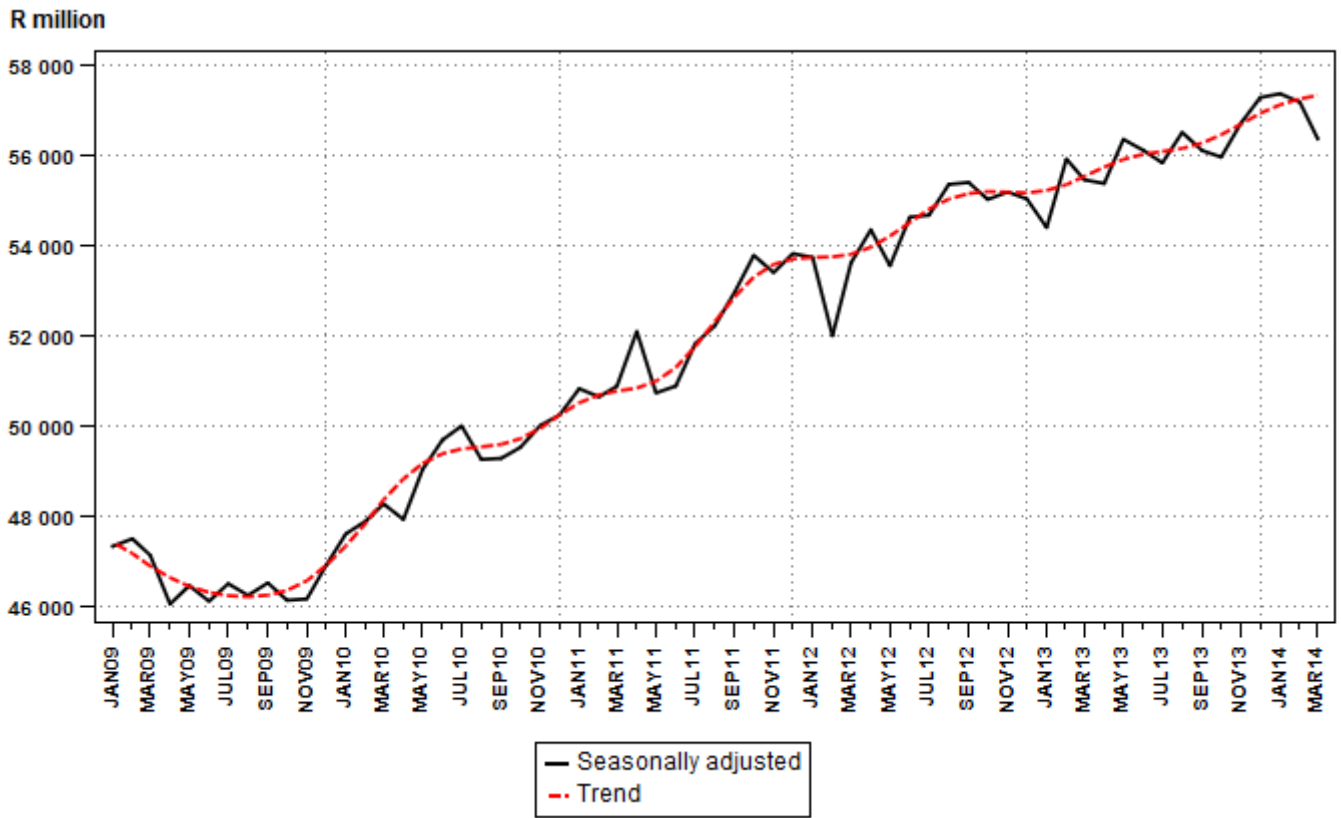
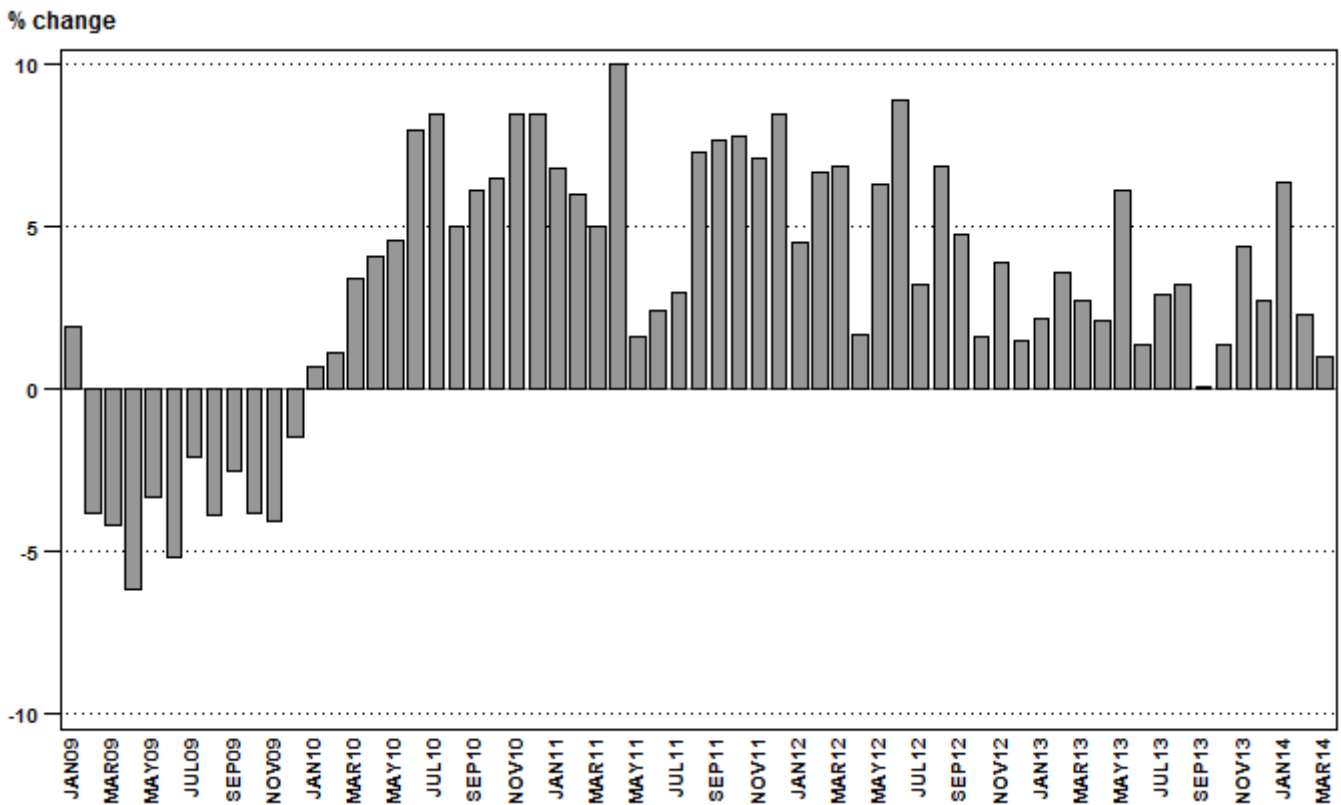


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2012 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for March 2014

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

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

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	Jan – Mar 2013 (R million)	Weight	Jan – Mar 2014 (R million)	% change between Jan – Mar 2013 and Jan – Mar 2014	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	65 597	40,9	70 364	7,3	3,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	14 537	9,1	15 223	4,7	0,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	11 833	7,4	12 542	6,0	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	30 897	19,2	35 007	13,3	2,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	7 611	4,7	7 629	0,2	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	12 450	7,8	13 633	9,5	0,7
All other retailers	17 590	11,0	18 299	4,0	0,4
Total	160 512	100,0	172 696	7,6	7,6

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	54 158
Feb	45 006	43 315	43 771	46 387	49 495	51 297	52 471
Mar	47 310	45 313	46 868	49 188	52 599	54 020	54 586
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	6,4	6,4
Feb	-3,8	1,1	6,0	6,7	3,6	2,3	4,3
Mar	-4,2	3,4	5,0	6,9	2,7	1,0	3,2
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	50 829	53 747	54 410	57 383	1,2	-0,2	-1,2	0,2
Feb	50 648	52 007	55 933	57 195	-0,4	-3,2	2,8	-0,3
Mar	50 887	53 624	55 470	56 377	0,5	3,1	-0,8	-1,4
Apr	52 102	54 358	55 388		2,4	1,4	-0,1	
May	50 735	53 562	56 369		-2,6	-1,5	1,8	
Jun	50 888	54 639	56 127		0,3	2,0	-0,4	
Jul	51 822	54 684	55 847		1,8	0,1	-0,5	
Aug	52 227	55 369	56 523		0,8	1,3	1,2	
Sep	52 971	55 411	56 121		1,4	0,1	-0,7	
Oct	53 792	55 033	55 975		1,5	-0,7	-0,3	
Nov	53 408	55 199	56 731		-0,7	0,3	1,4	
Dec	53 830	55 046	57 297		0,8	-0,3	1,0	

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

Type of retailer	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14 1/
General dealers	20 298	22 195	29 679	21 809	20 844	22 332
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 035	5 334	7 565	4 632	4 310	4 927
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 130	3 924	4 389	4 100	3 805	3 988
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	11 979	13 928	19 460	11 392	11 050	10 547
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	2 991	3 289	4 055	2 593	2 377	2 566
Hardware, paint and glass	4 745	5 259	5 149	3 931	4 423	4 321
All other retailers	5 676	5 960	7 195	5 701	5 662	5 905
Total	54 854	59 889	77 492	54 158	52 471	54 586

1/ Preliminary.

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

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

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

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	57 659
Feb	36 628	39 218	40 869	43 802	48 647	52 632	56 114
Mar	38 725	41 451	43 858	46 814	52 049	55 648	58 923
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	10,4	10,4
Feb	7,1	4,2	7,2	11,1	8,2	6,6	8,5
Mar	7,0	5,8	6,7	11,2	6,9	5,9	7,6
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	47 927	52 622	55 622	60 929	1,4	0,0	-1,2	0,8
Feb	47 946	51 280	57 539	61 321	0,0	-2,6	3,4	0,6
Mar	48 282	52 967	57 040	60 838	0,7	3,3	-0,9	-0,8
Apr	49 785	54 045	57 350		3,1	2,0	0,5	
May	48 324	52 898	57 992		-2,9	-2,1	1,1	
Jun	48 924	54 420	58 160		1,2	2,9	0,3	
Jul	49 951	54 592	58 003		2,1	0,3	-0,3	
Aug	50 507	55 414	58 981		1,1	1,5	1,7	
Sep	51 319	55 717	58 811		1,6	0,5	-0,3	
Oct	52 336	55 715	58 723		2,0	0,0	-0,1	
Nov	52 005	56 119	59 750		-0,6	0,7	1,7	
Dec	52 648	56 295	60 468		1,2	0,3	1,2	

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

Type of retailer	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14 1/
General dealers	21 516	23 616	31 578	23 466	22 511	24 387
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 372	5 723	8 125	5 053	4 706	5 464
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4 324	4 108	4 591	4 301	4 014	4 227
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	12 506	14 583	20 394	12 019	11 724	11 264
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 009	3 325	4 067	2 611	2 408	2 610
Hardware, paint and glass	5 020	5 564	5 432	4 190	4 755	4 688
All other retailers	5 926	6 234	7 512	6 020	5 996	6 283
Total	57 674	63 154	81 698	57 659	56 114	58 923

1/ Preliminary.

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

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

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

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, 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 March 2014 was 73,5%, accounting for 76,6% of the total estimate. The improved collection rate for February 2014 was 84,4%.

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;• <i>Stats in Brief</i> issued annually; and• <i>South African 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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ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification																		
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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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