

12 March 2008

Retail Trade Indices. Base 2005 January 2008. Provisional data

Retail trade at constant prices decreases 1.6% in January, as compared to the same month in 2007

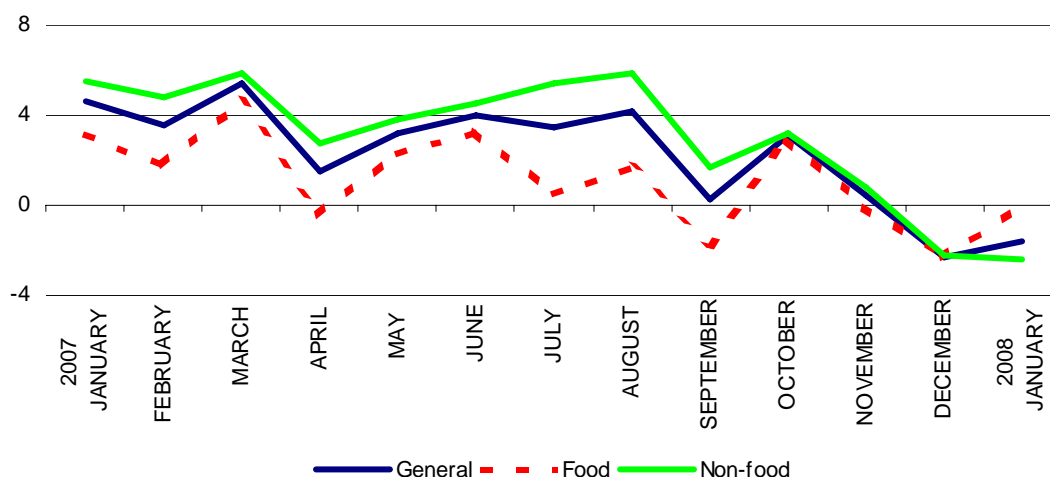
The general retail trade index in constant terms (in other words, after eliminating the price effect) registered a 1.6% interannual decrease in the month of January. Non-food products decreased 2.4%, while foodstuffs registered no change. A breakdown of the former showed the following rates: 2.8% for *Personal Goods*, -5.8% in *Furniture and household equipment* and -1.6% in *Other goods*.

After eliminating the calendar effect (i.e. the difference between the number of working days in a given month in different years) the retail trade index at constant prices showed a 2.4% decrease.

National indices: general and groups

	Index	% variation previous year		Deflated Index	% variation previous year	
		Same month	Year-to-Date Average		Same month	Year-to-Date Average
General Index	114.5	2.9	2.9	106.4	-1.6	-1.6
1. Foodstuffs	106.0	6.6	6.6	93.9	0.0	0.0
2. Non-food products	119.9	1.0	1.0	114.7	-2.4	-2.4
2.1 Personal goods	133.1	3.8	3.8	137.8	2.8	2.8
2.2 Furniture household equipment	107.4	-3.5	-3.5	101.0	-5.8	-5.8
2.3 Other goods	119.6	1.7	1.7	114.4	-1.6	-1.6
General Index:						
Calendar effects corrected	116.1	2.1	2.1	107.9	-2.4	-2.4

Annual rates (constant prices)



Large chains, the only trade distribution model to increase its sales as compared with the previous year, in constant terms

The breakdown of the general retail sector index, which was published for the first time by the different types of trade distribution (see methodological note), highlighted the fact that large chains were the only distribution model to present a positive interannual rate (4.9%) at constant prices.

The other trade formulae recorded decreases in sales as compared with the same month of the previous year. In companies with a single outlet, the interannual rate was -4.8%, in small chains it was -1.8% and in department stores it was -1.2%.

General indices by type of distribution

	Index	% variation previous year		Deflated Index	% variation previous year	
		Same month	Year-to-Date Average		Same month	Year-to-Date Average
General Index	114.5	2.9	2.9	106.4	-1.6	-1.6
1. Companies with a single outlet	106.4	-0.5	-0.5	98.8	-4.8	-4.8
2. Small Chains	115.5	2.6	2.6	107.3	-1.8	-1.8
3. Large Chains	125.6	9.7	9.7	116.7	4.9	4.9
4. Department Stores	122.5	3.3	3.3	113.8	-1.2	-1.2

Sales in department stores present a 1.2% decrease in constant terms

The general index for department stores, which analyses the evolution of sales in outlets covering an area of more than 2,500 square metres, presented a 1.2% interannual decrease at constant prices in January. Foodstuffs grew 0.4%, while non-food products decreased 1.4%.

After correcting the calendar effect, sales of department stores decreased 1.8%.

Department Stores index: general and by groups

	Index	% variation previous year		Deflated Index	% variation previous year	
		Same month	Year-to-Date Average		Same month	Year-to-Date Average
General Index	122.5	3.3	3.3	113.8	-1.2	-1.2
1. Foodstuffs	100.9	7.0	7.0	89.4	0.4	0.4
2. Non-food products	133.2	1.9	1.9	127.5	-1.4	-1.4
General Index: Calendar effects corrected	123.7	2.7	2.7	114.8	-1.8	-1.8

Castilla-La Mancha is the Autonomous Community with the greatest interannual increase in sales

By Autonomous Community, Castilla-La Mancha (2.0%), Extremadura (1.2%), La Rioja (0.4%) and Comunidad Foral de Navarra (0,3%) registered interannual increases in constant terms in the month of January.

In the other Communities, a decrease in sales was recorded, the Communities registering the highest negative rates being Cantabria and Región de Murcia, both with -3.0%.

Indices by Autonomous Community

	Index	% variation previous year		Deflated Index	% variation previous year	
		Same month	Year-to-Date Average		Same month	Year-to-Date Average
National total	114.5	2.9	2.9	106.4	-1.6	-1.6
Andalucía	110.7	2.2	2.2	103.1	-2.2	-2.2
Aragón	115.3	3.5	3.5	106.9	-1.3	-1.3
Asturias (Principado de)	119.8	2.1	2.1	111.8	-2.4	-2.4
Balears (Illes)	94.5	3.1	3.1	88.1	-1.0	-1.0
Canarias	121.4	1.9	1.9	113.3	-2.6	-2.6
Cantabria	114.8	1.9	1.9	105.6	-3.0	-3.0
Castilla y León	114.3	4.8	4.8	105.3	-0.3	-0.3
Castilla-La Mancha	119.6	7.2	7.2	110.5	2.0	2.0
Cataluña	113.5	2.5	2.5	105.1	-2.0	-2.0
Comunitat Valenciana	109.7	2.3	2.3	102.1	-1.9	-1.9
Extremadura	116.8	5.9	5.9	109.0	1.2	1.2
Galicia	114.7	3.1	3.1	106.8	-1.6	-1.6
Madrid (Comunidad de)	120.7	3.5	3.5	112.4	-0.8	-0.8
Murcia (Región de)	114.9	1.6	1.6	106.1	-3.0	-3.0
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	115.0	4.7	4.7	107.9	0.3	0.3
País Vasco	118.9	1.5	1.5	110.3	-2.9	-2.9
Rioja (La)	122.3	4.9	4.9	113.2	0.4	0.4
Ceuta	122.4	5.1	5.1	114.4	1.5	1.5
Melilla	122.9	6.7	6.7	114.3	3.1	3.1

Employment in the retail sector increases 1.6% in January 2008 as compared with the same month the previous year

During January 2008, the retail trade sector employment index (showing the evolution of employment, for both employees and self-employed workers) yielded a 1.6% interannual variation rate for the whole of the sector. The evolution of employment in the different trade distribution models is not uniform, with large chains (5.3%) and department stores (4.8%) recording the highest interannual rates.

National Occupation Indices

	Index	% variation among		
		Previous month	Same month previous year	Year-to-Date Average
General index	103.9	-1.6	1.6	1.6
1. Companies with a single outlet	100.4	-0.3	0.6	0.6
2. Small Chains	103.3	-1.4	0.1	0.1
3. Large Chains	115.4	-0.8	5.3	5.3
4. Department Stores	107.5	-9.9	4.8	4.8

Castilla y León registers the greatest employment rate increase as compared with the same month the previous year

By Autonomous Community, the greatest interannual employment increases were accounted for in Castilla y León (3.9%), La Rioja (3.1%) and Principado de Asturias (3.0%).

The lowest growth rates were recorded in Canarias, Galicia and País Vasco, all three with 0.4%, and in Illes Balears, which showed no variation as compared with the the previous year.

Employment Indices by Autonomous Community

	Index	% variation among		
		Previous month	Same month previous year	Year-to-Date Average
National total	103.9	-1.6	1.6	1.6
Andalucía	102.0	-2.2	1.7	1.7
Aragón	105.3	-1.3	2.0	2.0
Asturias (Principado de)	105.0	-1.5	3.0	3.0
Balears (Illes)	98.4	-1.5	0.0	0.0
Canarias	103.3	-2.4	0.4	0.4
Cantabria	106.6	-2.7	1.8	1.8
Castilla y León	106.2	-0.3	3.9	3.9
Castilla-La Mancha	106.4	-0.7	2.2	2.2
Cataluña	102.4	-1.3	2.0	2.0
Comunitat Valenciana	102.5	-1.9	1.0	1.0
Extremadura	104.8	-1.0	1.4	1.4
Galicia	105.1	-1.9	0.4	0.4
Madrid (Comunidad de)	106.4	-2.3	1.7	1.7
Murcia (Región de)	112.4	-0.6	2.9	2.9
Navarra (Comunidad Foral de)	106.7	-0.2	2.5	2.5
País Vasco	103.9	-0.7	0.4	0.4
Rioja (La)	104.2	0.6	3.1	3.1
Ceuta	104.6	-0.1	3.4	3.4
Melilla	104.1	-0.5	1.7	1.7

For further information see INEbase-www.ine.es/en/welcome_en.htm All press releases at: www.ine.es/en/prensa/prensa_en.htm

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Methodological note

The evolution of the different types of trade distribution raises the need to examine the retail trade sector by company profile, particularly regarding the number of outlets or establishments via which sales are made to end consumers.

With this in mind, the National Statistics Institute has broadened the analysis to examine not only so-called Department Stores, in other words, sales made in shops of over 2,500 square metres, but also redrawing a distinction between *companies with a single outlet*, *small chains* and *large chains*. The definitions used for each are as follows:

- **Companies with a single outlet:** are those which perform their commercial activity via a single outlet.
- **Small chains:** are companies with more than one outlet, with the exception of those with 25 or more outlets or with 50 or more employees.
- **Large chains:** are companies with 25 or more outlets and with 50 or more employees.

The indices compiled for each of these groups adhere to the methodology used in the other indicators compiled for retail trade and are only published at a national level, at both current and constant prices. The base year is 2005 and there are data since January 2006, which can be consulted on the INE website.