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Country Experience on Pilot Survey

Eurostat's Experiences on Pilot Surveys :

I) Preliminary Results for the Retail Trade Sector

by Jean Albert

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Eurostat's Experiences on Pilot Surveys: I) Preliminary Results for the Retail Trade Sector

Abstract

A series of pilot surveys on services were carried out by Eurostat as part of its programme of priority actions for the consolidation and extension of structural statistics on enterprises within the European Community. The aim of the 1991-92 Eurostat pilot survey on the retail trade sector was twofold: firstly, to draw up a typological classification of retail outlets and secondly to study the criteria for the non-specialisation, and the predominance/non-predominance of sales of foodstuffs. This paper is based on the results derived from national final reports from some Member States. The pilot survey demonstrates that it is possible to ask the medium and large-sized stores for a breakdown of turnover. This breakdown indicates that international classifications of activities (namely Nace Rev.1 and ISIC Rev.3) should be further disaggregated as regards retail trade in non-specialised stores.

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Note à l'attention de MM Lhomme et Langklaer

Objet : Règles de classement des unités statistiques pour la division 52 de la NACE. Quelles conclusions peut-on tirer de l'enquête pilote d'EUROSTAT sur les formes de ventes dans le commerce de détail?

L'enquête pilote a pu être exploitée pour 8 pays sur 12. Il manque le Royaume-Uni et l'Irlande, dont les enquêtes sont en cours, ainsi que la France et l'Allemagne pour lesquelles l'exploitation statistique du résultat n'est pas achevée. Or, on ne peut tirer de conclusions définitives sans connaître la situation de ces pays, principalement Allemagne, France et Royaume-Uni.

En attendant, nous pouvons maintenir les indications déjà tirées des résultats connus, à savoir :

1. Le seuil de 10% provisoirement retenu pour la prise en compte d'une classe en vue de l'application des critères de spécialisation est trop élevé. Il devrait être abaissé, par exemple à 5%.
2. La classe 52.27 est trop comprehensive et devra être scindée, soit forfaitairement, soit par l'observation d'une sous-classe : "produits laitiers".
3. En ce qui concerne la répartition des unités entre 52.11 et 52.12, les résultats français et allemands seront déterminants. Jusqu'à présent, la part des produits alimentaires dans le chiffre d'affaires, observée dans 8 pays, ne permet pas de fixer un seuil dans la zone comprise entre 30 et 50%. Il se pourrait que d'autres critères doivent être proposés à l'examen d'un groupe de travail pour permettre de distinguer les magasins de type "hyper et super-marchés" et ceux du type "grands magasins". Pour le moment, et seulement si cela est nécessaire, on pourrait recommander un seuil proche de 35% pour déterminer la prédominance des produits alimentaires.

M. Lancetti

Réf : Jean Albert



A SIMULATION ON THE CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION OF THE RULES OF CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL TRADE UNITS ACCORDING TO THE NACE REV. 1. (PAR. 72-74).

The simulation was carried out on a group of approximately 250 shops, with a floor space greater than 400 m², according to results from the pilot survey launched in all the Member States in 1991. The objective of the simulation is to provide an initial response to one of the goals of the pilot survey: to study the conditions of application of Nace Rev. 1 as far as the specialisation/non-specialisation and the predominance/non-predominance of foodstuffs is concerned.

Turnover has been taken to be an approximation of gross value added at factor cost (cf par. 46 doc. Nace/90/14). The model questionnaire included in the Guidelines requested the breakdown (in absolute terms or in %) of the turnover by products listed under the groups comparable to one or several classes of the Nace Rév. 1:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Fruit and vegetables | 52.21 |
| Meat and meat products | 52.22 |
| Fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 52.23 |
| Bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery | 52.24 |
| Alcoholic and other beverages | 52.25 |
| Other food and tobacco products | 52.26 |
| | 52.27 |
| Pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toilet articles | 52.31 |
| | 52.32 |
| | 52.33 |
| Fabric and other textiles | 52.41 |
| Clothing articles | 52.42 |
| Footwear and leather goods | 52.43 |
| New furniture and lighting equipment | 52.44 |
| Household appliances and radio and television goods | 52.45 |
| Hardware, paints and glass | 52.46 |
| Books, newspaper and stationery | 52.47 |
| Automotive fuel | 50.50 |
| Other automotive products | 50.30 |
| Other new products other than foodstuffs | 52.48 |
| Second-hand goods, antiques | 52.50 |
| Wholesale trade | |
| Other activities | |

Having determined, the percentage of the turnover broken down by product for each shop, using a software package, the rules proposed on a provisional basis in the introduction to the Nace Rév. 1 were applied, verifying the specialisation and predominance of foodstuffs each time.

Those rules are:

74 First, the composition of the products sold by the individual units is determined.

1. If the products sold comprise exclusively commodities of one NACE class, allocation is evident.

Example: A unit sells on its shop premises only beverages.
The unit is fully allocated to NACE class 52.25.

2. If the products sold comprise commodities of several NACE classes (lower limit per class share 10 %), it has to be determined whether one of these classes accounts for a share of 50 % or over in terms of value added. In this case the unit has to be allocated to this class.

Examples: a) 52.41 - 20 % b) 52.21 - 10 %
 52.42 - 30 % 52.24 - 10 %
 52.43 - 50 % 52.25 - 10 %
 Allocation to 52.43 52.33 - 15 %
 52.41 - 55 %
 Allocation to 52.41

3. If the products sold comprise several NACE classes, none of which accounts for a share of 50 % or over in terms of value added but each represent more than 10 % of value added , further considerations will have to depend on the number of NACE classes involved.

If the products sold comprise up to four classes of NACE groups 52.2, 52.3 and 52.4 none of which accounts for a share of 50 % or over in terms of value added but each represent more than 10 % of value added , there will in any case still be special trade involved. It will only be necessary to determine the focus of the activities on the basis of value added. The main activity will then be decisive for the allocation to be made.

Example: 52.44 - 40 %
 52.25 - 30 % of value added
 52.28 - 35 %,

Allocation to 52.28 since the top-down approach leads to first identifying the principal group and then the principal class within that group.

4. If the products sold comprise five or more classes of NACE groups 50.3, 50.4, 52.2, 52.3 and 52.4 each representing more than 10 % of value added but none of which accounts for a share of 50 % or over , this will always be a general store allocated to NACE group 52.1. If food, beverages and tobacco represents at least x % of value added, allocation will be made to NACE class 52.11. For all other cases allocation has to be made to NACE class 52.12.

The following observations can be made:

1. The rule outlined in par. 74.1 and 74.2 does not pose a problem in relation to the identification of specialised shops as it clearly delimits those local units which have more and those which have less than 50% of turnover attributable to the sale of products included in one class of the Nace Rév. 1. Nevertheless, a certain superfluity has been noticed in the text: was it necessary to make the distinction between shops with 100% of products falling in one class Nace Rév. 1 (par. 74.1) and those with between 50% and 100% (par. 74.2)? In fact the classification criterion remains the same: + than 50% of products sold belonging to one Nace Rév. 1 class.
2. As far as paragraphs 74.3 and 74.4 are concerned, the application of the rule fixing the lower limit for the existence of specialisation at 10% of turnover, combined with the overtly comprehensive nature of heading 52.27, leads to a number of non-specialised shops equal to 0. Moreover, it has been observed that, if the limit is kept at 5%, the number of non-specialised shops is 29, and 36 with a lower limit at 3%.
3. But the main reason for the small number of non-specialised shops comes from the size of heading 52.27. As we cannot, with the information available, divide this heading into its components (notably by isolating dairy and cream produce¹), we have adopted, on an experimental basis, firstly a two-way split thus creating 2 equal sub-headings², and then a split by 10%, 40% and 50% trying thus to isolate tobacco sales.
In the first case, by varying the minimum percentage to be taken into account for specialisation, the following results have been obtained:
 - with the lower limit at 10%, the number of non-specialised shops would be 15,
 - with a limit kept at 5%, it would be 88,
 - with a limit kept at 3%, it would be 98.
 In the second case, the following results have been obtained:
 - with the lower limit at 10%, the number of non-specialised shops would be 15,
 - with a limit kept at 5%, it would be 102,
 - with a limit kept at 3%, it would be 103.
4. Next, the question of what threshold to retain for the predominance of food products was studied. It was observed that by varying this threshold between 30 and 60%, no large variation in the number of shops with a foodstuffs predominance is observed.

Conclusion: On the basis of the sample observed, we can now make out what modifications should be made to the rules of classification of the units, namely:

- lowering the threshold of 10% in order to account for specialisation;
- subdividing heading 52.27 by isolating dairy produce and eggs.

But obviously we have to wait for more complete results coming from pilot surveys carried out in the other countries.

¹ This breakdown was requested in the pilot surveys carried out in the United Kingdom and in Ireland which were started after the exploitation of the data which is summarised here.

² The French data from the "distributive trade" satellite account shows a 40%-60% split between dairy products and other products.

A) ETUDE DE LA SPECIALISATION

On a pu faire les constatations ci-après:

1. Les règles décrites dans les points 1 et 2 du paragraphes 74 ne présentent pas de problème par rapport à l'identification des magasins spécialisés car elles tracent une ligne de démarcation très claire parmi les unités locales qui ont plus et celles qui ont moins de 50% du chiffre d'affaire imputable à la vente des produits inclus dans une classe unique de la Nace Rév. 1. On notera qu'il y a une certaine redondance entre les règles: était-il nécessaire de distinguer entre les magasins qui ont 100% de produits vendus dans une classe Nace Rév. 1 (par. 74.1) et ceux qui ont entre 50% et 100% (par. 74.2)? En effet le critère de classement reste finalement le même: + de 50% des produits vendus appartenant à une classe Nace Rév. 1.
2. En ce qui concerne les paragraphes 74.3 et 74.4, l'application stricte des règles proposées pour déterminer la spécialisation conduit à un nombre de magasins non-spécialisés faible et même nul dans certains pays. Les résultats sont les suivants pour six pays:

Nombre de magasins non spécialisés

| | | |
|------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Danemark | 0 | sur un échantillon de 253 magasins |
| Portugal | 9 | sur un échantillon de 191 magasins |
| Italie | 165 | sur un échantillon de 1004 magasins |
| Espagne | 9 | sur un échantillon de 542 magasins |
| Luxembourg | 4 | sur un échantillon de 170 magasins |
| Pays Bas | 0 | sur un échantillon de 214 magasins |

L'examen attentif des données détaillées montre que deux causes aux moins sont à l'origine de ces résultats:

- a) le seuil de 10% exigé pour la prise en compte d'un groupe de produits dans le calcul de la non spécialisation;
- b) le caractère trop compréhensif du poste 52.26 et 27 (Autres produits alimentaires et tabac) qui attire dans le commerce spécialisé un nombre important de magasins. Le poste 52.27 regroupe en effet tous les produits alimentaires autre que les fruits et légumes, les viandes, les poissons, les produits de la boulangerie et de la pâtisserie et les boissons. Il comprend donc les produits laitiers, œufs et corps gras et les produits d'épicerie. Un tel poste représente, dans un pays comme la France, 35% des produits alimentaires commercialisés, dont 19% pour les seuls produits laitiers, œufs et corps gras.

Nous avons voulu mesurer l'influence de ces deux causes. Pour la première, on a fait varier le seuil de prise en compte, en le ramenant à 5% puis à 3%. Pour la seconde, on a éclaté le poste 52.26/27 en deux puis en trois sous-postes.

Pour ce qui concerne la Danemark, le Portugal, l'Italie, l'Espagne et le Luxembourg, cette simulation a été menée à Eurostat en utilisant les résultats envoyés par les pays. Par contre, les Pays Bas ont réalisé eux-mêmes l'analyse en utilisant les données de 214 magasins alimentaires non-spécialisés qui presentaient dans leurs comptes le chiffre d'affaires provenant de la vente des "produits laitiers et œufs" et du "tabac". Les résultats de l'étude du CBS, donc, ne reposent pas sur l'éclatement proposé par Eurostat, mais plutôt sur un partage réel du chiffre d'affaires des magasins pris en compte.

Les résultats de ces cinq simulations et de l'étude effectuée par les Pays Bas sur des données réelles sont repris dans le tableaux I, II, III et IV ci-dessous:

I - Poste 52.26/27 non ventilé

| | Seuil de prise en compte | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Danemark (253 magasins) | 0 | 29 | 36 |
| Portugal (191 magasins) | 9 | 47 | 51 |
| Italie (1004 magasins) | 165 | 549 | 579 |
| Espagne | 19 | 143 | 160 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 30 | 40 |

II - Poste 52.26/27 ventilé par moitié

| | Seuil de prise en compte | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Danemark | 15 | 88 | 98 |
| Portugal | 23 | 58 | 70 |
| Italie | 283 | 606 | 624 |
| Espagne | 73 | 188 | 204 |
| Luxembourg | 6 | 39 | 50 |

III - Poste 52.26/27 ventilé en 10%, 40%, 50%

| | Seuil de prise en compte | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Danemark | 15 | 102 | 103 |
| Portugal | 23 | 70 | 72 |
| Italie | 271 | 609 | 625 |
| Espagne | 71 | 196 | 209 |
| Luxembourg | 25 | 50 | 51 |

IV - Cas particulier des Pays Bas

| | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| Tous produits confondus | 0 | 147 | 195 |
| Ventilation: "Produits laitiers" - "Autres produits" | 0 | 195 | 207 |
| Ventilation: "Produits laitiers" - "Tabac" - "Autres produits" | 0 | 202 | 210 |

Les deux facteurs ont une influence importante quoique différente selon les pays. Ainsi, pour un seuil de prise en compte de 5%, l'éclatement du poste 52.26/27 fait passer le nombre de magasins non spécialisés de 29 à 102 pour la Danemark (coeff. 3,5), de 47 à 70 pour le Portugal (coeff. 1,5), de 549 à 609 pour l'Italie (coeff. 1,1), de 149 à 196 pour l'Espagne (coeff. 1,4), de 30 à 50 pour le Luxembourg (coeff. 1,6), de 147 à 202 pour les Pays Bas (coeff. 1,4). Le passage du seuil de prise en compte de 10% à 5% joue également un rôle déterminant, que l'on ventile ou non le poste 52.26/27. Ainsi, en l'absence de ventilation, le nombre de magasins non spécialisés passe de 0 à 29 pour la Danemark, de 9 à 47 pour le Portugal (coeff. 5,2), de 165 à 549 pour l'Italie (coeff. 3,3), de 19 à 143 pour l'Espagne (coeff. 7,5), de 4 à 30 pour le Luxembourg, et de 0 à 147 pour les Pays Bas. Avec une ventilation en trois sous-postes, les magasins spécialisés passent de 15 à 102 pour la Danemark (coeff. 6,8), de 23 à 70 pour le Portugal (coeff. 3,0), de 271 à 609 pour l'Italie (coeff. 2,2), de 71 à 196 pour l'Espagne (coeff. 2,7), de 25 à 50 pour le Luxembourg (coeff. 2,0) et de 0 à 202 pour les Pays Bas.

D'après ces premiers résultats on peut observer que la variation du seuil de prise en compte pour la spécialisation a une influence plus importante que l'éclatement du poste "autres produits alimentaires et tabacs".

Conclusion: En ce qui concerne la spécialisation, et sur la base des échantillons observés, on peut, dès maintenant, entrevoir quelles modifications il faudrait apporter aux règles de classement des unités, à savoir:

- abaisser le seuil de 10%;
- subdiviser le poste 52.26/27 en isolant, si possible, le tabac (52.26) et les produits laitiers et les œufs.

Mais nous devons évidemment attendre des résultats plus complets en provenance des autres enquêtes pilotes effectuées dans les 12 pays.

B) ETUDE DE LA PREDOMINANCE ALIMENTAIRE

La proposition actuelle de la division "Nomenclature" ne fixe pas de ratio pour la prédominance. Nous avons procédé à des simulations pour les cinq pays pour lesquels nous disposons des données individuelles anonymisées, en faisant varier de 5 en 5 la part des produits alimentaires entre 30% et 50%. Il est surprenant de constater que la part des produits alimentaires, dans les limites des variations étudiées, a très peu d'importance. Sous les hypothèses d'un seuil à 5% et avec un éclatement en 3 du poste 52.26/27, l'influence est de 1% pour le Danemark, de 9% pour le Portugal, de 8% pour l'Italie, de 10% pour l'Espagne et nulle pour le Luxembourg. Autrement dit, on augmente au maximum de 10% le nombre de magasins classés en 52.11 si on abaisse de 50% à 30% le seuil dit de "prédominance alimentaire".

Nombre de magasins à prédominance alimentaire

| Pays | x | Seuil de prise en compte pour la spécialisation | | | | | |
|----------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | 10 % | | 5 % | | 3 % | |
| | | a | b | a | b | a | b |
| Dk(253) | 30 % | 0 | 15 | 28 | 101 | 35 | 102 |
| | 35 % | 0 | 15 | 27 | 100 | 35 | 102 |
| | 40 % | 0 | 15 | 27 | 100 | 34 | 101 |
| | 45 % | 0 | 15 | 27 | 100 | 34 | 101 |
| | 50 % | 0 | 15 | 27 | 100 | 34 | 101 |
| P (191) | 30 % | 9 | 23 | 44 | 67 | 49 | 69 |
| | 35 % | 9 | 23 | 44 | 67 | 48 | 69 |
| | 40 % | 7 | 20 | 41 | 64 | 48 | 69 |
| | 45 % | 7 | 20 | 40 | 62 | 45 | 66 |
| | 50 % | 7 | 20 | 39 | 61 | 44 | 65 |
| I (1004) | 30 % | 152 | 258 | 443 | 501 | 463 | 509 |
| | 35 % | 150 | 253 | 438 | 495 | 461 | 507 |
| | 40 % | 148 | 248 | 429 | 487 | 452 | 498 |
| | 45 % | 143 | 239 | 420 | 475 | 443 | 487 |
| | 50 % | 136 | 229 | 415 | 464 | 436 | 479 |
| E (542) | 30 % | 15 | 67 | 124 | 176 | 134 | 183 |
| | 35 % | 14 | 65 | 119 | 172 | 131 | 178 |
| | 40 % | 12 | 63 | 117 | 170 | 126 | 175 |
| | 45 % | 11 | 58 | 114 | 165 | 125 | 174 |
| | 50 % | 10 | 56 | 108 | 159 | 121 | 169 |
| L (170) | 30 % | 4 | 25 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 51 |
| | 35 % | 4 | 25 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 51 |
| | 40 % | 4 | 24 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 51 |
| | 45 % | 4 | 24 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 51 |
| | 50 % | 4 | 24 | 30 | 50 | 40 | 51 |

x = Ratio pour la prédominance alimentaire

a = Poste 52.26/27 non ventilé

b = Poste 52.26/27 ventilé en 10%, 40%, 50%



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Subject: Additional exploitation of the DATA concerning the pilot survey on retail trade.

Referring to our conversation, in which we asked you for an additional exploitation of data concerning the pilot survey on retail trade, please find enclosed the model tables required to achieve the objective of the survey, namely the determination of thresholds for the specialisation and predominance of foodstuffs.

Also we are enclosing a summary of the simulation which have been carried out by Eurostat manipulating anonymous data from one of the countries. The study showed that the provisional rules of classification of the units which appears in the introduction to the Nace Rev.1, combined with the overly comprehensive nature of heading 52.27, leads to the classification of all the local units as specialised, and almost all the units selling food-products in the above mentioned heading.

If would be very helpful if you could proceed with the same simulation and send us the required tables as well as any detailed comments and additional information.

Yours sincerely,

M. Lancetti

Head of Division

Réf.: N. Wurm

Annex 1: Pilot survey "Distributive trade" : model tables

Annex 2: Study of specialisation and food predominancy: first results (10.3.92) and "résultats complémentaires" (French version for the time being and in waiting for new results from other countries).



PILOT SURVEY "DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE": MODEL TABLES.

TABLE I

| n° | m ² | N1 | N2 | N3 | N4 | N5 | N6 | N7 | N8 | N9 | N10 | N11 | N12 | N13 | N14 | N15 | N16 | N17 | N18 | N19 | N20 | N21 |
|-----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 461 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 462 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

n° = sequential number of the shops

m² = sales area

N1 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of fruits and vegetables (Nacc Rev.1 52.21)

N2 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of meat and meat products (Nacc Rev.1 52.22)

N3 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs (Nacc Rev.1 52.23)

N4 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery (Nacc Rev.1 52.24)

N5 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of alcoholic and other beverages (Nacc Rev.1 52.25)

N6 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of other food and tobacco products (Nacc Rev.1 52.26+52.27)

N7 = % of turnover attributable to N1+N2+N3+N4+N5+N6 (foodstuffs)

N8 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetics and toilet articles (Nacc Rev.1 52.31+52.32+52.33)

N9 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of fabric and other textiles (Nacc Rev.1 52.41)

N10 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of clothing articles (Nacc Rev.1 52.42)

N11 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of footwear and leather goods (Nacc Rev.1 52.43)

N12 = % of turnover attributable to N11+N12+N13 (personal goods)

N13 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of new furniture and lighting equipment (Nacc Rev.1 52.44)

N14 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of household appliances and radio and television goods (Nacc Rev.1 52.45)

N15 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of hardware, paints and glass (Nacc Rev.1 52.46)

N16 = % of turnover attributable to N15+N16+N17 (household goods)

N17 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of books, newspaper and stationery (Nacc Rev.1 52.47)

N18 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of automotive fuel (Nacc Rev.1 50.50)

N19 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of other automotive products (Nacc Rev.1 50.30)

N20 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of other new products other than foodstuffs (Nacc Rev.1 52.48)

N21 = % of turnover attributable to the sale of second-hand goods, antiques (Nacc Rev.1 52.50)

PILOT SURVEY "DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE": MODEL TABLES.

TABLE II-A, II-B, II-C

The first results of the pilot survey for the retail trade have shown that the heading "other food and tobacco products" is too comprehensive and that the lower limit for the existence of specialization of 10% of turnover is likely to be too high (see attached document Pilot survey "Distributive trade": a first result). This leads to a situation where non-specialised stores are non-existent.

In order to investigate these problems further it is necessary to do an analysis with the data for the heading "other food and tobacco products" under more detailed headings.

Table II-A aims at testing the original set of data for different lower boundaries of specialisation (5% and 3%).

For table II-B the item "other food and tobacco products" is assumed to be split between "dairy and cream products" at the one hand and the rest of this heading at the other. As a first attempt the item would be split in two equal sub-headings.

Tables II-C follows the same approach as table II-B but here it is assumed, on the basis of french data, that the item "other food and tobacco products" should be split in three items by isolating "tobacco products" and "dairy and cream products", having a share of 10% and 40% respectively; the remaining 50% represents the part of "other food and tobacco products".

TABLE II-A

| | Minimum % to be taken into account for the existence of specialisat. | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Total number of non-specialised local units | | | |
| of which: | | | |
| with N7 > 30% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 35% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 40% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 45% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 50% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 55% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 60% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 65% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 70% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 75% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 80% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 85% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 90% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 95% of turnover | | | |

PILOT SURVEY "DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE": MODEL TABLES.

TABLE II-B (column N6 split by two)

| | Minimum % to be taken into account for the existence of specialisat. | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Total number of non-specialised local units | | | |
| of which: | | | |
| with N7 > 30% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 35% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 40% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 45% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 50% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 55% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 60% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 65% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 70% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 75% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 80% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 85% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 90% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 95% of turnover | | | |

TABLE II-C (column N6 split by 10%, 40% and 50%)

| | Minimum % to be taken into account for the existence of specialisat. | | |
|---|---|----|----|
| | 10% | 5% | 3% |
| Total number of non-specialised local units | | | |
| of which: | | | |
| with N7 > 30% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 35% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 40% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 45% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 50% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 55% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 60% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 65% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 70% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 75% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 80% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 85% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 90% of turnover | | | |
| with N7 > 95% of turnover | | | |