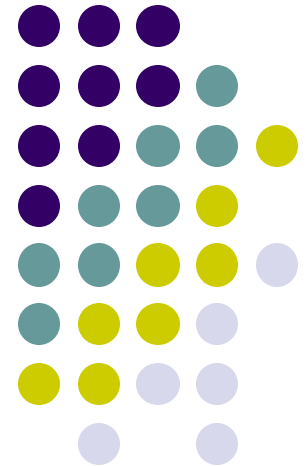


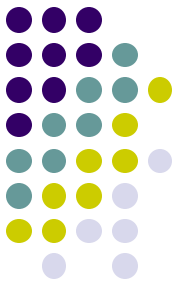
# Analyzing Retail Sales through Product and Industry Classifications

---

Group 6



# The Team



**Nathaniel Van Schyndel**

Dev-10 Associate



**James Miller**

Dev-10 Associate



**Gavan VanOver**

Dev-10 Associate

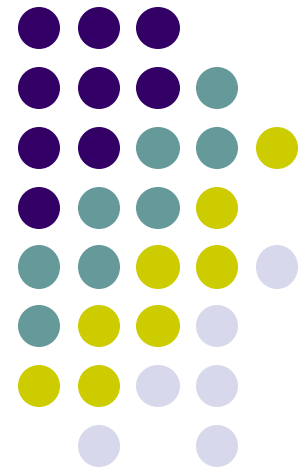


**Cole Ballard**

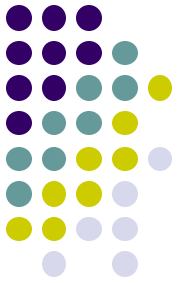
Dev-10 Associate

---

# Introduction

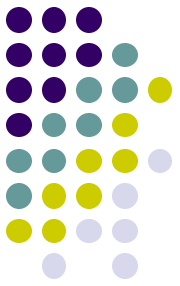


# Retail Services



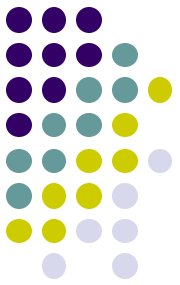
Retail trade “includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise in small quantities to the general public, without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.” (U.S. Census Bureau)

# Initial Questions



- How have sales changed over time?
  - What kind of trends can be observed over time?
- Are there relationships between macroeconomic principles and retail sales?
  - Specifically, Consumer Price Index (CPI), RPI, the number of retail employees (USTRADE), and the number of wholesale employees (USWTRADE).

# Datasets



## **Monthly Retail Trade Report** (accessed on August 2, 2022)

- Monthly Census data from 1992 to 2020 listing the total retail sales broken down by NAICS codes

## **Consumer Price Index (CPI) United States** (accessed on June 29, 2022)

- Provides the monthly Consumer Price Index for the US since the beginning of 1960

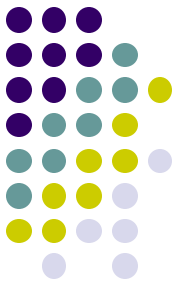
## **Macroeconomics US** (accessed on June 29, 2022)

- The original dataset provides over 258 different macroeconomic measures for each month since the beginning of 1960

## **All Sectors: Products by Industry for the U.S.** (accessed on June 29, 2022)

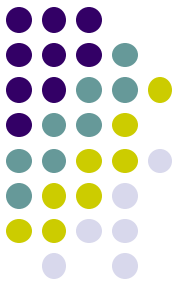
- 2017 Census data broken down by both product codes and industry codes. Provides different measures such as the number of establishments and the amount of sales revenue

# What We Want to Know



- Can we use historical retail sales data to predict future trends in retail sales?
- What industries have the highest number of sales?
  - Which products are sold the most within those industries?

## Next Steps

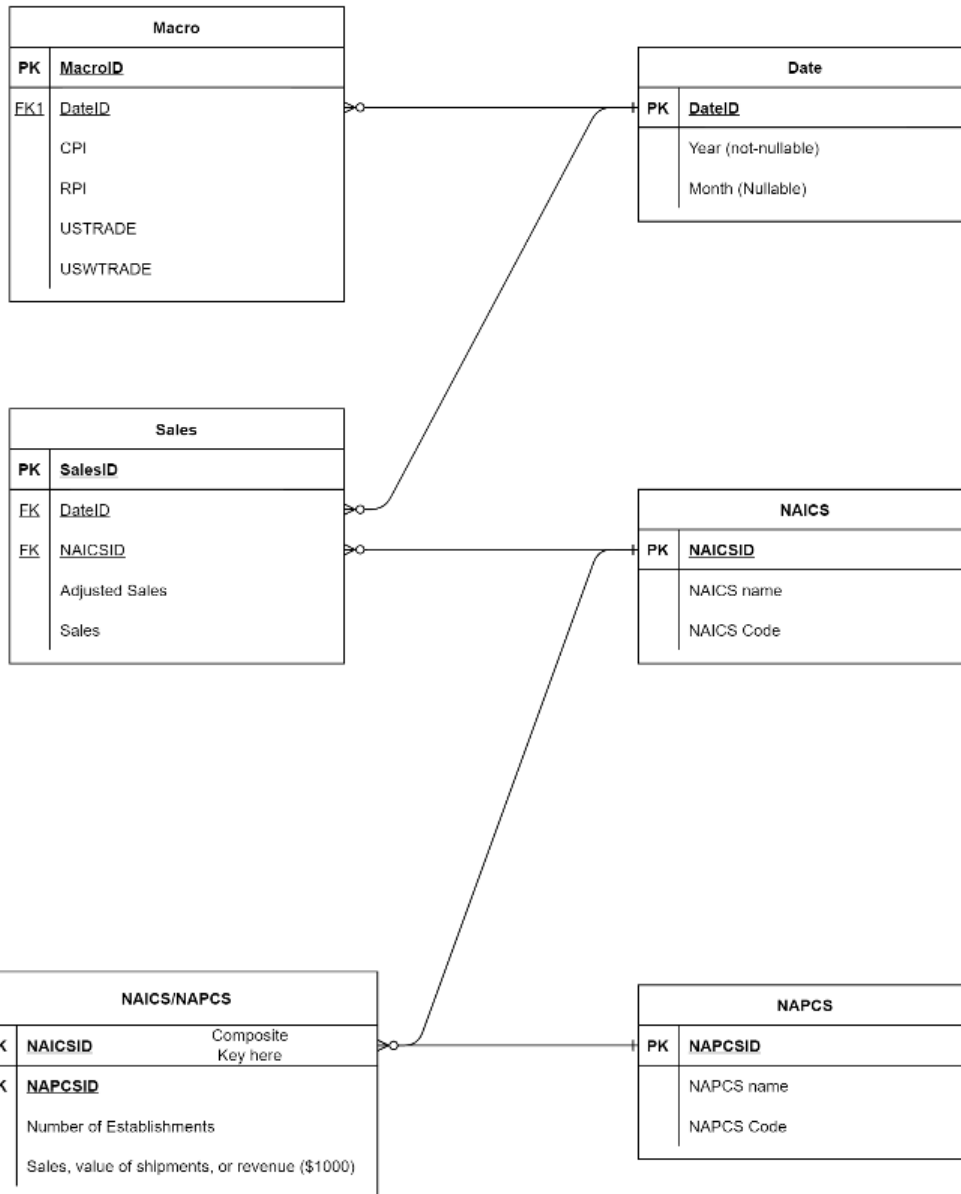
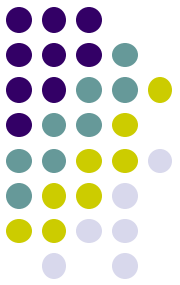


Extract, Transform, and Load desired data from individual datasets into an SQL database

- Create a pipeline in the cloud to automate ETL for non-static data.
  - non-static datasets
- For static data, complete an initial ETL.
  - static datasets



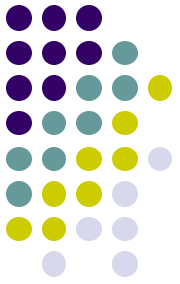
# Extract and Transform



All the data was coming from Excel workbooks or CSV's.

We fit the datasets into 6 tables in 2nd normal form and used several foreign keys to establish relationships between data.

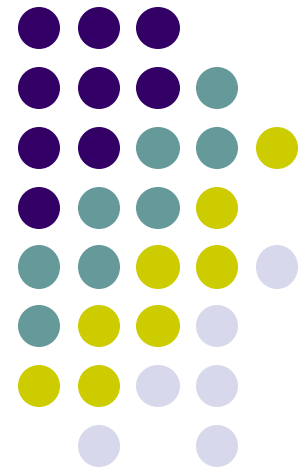
# Load



We then pushed the tables into a MSSQL database where it could be accessed by our dashboard.

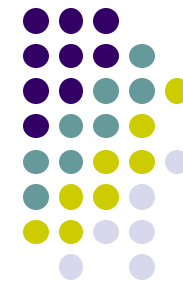
---

# Results



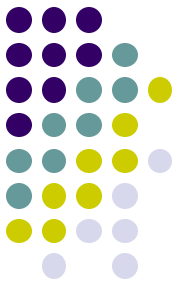
Dashboard: <https://us-retail-sales-dashboard.herokuapp.com/>

# Retail Sales Over Time



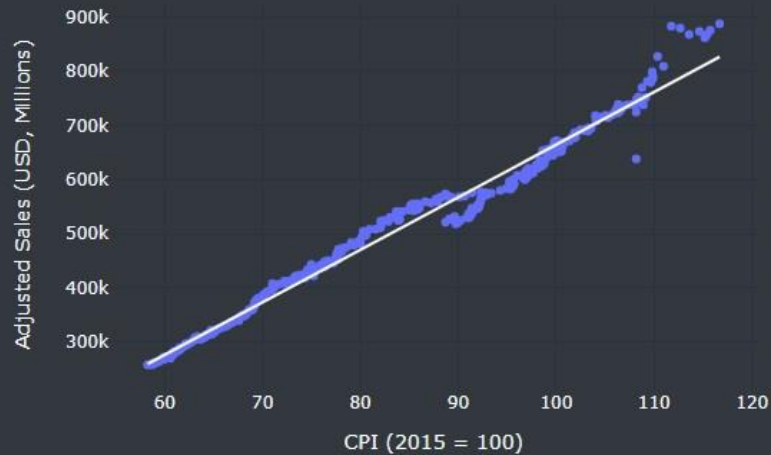
US Retail Sales Over Time



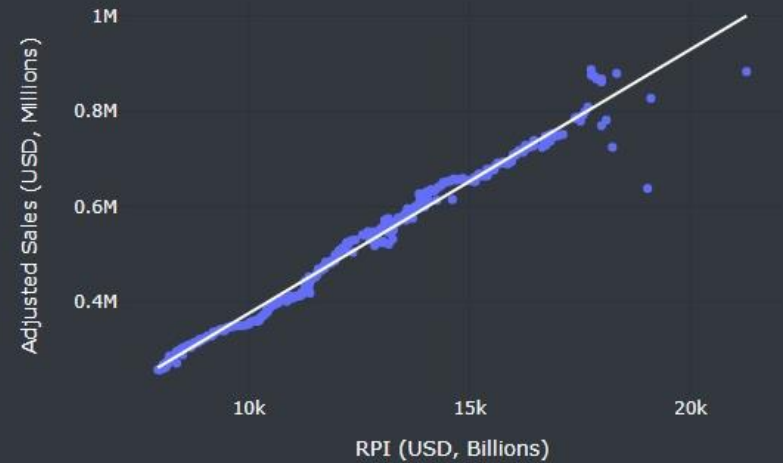


# CPI & RPI vs Retail Sales

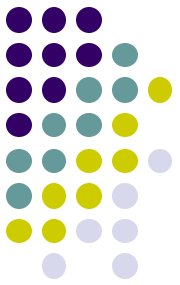
Consumer Price Index (CPI) vs Retail Sales



Real Person Income (RPI) vs Retail Sales



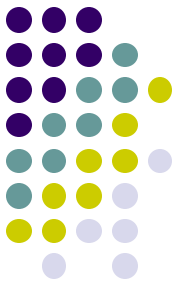
# Correlation Between Sales, CPI, and RPI



Confirming the positive linear relationships

	Retail sales, total	CPI	RPI
Retail sales, total	1		
CPI	0.980778512	1	
RPI	0.987666331	0.982462	1

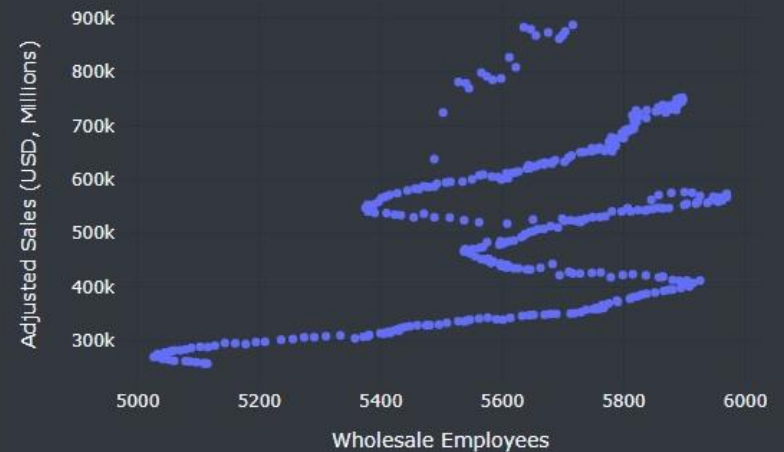
# Number of Employees vs Retail Sales



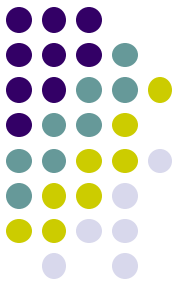
Number of Retail Employees vs Retail Sales



Number of Wholesale Employees vs Retail Sales



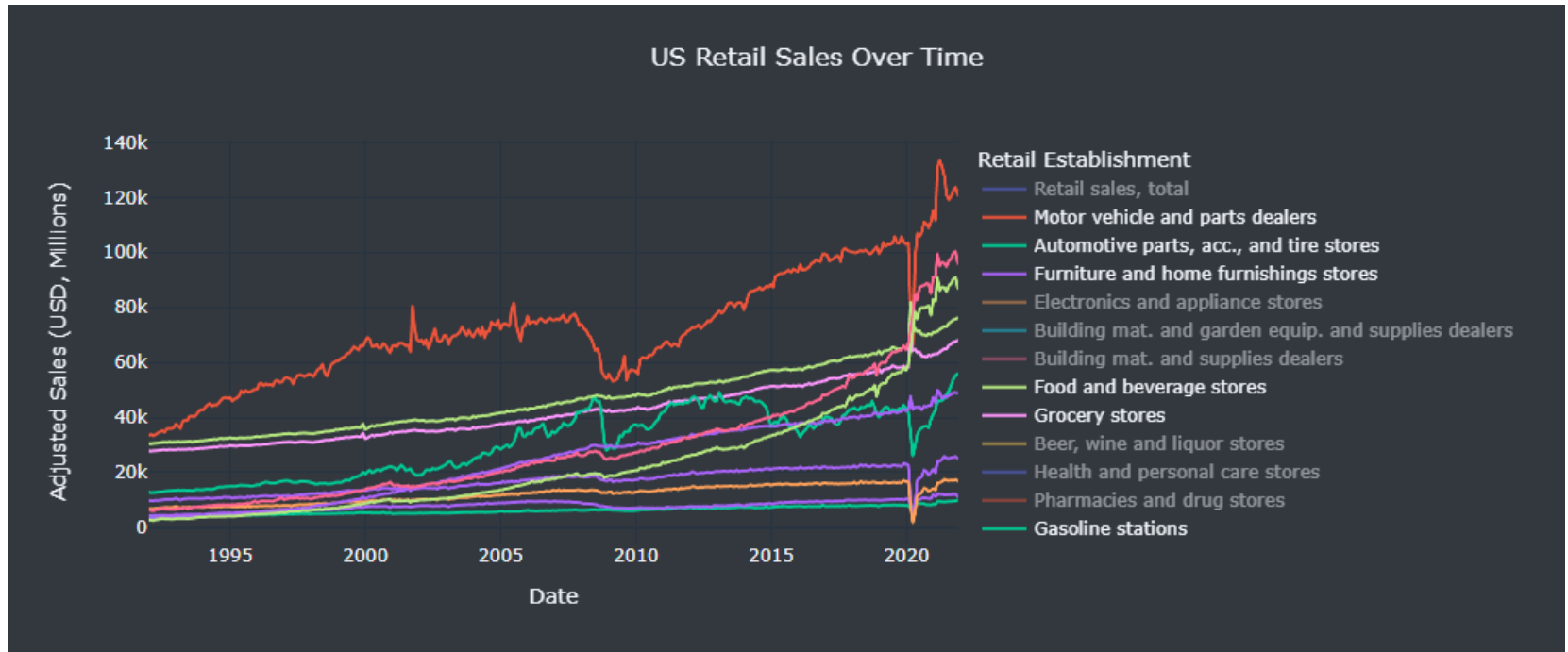
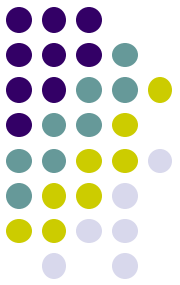
# Correlation Between Sales, USTRADE, and USWTRADE



	Retail sales, total	USWTRADE	USTRADE
Retail sales, total	1		
USWTRADE	0.546972217	1	
USTRADE	0.740087702	0.910832715	1



# How Do Sales Compare by industry?

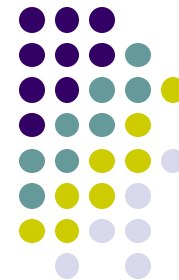


Nonstore retailers

Electronic shopping and mail order houses

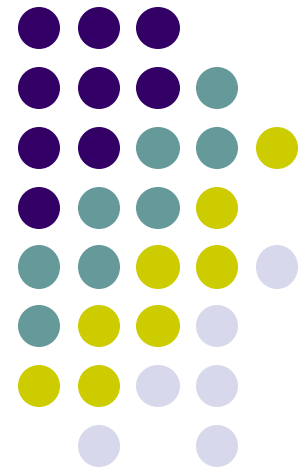
Warehouse clubs and superstores

# Top 3 NAPCS in Top 3 NAICS (2017)

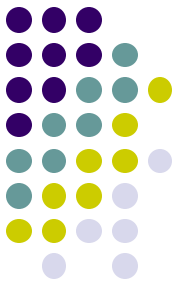


---

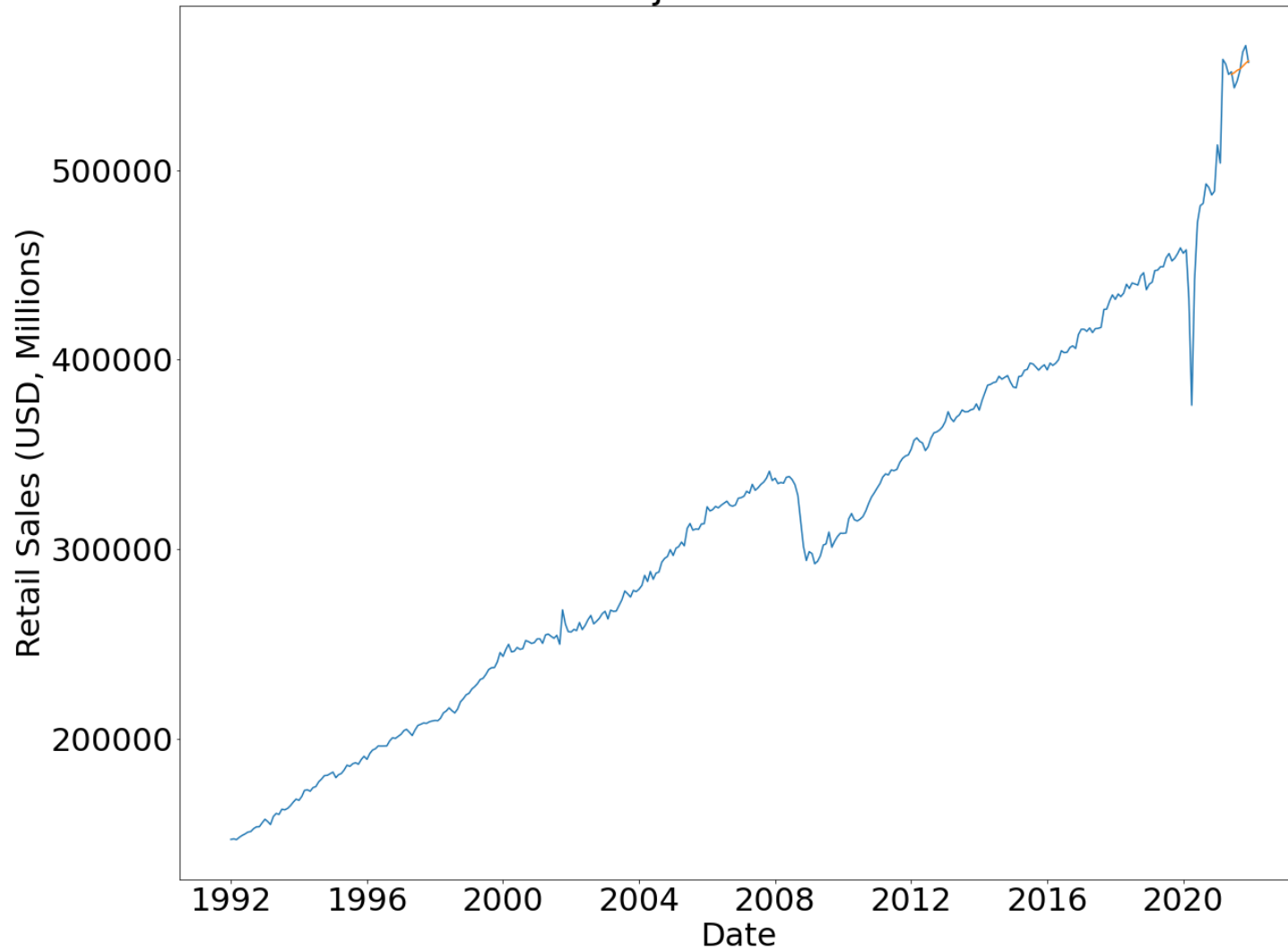
# Forecasting



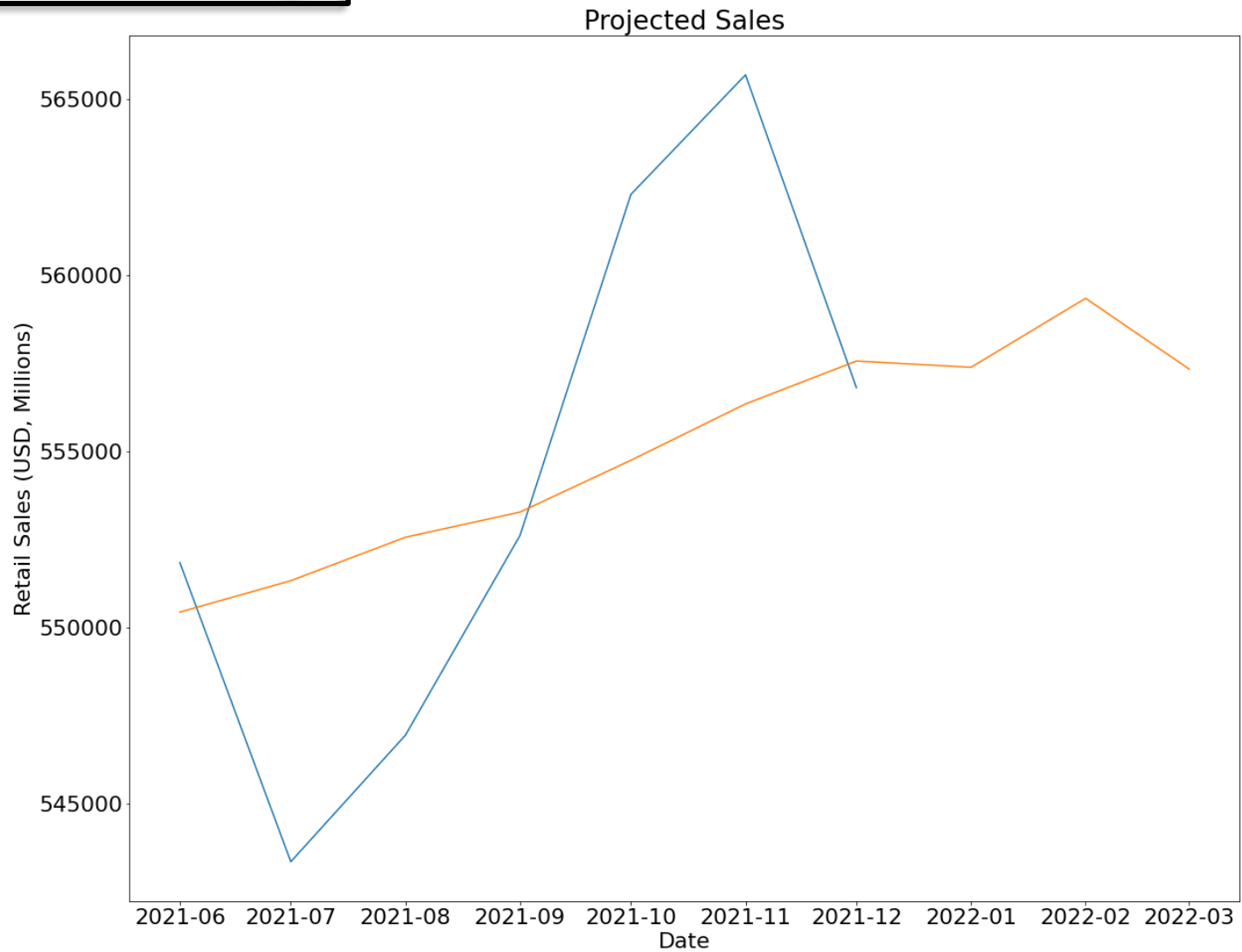
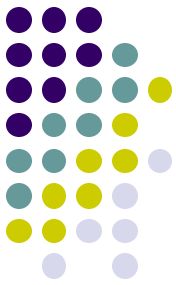
# Forecasting



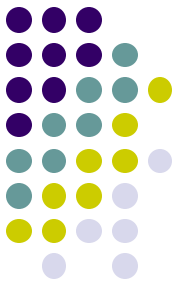
Projected Sales



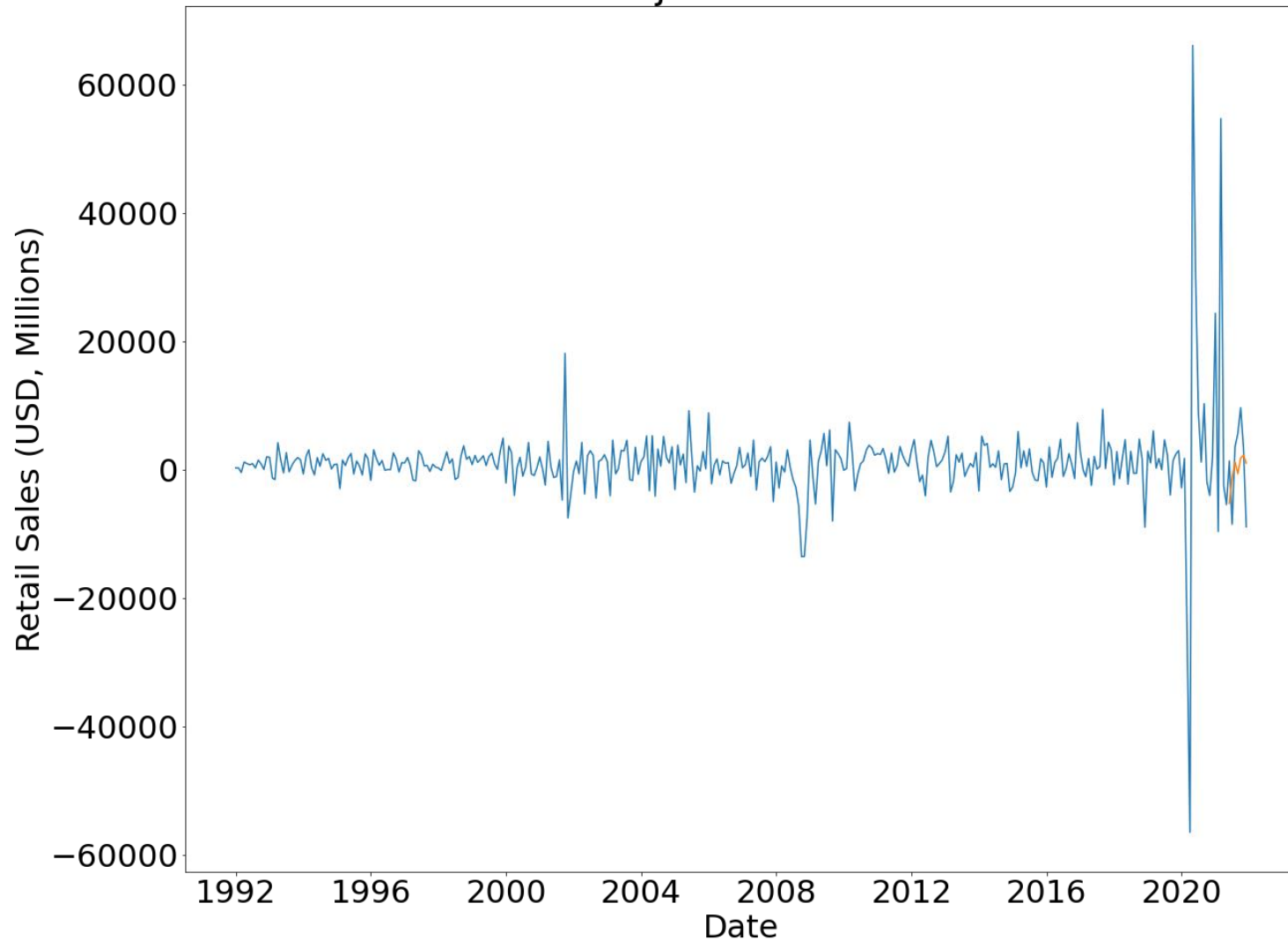
# Forecasting



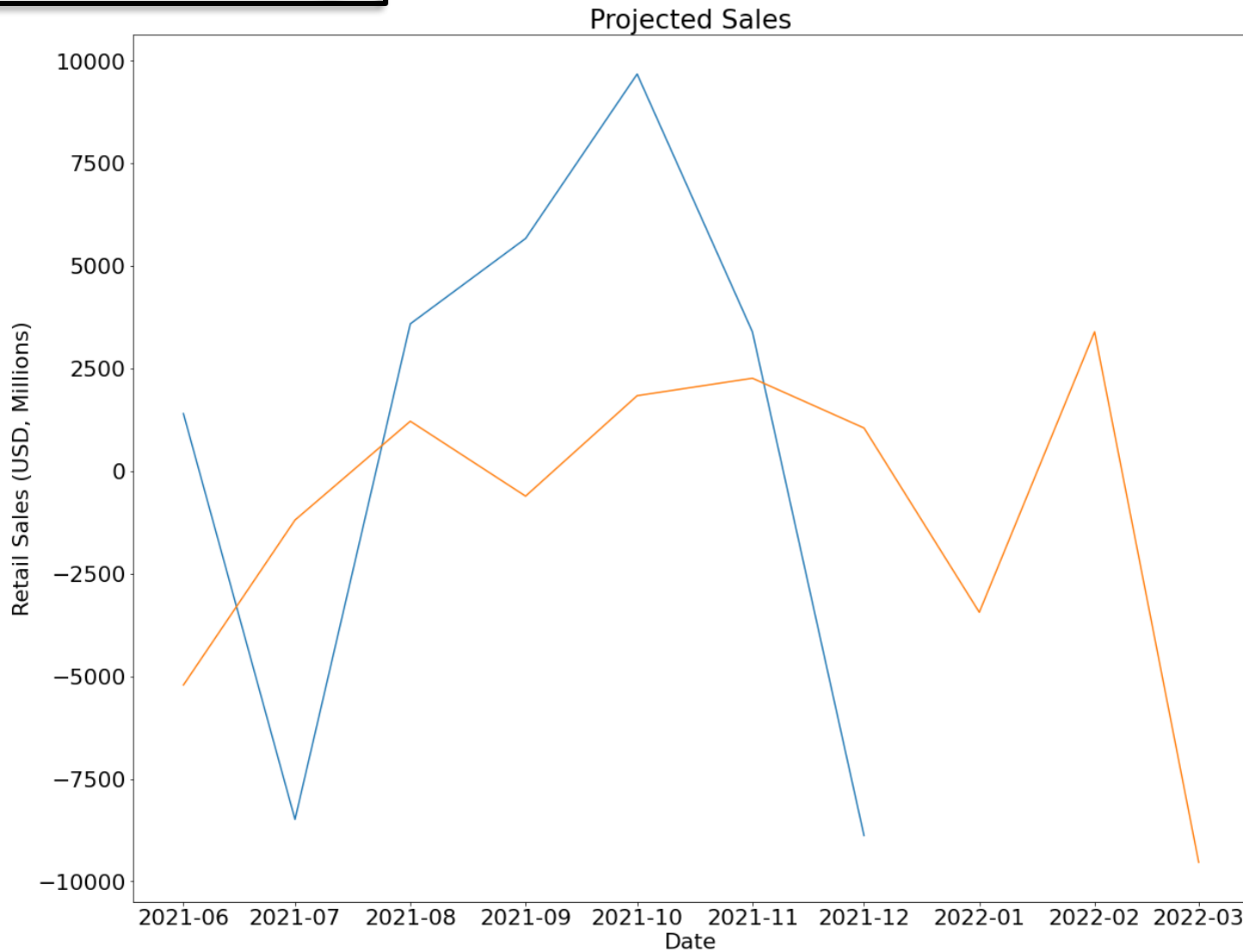
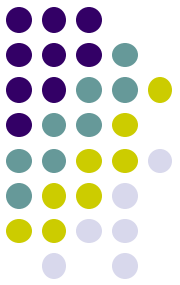
# Forecasting



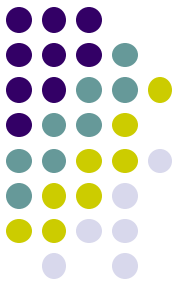
Projected Sales



# Forecasting



# Forecasting

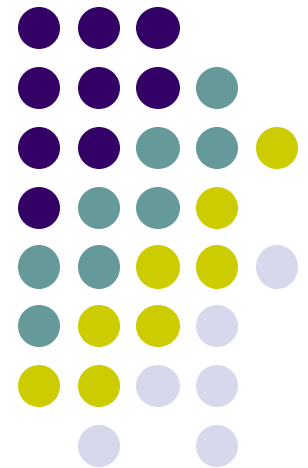


- Due to the volatile and unpredictable nature of retail sales in the United States, it would be irresponsible to forecast more than just a few months out.
- This forecast should continue on a rolling basis, updating as new data becomes available.

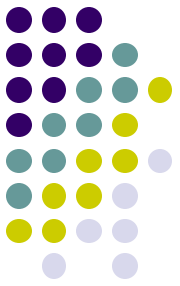


---

# Summary

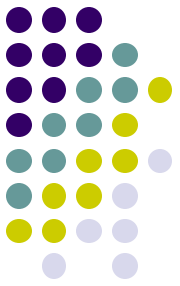


# Summary



- CPI and RPI have strong, positive linear relationships with retail sales
- There are observable trends in US retail sales data over time
  - Overall, sales are increasing over time
- The plots depict the volatile nature of retail sales
  - Many peaks and troughs over time

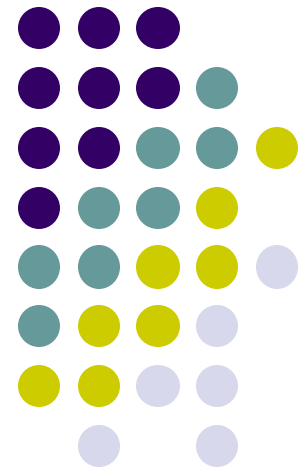
# Summary



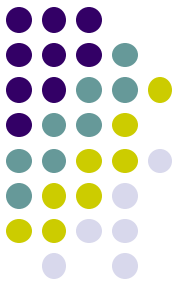
- Out of the many different industries:
  - Motor vehicles and parts dealers is the largest single industry by a wide margin
  - Non-store retailers and electronic retailers have risen drastically in the last several years to become the 2nd and 3rd largest industries
- Our time series model is moderately useful for predicting the immediate future of retail sales but will need constant updates to remain relevant.

---

# Questions?



# Sources



- Bureau, U. S. C. (2017). *All Sectors: Products by Industry for the U.S.: 2017*. Explore census data. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=ECNNAPCSPRD2017.EC1700NAPCSPRDIND&n=N0600.44&tid=ECNNAPCSPRD2017.EC1700NAPCSPRDIND&hidePreview=true>
- Avigan, A. (2020, February 16). *Consumer price index (CPI)*. Kaggle. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/aavigan/consumer-price-index-usa-all-items>
- Dchaen. (2022, May 11). *Macroeconomics us*. Kaggle. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from [https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/denychaen/us-macro?select=US\\_MACRO110522.csv](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/denychaen/us-macro?select=US_MACRO110522.csv)
- Bureau, U. S. C. (2022, July 15). *Monthly Retail Trade Report*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved August 10, 2022, from <https://www.census.gov/retail/index.html>