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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for October 2017

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

	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	1,4	3,1	1,6	5,4	5,7	3,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	0,9	0,6	-0,8	2,6	-0,4	-0,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,5	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,9

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 3,2% year-on-year in October 2017. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- all 'other' retailers (15,0%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (5,7%);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,5%); and
- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (5,4%) – see Table 5.

The main contributors to the 3,2% increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 1,7 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 1,0 percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 0,1% month-on-month in October 2017. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,4% in September 2017 and 2,6% in August 2017. In the three months ended October 2017, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,9% 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	Aug – Oct 2016 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2017 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2016 and Aug – Oct 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	92 676	43,4	94 377	1,8	0,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 763	8,3	18 444	3,8	0,3
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 131	7,6	16 744	3,8	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	35 188	16,5	37 094	5,4	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 600	4,5	10 298	7,3	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	19 055	8,9	18 885	-0,9	-0,1
All other retailers	23 019	10,8	27 708	20,4	2,2
Total	213 432	100,0	223 550	4,7	4,7

Retail trade sales increased by 4,7% in the three months ended October 2017 compared with the three months ended October 2016. The main contributors to this increase were:

- all 'other' retailers (20,4% and contributing 2,2 percentage points);
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (5,4% and contributing 0,9 of a percentage point); and
- general dealers (1,8% and contributing 0,8 of a percentage point) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

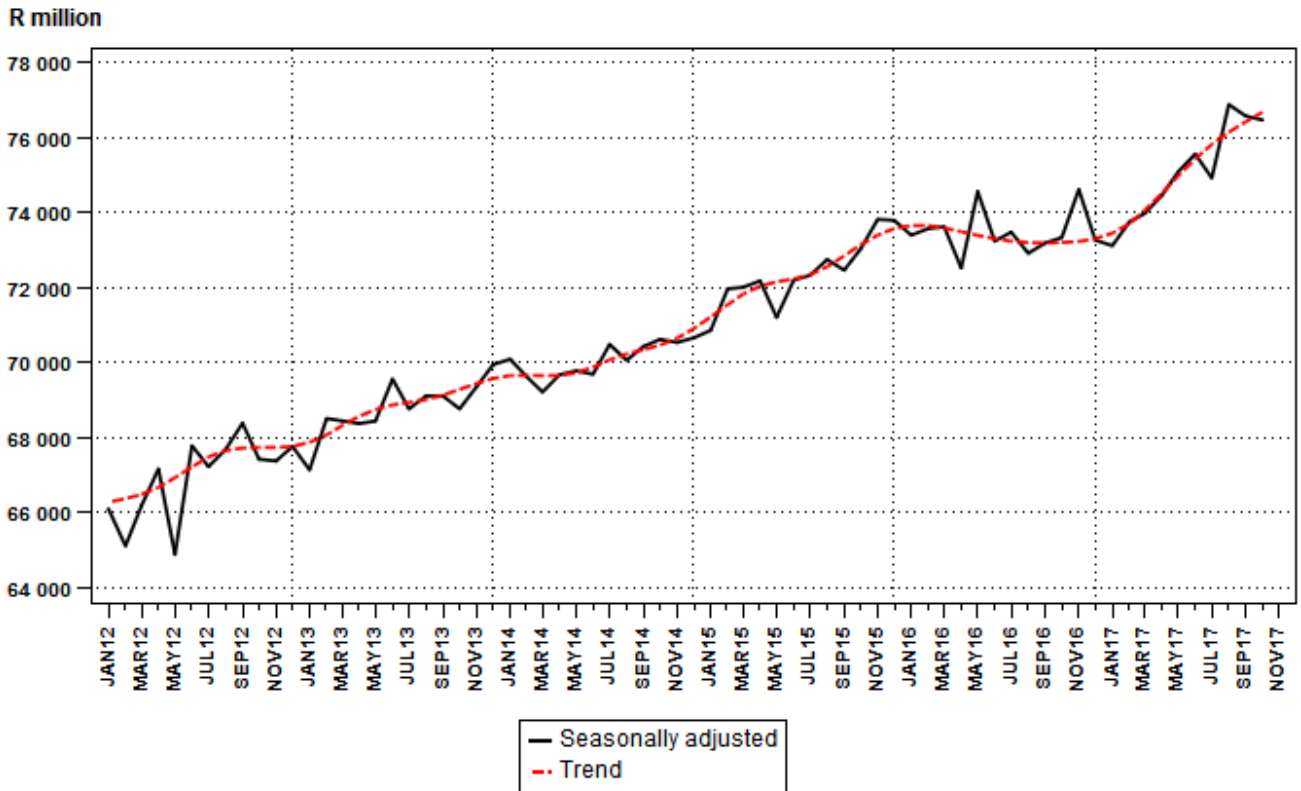
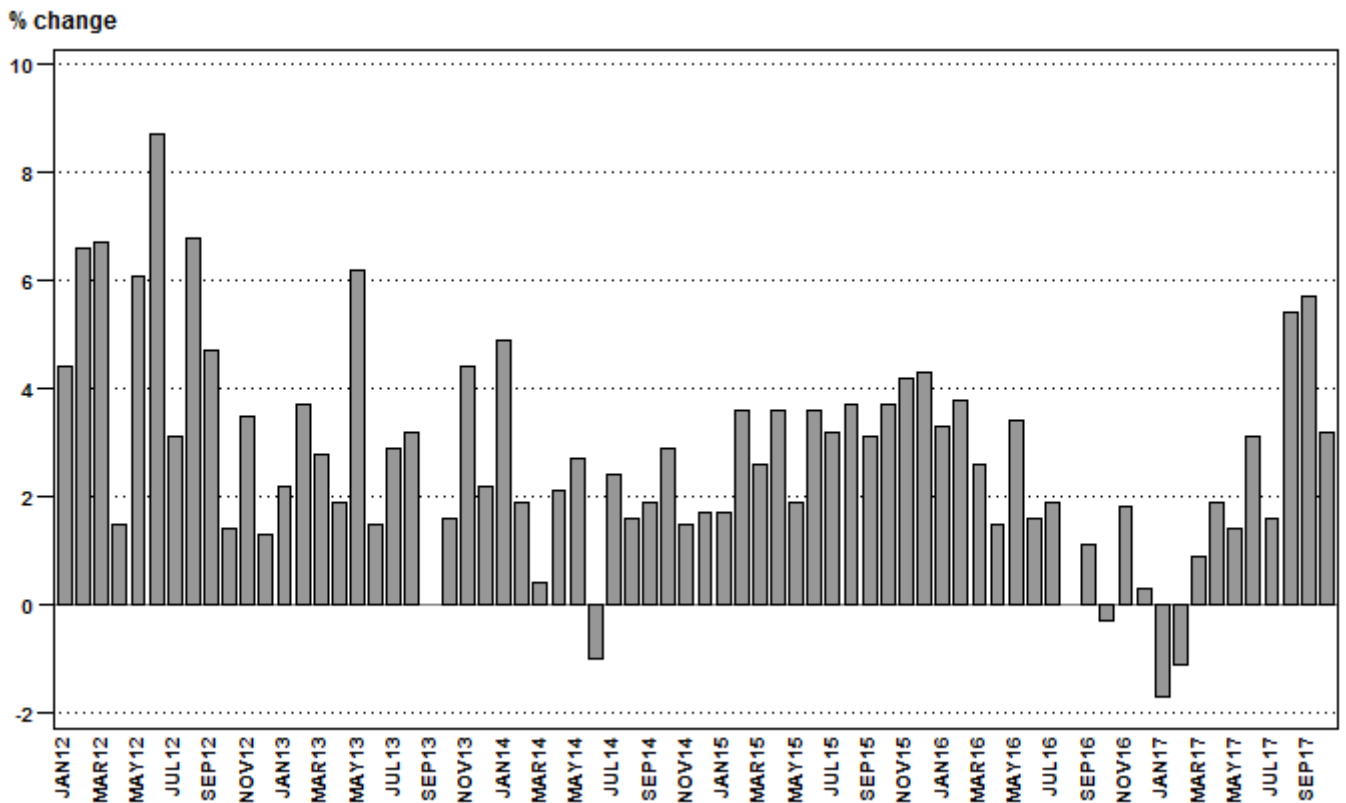


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for October 2017**Table C – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at current prices**

	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	6,3	7,6	5,6	8,8	9,0	6,0
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,1	0,7	-0,3	2,3	0,4	-1,1
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	2,1	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,2	2,2

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	Aug – Oct 2016 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2017 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2016 and Aug – Oct 2017	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	101 844	44,4	107 272	5,3	2,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	19 168	8,4	21 416	11,7	1,0
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	17 048	7,4	18 835	10,5	0,8
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	37 718	16,4	40 629	7,7	1,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 920	4,3	10 224	3,1	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	19 280	8,4	19 631	1,8	0,2
All other retailers	24 461	10,7	29 618	21,1	2,3
Total	229 438	100,0	247 624	7,9	7,9

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Tables

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

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 1/
Jan	58 706	61 307	62 638	65 709	66 799	69 010	67 813
Feb	57 151	60 900	63 131	64 332	66 625	69 139	68 354
Mar	60 648	64 728	66 537	66 784	68 548	70 298	70 901
Apr	62 432	63 361	64 567	65 936	68 290	69 283	70 632
May	59 529	63 190	67 123	68 905	70 248	72 640	73 662
Jun	60 416	65 683	66 674	66 010	68 372	69 495	71 676
Jul	61 872	63 760	65 593	67 143	69 270	70 574	71 711
Aug	61 317	65 485	67 589	68 653	71 217	71 250	75 077
Sep	63 281	66 275	66 243	67 493	69 580	70 338	74 322
Oct	65 514	66 428	67 503	69 493	72 079	71 844	74 151
Nov	67 968	70 375	73 493	74 572	77 671	79 065	
Dec	91 586	92 738	94 767	96 338	100 477	100 818	
Total	770 420	804 230	825 858	841 368	869 176	883 754	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 year-to-date
Jan	4,4	2,2	4,9	1,7	3,3	-1,7	-1,7
Feb	6,6	3,7	1,9	3,6	3,8	-1,1	-1,4
Mar	6,7	2,8	0,4	2,6	2,6	0,9	-0,7
Apr	1,5	1,9	2,1	3,6	1,5	1,9	0,0
May	6,1	6,2	2,7	1,9	3,4	1,4	0,3
Jun	8,7	1,5	-1,0	3,6	1,6	3,1	0,8
Jul	3,1	2,9	2,4	3,2	1,9	1,6	0,9
Aug	6,8	3,2	1,6	3,7	0,0	5,4	1,4
Sep	4,7	0,0	1,9	3,1	1,1	5,7	1,9
Oct	1,4	1,6	2,9	3,7	-0,3	3,2	2,0
Nov	3,5	4,4	1,5	4,2	1,8		
Dec	1,3	2,2	1,7	4,3	0,3		
Total	4,4	2,7	1,9	3,3	1,7		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jan	70 091	70 862	73 402	73 122	0,2	0,3	-0,5	-0,2
Feb	69 613	71 970	73 576	73 753	-0,7	1,6	0,2	0,9
Mar	69 216	72 011	73 627	73 982	-0,6	0,1	0,1	0,3
Apr	69 677	72 182	72 528	74 459	0,7	0,2	-1,5	0,6
May	69 781	71 210	74 567	75 095	0,1	-1,3	2,8	0,9
Jun	69 692	72 199	73 242	75 565	-0,1	1,4	-1,8	0,6
Jul	70 487	72 333	73 483	74 928	1,1	0,2	0,3	-0,8
Aug	70 064	72 750	72 919	76 887	-0,6	0,6	-0,8	2,6
Sep	70 433	72 468	73 193	76 578	0,5	-0,4	0,4	-0,4
Oct	70 623	73 038	73 338	76 475	0,3	0,8	0,2	-0,1
Nov	70 540	73 822	74 621		-0,1	1,1	1,7	
Dec	70 660	73 796	73 269		0,2	0,0	-1,8	

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

Type of retailer	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17 1/
General dealers	31 858	31 565	28 755	32 157	32 761	29 459
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 804	5 872	6 172	5 947	6 261	6 236
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5 519	5 249	5 801	5 502	5 367	5 875
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	13 463	12 314	12 782	12 058	11 830	13 206
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 082	3 245	3 445	3 435	3 361	3 502
Hardware, paint and glass	5 764	5 510	6 177	6 436	5 881	6 568
All other retailers	8 172	7 921	8 579	9 542	8 861	9 305
Total	73 662	71 676	71 711	75 077	74 322	74 151

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	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
General dealers	-0,4	1,6	-2,9	2,0	3,7	-0,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	6,8	7,3	6,5	5,5	5,4	0,8
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4,2	-0,9	4,2	3,4	2,2	5,7
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,6	4,5	0,1	1,8	9,3	5,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,9	6,8	7,1	10,2	6,4	5,4
Hardware, paint and glass	-4,7	-4,6	2,1	2,3	-4,1	-0,9
All other retailers	7,8	12,2	13,5	27,2	19,4	15,0
Total	1,4	3,1	1,6	5,4	5,7	3,2

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	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
General dealers	-0,2	0,7	-1,2	0,9	1,7	-0,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,3	0,8	0,0	0,3	1,4	1,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,4	-0,4	0,2	0,2	-0,4	-0,1
All other retailers	0,8	1,2	1,4	2,9	2,1	1,7
Total	1,4	3,1	1,6	5,4	5,7	3,2

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

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 1/
Jan	48 599	52 767	56 306	61 293	65 485	70 700	74 209
Feb	47 218	52 440	56 737	60 309	65 550	71 466	75 148
Mar	50 464	56 108	59 988	63 159	67 806	73 474	78 303
Apr	51 967	55 061	58 551	62 811	67 864	73 089	78 100
May	49 992	55 058	60 840	66 006	70 203	76 795	81 638
Jun	50 696	57 242	60 478	63 380	68 327	73 753	79 353
Jul	52 118	55 708	59 587	64 679	69 261	75 230	79 409
Aug	51 812	57 293	61 623	66 470	71 571	76 374	83 079
Sep	53 569	58 299	60 700	65 404	69 933	75 533	82 347
Oct	55 889	59 128	62 233	67 551	72 703	77 531	82 198
Nov	58 138	62 980	67 989	72 878	78 598	85 487	
Dec	78 261	83 048	87 508	93 930	101 865	109 818	
Total	648 723	705 132	752 540	807 870	869 176	939 250	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2017 year-to-date
Jan	8,6	6,7	8,9	6,8	8,0	5,0	5,0
Feb	11,1	8,2	6,3	8,7	9,0	5,2	5,1
Mar	11,2	6,9	5,3	7,4	8,4	6,6	5,6
Apr	6,0	6,3	7,3	8,0	7,7	6,9	5,9
May	10,1	10,5	8,5	6,4	9,4	6,3	6,0
Jun	12,9	5,7	4,8	7,8	7,9	7,6	6,3
Jul	6,9	7,0	8,5	7,1	8,6	5,6	6,2
Aug	10,6	7,6	7,9	7,7	6,7	8,8	6,5
Sep	8,8	4,1	7,7	6,9	8,0	9,0	6,8
Oct	5,8	5,3	8,5	7,6	6,6	6,0	6,7
Nov	8,3	8,0	7,2	7,8	8,8		
Dec	6,1	5,4	7,3	8,4	7,8		
Total	8,7	6,7	7,4	7,6	8,1		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jan	65 392	69 617	75 262	79 835	1,2	0,6	0,2	-0,7
Feb	65 269	70 797	76 123	81 041	-0,2	1,7	1,1	1,5
Mar	65 372	70 829	76 628	81 417	0,2	0,0	0,7	0,5
Apr	66 073	71 462	76 314	81 952	1,1	0,9	-0,4	0,7
May	66 740	70 899	78 280	82 872	1,0	-0,8	2,6	1,1
Jun	66 783	72 017	77 679	83 487	0,1	1,6	-0,8	0,7
Jul	67 976	72 473	78 489	83 201	1,8	0,6	1,0	-0,3
Aug	67 916	73 274	78 252	85 127	-0,1	1,1	-0,3	2,3
Sep	68 411	73 049	78 869	85 433	0,7	-0,3	0,8	0,4
Oct	68 694	73 848	79 247	84 527	0,4	1,1	0,5	-1,1
Nov	68 898	74 551	80 629		0,3	1,0	1,7	
Dec	69 176	75 096	80 364		0,4	0,7	-0,3	

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

Type of retailer	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17 1/
General dealers	36 200	35 819	32 716	36 524	37 198	33 550
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	6 658	6 726	7 102	6 876	7 256	7 284
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 153	5 873	6 525	6 164	6 042	6 629
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	14 712	13 448	13 987	13 196	12 954	14 479
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 152	3 250	3 464	3 420	3 335	3 469
Hardware, paint and glass	5 969	5 722	6 417	6 706	6 094	6 831
All other retailers	8 794	8 515	9 198	10 193	9 469	9 956
Total	81 638	79 353	79 409	83 079	82 347	82 198

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	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
General dealers	5,3	6,8	1,6	5,8	7,3	2,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	13,8	14,6	13,9	13,4	13,4	8,6
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	11,0	5,7	11,1	10,1	9,4	11,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	5,5	8,1	3,5	4,3	11,7	7,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	1,1	4,5	5,0	6,4	2,2	0,8
Hardware, paint and glass	-1,8	-1,7	4,8	5,4	-1,8	1,8
All other retailers	11,5	14,8	15,2	27,8	20,4	15,5
Total	6,3	7,6	5,6	8,8	9,0	6,0

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	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17
General dealers	2,4	3,1	0,7	2,6	3,4	1,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	0,7
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,8	0,4	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	1,0	1,4	0,6	0,7	1,8	1,3
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,1	-0,1	0,4	0,4	-0,1	0,2
All other retailers	1,2	1,5	1,6	2,9	2,1	1,7
Total	6,3	7,6	5,6	8,8	9,0	6,0

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 2017 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 October 2017 was 77,6%. The improved collection rate for September 2017 was 84,8%.

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 2 749 enterprises from a population of 23 027 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 2016 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	1 083 571	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 2017](#)

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 *System of National Accounts* (SNA) in the same way as in the *Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities* (SIC), 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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