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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for May 2021

Table A – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	-1,2	-3,7	2,2	-2,3	95,7	15,8
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,1	-2,4	7,6	-4,4	-0,6	2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,9	0,9	1,7	1,5	2,5	-0,1

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

Measured in real terms (constant 2015 prices), retail trade sales increased by 15,8% year-on-year in May 2021. The largest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (87,7%);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (54,2%); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (52,3%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to this increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 5,2 percentage points);
- retailers in food, beverages and tobacco products in specialised stores (contributing 3,1 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 2,4 percentage points); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (contributing 2,0 percentage points) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 2,1% in May 2021 compared with April 2021. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,6% in April 2021 and -4,4% in March 2021. In the three months ended May 2021, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,1% compared with the previous three months.

Table B – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Mar – May 2020 (R million)	Weight	Mar – May 2021 (R million)	% change between Mar – May 2020 and Mar – May 2021	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	96 410	52,2	97 890	1,5	0,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	13 575	7,4	18 253	34,5	2,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 287	8,8	16 975	4,2	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	25 030	13,6	42 221	68,7	9,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	6 399	3,5	12 135	89,6	3,1
Hardware, paint and glass	12 779	6,9	19 230	50,5	3,5
All other retailers	14 061	7,6	22 706	61,5	4,7
Total	184 541	100,0	229 410	24,3	24,3

Retail trade sales increased by 24,3% in the three months ended May 2021 compared with the three months ended May 2020. The main contributors to this increase were:

- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (68,7% and contributing 9,3 percentage points); and
- all 'other' retailers (61,5% and contributing 4,7 percentage points) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

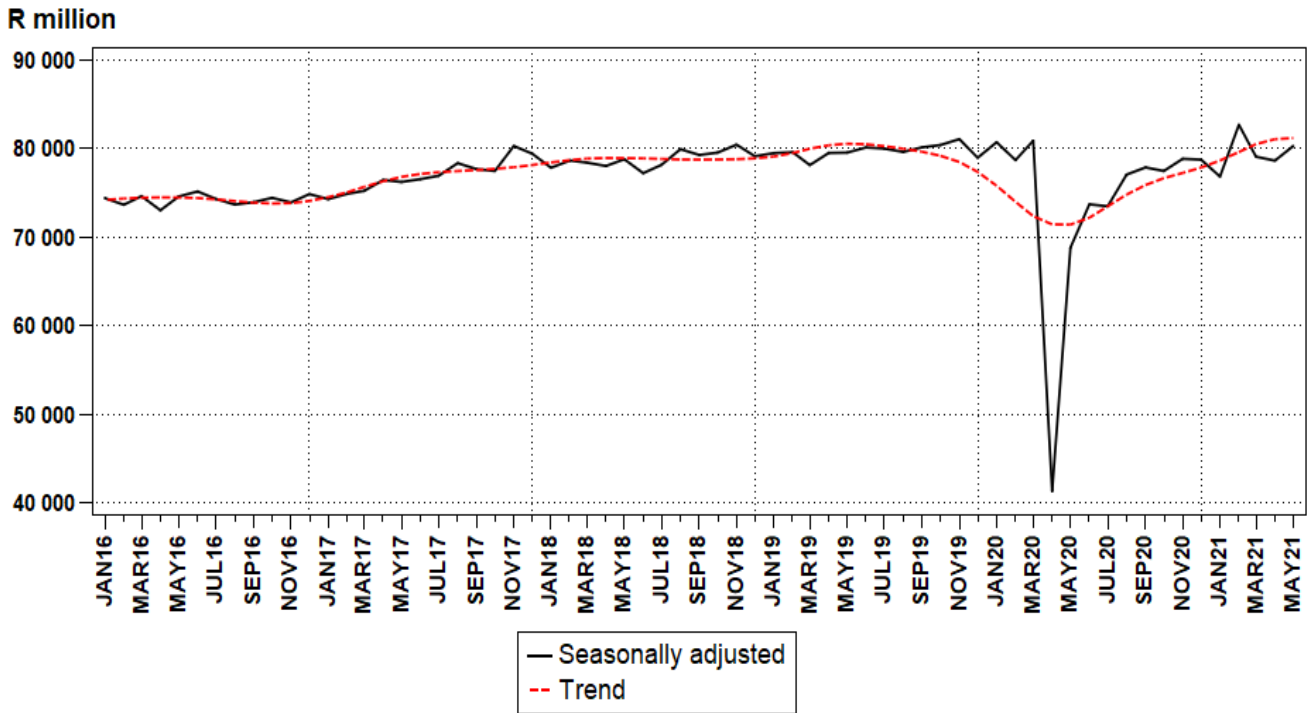
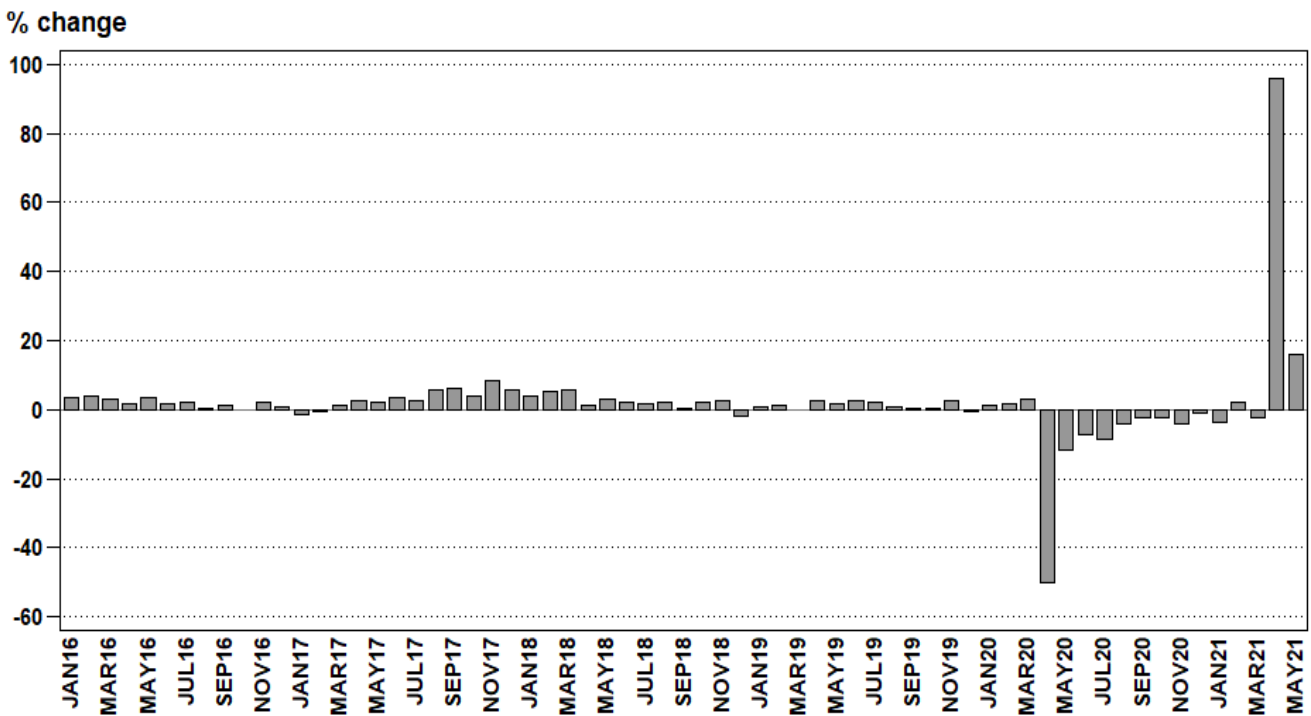


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for May 2021**Table C – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices**

	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,6	-1,6	4,9	0,0	92,5	19,4
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,3	-2,5	7,8	-3,5	-0,5	2,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	4,0	1,4	2,2	2,0	3,5	0,9

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	Mar – May 2020 (R million)	Weight	Mar – May 2021 (R million)	% change between Mar – May 2020 and Mar – May 2021	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	118 894	54,3	126 068	6,0	3,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 680	8,1	25 148	42,2	3,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	20 547	9,4	22 294	8,5	0,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	27 167	12,4	46 045	69,5	8,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	6 055	2,8	11 476	89,5	2,5
Hardware, paint and glass	14 174	6,5	22 316	57,4	3,7
All other retailers	14 596	6,7	23 918	63,9	4,3
Total	219 113	100,0	277 266	26,5	26,5

Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices (R million)

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 1/
Jan	67 363	69 772	68 730	71 392	72 119	73 069	70 364
Feb	67 081	69 733	69 309	72 873	73 804	75 176	76 859
Mar	69 013	71 042	71 824	76 077	76 062	78 278	76 487
Apr	68 762	69 866	71 798	72 585	74 580	37 340	73 090
May	70 756	73 185	74 776	77 084	78 256	68 923	79 833
Jun	68 934	70 146	72 694	74 319	76 099	70 591	
Jul	69 903	71 429	73 124	74 260	75 758	69 248	
Aug	71 878	72 121	76 392	78 121	78 872	75 638	
Sep	70 222	71 240	75 686	76 073	76 348	74 478	
Oct	72 774	72 770	75 712	77 377	77 693	75 935	
Nov	78 469	80 126	86 849	89 311	91 626	87 651	
Dec	101 480	102 286	108 038	106 203	105 711	104 391	
Total	876 635	893 716	924 932	945 675	956 928	890 718	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021 year-to-date
Jan	3,6	-1,5	3,9	1,0	1,3	-3,7	-3,7
Feb	4,0	-0,6	5,1	1,3	1,9	2,2	-0,7
Mar	2,9	1,1	5,9	0,0	2,9	-2,3	-1,2
Apr	1,6	2,8	1,1	2,7	-49,9	95,7	12,5
May	3,4	2,2	3,1	1,5	-11,9	15,8	13,2
Jun	1,8	3,6	2,2	2,4	-7,2		
Jul	2,2	2,4	1,6	2,0	-8,6		
Aug	0,3	5,9	2,3	1,0	-4,1		
Sep	1,4	6,2	0,5	0,4	-2,4		
Oct	0,0	4,0	2,2	0,4	-2,3		
Nov	2,1	8,4	2,8	2,6	-4,3		
Dec	0,8	5,6	-1,7	-0,5	-1,2		
Total	1,9	3,5	2,2	1,2	-6,9		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jan	77 828	79 485	80 717	76 837	-2,0	0,4	2,2	-2,4
Feb	78 652	79 586	78 690	82 689	1,1	0,1	-2,5	7,6
Mar	78 407	78 129	80 885	79 079	-0,3	-1,8	2,8	-4,4
Apr	78 027	79 503	41 277	78 634	-0,5	1,8	-49,0	-0,6
May	78 792	79 540	68 799	80 279	1,0	0,0	66,7	2,1
Jun	77 216	80 121	73 698		-2,0	0,7	7,1	
Jul	78 157	79 997	73 476		1,2	-0,2	-0,3	
Aug	79 928	79 617	77 056		2,3	-0,5	4,9	
Sep	79 272	80 138	77 866		-0,8	0,7	1,1	
Oct	79 542	80 397	77 463		0,3	0,3	-0,5	
Nov	80 438	81 065	78 845		1,1	0,8	1,8	
Dec	79 129	78 957	78 745		-1,6	-2,6	-0,1	

Table 4 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices by type of retailer (R million)

Type of retailer	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21 1/
General dealers	44 083	28 593	34 437	34 422	30 053	33 415
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 569	3 877	5 990	6 157	5 976	6 120
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 088	6 111	4 938	5 505	5 884	5 586
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	23 343	13 155	13 515	12 383	13 679	16 159
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5 646	3 726	3 800	4 211	3 784	4 140
Hardware, paint and glass	7 030	6 527	6 253	6 356	6 075	6 799
All other retailers	9 632	8 375	7 926	7 453	7 639	7 614
Total	104 391	70 364	76 859	76 487	73 090	79 833

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices by type of retailer

Type of retailer	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
General dealers	1,6	-6,0	3,4	-9,6	15,4	3,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-3,8	-32,3	9,0	1,4	69,0	54,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	3,2	9,3	-1,6	-10,7	20,1	7,0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-4,3	3,6	11,5	26,9	1 678,8	11,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4,8	9,8	15,4	30,3	742,8	52,3
Hardware, paint and glass	8,0	24,6	6,3	6,4	810,8	10,7
All other retailers	-14,3	-16,5	-21,2	-17,4	677,9	87,7
Total	-1,2	-3,7	2,2	-2,3	95,7	15,8

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices (percentage points)

Type of retailer	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
General dealers	0,7	-2,5	1,5	-4,7	10,8	1,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,3	-2,5	0,7	0,1	6,5	3,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,2	0,7	-0,1	-0,8	2,6	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-1,0	0,6	1,9	3,4	34,6	2,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,2	0,5	0,7	1,2	8,9	2,0
Hardware, paint and glass	0,5	1,8	0,5	0,5	14,5	1,0
All other retailers	-1,5	-2,3	-2,8	-2,0	17,8	5,2
Total	-1,2	-3,7	2,2	-2,3	95,7	15,8

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

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 1/
Jan	66 049	71 306	74 847	78 950	81 496	84 902	83 505
Feb	66 115	72 080	75 793	80 987	83 799	87 773	92 091
Mar	68 388	74 105	78 976	84 614	86 856	92 421	92 461
Apr	68 447	73 717	78 835	81 031	84 941	45 879	88 312
May	70 806	77 454	82 385	86 082	89 678	80 813	96 493
Jun	68 913	74 387	79 925	83 157	87 335	82 801	
Jul	69 857	75 876	80 367	83 009	86 710	81 100	
Aug	72 186	77 030	83 910	87 421	90 825	89 085	
Sep	70 535	76 181	83 207	85 416	88 246	88 078	
Oct	73 327	78 197	83 256	86 547	89 398	89 931	
Nov	79 272	86 221	95 369	100 069	105 519	103 799	
Dec	102 740	110 762	118 773	119 161	121 903	123 840	
Total	876 635	947 316	1 015 643	1 056 444	1 096 706	1 050 422	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021 year-to-date
Jan	8,0	5,0	5,5	3,2	4,2	-1,6	-1,6
Feb	9,0	5,2	6,9	3,5	4,7	4,9	1,7
Mar	8,4	6,6	7,1	2,6	6,4	0,0	1,1
Apr	7,7	6,9	2,8	4,8	-46,0	92,5	14,6
May	9,4	6,4	4,5	4,2	-9,9	19,4	15,6
Jun	7,9	7,4	4,0	5,0	-5,2		
Jul	8,6	5,9	3,3	4,5	-6,5		
Aug	6,7	8,9	4,2	3,9	-1,9		
Sep	8,0	9,2	2,7	3,3	-0,2		
Oct	6,6	6,5	4,0	3,3	0,6		
Nov	8,8	10,6	4,9	5,4	-1,6		
Dec	7,8	7,2	0,3	2,3	1,6		
Total	8,1	7,2	4,0	3,8	-4,2		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Jan	86 081	89 870	93 817	91 464	-2,1	0,7	2,6	-2,5
Feb	87 275	90 120	91 219	98 634	1,4	0,3	-2,8	7,8
Mar	87 030	89 030	95 074	95 198	-0,3	-1,2	4,2	-3,5
Apr	86 583	90 174	50 333	94 677	-0,5	1,3	-47,1	-0,5
May	87 558	90 709	80 508	96 703	1,1	0,6	60,0	2,1
Jun	86 382	91 846	86 322		-1,3	1,3	7,2	
Jul	87 328	91 563	86 066		1,1	-0,3	-0,3	
Aug	89 408	91 873	90 748		2,4	0,3	5,4	
Sep	89 095	92 413	92 019		-0,4	0,6	1,4	
Oct	89 152	92 729	92 194		0,1	0,3	0,2	
Nov	90 491	93 998	93 591		1,5	1,4	1,5	
Dec	89 286	91 445	93 830		-1,3	-2,7	0,3	

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

Type of retailer	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21 1/
General dealers	55 776	36 255	43 797	44 148	38 730	43 190
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	11 531	5 253	8 133	8 416	8 242	8 490
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 793	7 917	6 379	7 189	7 737	7 368
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	25 316	14 324	14 710	13 504	14 915	17 626
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5 357	3 575	3 608	4 005	3 587	3 884
Hardware, paint and glass	7 990	7 441	7 174	7 343	7 053	7 920
All other retailers	10 077	8 739	8 291	7 855	8 049	8 014
Total	123 840	83 505	92 091	92 461	88 312	96 493

1/ Figures are preliminary.

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

Type of retailer	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
General dealers	5,7	-2,7	6,8	-6,0	20,8	8,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	1,3	-29,0	14,3	6,4	78,6	64,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7,2	13,8	1,2	-7,8	25,1	12,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-4,6	3,5	11,2	26,7	1 686,2	12,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4,4	10,8	15,4	30,6	744,0	51,5
Hardware, paint and glass	11,4	28,1	9,9	10,7	855,7	16,4
All other retailers	-13,6	-15,9	-20,7	-16,3	695,4	90,8
Total	1,6	-1,6	4,9	0,0	92,5	19,4

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	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21
General dealers	2,5	-1,2	3,2	-3,0	14,5	4,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,1	-2,5	1,2	0,6	7,9	4,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,4	1,1	0,1	-0,7	3,4	1,0
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-1,0	0,6	1,7	3,1	30,7	2,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,2	0,4	0,6	1,0	6,9	1,6
Hardware, paint and glass	0,7	1,9	0,7	0,8	13,8	1,4
All other retailers	-1,3	-1,9	-2,5	-1,7	15,3	4,7
Total	1,6	-1,6	4,9	0,0	92,5	19,4

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 2019 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 May 2021 was 72,7%. The improved collection rate for April 2021 was 77,1%.

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 2 969 enterprises from a population of 22 271 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 2019 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 9,0%.

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 limits	Upper limits
Very small	4	1 166 326	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. 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 February 2018](#)

Black Friday sales have had a substantial upward impact on retail trade in November in recent years. Since seasonal adjustment models are based on long time series, users should note that Stats SA's seasonally adjusted estimates do not yet fully account for the Black Friday effect.

Note: Owing to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, additive outlier and transitory change adjustments were applied. Transitory (temporary) change describes a temporary effect on the level of a series after a certain point in time.

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 (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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