Mini presentation

Index of Retail Sales

Norway

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Session on distributive trades
25th Voorburg Group Meeting in Vienna, Austria, 2010
Turnover by wholesale and retail industry division. Local kind-of-activity units. Billion NOK

Billion NOK


45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
## Classification of the establishments in connection with the annual rotation of the sample

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>comparison period (C)</th>
<th>month of rotation of the sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>MAR</td>
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</table>

- **excluded units**
- **death units**
  - **chain stores**
    - Their head office delivers turnover figures for all the stores in the chain
  - **identical units**
    - In the 2nd term: turnover > 0, same subclass
  - **newly established units**
    - In the 2nd term: turnover > 0, other subclass
    - In the 2nd term: turnover = 0
    - Did not exist in the 2nd term

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**POPULATION**

- [Wholesale and Retail Sales Statistics, 2nd term: Establishment no., NACE subclass, turnover](#)
- [Statistikkregister for Bedrifter og Selskaper](#)
From data collection to index of retail sales

Chain stores

Head offices deliver turnover data for all the stores in their chain (full count). The data are aggregated.

Identical units

Turnover data are collected from a sample and inflated to population level with a ratio estimator.

Newly established units

No turnover data available. Model-based estimation.

Aggregated turnover for the whole population

Index of retail sales
Calculation of the turnover of the population of identical units
Example for the month November

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
<th>JAN</th>
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Comparison period: C

Statistical month: m

Turnover of the identical population

Turnover of the sample

Turnover of the identical population

Turnover of the sample
Calculation of the turnover of the population of newly established units

Example for the month November

**last year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
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<td>M-6</td>
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</table>

**this year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
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<th>SEP</th>
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<th>DEC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C+1</td>
<td>C+2</td>
<td>C+3</td>
<td>M</td>
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average turnover newly establ. units per term

average turnover identical units

average turnover newly establ. units per term

average turnover identical units

number of newly establ. units per term

statistical month $m$
Estimated periods before and after the Easter holidays

- **w1 days**
  - Normal level
  - Days: Th, Fr, Sa, Su, Mo, Tu, We

- **w2 days**
  - Days: Tu, We, Th, Fr

Key:
- MTh: Maundy Thursday
- GFr: Good Friday
- ESu: Easter Sunday
- EMo: Easter Monday
Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail trade. 2005=100

- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles and automotive fuel
- Retail sale in non-specialised stores
- Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
- Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
Seasonally adjusted volume index for retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles. 2005=100
Index of retail sales and index of household consumption. Seasonally adjusted volume index. 2005=100
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles and automotive fuel. Index of value. 2005=100