

26 June 2020

Retail Trade Indices (RTI). Base 2015
May 2020. Provisional data

The monthly variation of the Retail Trade Index at constant prices is 19.3% after seasonal and calendar adjustment

The annual rate of the General Retail Trade Index at constant prices stands at -19.0% in the seasonal and calendar adjusted series and at -20.2% in the original series

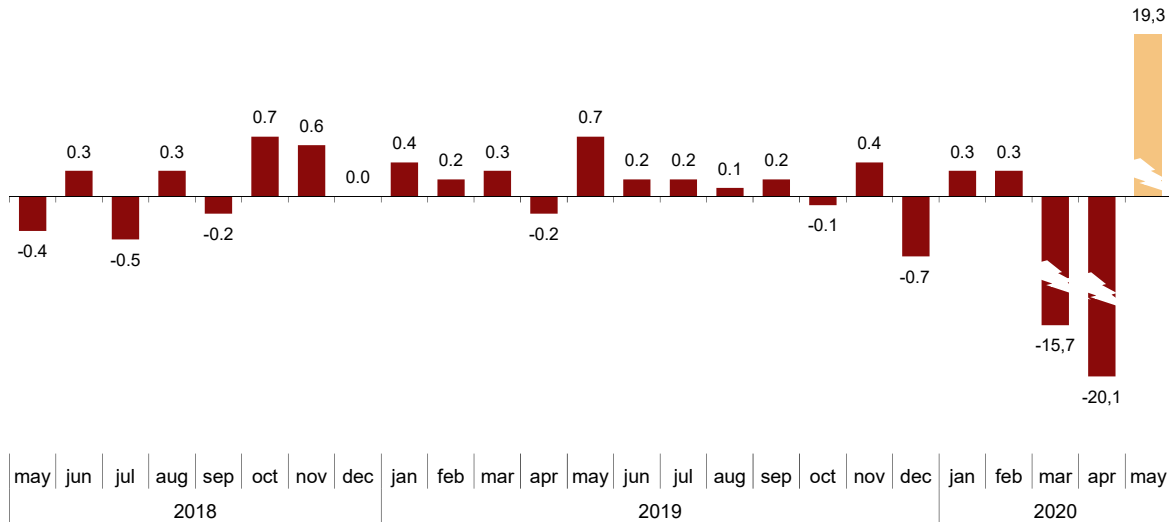
COVID-19's Effects on the May RTI

- Under the plan to transition to a new normality, on May 4th commercial stores that had not been allowed to sell to the public began to reopen their doors and to gradually adapt their capacity, according to the phase of de-escalation for the territory in which they were located. This reactivation led to a sales increase of 19.3% in May, compared to April.
- The progressive opening of small businesses in May caused them to display greater dynamism. Trade in small chains thus grew by 31.4% and by 23.3% in single retail stores.
- The monthly evolution for non-food product sales was more significant, since a large part of stores selling these products were closed in April. These sales grew by 51.3%. Of particular note were *Personal Equipment* (125.3%) and *Household Equipment* (89.5%).
- The restart of mobility accelerated automotive fuel sales. Sales at Service Stations increased by 37.4% in the monthly rate.
- *Online* commerce continues to be widely-used by consumers. Its monthly growth was 17.6% in May, slightly less than in the previous month.
- In year-on-year terms, retail trade has not yet reached the records of one year ago. Food sales fell by 0.3% and sales of other goods by 30.4%. These decreases are primarily due to face-to-face commerce, since the sales of companies dedicated exclusively to *online* commerce increased by 64.1%.
- The effect of the state of alarm on retail employment was softened by the possibility for companies to benefit from a Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE). Nationally, employment decreased by 3.6% in the annual rate.
- The communities that are the most dependent on tourism suffered the greatest decreases in sales, with annual rates of -27.0% in Illes Balears and -28.5% in Canarias.

Monthly trend of sales in retail trade

The monthly variation of the seasonally and calendar adjusted general Retail Trade Index (RTI) at constant prices between the months of May and April, stood at 19.3%. This rate was 39.4 points higher than the previous month.

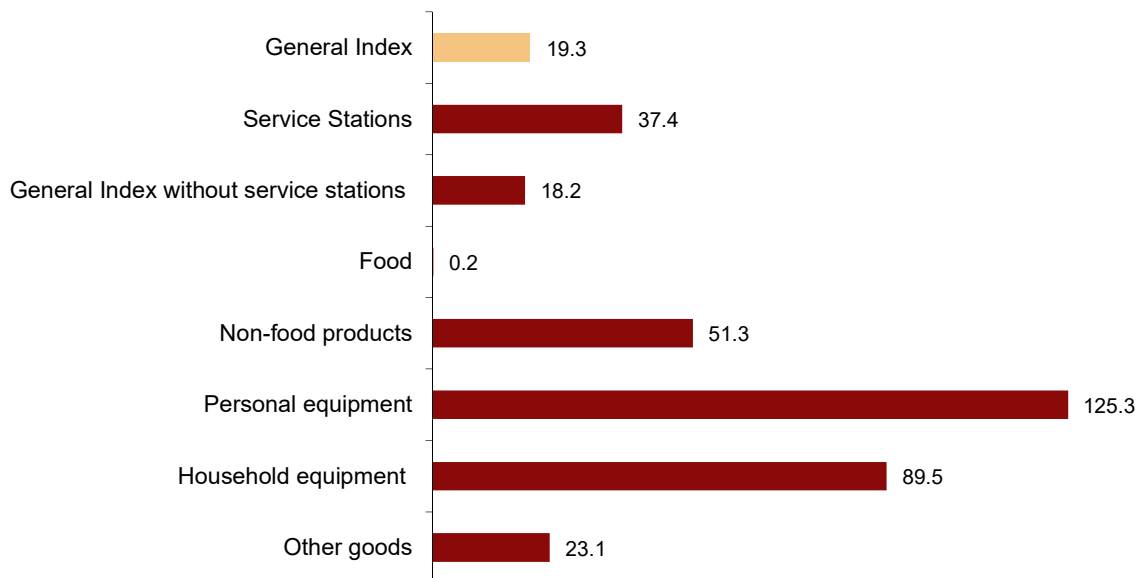
General Retail Trade Index at constant prices Seasonally and calendar adjusted. Monthly rate. Percentage



The general index, excluding service stations, recorded a monthly rate of 18.2%.

By products, *Food* increased by 0.2% and *Non-food products* by 51.3%. If the latter is broken down by type of product, *Personal equipment* increased the most (125.3%).

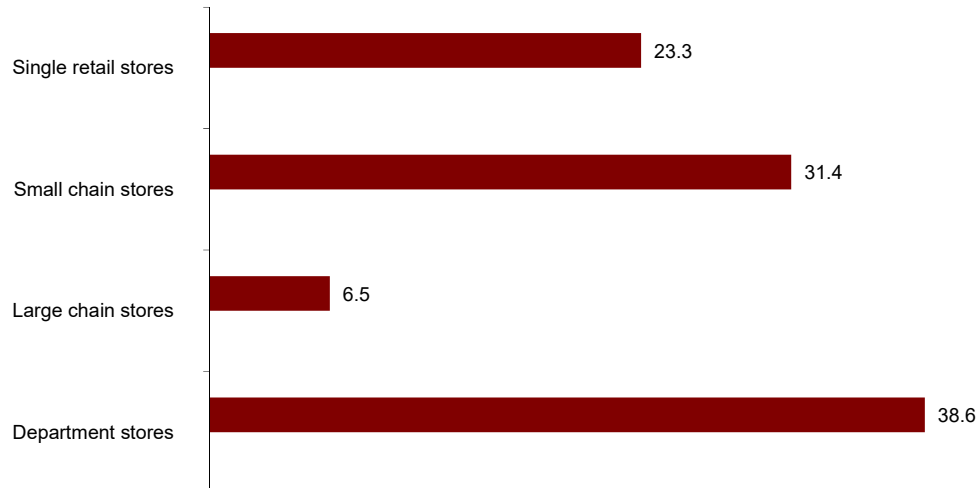
Sales indices at constant prices: General and by type of products Seasonally and calendar adjusted. May 2020. Monthly rate. Percentage



All distribution classes showed positive monthly rates. *Department stores* registered the greatest increase (38.6%), while *Large chains* showed the least growth (6.5%).

Sales indices at constant prices by distribution type

Seasonally and calendar adjusted. May 2020. Monthly rate. Percentage



If we break things down by product type, a reactivation of small businesses in Food can be observed, with monthly rates of 3.9% in *Single Retail Stores* and 0.9% in *Small chains*, compared to a 0.5% increase in *Large Stores* and a 1.0% drop in *Large Chains*.

In the rest, all distribution modes rose compared to April. *Large Stores* recorded the highest increase (124.8%) followed by *Small chains* (99.4%).

Mensual sales rates by distribution class

Unadjusted

	Mensual rate (%)			Deflated mensual rate (%)		
	General	Food	Non-food products	General	Food	Non-food products
General without service stations	20,8	0,5	58,2	20,4	0,5	57,1
Distribution class						
- Single retail stores	26,4	3,9	45,7	25,9	3,9	44,7
- Small chain stores	35,3	0,9	100,8	34,8	0,9	99,4
- Large chain stores	8,6	-10	43,1	8,2	-10	42,1
- Department stores	41,4	0,5	126,4	40,9	0,5	124,8

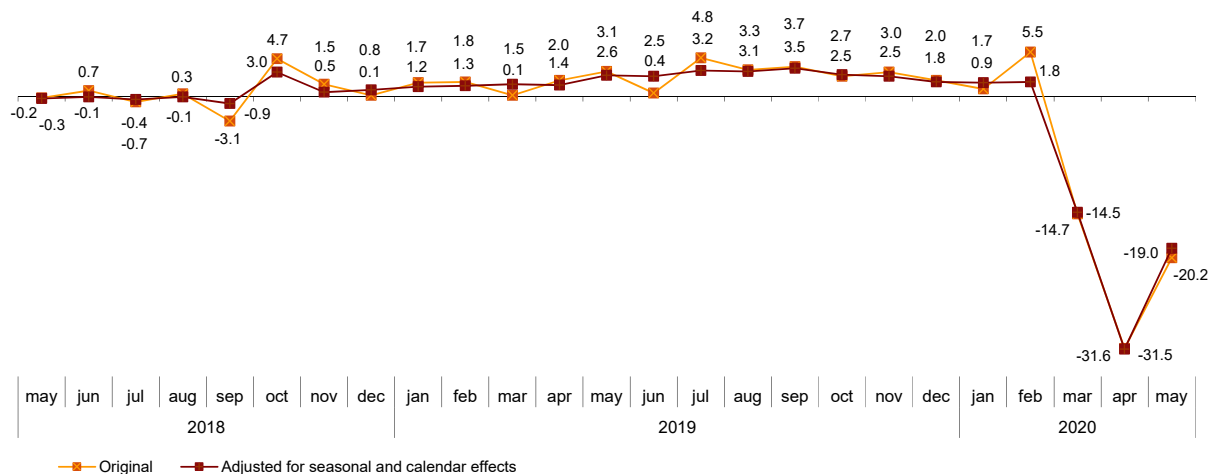
Annual trend of sales in retail trade

In May, the General Retail Trade Index, once adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, registered a variation of -19.0% as compared with the same month of the previous year. This rate was 12.6 points higher than the one registered in April.

The original RTI series at constant prices registered an annual variation of -20.2% , this rate was 11.3 points above the rate of the previous month.

Retail Trade General Index at constant prices

Annual rates. Percentage



The seasonally and calendar adjusted index excluding service stations registered an annual variation of -16.9% in May. If these sales are broken down by type of product, *Food* decreased by 0.3%, and *Non-food products* by 30.4%.

Retail trade sector sales. Annual rates at constant prices May 2020

	Original index	Seasonally and calendar adjusted index
	Annual rate (%)	Annual rate (%)
GENERAL INDEX	-20.2	-19.0
Service stations	-43.4	-42.9
General Index without service stations	-18.1	-16.9
- Food	-1.3	-0.3
- Non-food products	-31.5	-30.4
- Personal equipment	-59.5	-59.1
- Household equipment	-25.0	-23.3
- Other goods	-18.3	-16.9
Distribution class		
- Single retail stores	-19.9	-18.6
- Small chain stores	-38.0	-36.9
- Large chain stores	-2.7	-1.4
- Department stores	-30.2	-29.6

Trade in food and other goods by distribution types

Taking into account the different types of distribution, sales decreased for all establishments compared to May of the previous year. *Small chains* (-38.0%) and *Large stores* (-30.2%) registered the greatest decreases.

By products, food sales grew in *Large stores* (7.9%) and in *Large chains* (6.9%).

On the other hand, sales of the *rest* of goods decreased for all types of commerce in the annual rate. *Single retail stores* recorded the greatest decrease (-21.7%).

Annual sales rates by distribution class

Unadjusted

	Annual rate (%)			Deflated annual rate (%)		
	General	Food	Non-food products	General	Food	Non-food products
General without service stations	-18,4	1,8	-33,8	-18,1	-1,3	-31,5
Distribution class						
- Single retail stores	-20,3	-12,9	-24,3	-19,9	-15,5	-21,7
- Small chain stores	-38,2	-6,7	-53,4	-38,0	-9,6	-51,8
- Large chain stores	-3,1	10,3	-25,5	-2,7	6,9	-22,9
- Department stores	-30,5	11,3	-48,4	-30,2	7,9	-46,6

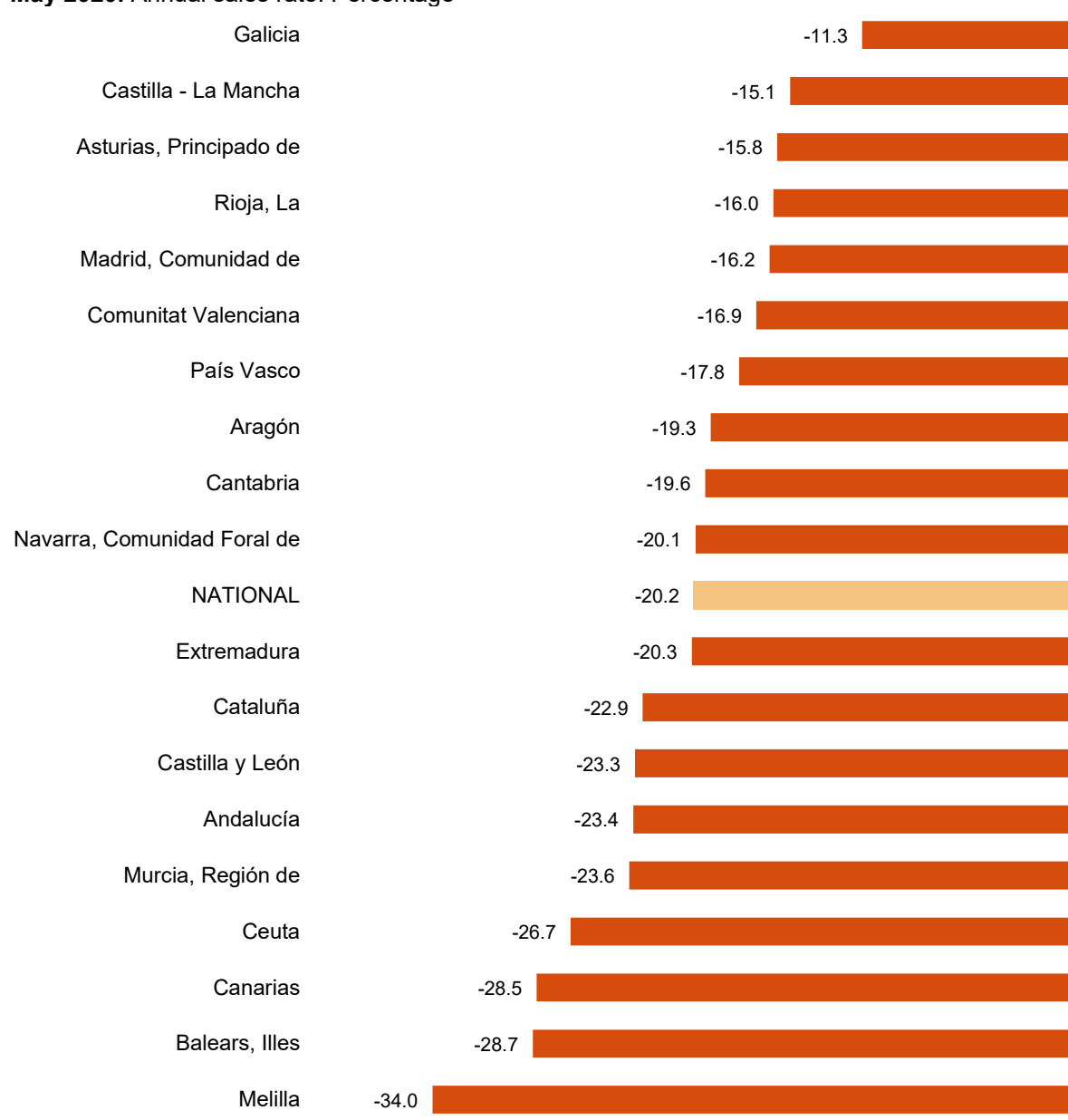
Results by Autonomous Communities. Annual rates of sales. Original series

In May, sales decreased in the annual rate in all Autonomous Communities.

Illes Balears (-28.7%), Canarias (-28.5%) and Región de Murcia (-23.6%) registered the greatest decreases. In turn, Galicia (-11.3%), Castilla - La Mancha (-15.1%) and Principado de Asturias (-15.8%) registered the lowest decreases.

General indices: national and by Autonomous City and Community

May 2020. Annual sales rate. Percentage



Employment trend

In May, the employment index in the retail trade sector registered a variation of -3.6% as compared to the same month of 2019. This rate was 1.2 points below that recorded in April. Employment decreased by -4.5% in *Service stations*.

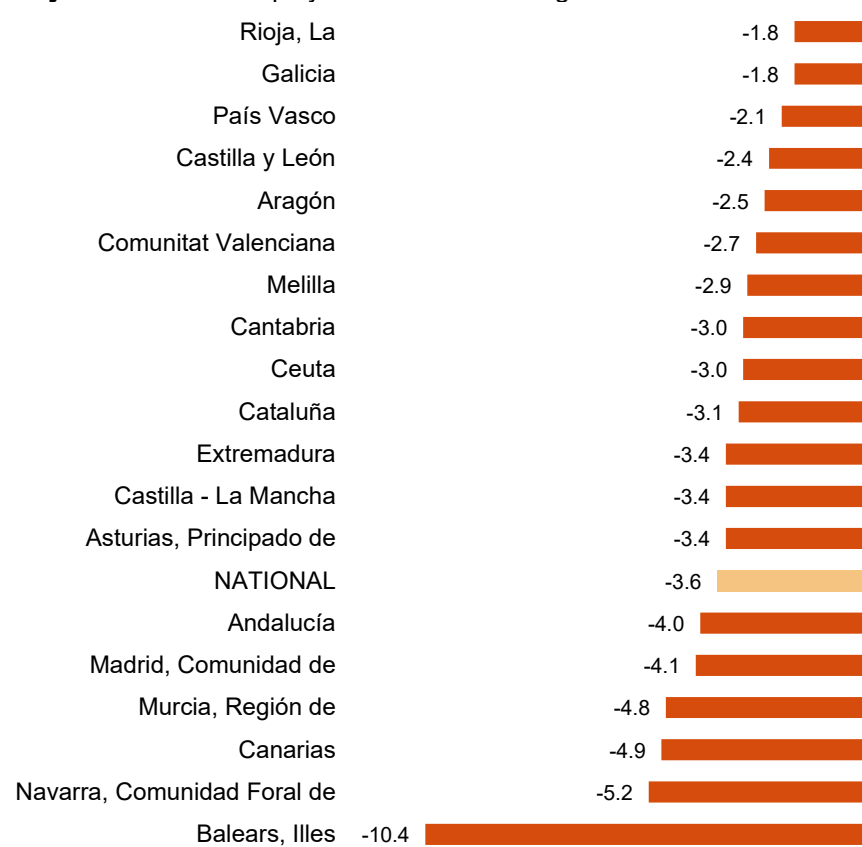
Employment Indices: General and by distribution type May 2020

	Index	Rate (%)		
		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average
GENERAL INDEX	100.3	-0.7	-3.6	-10
Service stations	101.6	-1.9	-4.5	-0.4
General Index without service stations	100.3	-0.7	-3.6	-10
- Single retail stores	97.0	-1.0	-4.4	-16
- Small chain stores	93.4	-0.8	-7.4	-4.1
- Large chain stores	113.4	-0.4	0.9	2.5
- Department stores	98.7	0.2	-4.2	-2.1

Results by Autonomous Communities. Annual employment rate

Employment in retail trade decreased in Autonomous Communities in the annual rate. Illes Balears registered the greatest decrease (-10.4%).

General indices: national and by Autonomous Communities and Cities May 2020. Annual employment rate. Percentage



Revisions and update of data

On the press release day, INE has updated RTI data series corresponding to the last three months. In the case of calendar adjusted and seasonally and calendar adjusted series, according to INE standard, series are revised since its beginning. Results are available on INEBase.

Note regarding COVID-19's impact on the statistical operation of Retail Trade Indices (ICM)

Under the plan to transition to a new normality, on May 4th commercial stores that had not been allowed to sell to the public due to the state of alarm¹ began to reopen their doors and to gradually adapt their capacity, according to the phase of de-escalation for the territory in which they were located.

As always, collection of RTI information started once the reference period had come to an end. Collection was thus carried out during the month of June, with the majority of communities starting the month in phase 2 (although a few remained in phase 1 at the beginning of June). The "new normality" phase was initiated in all communities on June 21. Contacts with companies were made by email and by phone, similar to in previous months.

Despite these circumstances, our informants have understood the importance of providing information so that the statistical authority can elaborate indicators regarding the economic situation. Thanks to this, the response rate has been quite acceptable, standing at 83.8%, or one and a half points higher than the rate for April (78.6%). On behalf of the INE, we would like to express our gratitude to all the companies that, in spite of the situation in which we find ourselves, have made the effort to provide us with information.

The variation coefficient for the General Sales Index has increased two tenths, from 0.9 in April to 1.1 in May, and that of the General Occupancy Index remained at 0.4, the same as in April. Similarly, at the Autonomous Community level, the variation coefficients have shown no considerable variation, remaining in a range between 1.8 and 6.8 in both April and May in the case of sales, and from 0.8 to 1.7 in employment. These indicators show that the quality of the indices is maintained compared to a normal month. **The INE has thus determined that the data, both nationally and by Autonomous Community, is of sufficient quality for dissemination and use by the various users of statistics.**

For employment data, it should be borne in mind that persons who are affected by Temporary Workforce Reduction Scheme (ERTE) lay-offs are still counted as company employees.

¹ The entry into force of Royal Decree 463/2020 of March 14, which declared a "state of alert" period for management of the health crisis situation caused by COVID-19, establishes in article 10.1 that, from that date onwards, the opening to the public of retail stores and establishments is suspended, with the exception of commercial retail establishments for food, beverages, basic necessities and products, pharmaceutical establishments, medical, optical and orthopedic products, hygiene products, newspapers and stationery, automotive fuel, tobacconists, technological and telecommunications equipment, pet food, and commerce via internet, telephone, and mail.

In regards to the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, the INE carried out a methodological modelling approach in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat)². In the data referring to April and May of 2020, an additive *outlier* has thus been modelled in the majority of the series to estimate the effect of COVID-19 on the indices for these months.

When the data for subsequent months is available, the INE will re-analyse whether these impulses should be modified for another type of intervention³, or if interventions should perhaps even be carried out on other data in the series.

² https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/flash-news_en

³This initial approach is consistent since, in the modelling of disturbances that occur in the last observation in a series, there is no difference in the adjusted seasonal and calendar series if this modelling is performed using an impulse, a step, a temporary change or a ramp. The difference between these types of interventions is reduced to assigning the effect to the cycle-trend component in some cases, or to the irregular one in others, but the adjusted series for seasonal and calendar effect includes both components and, therefore, it will not be affected by the type of initial intervention

Methodological note

The main objective of the Retail Trade Indices (RTI) is to ascertain the fundamental characteristics of the companies engaged in retail trade in Spain, which make it possible to measure, in the short term, the trend of activity in the sector.

Survey type: continuous monthly survey.

Base year: 2015.

Population scope: companies whose main activity is included within division 47 of the CNAE-2009 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Geographical scope: the whole country.

Sample size: Approximately 12,000 companies.

Type of sampling: Stratified random sampling .

Collection method: fill in a questionnaire by the respondent using one of the following methods: internet (IRIA system), e-mail, fax, telephone or by post.

Further information is available in the methodology:

http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco43/notaccm15_en.pdf

And in the standardised methodological report:

<http://www.ine.es/dynt3/metadatos/en/RespuestaDatos.html?oe=30103>

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Retail Trade Indices (RTI). Base 2015

May 2020

Provisional data

1. Sales indices: General, by products and by distribution type Seasonally and calendar adjusted

	Index	Rate (%)			Deflated index	Rate (%)		
		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average
GENERAL INDEX	87.3	18.5	-21.3	-13.1	87.4	19.3	-19.0	-12.3
Service stations	52.6	34.4	-54.3	-30.1	59.2	37.4	-42.9	-27.1
General Index without service stations	91.3	17.7	-17.3	-11.0	89.9	18.2	-16.9	-10.8
- Food	12.6	0.4	2.6	4.3	104.2	0.2	-0.3	1.8
- Non-food products	74.2	50.8	-32.8	-23.3	77.1	51.3	-30.4	-21.4
- Personal equipment	45.4	126.0	-58.7	-37.9	43.8	125.3	-59.1	-38.5
- Household equipment	89.5	89.6	-22.9	-22.4	88.7	89.5	-23.3	-22.7
- Other goods	86.1	22.7	-19.7	-13.7	89.6	23.1	-16.9	-11.4
Distribution class								
- Single retail stores	84.4	22.9	-18.9	-14.3	83.1	23.3	-18.6	-14.0
- Small chain stores	67.8	31.1	-37.2	-23.6	66.8	31.4	-36.9	-23.4
- Large chain stores	115.8	6.0	-1.9	1.7	114.2	6.5	-1.4	2.1
- Department stores	77.4	38.2	-29.8	-19.4	76.0	38.6	-29.6	-19.0

2. Sales indices: General, by products and by distribution type Calendar adjusted

	Index	Rate (%)		Deflated index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average		Annual	Year-to-date average
GENERAL INDEX	86.6	-21.3	-13.3	85.7	-19.0	-12.4
Service stations	53.9	-54.3	-31.1	59.4	-43.0	-27.6
General Index without service stations	90.0	-17.2	-11.2	87.9	-16.8	-10.9
- Food	112.3	3.3	4.6	103.5	0.0	2.0
- Non-food products	73.0	-32.7	-23.3	74.8	-30.4	-21.2
- Personal equipment	44.8	-58.7	-37.4	40.4	-59.1	-36.2
- Household equipment	87.6	-22.9	-22.6	86.5	-23.2	-22.8
- Other goods	84.7	-19.6	-13.7	86.8	-16.8	-11.3
Distribution class						
- Single retail stores	86.0	-19.0	-14.6	84.1	-18.6	-14.3
- Small chain stores	67.3	-37.2	-24.0	65.7	-36.9	-23.7
- Large chain stores	113.9	-1.5	1.7	111.3	-1.1	2.1
- Department stores	71.5	-29.7	-18.8	69.8	-29.6	-18.5

3. Sales indices: General, by products and by distribution type Unadjusted

	Index	Rate (%)		Deflated index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average		Annual	Year-to-date average
GENERAL INDEX	85.8	-22.4	-13.2	84.9	-20.2	-12.2
Service stations	53.6	-54.6	-31.0	59.1	-43.4	-27.3
General Index without service stations	89.1	-18.4	-11.0	87.1	-18.1	-10.7
- Food	111.3	18	4.9	102.7	-13	2.3
- Non-food products	72.3	-33.8	-23.1	74.0	-31.5	-21.0
- Personal equipment	44.5	-59.2	-37.1	40.1	-59.5	-35.8
- Household equipment	86.3	-24.7	-22.4	85.3	-25.0	-22.7
- Other goods	83.8	-21.0	-13.6	85.9	-18.3	-11.2
Distribution class						
- Single retail stores	85.2	-20.3	-14.5	83.2	-19.9	-14.2
- Small chain stores	66.6	-38.2	-23.8	65.0	-38.0	-23.4
- Large chain stores	112.7	-3.1	12	110.1	-2.7	16
- Department stores	71.0	-30.5	-18.6	69.3	-30.2	-18.3
- Food	106.5	11.3	11.9	98.3	7.9	9.1
- Non-food products	54.3	-48.4	-31.7	55.6	-46.6	-29.8

4. Sales indices: National and by Autonomous City and Community Unadjusted

	Index	Rate (%)		Deflated index	Rate (%)	
		Annual	Year-to-date average		Annual	Year-to-date average
NATIONAL	85.8	-22.4	-13.2	84.9	-20.2	-12.2
Andalucía	82.6	-25.2	-13.9	81.8	-23.4	-13.1
Aragón	83.8	-22.1	-14.1	83.7	-19.3	-12.8
Asturias, Principado de	85.0	-18.7	-12.5	84.7	-15.8	-11.1
Baleares, Illes	84.2	-30.8	-18.1	83.9	-28.7	-17.0
Canarias	75.9	-28.9	-17.5	74.0	-28.5	-17.7
Cantabria	80.4	-21.9	-11.9	79.2	-19.6	-10.9
Castilla y León	78.5	-25.9	-14.1	77.9	-23.3	-13.0
Castilla - La Mancha	89.9	-18.2	-10.3	89.5	-15.1	-9.2
Cataluña	80.6	-25.2	-14.9	79.0	-22.9	-13.9
Comunitat Valenciana	88.6	-19.4	-11.4	88.5	-16.9	-10.3
Extremadura	79.7	-22.2	-12.5	79.2	-20.3	-11.7
Galicia	92.5	-13.9	-8.8	91.7	-11.3	-7.7
Madrid, Comunidad de	96.9	-18.6	-11.5	96.2	-16.2	-10.3
Murcia, Región de	83.9	-25.5	-14.6	83.4	-23.6	-13.9
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	89.7	-22.9	-14.0	88.5	-20.1	-12.9
País Vasco	88.8	-19.6	-11.1	87.2	-17.8	-10.4
Rioja, La	88.5	-18.7	-12.3	87.0	-16.0	-11.1
Ceuta	72.0	-28.1	-18.0	70.9	-26.7	-17.0
Melilla	69.6	-34.7	-21.0	68.5	-34.0	-20.5

5. Employment Indices: General and by distribution type

	Index	Rate (%)		
		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average
GENERAL INDEX	100.3	-0.7	-3.6	-10
Service stations	101.6	-19	-4.5	-0.4
General Index without service stations	100.3	-0.7	-3.6	-10
- Single retail stores	97.0	-10	-4.4	-16
- Small chain stores	93.4	-0.8	-7.4	-4.1
- Large chain stores	113.4	-0.4	0.9	2.5
- Department stores	98.7	0.2	-4.2	-2.1

6. Employment Indices: National and by Autonomous City and Community

	Index	Rate (%)		
		Monthly	Annual	Year-to-date average
NATIONAL	100.3	-0.7	-3.6	-10
Andalucía	97.1	-10	-4.0	-13
Aragón	100.6	-0.3	-2.5	-0.5
Asturias, Principado de	102.7	-0.2	-3.4	-17
Baleares, Illes	103.1	0.1	-10.4	-3.7
Canarias	102.6	-12	-4.9	-19
Cantabria	98.4	-0.2	-3.0	-13
Castilla y León	100.7	-0.5	-2.4	-0.6
Castilla - La Mancha	97.7	-0.5	-3.4	-12
Cataluña	100.1	-10	-3.1	-0.6
Comunitat Valenciana	104.0	-0.9	-2.7	0.0
Extremadura	98.2	-0.1	-3.4	-12
Galicia	101.2	-0.3	-1.8	-0.2
Madrid, Comunidad de	100.7	-0.4	-4.1	-13
Murcia, Región de	99.6	-16	-4.8	-14
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	98.5	-15	-5.2	-18
País Vasco	100.8	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7
Rioja, La	102.9	-0.1	-1.8	0.2
Ceuta	97.9	-0.3	-3.0	-11
Melilla	99.6	-0.6	-2.9	-19