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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

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Sales at constant 2019 prices: results for October 2022

Table A – Key growth rates in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	0,1	-2,3	8,9	2,1	-0,4	-0,6
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-1,7	-0,5	-0,3	-1,3	0,2	0,4
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	-0,6	-1,2	-1,7	-2,0	-2,0	-1,4

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

Measured in real terms (constant 2019 prices), retail trade sales decreased by 0,6% year-on-year in October 2022. The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (-4,8%);
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (-3,4%); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-2,3%) see Table 5.

The largest negative contributors to this decrease were retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (contributing -0,5 of a percentage point); and
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (contributing -0,3 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributor was retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (contributing 0,5 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

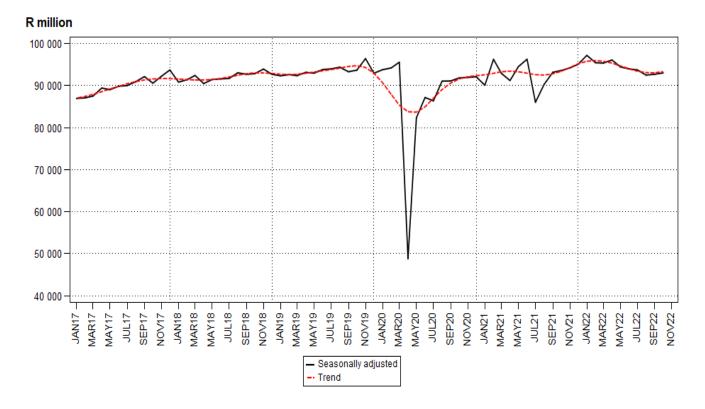
Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,4% in October 2022 compared with September 2022. This followed month-on-month changes of 0,2% in September 2022 and -1,3% in August 2022. In the three months ended October 2022, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 1,4% compared with the previous three months.

Table B – Retail trade sales at constant 2019	prices for the latest three months by type of retailer

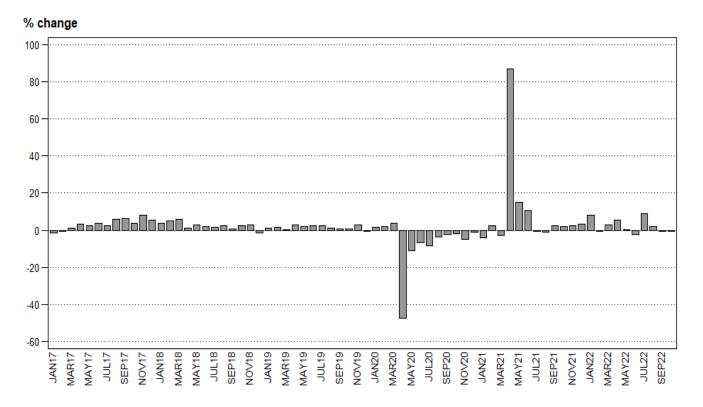
Type of retailer	Aug – Oct 2021 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2022 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2021 and Aug – Oct 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	117 521	43,8	120 410	2,5	1,1
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	23 527	8,8	22 278	-5,3	-0,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	20 867	7,8	20 144	-3,5	-0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	40 597	15,1	42 337	4,3	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12 804	4,8	13 057	2,0	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	25 798	9,6	23 923	-7,3	-0,7
All other retailers	27 326	10,2	27 212	-0,4	0,0
Total	268 440	100,0	269 361	0,3	0,3

Retail trade sales increased by 0,3% in the three months ended October 2022 compared with the three months ended October 2021. The largest positive contributor to this increase was general dealers (2,5% and contributing 1,1 percentage points) while the largest negative contributor was retailers in hardware, paint and glass (-7,3% and contributing -0,7 of a percentage point) – see Table B.









Sales at current prices: results for October 2022

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

	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
Year-on-year % change, unadjusted	4,9	2,8	14,9	8,5	6,4	6,1
Month-on-month % change, seasonally adjusted	-0,9	0,2	0,5	-0,7	0,9	0,7
3-month % change, seasonally adjusted 1/	1,1	0,7	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,6

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 2021 (R million)	Weight	Aug – Oct 2022 (R million)	% change between Aug – Oct 2021 and Aug – Oct 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	127 644	44,7	142 991	12,0	5,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	26 369	9,2	26 911	2,1	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	22 682	7,9	23 304	2,7	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	41 057	14,4	43 896	6,9	1,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12 634	4,4	13 061	3,4	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	27 903	9,8	27 550	-1,3	-0,1
All other retailers	27 425	9,6	27 968	2,0	0,2
Total	285 711	100,0	305 679	7,0	7,0

Risenga Maluleke Statistician-General

Tables

Table 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices (R million)

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	81 454	80 369	83 447	84 492	85 721	82 408	89 055
Feb	81 563	81 253	85 374	86 614	88 330	90 505	89 914
Mar	83 292	84 281	89 187	89 408	92 714	90 310	92 713
Apr	81 590	84 086	84 915	87 307	45 754	85 654	90 389
Мау	85 662	87 546	90 051	91 822	81 544	93 829	93 906
Jun	82 222	85 184	86 977	89 281	83 143	91 985	89 880
Jul	83 509	85 392	86 704	88 641	81 318	80 897	88 057
Aug	84 473	89 293	91 389	92 568	89 087	87 990	89 856
Sep	83 566	88 677	89 182	89 743	87 598	89 525	89 125
Oct	85 030	88 329	90 296	90 998	89 176	90 925	90 380
Nov	93 623	101 234	104 135	107 171	102 058	104 290	
Dec	119 540	126 094	124 041	123 820	122 354	126 121	
Total	1 045 524	1 081 738	1 105 698	1 121 865	1 048 797	1 114 439	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

Table 2 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	-1,3	3,8	1,3	1,5	-3,9	8,1	8,1
Feb	-0,4	5,1	1,5	2,0	2,5	-0,7	3,5
Mar	1,2	5,8	0,2	3,7	-2,6	2,7	3,2
Apr	3,1	1,0	2,8	-47,6	87,2	5,5	3,8
May	2,2	2,9	2,0	-11,2	15,1	0,1	3,0
Jun	3,6	2,1	2,6	-6,9	10,6	-2,3	2,1
Jul	2,3	1,5	2,2	-8,3	-0,5	8,9	3,0
Aug	5,7	2,3	1,3	-3,8	-1,2	2,1	2,9
Sep	6,1	0,6	0,6	-2,4	2,2	-0,4	2,5
Oct	3,9	2,2	0,8	-2,0	2,0	-0,6	2,2
Nov	8,1	2,9	2,9	-4,8	2,2		
Dec	5,5	-1,6	-0,2	-1,2	3,1		
Total	3,5	2,2	1,5	-6,5	6,3		

Table 3 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

Manth		R mi	llion			Month-on-month % change				
Month	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Jan	92 336	93 784	90 078	97 201	-0,4	0,9	-2,2	2,2		
Feb	92 607	94 211	96 257	95 433	0,3	0,5	6,9	-1,8		
Mar	92 360	95 574	92 932	95 360	-0,3	1,4	-3,5	-0,1		
Apr	93 152	48 768	91 195	96 092	0,9	-49,0	-1,9	0,8		
May	92 971	82 345	94 519	94 450	-0,2	68,9	3,6	-1,7		
Jun	93 827	87 170	96 276	93 973	0,9	5,9	1,9	-0,5		
Jul	93 980	86 369	86 014	93 726	0,2	-0,9	-10,7	-0,3		
Aug	94 376	91 074	90 280	92 493	0,4	5,4	5,0	-1,3		
Sep	93 294	91 105	93 156	92 703	-1,1	0,0	3,2	0,2		
Oct	93 673	91 825	93 589	93 029	0,4	0,8	0,5	0,4		
Nov	96 430	91 960	94 197		2,9	0,1	0,6			
Dec	92 934	92 116	95 080		-3,6	0,2	0,9			

Table 4 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer (R million)

Type of retailer	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22 1/
General dealers	41 628	41 364	37 548	40 972	41 460	37 978
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 162	6 996	7 605	7 124	7 126	8 028
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6 593	6 258	7 017	6 940	6 252	6 952
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 521	14 635	14 835	13 676	13 520	15 141
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 282	4 171	4 406	4 369	4 201	4 487
Hardware, paint and glass	7 959	7 291	7 800	7 884	7 827	8 212
All other retailers	9 761	9 165	8 846	8 891	8 739	9 582
Total	93 906	89 880	88 057	89 856	89 125	90 380

1/ Figures are preliminary.

Table 5 – Year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices by type of retailer

Type of retailer	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
General dealers	4,4	-5,5	8,8	6,0	1,7	-0,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	-6,6	4,9	28,2	-5,6	-8,1	-2,3
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,6	-4,5	0,0	-2,3	-4,8	-3,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-2,7	6,4	14,0	5,7	4,4	3,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-2,6	-1,2	8,8	2,9	1,5	1,5
Hardware, paint and glass	-6,6	-7,2	-0,2	-9,7	-7,2	-4,8
All other retailers	-0,8	0,1	3,2	1,3	-1,8	-0,7
Total	0,1	-2,3	8,9	2,1	-0,4	-0,6

Table 6 – Contribution of each type of retailer to the year-on-year percentage change in retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices (percentage points)

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

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 1/
Jan	72 941	76 563	80 761	83 365	86 848	85 323	95 475
Feb	73 732	77 531	82 844	85 721	89 787	94 074	96 984
Mar	75 803	80 787	86 554	88 848	94 541	94 600	100 766
Apr	75 407	80 642	82 889	86 890	46 864	89 902	98 502
May	79 231	84 274	88 056	91 735	82 835	98 588	103 440
Jun	76 093	81 758	85 064	89 338	84 599	97 168	99 932
Jul	77 615	82 209	84 912	88 699	82 876	85 576	98 339
Aug	78 796	85 834	89 426	92 908	91 128	93 522	101 447
Sep	77 928	85 115	87 375	90 271	89 814	95 179	101 256
Oct	79 991	85 166	88 532	91 448	91 868	97 010	102 976
Nov	88 198	97 556	102 364	107 939	105 378	111 162	
Dec	113 302	121 498	121 895	124 700	126 378	134 399	
Total	969 037	1 038 933	1 080 672	1 121 862	1 072 916	1 176 503	

1/ Figures for latest month are preliminary.

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

Month	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 year-to-date
Jan	5,0	5,5	3,2	4,2	-1,8	11,9	11,9
Feb	5,2	6,9	3,5	4,7	4,8	3,1	7,3
Mar	6,6	7,1	2,7	6,4	0,1	6,5	7,0
Apr	6,9	2,8	4,8	-46,1	91,8	9,6	7,6
May	6,4	4,5	4,2	-9,7	19,0	4,9	7,1
Jun	7,4	4,0	5,0	-5,3	14,9	2,8	6,3
Jul	5,9	3,3	4,5	-6,6	3,3	14,9	7,5
Aug	8,9	4,2	3,9	-1,9	2,6	8,5	7,6
Sep	9,2	2,7	3,3	-0,5	6,0	6,4	7,5
Oct	6,5	4,0	3,3	0,5	5,6	6,1	7,3
Nov	10,6	4,9	5,4	-2,4	5,5		
Dec	7,2	0,3	2,3	1,3	6,3		
Total	7,2	4,0	3,8	-4,4	9,7		

Table 9 – Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales at current prices

Manth		R m	illion		Month-on-month % change				
Month	2019	2020 2021 2022		2019	2020	2021	2022		
Jan	91 096	94 970	93 183	104 078	-0,5	0,9	-2,6	2,1	
Feb	91 730	95 920	100 293	103 235	0,7	1,0	7,6	-0,8	
Mar	91 618	97 333	97 280	103 626	-0,1	1,5	-3,0	0,4	
Apr	92 655	49 998	95 893	104 951	1,1	-48,6	-1,4	1,3	
May	92 647	83 508	99 210	103 965	0,0	67,0	3,5	-0,9	
Jun	93 608	88 419	101 371	104 168	1,0	5,9	2,2	0,2	
Jul	94 050	88 055	91 051	104 740	0,5	-0,4	-10,2	0,5	
Aug	94 527	92 891	95 607	104 011	0,5	5,5	5,0	-0,7	
Sep	93 776	93 217	98 735	104 947	-0,8	0,4	3,3	0,9	
Oct	94 042	94 438	99 607	105 655	0,3	1,3	0,9	0,7	
Nov	97 313	95 074	100 480		3,5	0,7	0,9		
Dec	94 082	95 687	101 965		-3,3	0,6	1,5		

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

Type of retailer	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22 1/
General dealers	47 459	47 609	43 677	48 319	49 212	45 460
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 462	8 298	9 050	8 542	8 601	9 768
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 517	7 184	8 038	7 987	7 216	8 101
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 903	15 055	15 255	14 135	14 014	15 747
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 291	4 219	4 419	4 374	4 192	4 495
Hardware, paint and glass	8 943	8 235	8 864	8 975	9 038	9 537
All other retailers	9 866	9 331	9 036	9 114	8 985	9 869
Total	103 440	99 932	98 339	101 447	101 256	102 976

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-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
General dealers	10,9	1,1	17,3	15,4	11,4	9,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,3	12,9	37,5	1,2	-0,8	5,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	6,8	1,6	5,9	3,9	1,3	2,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-1,1	8,5	16,1	8,0	7,0	5,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	-0,1	1,2	10,5	4,5	2,7	3,0
Hardware, paint and glass	-1,8	-2,4	5,4	-4,8	-1,0	2,0
All other retailers	0,3	1,8	4,8	3,1	1,0	1,8
Total	4,9	2,8	14,9	8,5	6,4	6,1

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-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22
General dealers	4,7	0,5	7,5	6,9	5,3	4,0
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,0	1,0	2,9	0,1	-0,1	0,5
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	-0,2	1,2	2,5	1,1	1,0	0,9
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,1
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,2	-0,2	0,5	-0,5	-0,1	0,2
All other retailers	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,2
Total	4,9	2,8	14,9	8,5	6,4	6,1

Survey information Introduction 1 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) conducts a monthly survey of the retail trade industry, covering retail enterprises (see point 4 below). This survey is based on a sample drawn from Stats SA's 2022 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; \triangleright 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; \geq ≻ Retailers in ladies', girls' and infants' clothing; \triangleright General outfitters; and \triangleright 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; \triangleright ⊳ Retailers in jewellery, watches and clocks; Retailers in sport goods and entertainment requisites; \triangleright Retailers in 'other' specialised stores; ≻ ≻ Repair of personal and household goods; \triangleright Retail trade in second-hand goods in stores; and \triangleright 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 2022 was 71,5%. The improved collection rate for September 2022 was 74,7%.

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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: Stats in Brief 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: <u>Click to download historical data</u>
Past publications	12	Past retail trade sales releases are available on the Stats SA website. To access the releases electronically, use the following link: <u>Click to download past releases</u>

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Tasknissi natas							
Technical notes							
Survey methodology and design	1	The survey is conducted on a monthly basis. Questionnaires are sent to a sample of 3 339 enterprises from a population of 21 864 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 20 Stats SA's business sampling frame (BSF). Strata were formed u combination of the Standard Industrial Classification and the measure classes for enterprises (see point 3 below).					
		The Neyman optimal to each stratum:	l allocation formula g	iven below was used	to allocate samples		
			nh = n * (Nh * Sh) / [Σ (Ni * Si)].			
		also calculates the	relative precision for	cates sample sizes to r each stratum as v ion for these strata di	well as the relative		
Class limits	3	l large and medium ted. Simple random / small) enterprises. size group one and ur to reflect the total					
		Measure of size cla		Lewer limite	Linner limite		
		Enterprise size	Size group	Lower limits	Upper limits		
		Very small Small	4 3	1 361 310 8 000 001	8 000 000 38 000 000		
			2		78 000 000		
		Medium		38 000 001	78 000 000		
Sample weighting	4	Large178 000 001For 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 United States Census Bureau. 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: <u>Click to download seasonal adjustment retail trade sales February 2022</u>					
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					

2 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	BSF CPI GDP ISIC SARS SIC SNA Stats SA VAT	Business sampling frame Consumer price index Gross domestic product International Standard Industrial Classification South African Revenue Service Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities System of National Accounts Statistics South Africa Value-added tax
	VAI	value-auteu lax

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