13 January 2020

Consumers were spending money mainly on non-food goods

Retail trade – November 2019

In November, sales adjusted for calendar effects increased at constant prices by 3.7%, year‑on‑year (y-o-y); non-adjusted sales increased by 2.9%, y-o-y. Seasonally adjusted sales in retail trade increased by 0.1%, month-on-month (m-o-m).

Seasonally adjusted sales in retail trade, except of motor vehicles1) increased by 0.1% in November at constant prices, m-o-m. Sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 0.9% and for automotive fuel by 0.2%, while sales for sale of food decreased by 1.1%.

Sales in retail trade adjusted for calendar effects increased by 3.7%, y-o-y; sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 7.4%, while sales for sale of food dropped by 0.7%2) and sales for sale of automotive fuel decreased by 0.1%. November 2019 had one working day less compared to November 2018.

Non-adjusted sales in retail trade increased by 2.9%, y-o-y. Sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 5.7%, sales for sale of food increased by 0.2%2), while sales for sale of automotive fuel decreased by 1.4%.

Retail trade sales increase was influenced the most by growth of sale of goods via mail order houses or via Internet3) (by 14.5%). Customers were more attracted also by specialised stores with non-food goods. Sales were increasing in stores with information and communication equipment (by 8.8%), stores with other household equipment (by 6.3%), stores with cultural and recreation goods (by 5.0%), stores with clothing, footwear and leather goods (by 3.2%), and stores with dispensing chemist, medical and orthopaedic goods, and cosmetic and toilet articles (by 0.8%). Sales in retail sale in non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating increased by 0.4%, while sales in retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores dropped by 3.4%.

The price deflator in retail trade, except for motor vehicles and motorcycles related to the corresponding period of the previous year (VAT excluded) was 100.6%. It was influenced mainly by higher prices of food, dispensing chemist, medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles, and other household equipment. On the other hand, prices decreased in retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores, sale of automotive fuel, retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialised stores, and retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores.

**Seasonally adjusted** sales for **sale and repair of motor vehicles4)** increased **at constant prices** by 1.4%, **m-o-m**, and sales **adjusted for calendar effects** increased by 5.5%, **y-o-y**. **Non-adjusted** sales increased by 2.2%, **y-o-y**; sales for sale of motor vehicles (including spare parts) increased by 3.0%, **y‑o-y**, while sales for repair of motor vehicles decreased by 0.9%, **y‑o‑y**.

International comparison of retail sales development in Member States of the EU is available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/short-term-business-statistics/publications/news-releases>.

Notes:

*All data in the text of the News Release are at constant prices.*

*Enterprises are classified to the economic activity according to their principal (prevailing) activity, which is such an activity, from which the enterprise gets the highest value added.*

*Data for November 2019 are preliminary. Final data for all months of 2019 will be published in June 2020.*

*Concurrently with the data revision for the year 2018 (published on 5 June 2019), the model used for an adjustment of the time series was changed. Newly, an indirect adjustment method is used, which takes place on the lowest source aggregates of the sales index; an adjustment of higher aggregations is a weighted average of adjusted source data.*

*1) CZ-NACE 47 – retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.*

*2)* The difference between the development of adjusted sales and non-adjusted ones for the sale of food was caused mainly by a different number of above-average and average days as for the volume of sales.

*3) CZ-NACE 4791 – retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet.*

*4) CZ-NACE 45 – wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.*

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*Method of data acquisition: direct survey of the CZSO (*SP 1-12*)*

*End of data collection: 3 January 2020*

*End of data processing: 8 January 2020*

*Related outputs: Base indices and y-o-y indices since 2000 and 2001, respectively, are available in time series (https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/sales\_indices\_monthly\_retail\_trade\_hotels\_and\_restaurants\_time\_series).*

*Next News Release will be published on: 5 February 2020*

Annexes:

Table 1 Retail trade and sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (year-on-year indices, non‑adjusted data)

Table 2 Sales in main assortment types of stores (year-on-year changes, decomposition of increase – year-on-year)

Table 3 Retail trade and sale and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (year-on-year indices, adjusted for calendar effects)

Chart: Sales in retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles – base indices, constant prices

Chart: Sales in retail trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles – international comparison, seasonally adjusted, constant prices