

Jersey Retail Sales Q2 2009

Statistics Unit: www.gov.je/statistics



Summary

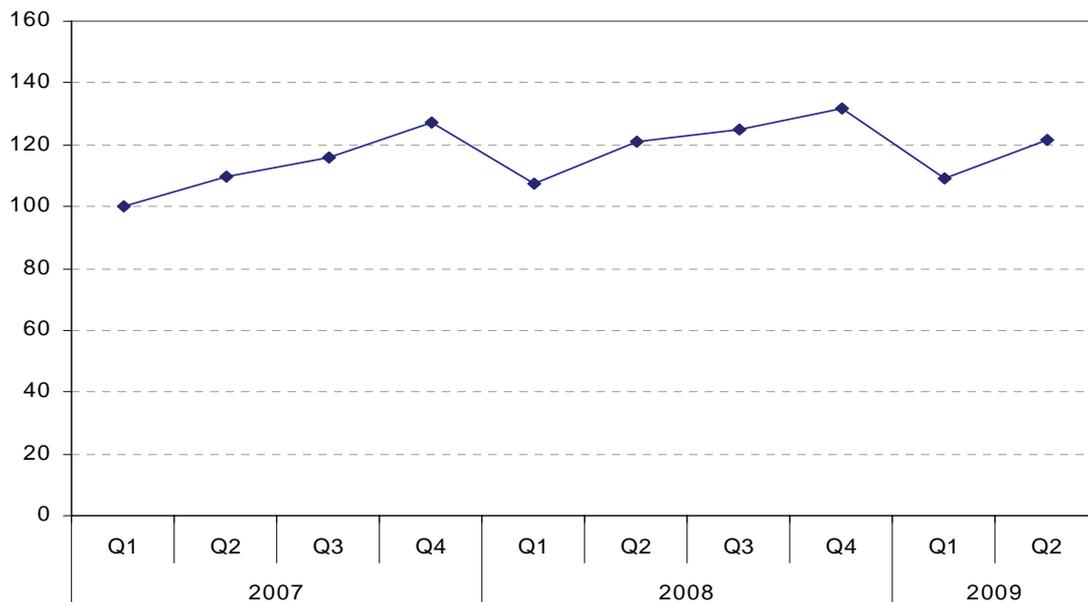
- The seasonally adjusted **volume of retail sales in Q2 2009** was **3% lower** than in the same quarter of 2008;
- Q2 2009 represents the third successive quarter that the total volume of retail sales has fallen on an annual basis;
- The seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales in predominantly **non-food stores** in Q2 2009 was **6% lower** than in the corresponding quarter of 2008;
- In contrast, the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales in predominantly **food stores** in Q2 2009 was **1% higher** than in the corresponding quarter of 2008.

All retailers

Value of retail sales, all retailers

Figure 1 shows the total value of retail sales for the period from 2007 to mid-2009. The marked seasonality is apparent, with retail turnover tending to be largest in the fourth quarter of each calendar year.

Figure 1 – Total value (Q1 2007 = 100); *non-seasonally adjusted*

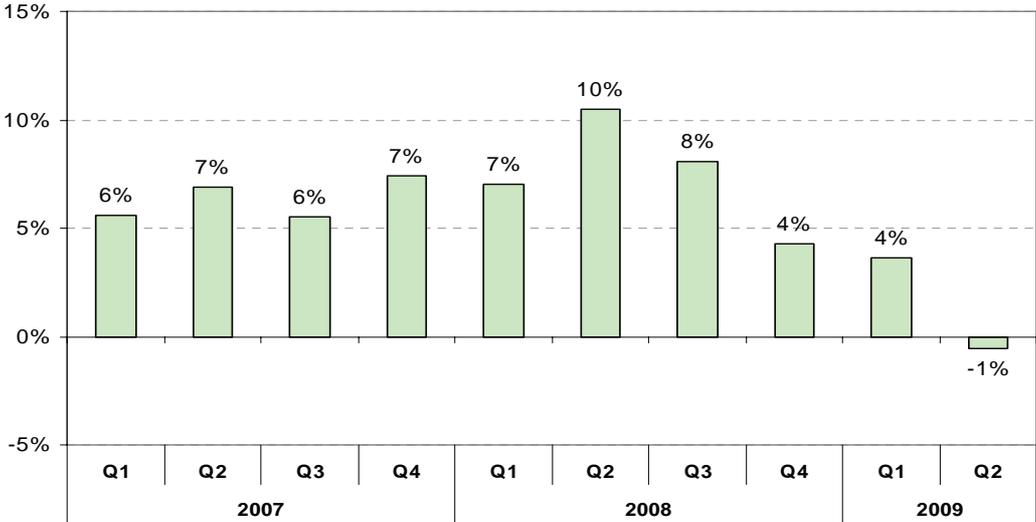


Comparing the same quarter in a given year with that of a year earlier, the period from the start of 2007 to mid-2008 saw growth rates in the total value of retail sales of generally around 6% to 8% (Figure 2). The introduction of a Goods and Services Tax¹ was a factor in the greater increase (10%) seen in Q2 2008 and also somewhat masked the underlying lower rates of increase in the last six months of 2008.

¹ GST was introduced in Jersey in May 2008 at the rate of 3%.

The first quarter of 2009 recorded a lower annual rate of growth (4%) than seen in previous quarters, whilst Q2 2009 saw a decline of 1% in the total value of retail sales, the first such decline for at least three years.

Figure 2 – Total Value: annual percentage change ²; seasonally adjusted

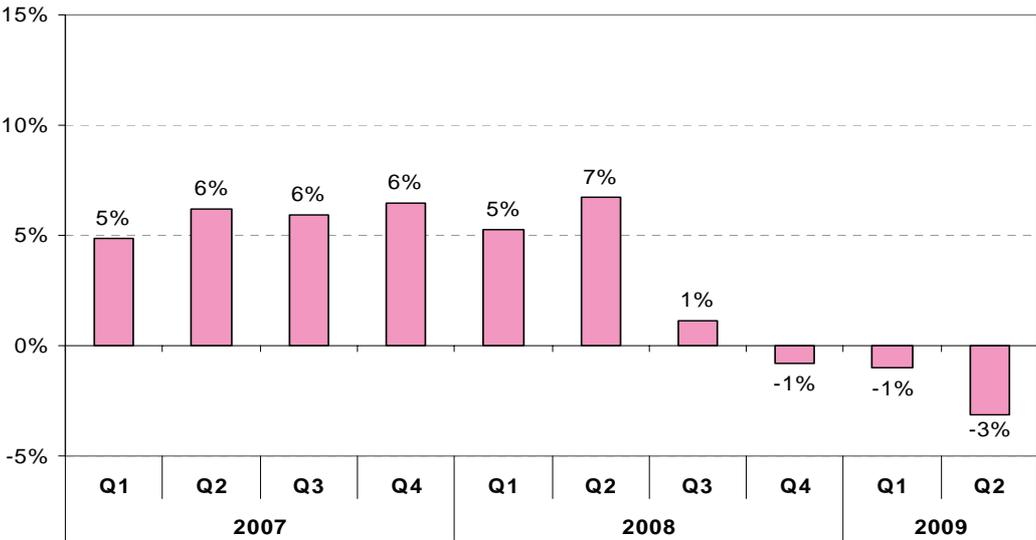


Volume of retail sales, all retailers

The volume series is derived from the value series by use of deflators which removes the effect of price changes³. The deflators used are a weighted combination⁴ of the relevant section level indices of the Retail Prices Index (RPI).

Comparing the same quarter with that of a year earlier, the period from early 2007 to mid-2008 saw annual growth rates in the volume of retail sales of around 6% (Figure 3). The third quarter of 2008 represented a turning point in the rate of growth, recording a lower annual increase of 1%. Subsequent quarters have seen total volume decrease on an annual basis, with Q2 2009 recording a fall of 3%.

Figure 3 – Total Volume: annual percentage change; seasonally adjusted



² Annual percentage changes shown as labels in figures are rounded to the nearest integer.
³ A volume index is an average of the proportionate changes in the quantities of a specified set of goods between two periods of time.
⁴ Following the recent methodological changes incorporated in the Retail Sales publication produced by the UK Office for National Statistics, the price deflators applied are harmonic means of the corresponding RPI section indices.

Sector summaries

The “Predominantly food” sector is comprised of supermarkets, convenience stores and other small food stores. The “Predominantly non-food” sector is comprised of three sub-categories: Household goods; Textiles, clothing and footwear; and Non-food specialised stores. The survey returns within each sub-category were analysed separately and then aggregated to produce value and volume estimates for each sector.

Value of retail sales (seasonally adjusted)

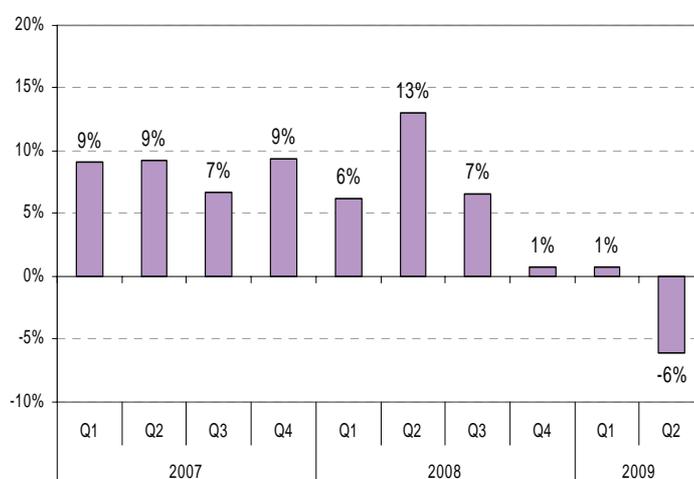
The value of retail sales in predominantly **food stores** increased throughout the period from 2007 to mid-2009 (Figure 4a). Annual growth rates of between 7% and 10% were seen in 2008 and in the first half of 2009.

Figure 4 – Value of retail sales in predominantly food and non-food stores; annual percentage change; *seasonally adjusted*

Figure 4a - Predominantly food: Annual % change in Value (s.a.)



Figure 4b - Predominantly non-food: Annual % change in Value (s.a.)



s.a. = *seasonally adjusted*

Predominantly **non-food stores** recorded strong growth in the value of retail sales throughout 2007 and up to Q3 2008 (Figure 4b). A lower rate of increase was recorded in Q4 2008 and Q1 2009 (up by 1% on an annual basis), whilst Q2 2009 saw a decrease on an annual basis, with total value in Q2 2009 being 6% lower than in Q2 2008.

On a quarterly basis, comparing a given quarter with the previous quarter, the value of retail sales in predominantly non-food stores has declined for four successive quarters since Q2 2008 (see Table A1 in Appendix).

Volume of retail sales (seasonally adjusted)

For predominantly **food stores**, the total volume of retail sales saw small declines on an annual basis over the two-year period 2007 to 2008 (Figure 5a). In contrast, the first half of 2009 has seen an increase in volume, with Q2 2009 being 1% higher than a year previously.

For predominantly **non-food stores**, the period from early 2007 to mid-2008 saw annual growth in the volume of retail sales of around 10% (Figure 5b). The third quarter of 2008 represents a turning point in the retail sales volume of such stores, with Q3 2008 seeing a lower rate of increase (3%). The last three quarters (Q4 2008 to Q2 2009) have recorded decreases in volume, Q2 2009 being 6% lower on an annual basis.

**Figure 5 – Volume of retail sales in predominantly food and non-food stores;
annual percentage change; *seasonally adjusted***

Figure 5a - Predominantly food: Annual % change in Volume (s.a.)

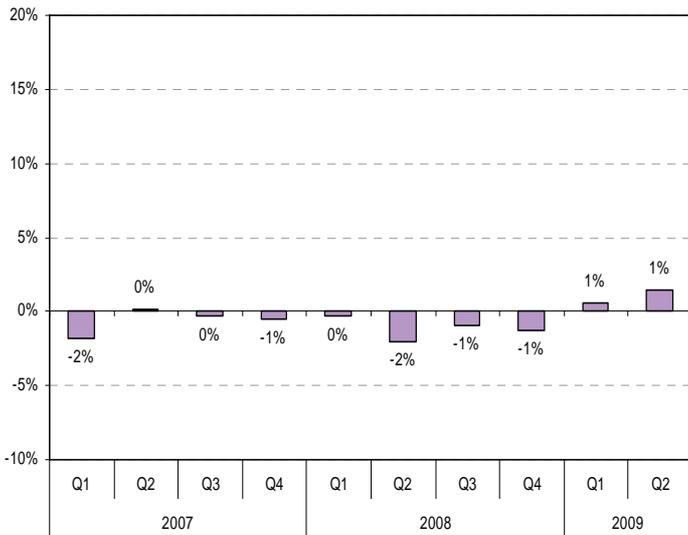
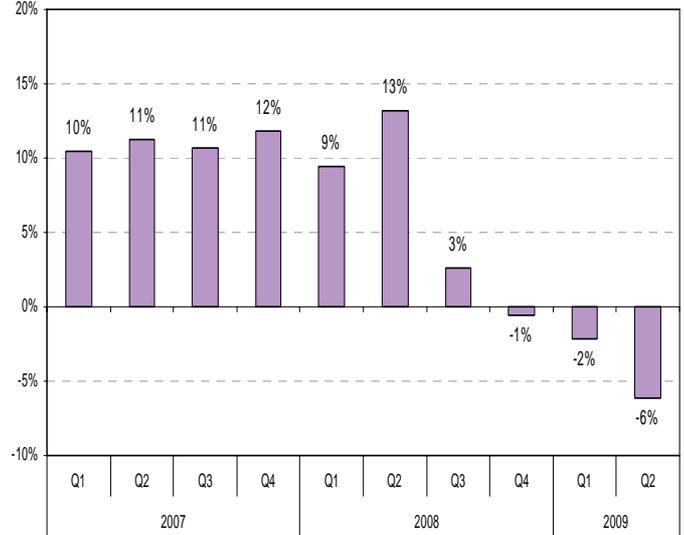


Figure 5b - Predominantly non-food: Annual % change in Volume (s.a.)



s.a. = seasonally adjusted

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Appendix

Table A1: Value: Non-seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted (Q1 2007 = 100)

	Non-Seasonally Adjusted			Seasonally Adjusted		
	All Retail	Predominantly Food	Predominantly Non-Food	All Retail	Predominantly Food	Predominantly Non-Food
Q1 2005	87.6	92.1	84.2	88.0	93.0	84.2
Q2 2005	98.6	102.7	95.6	90.5	95.7	86.7
Q3 2005	101.6	105.1	99.0	90.8	97.3	86.0
Q4 2007	110.0	104.2	114.4	92.8	98.3	88.8
Q1 2006	94.5	98.3	91.6	94.7	98.9	91.6
Q2 2006	102.8	105.4	100.9	94.4	98.5	91.4
Q3 2006	109.8	106.5	112.2	98.2	99.1	97.5
Q4 2006	117.9	105.8	127.0	99.1	99.8	98.5
Q1 2007	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2 2007	109.8	109.3	110.2	100.9	102.4	99.9
Q3 2007	115.8	110.4	119.8	103.6	103.0	104.1
Q4 2007	127.0	111.1	138.8	106.4	104.7	107.8
Q1 2008	107.3	108.7	106.2	107.1	108.1	106.3
Q2 2008	121.1	116.4	124.6	111.5	109.6	112.9
Q3 2008	124.9	121.2	127.7	112.0	113.5	111.0
Q4 2008 (r)	131.9	120.3	140.5	111.0	114.2	108.6
Q1 2009	109.2	118.6	102.3	111.0	116.3	107.0
Q2 2009	121.5	122.7	120.6	110.9	117.4	106.1

Table A2: Volume: Seasonally Adjusted (Q1 2007 = 100)

	All Retail	Predominantly Food	Predominantly Non-Food
Q1 2005	90.1	100.2	82.6
Q2 2005	92.1	101.0	85.5
Q3 2005	91.9	101.3	84.8
Q4 2007	93.3	101.3	87.4
Q1 2006	95.3	101.8	90.5
Q2 2006	95.1	100.7	90.9
Q3 2006	98.4	100.4	96.9
Q4 2006	99.2	100.3	98.3
Q1 2007	100.0	100.0	100.0
Q2 2007	100.9	100.8	101.0
Q3 2007	104.2	100.2	107.2
Q4 2007	105.6	99.7	109.9
Q1 2008	105.3	99.7	109.5
Q2 2008	107.7	98.8	114.4
Q3 2008 (r)	105.4	99.2	110.0
Q4 2008 (r)	104.7	98.5	109.3
Q1 2009	104.2	100.3	107.1
Q2 2009	104.4	100.2	107.4

(r) revised: some estimates for Q3 and Q4 2008 shown in Tables A1 and A2 have been revised compared to the previous publication due to the provision of more complete manpower data.

Notes

1. Overview: Sampled businesses for Jersey Retail Sales Survey report total **retail turnover** on a quarterly basis. The main results of the survey are **total value** and **total volume** estimates in **seasonally adjusted** form:

- **value** estimates reflect the total turnover that businesses have recorded in a given quarter.
- **volume** estimates adjust the value estimates to remove the effect of price changes.

2. Retail: "Retail" is defined as the sales of goods to the general public for personal or household consumption, excluding motor trades.

3. Sample: A representative sample of retail businesses are sampled each quarter, stratified by size. The sample is reviewed twice yearly so that new or expanding businesses can be introduced; in this way, the sample remains representative of the retail trade sub-sector in Jersey.

4. Response rate: the response of businesses to the survey since its introduction in early 2007 has been approximately 50%, representing coverage of the sector in terms of employment of about 45%.

5. Turnover: is defined as the net value of sales for all outlets under the business name within Jersey. Turnover includes all discounted, credit and deferred payments allowed to customers but not allowances for goods taken in part-exchange.

Total turnover includes:

- Turnover from services (e.g. repairs) as well as those from sales
- All charges for credit given as well as cash prices of credit sales
- Retail sales from outlets to all customers off-Island
- Retail sales via the internet
- Sales of mobile phones but excluding rental and mobile phone cards
- Sales against gift tokens, when token is redeemed not the face value of tokens sold
- Sales against money-off promotion coupons.

Total turnover excludes:

- Sales or commission on lottery tickets
- Receipts from credit card sales not made in the specified quarter
- Any health exemption receipts
- Sales of motor vehicles, parts, accessories and petrol
- Sales from catering facilities to customers
- Sales from other businesses trading on premises and any commission received on such sales
- Any non retail activity (e.g. manufacturing).

6. Classification:

a) Predominantly Food – Supermarkets, convenience stores and other stores which sell mainly food, beverages or tobacco;

b) Household goods – furniture, electrical appliances, DIY, gardening tools, floor covering, lighting equipment, haberdashery, crockery

c) Textile, Clothing and Footwear – clothes, shoes, accessories

d) Non-Food Specialised goods – e.g. sports goods, jewellery, craft goods, photographic, music, books, newspapers, office supplies, children's toys, second-hand goods, chemists, health goods, flowers, seeds, fertilizer, pets, medical goods, audio visual/home computing equipment, mobile phones, optical and precision equipment.

7. Methodology:

- Retail turnover for each sub-sector is calculated from the respondent businesses. A ratio estimator approach is applied to estimate the total retail turnover separately for each sub-sector, using the appropriate full-time equivalent (FTE) employment data compiled by the Jersey Manpower Survey;
- Volume data for each sub-sector are derived from value data using price deflators which are base-weighted harmonic means of the corresponding section level indices of the Retail Prices Index;
- Seasonal adjustment is conducted using the Eurostat Demetra software package.
- The revision of seasonally adjusted series is based on that of the UK Office of National Statistics revision policy for the Retail Sales Index.