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Sales at constant 2015 prices: results for October 2018

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

	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5	0,6	2,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,4	-1,0	1,5	0,7	-0,7	0,6
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,3	-0,4	0,1	0,5	1,4	1,0

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 2,2% year-on-year in October 2018. The highest annual growth rates were recorded for:

- retailers in household furniture, appliances and equipment (10,1%);
- all 'other' retailers (6,2%);
- retailers in pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (4,2%); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (3,4%) – see Table 5.

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

- all 'other' retailers (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,6 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,6% in October 2018 compared with September 2018. This followed month-on-month changes of -0,7% in September 2018 and 0,7% in August 2018. In the three months ended October 2018, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 1,0% 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 2017 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2018 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2017 and Aug – Oct 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	95 284	42,6	96 153	0,9	0,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	17 263	7,7	16 959	-1,8	-0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	16 382	7,3	17 014	3,9	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	35 942	16,1	36 981	2,9	0,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	10 057	4,5	11 049	9,9	0,4
Hardware, paint and glass	19 538	8,7	19 066	-2,4	-0,2
All other retailers	28 956	13,0	30 185	4,2	0,5
Total	223 422	100,0	227 407	1,8	1,8

Retail trade sales increased by 1,8% in the three months ended October 2018 compared with the three months ended October 2017. The main contributors to this increase were:

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

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices

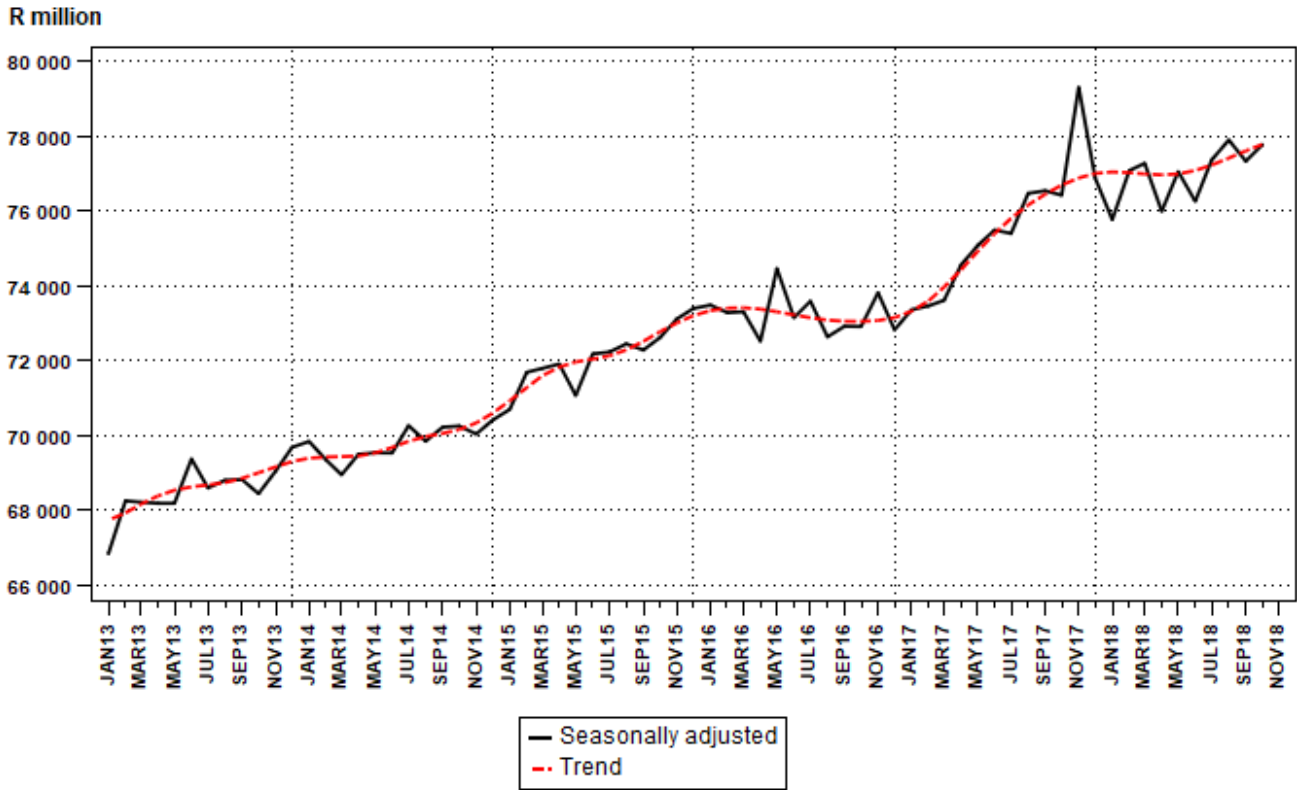
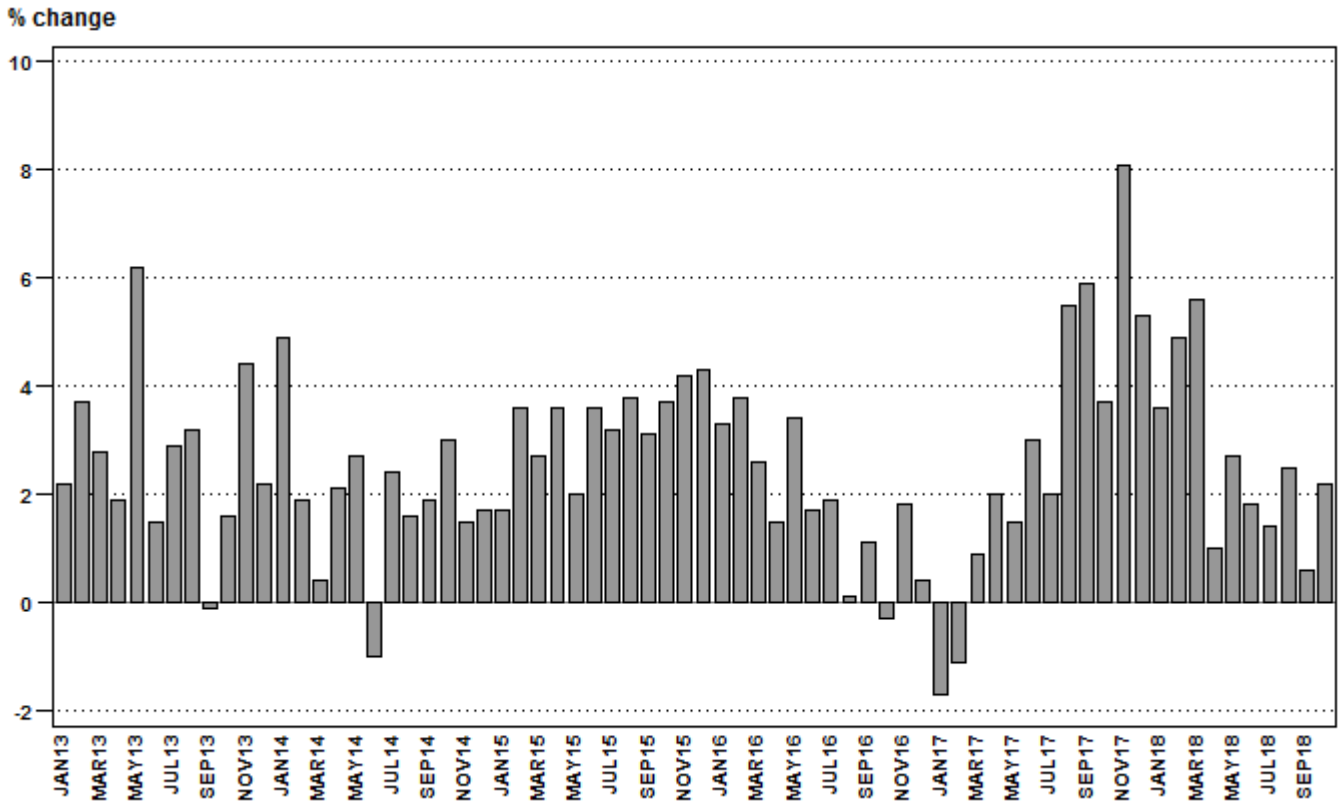


Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2015 prices: year-on-year percentage change



Sales at current prices: results for October 2018

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

	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,5	3,9	3,5	4,6	2,8	4,2
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	1,7	-0,3	1,0	1,3	-0,5	0,5
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	0,6	0,2	0,8	1,4	2,1	1,7

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 2017 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2018 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2017 and Aug – Oct 2018	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	108 304	43,8	112 565	3,9	1,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	20 045	8,1	20 630	2,9	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	18 427	7,4	19 640	6,6	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	39 368	15,9	41 139	4,5	0,7
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	9 985	4,0	10 633	6,5	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	20 310	8,2	20 485	0,9	0,1
All other retailers	30 953	12,5	31 908	3,1	0,4
Total	247 393	100,0	257 000	3,9	3,9

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Statistician-General

Tables

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	61 085	62 408	65 465	66 565	68 787	67 601	70 006
Feb	60 672	62 894	64 094	66 391	68 915	68 141	71 497
Mar	64 489	66 287	66 540	68 314	70 078	70 683	74 610
Apr	63 129	64 326	65 695	68 055	69 065	70 473	71 151
May	62 956	66 876	68 651	70 008	72 412	73 475	75 431
Jun	65 437	66 425	65 767	68 137	69 270	71 354	72 611
Jul	63 520	65 348	66 895	69 031	70 344	71 735	72 734
Aug	65 239	67 335	68 405	70 973	71 017	74 950	76 828
Sep	66 031	65 995	67 246	69 341	70 111	74 234	74 683
Oct	66 182	67 249	69 245	71 832	71 614	74 238	75 896
Nov	70 120	73 222	74 311	77 409	78 815	85 167	
Dec	92 399	94 422	96 002	100 143	100 494	105 842	
Total	801 259	822 787	838 316	866 199	880 922	907 893	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	2,2	4,9	1,7	3,3	-1,7	3,6	3,6
Feb	3,7	1,9	3,6	3,8	-1,1	4,9	4,2
Mar	2,8	0,4	2,7	2,6	0,9	5,6	4,7
Apr	1,9	2,1	3,6	1,5	2,0	1,0	3,7
May	6,2	2,7	2,0	3,4	1,5	2,7	3,5
Jun	1,5	-1,0	3,6	1,7	3,0	1,8	3,2
Jul	2,9	2,4	3,2	1,9	2,0	1,4	3,0
Aug	3,2	1,6	3,8	0,1	5,5	2,5	2,9
Sep	-0,1	1,9	3,1	1,1	5,9	0,6	2,6
Oct	1,6	3,0	3,7	-0,3	3,7	2,2	2,6
Nov	4,4	1,5	4,2	1,8	8,1		
Dec	2,2	1,7	4,3	0,4	5,3		
Total	2,7	1,9	3,3	1,7	3,1		

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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	70 699	73 489	73 364	75 774	0,4	0,1	0,7	-1,4
Feb	71 692	73 287	73 468	77 086	1,4	-0,3	0,1	1,7
Mar	71 796	73 312	73 617	77 280	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3
Apr	71 913	72 523	74 563	76 000	0,2	-1,1	1,3	-1,7
May	71 072	74 464	75 077	77 058	-1,2	2,7	0,7	1,4
Jun	72 186	73 152	75 498	76 266	1,6	-1,8	0,6	-1,0
Jul	72 231	73 593	75 404	77 372	0,1	0,6	-0,1	1,5
Aug	72 452	72 640	76 477	77 905	0,3	-1,3	1,4	0,7
Sep	72 287	72 923	76 546	77 339	-0,2	0,4	0,1	-0,7
Oct	72 616	72 915	76 429	77 777	0,5	0,0	-0,2	0,6
Nov	73 118	73 819	79 316		0,7	1,2	3,8	
Dec	73 399	72 827	76 885		0,4	-1,3	-3,1	

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

Type of retailer	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18 1/
General dealers	31 831	31 708	29 292	33 055	33 017	30 081
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	5 430	5 166	5 647	5 585	5 610	5 764
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	5 535	5 433	5 811	5 551	5 487	5 976
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	13 509	12 061	12 857	12 340	11 420	13 221
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 568	3 493	3 661	3 687	3 608	3 754
Hardware, paint and glass	5 974	5 679	6 024	6 572	5 869	6 625
All other retailers	9 584	9 071	9 442	10 038	9 672	10 475
Total	75 431	72 611	72 734	76 828	74 683	75 896

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-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
General dealers	-0,5	0,3	0,5	2,0	0,1	0,6
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-0,6	-6,5	-1,9	0,2	-4,0	-1,4
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	2,1	5,4	2,1	3,0	4,3	4,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	2,8	1,0	3,1	5,5	-0,4	3,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	17,4	9,9	6,8	9,6	9,9	10,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,3	-1,0	-5,1	-2,2	-3,9	-1,2
All other retailers	13,8	10,5	6,3	2,4	4,2	6,2
Total	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5	0,6	2,2

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-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
General dealers	-0,2	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,0	0,2
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,0	-0,5	-0,2	0,0	-0,3	-0,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,9	-0,1	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
Hardware, paint and glass	0,0	-0,1	-0,4	-0,2	-0,3	-0,1
All other retailers	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,3	0,5	0,8
Total	2,7	1,8	1,4	2,5	0,6	2,2

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

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 1/
Jan	52 587	56 113	61 083	65 262	70 458	73 955	78 010
Feb	52 261	56 543	60 103	65 327	71 222	74 891	80 023
Mar	55 916	59 783	62 943	67 575	73 222	78 035	83 606
Apr	54 872	58 350	62 597	67 631	72 839	77 897	80 147
May	54 870	60 632	65 780	69 963	76 533	81 404	85 055
Jun	57 046	60 271	63 164	68 093	73 502	78 973	82 088
Jul	55 518	59 383	64 458	69 025	74 973	79 411	82 196
Aug	57 097	61 412	66 242	71 327	76 113	82 911	86 760
Sep	58 100	60 493	65 181	69 694	75 275	82 217	84 543
Oct	58 926	62 020	67 320	72 455	77 267	82 265	85 697
Nov	62 765	67 756	72 629	78 329	85 195	94 234	
Dec	82 764	87 210	93 609	101 516	109 443	117 359	
Total	702 722	749 966	805 109	866 198	936 042	1 003 552	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 year-to-date
Jan	6,7	8,9	6,8	8,0	5,0	5,5	5,5
Feb	8,2	6,3	8,7	9,0	5,2	6,9	6,2
Mar	6,9	5,3	7,4	8,4	6,6	7,1	6,5
Apr	6,3	7,3	8,0	7,7	6,9	2,9	5,6
May	10,5	8,5	6,4	9,4	6,4	4,5	5,3
Jun	5,7	4,8	7,8	7,9	7,4	3,9	5,1
Jul	7,0	8,5	7,1	8,6	5,9	3,5	4,9
Aug	7,6	7,9	7,7	6,7	8,9	4,6	4,8
Sep	4,1	7,7	6,9	8,0	9,2	2,8	4,6
Oct	5,3	8,5	7,6	6,6	6,5	4,2	4,6
Nov	8,0	7,2	7,8	8,8	10,6		
Dec	5,4	7,3	8,4	7,8	7,2		
Total	6,7	7,4	7,6	8,1	7,2		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jan	69 438	75 337	80 053	84 488	0,7	0,9	0,3	-1,4
Feb	70 533	75 766	80 657	86 158	1,6	0,6	0,8	2,0
Mar	70 621	76 272	81 034	86 419	0,1	0,7	0,5	0,3
Apr	71 195	76 273	81 998	85 000	0,8	0,0	1,2	-1,6
May	70 754	78 137	82 839	86 449	-0,6	2,4	1,0	1,7
Jun	71 930	77 515	83 306	86 188	1,7	-0,8	0,6	-0,3
Jul	72 315	78 449	83 493	87 076	0,5	1,2	0,2	1,0
Aug	72 941	77 944	84 646	88 233	0,9	-0,6	1,4	1,3
Sep	72 790	78 414	85 154	87 751	-0,2	0,6	0,6	-0,5
Oct	73 498	78 966	84 722	88 156	1,0	0,7	-0,5	0,5
Nov	74 060	80 010	88 148		0,8	1,3	4,0	
Dec	74 660	79 819	85 658		0,8	-0,2	-2,8	

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

Type of retailer	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18 1/
General dealers	37 110	37 076	34 355	38 633	38 669	35 263
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	6 608	6 277	6 866	6 787	6 811	7 032
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 356	6 247	6 671	6 381	6 369	6 890
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	14 987	13 393	14 279	13 713	12 705	14 721
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	3 464	3 370	3 549	3 564	3 457	3 612
Hardware, paint and glass	6 352	6 067	6 449	7 060	6 297	7 128
All other retailers	10 178	9 658	10 027	10 622	10 235	11 051
Total	85 055	82 088	82 196	86 760	84 543	85 697

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

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-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18
General dealers	0,9	1,5	1,5	2,2	1,5	1,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,4	-0,1	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,4	0,6	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	0,8	0,4	0,8	1,1	0,2	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3
Hardware, paint and glass	0,2	0,1	-0,2	0,1	0,0	0,2
All other retailers	1,4	1,1	0,6	0,2	0,4	0,6
Total	4,5	3,9	3,5	4,6	2,8	4,2

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 2018 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 2018 was 77,5%, accounting for 79,6% of the total estimate. The improved collection rate for September 2018 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 2 824 enterprises from a population of 23 289 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 2018 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	1 086 754	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](#)

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</i> (SNA) in the same way as in the <i>Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities</i> (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	<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																		
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SIC	Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities																		
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VAT	Value added tax																		

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