5 November 2020

Sales for sale of non-food goods increased, year on‑year, sales for sale of food decreased

Retail trade – September 2020

In September, sales adjusted for calendar effects stagnated in real terms (at constant prices), year‑on‑year (y-o-y). Non-adjusted sales increased by 0.4%, y-o-y. Seasonally adjusted sales in retail trade decreased by 0.4%, month-on-month (m-o-m).

Seasonally adjusted sales in retail trade, except of motor vehicles1) decreased in real terms (at constant prices) by 0.4%, m-o-m, in September. Sales for sale of food decreased by 1.5%, whereas sales for sale of automotive fuel increased by 0.5% and sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 0.2%.

Sales in retail trade adjusted for calendar effects stagnated2), y-o-y (at the same number of working days in September 2020 and September 2019). Sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 2.6%, whereas sales for sale of food decreased by 3.1%2) and sales for sale of automotive fuel decreased by 1.1%.

Non-adjusted sales in retail trade increased by 0.4%2), y-o-y. Sales for sale of non-food goods increased by 2.6%, whereas sales for sale of food decreased by 2.1%2) and sales for sale of automotive fuel dropped by 1.1%.

The y-o-y increase of sales in retail trade was influenced the most by an increase in retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet3) (growth of sales by 19.7%). As for specialised stores with non‑food goods, sales increased in specialised stores with information and communication equipment (by 8.1%), with dispensing chemist, medical and orthopaedic goods (by 7.1%), and with other household equipment (by 3.9%). On the other hand, less sold (compared to September 2019) were cultural and recreation goods (by 3.0%) and clothing, footwear and leather goods (by 18.0%). A decrease of sales was recorded also by food stores, both the non-specialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating (by 2.0%) and retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores (by 4.0%).

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 clothing, footwear and leather goods, food, dispensing chemist, medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles, other household equipment, and cultural and recreation goods. Conversely, prices of information and communication equipment and automotive fuel decreased.

**Seasonally adjusted** sales for **sale and repair of motor vehicles4)** increased **in real terms (at constant prices)** by 0.6%, **m-o-m**, and sales **adjusted for calendar effects** decreased by 10.0%, **y-o-y**. **Non-adjusted** sales decreased by 10.0%, **y-o-y**; sales for repair of motor vehicles decreased by 6.1%, y‑o‑y, and sales for sale of motor vehicles (including spare parts) decreased by 11.0%, y‑o-y.

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

**For the entire Q3 2020,** sales **in retail trade, except of motor vehicles1) adjusted for calendar effects** increased **in real terms** **(at constant prices)** by 1.1%, **y-o-y**; **non-adjusted** sales increased by 1.0% (there was one working day less in the Q3 2020 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year). Non-adjusted sales for sale of non‑food goods increased by 3.0%, y-o-y, whereas sales for sale of food decreased by 0.8% and sales for sale of automotive fuel decreased by 1.0%. Sales for **sale and repair of motor vehicles4) adjusted for calendar effects** decreased **in real terms (at constant prices)** by 9.0%, **y‑o-y**; **non‑adjusted** sales dropped by 9.9%, **y-o-y**. Non-adjusted sales for repair of motor vehicles decreased by 8.2%, y-o-y, and sales for sale of motor vehicles (including spare parts) dropped by 10.3%, y-o-y.

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 August 2020 have been revised. Data for September 2020 are preliminary. Final data for all months of 2020 will be published in March 2021.*

Since the way estimates for non-surveyed part of the sample are made has changed, previously released data may be revised more.

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

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

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

*4) CZ-NACE 45 – wholesale and retail trade; 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: 27 October 2020*

*End of data processing: 2 November 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*](https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/sales_indices_monthly_retail_trade_hotels_and_restaurants_time_series)*).*

*Next News Release will be published on: 7 December 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