STATISTICAL RELEASE

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Retail trade sales (Preliminary)

September 2022

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IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

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

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 September 2022. The largest negative annual growth rates were recorded for retailers in:

- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (-8,1%);
- hardware, paint and glass (-8,0%); and
- pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries (-4,9%) – see Table 5.

The largest negative contributors to this decrease were retailers in:

- hardware, paint and glass (contributing -0,8 of a percentage point); and
- food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (contributing -0,7 of a percentage point).

The largest positive contributor was general dealers (contributing 0,8 of a percentage point) – see Table 6.

Seasonally adjusted retail trade sales increased by 0,1% in September 2022 compared with August 2022. This followed month-on-month changes of -1,3% in August 2022 and -0,2% in July 2022. In the third quarter of 2022, seasonally adjusted retail trade sales decreased by 1,9% compared with the second quarter of 2022.

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

Type of retailer	Jul – Sep 2021 (R million)	Weight	Jul – Sep 2022 (R million)	% change between Jul – Sep 2021 and Jul – Sep 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	113 913	44,1	119 987	5,3	2,3
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	21 237	8,2	21 859	2,9	0,2
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	20 683	8,0	20 205	-2,3	-0,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	38 909	15,1	42 030	8,0	1,2
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12 434	4,8	12 905	3,8	0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	24 987	9,7	23 443	-6,2	-0,6
All other retailers	26 249	10,2	26 473	0,9	0,1
Total	**258 412**	**100,0**	**266 902**	**3,3**	**3,3**

Retail trade sales increased by 3,3% in the third quarter of 2022 compared with the third quarter of 2021. The largest positive contributors to this increase were:

- general dealers (5,3% and contributing 2,3 percentage points); and
- retailers in textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods (8,0% and contributing 1,2 percentage points) – see Table B.

Figure 1 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices

R million
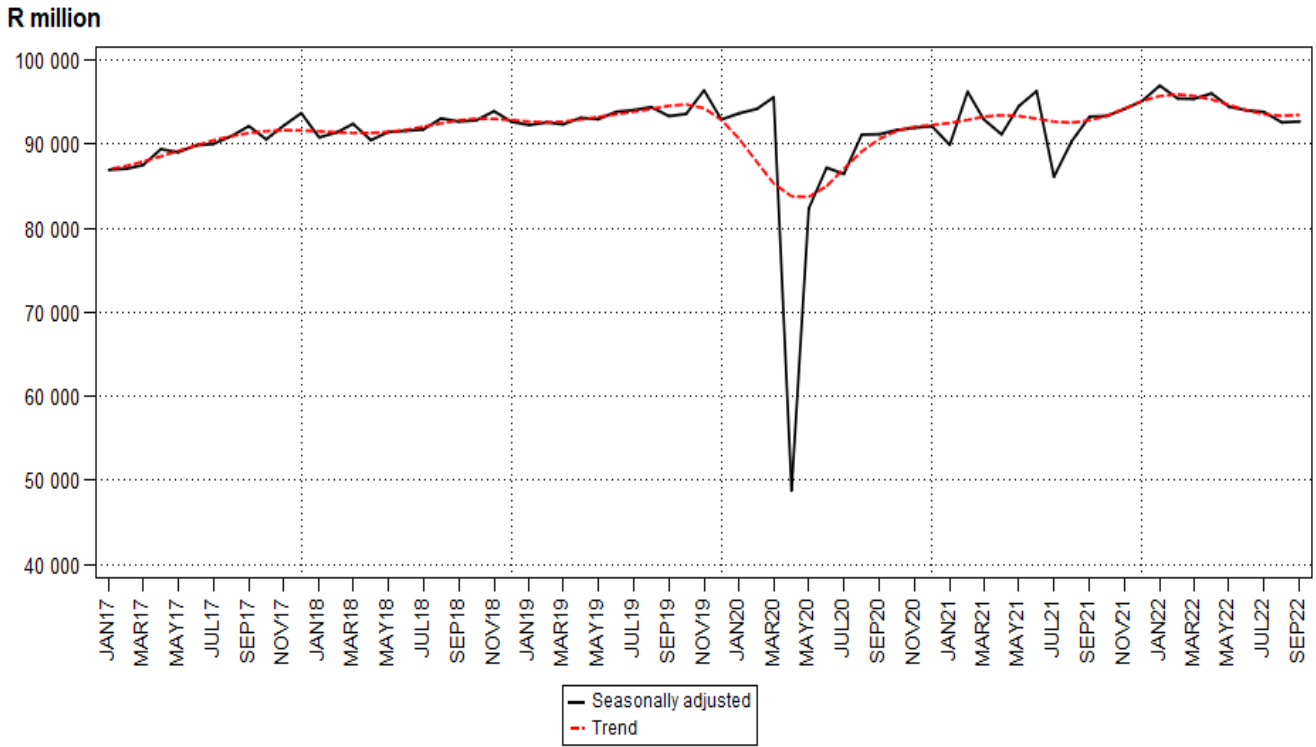
Figure 2 – Retail trade sales at constant 2019 prices: year-on-year percentage change
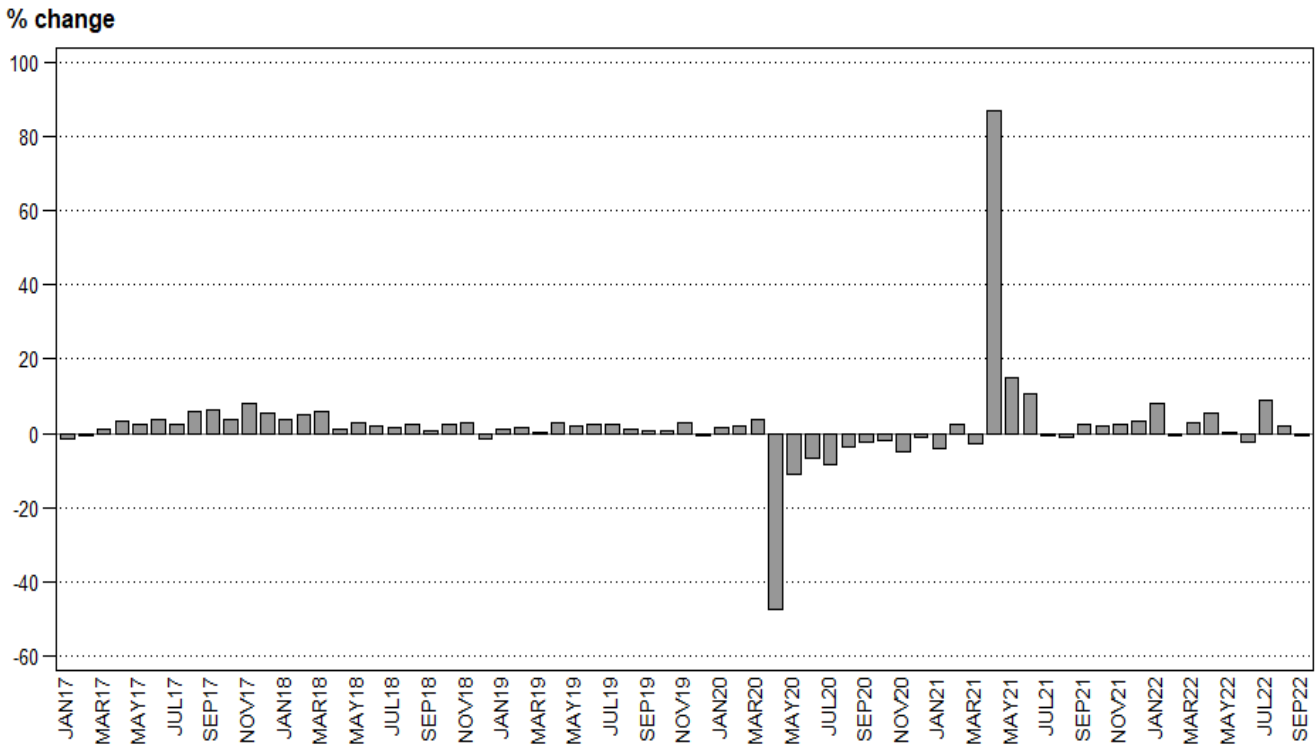
% change

Sales at current prices: results for September 2022

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

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

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	Jul – Sep 2021 (R million)	Weight	Jul – Sep 2022 (R million)	% change between Jul – Sep 2021 and Jul – Sep 2022	Contribution (% points) to the total % change
General dealers	123 279	44,9	141 216	14,5	6,5
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	23 691	8,6	26 199	10,6	0,9
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	22 399	8,2	23 236	3,7	0,3
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	39 326	14,3	43 403	10,4	1,5
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	12 266	4,5	12 914	5,3	0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	26 962	9,8	26 798	-0,6	-0,1
All other retailers	26 357	9,6	27 132	2,9	0,3
Total	**274 277**	**100,0**	**300 899**	**9,7**	**9,7**

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
May	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	88 989
Oct	85 030	88 329	90 296	90 998	89 176	90 925	
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	-0,6	*2,5*
Oct	3,9	2,2	0,8	-2,0	2,0		
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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	92 281	93 675	89 914	96 973	-0,4	0,8	-2,4	1,9
Feb	92 595	94 204	96 254	95 437	0,3	0,6	7,1	-1,6
Mar	92 364	95 587	92 957	95 395	-0,2	1,5	-3,4	0,0
Apr	93 142	48 757	91 160	96 042	0,8	-49,0	-1,9	0,7
May	92 970	82 350	94 531	94 466	-0,2	68,9	3,7	-1,6
Jun	93 848	87 203	96 322	94 027	0,9	5,9	1,9	-0,5
Jul	94 052	86 452	86 112	93 838	0,2	-0,9	-10,6	-0,2
Aug	94 420	91 139	90 364	92 590	0,4	5,4	4,9	-1,3
Sep	93 340	91 185	93 282	92 705	-1,1	0,1	3,2	0,1
Oct	93 605	91 681	93 349		0,3	0,5	0,1	
Nov	96 409	91 949	94 202		3,0	0,3	0,9	
Dec	92 935	92 139	95 124		-3,6	0,2	1,0	

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

Type of retailer	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22 1/
General dealers	38 012	41 628	41 364	37 548	40 972	41 467
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	7 710	7 162	6 996	7 605	7 124	7 130
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	7 133	6 593	6 258	7 017	6 940	6 248
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 657	16 521	14 635	14 835	13 676	13 519
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 243	4 282	4 171	4 406	4 369	4 130
Hardware, paint and glass	6 746	7 959	7 291	7 800	7 884	7 759
All other retailers	9 888	9 761	9 165	8 846	8 891	8 736
Total	**90 389**	**93 906**	**89 880**	**88 057**	**89 856**	**88 989**

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	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
General dealers	5,9	4,4	-5,5	8,8	6,0	1,7
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	4,2	-6,6	4,9	28,2	-5,6	-8,1
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	4,7	0,6	-4,5	0,0	-2,3	-4,9
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	18,1	-2,7	6,4	14,0	5,7	4,4
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	5,3	-2,6	-1,2	8,8	2,9	-0,2
Hardware, paint and glass	-10,1	-6,6	-7,2	-0,2	-9,7	-8,0
All other retailers	-0,2	-0,8	0,1	3,2	1,3	-1,8
Total	**5,5**	**0,1**	**-2,3**	**8,9**	**2,1**	**-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	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
General dealers	2,5	1,9	-2,6	3,7	2,6	0,8
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	0,4	-0,5	0,4	2,1	-0,5	-0,7
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	0,4	0,0	-0,3	0,0	-0,2	-0,4
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	3,0	-0,5	1,0	2,3	0,8	0,6
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	0,2	-0,1	-0,1	0,4	0,1	0,0
Hardware, paint and glass	-0,9	-0,6	-0,6	0,0	-1,0	-0,8
All other retailers	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	-0,2
Total	**5,5**	**0,1**	**-2,3**	**8,9**	**2,1**	**-0,6**

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

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	101 113
Oct	79 991	85 166	88 532	91 448	91 868	97 010	
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	6,2	*7,4*
Oct	6,5	4,0	3,3	0,5	5,6		
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

Month	R million				Month-on-month % change			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jan	91 085	94 929	93 104	103 948	-0,5	0,9	-2,7	1,9
Feb	91 725	95 914	100 283	103 219	0,7	1,0	7,7	-0,7
Mar	91 609	97 344	97 312	103 689	-0,1	1,5	-3,0	0,5
Apr	92 660	49 995	95 874	104 909	1,1	-48,6	-1,5	1,2
May	92 648	83 512	99 218	103 972	0,0	67,0	3,5	-0,9
Jun	93 619	88 442	101 411	104 223	1,0	5,9	2,2	0,2
Jul	94 097	88 103	91 104	104 790	0,5	-0,4	-10,2	0,5
Aug	94 553	92 920	95 634	104 025	0,5	5,5	5,0	-0,7
Sep	93 806	93 265	98 808	104 877	-0,8	0,4	3,3	0,8
Oct	93 981	94 328	99 434		0,2	1,1	0,6	
Nov	97 286	95 074	100 519		3,5	0,8	1,1	
Dec	94 084	95 697	101 989		-3,3	0,7	1,5	

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

Type of retailer	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22 1/
General dealers	42 716	47 459	47 609	43 677	48 319	49 220
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	8 978	8 462	8 298	9 050	8 542	8 607
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	8 073	7 517	7 184	8 038	7 987	7 211
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	16 994	16 903	15 055	15 255	14 135	14 013
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	4 242	4 291	4 219	4 419	4 374	4 121
Hardware, paint and glass	7 536	8 943	8 235	8 864	8 975	8 959
All other retailers	9 963	9 866	9 331	9 036	9 114	8 982
Total	**98 502**	**103 440**	**99 932**	**98 339**	**101 447**	**101 113**

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	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22
General dealers	11,3	10,9	1,1	17,3	15,4	11,4
Food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	10,9	0,3	12,9	37,5	1,2	-0,7
Pharmaceuticals and medical goods, cosmetics and toiletries	10,6	6,8	1,6	5,9	3,9	1,2
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods	19,7	-1,1	8,5	16,1	8,0	7,0
Household furniture, appliances and equipment	6,7	-0,1	1,2	10,5	4,5	1,0
Hardware, paint and glass	-5,7	-1,8	-2,4	5,4	-4,8	-1,8
All other retailers	0,2	0,3	1,8	4,8	3,1	1,0
Total	**9,6**	**4,9**	**2,8**	**14,9**	**8,5**	**6,2**

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

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;
  - ➢ 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 September 2022 was 69,0%. The improved collection rate for August 2022 was 73,5%.

| **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:
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 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 2022 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:

$$nh = n * (Nh * Sh) / [\, \Sigma \, (Ni * Si) \,].$$

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 8,0%.

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	1 361 310	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 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: [Click to download seasonal adjustment retail trade sales February 2022](#)

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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