Impact of Weather on Retail Sales in Canada: Clothing and Footwear Industry

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1. Objective

To determine the impact of weather on consumer behavior and retail sales

2. Why?

- Physiological
- Psychological

3. Business Implication

- ► Potential to improve demand forecasting at Retailer level that can improve major supply chain functions such as
 - Inventory management
 - ► Material Planning
 - Price Optimization

4. Methodology

Dependent Variable:

Monthly Retail Sales for the Clothing and Footwear Industry by QC, ON, and BC

► Independent Variables:

- ► Total Snow
- Mean Temperature
- ► Total Rain
- Wind Speed

Control Variables:

- ► CPI
- Unemployment Rate
- Disposable Income
- Consumer Confidence

a) Correlation Matrix

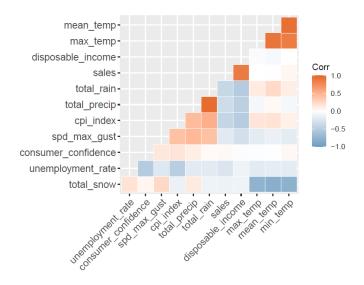


Figure 2: Correlation Heatmap

b) Distribution Analysis

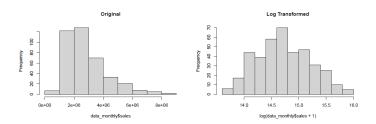


Figure 1: Histogram of Retail Sale

c) Multivariate Analysis

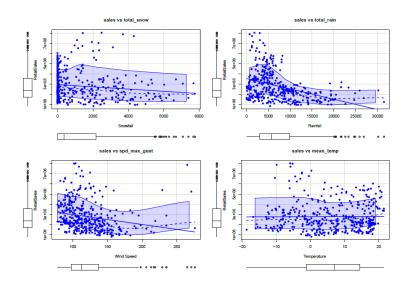


Figure 4: Scatterplots of Sales vs Weather

a) Result

Table 3: Regression Table

| | Dependent variable: sales | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| consumer_confidence | 0.095*** (0.019) | | | / \ |
| cpi_index | | -0.159****(0.024) | | |
| disposable_income | | | 0.424****(0.010) | 1 |
| unemployment_rate | | | | -0.146^{***} (0.019) |
| total_snow | -0.191**** (0.044) | -0.196**** (0.043) | -0.044**(0.020) | -0.155*** (0.043) |
| total_rain | -0.225****(0.030) | -0.200****(0.030) | -0.015 (0.015) | -0.228****(0.029) |
| mean_temp | -0.051 (0.037) | -0.038 (0.036) | 0.045*** (0.017) | -0.055(0.036) |
| spd_max_gust | -0.105****(0.030) | -0.014(0.031) | -0.015 (0.014) | -0.133****(0.029) |
| winter | 0.693**** (0.125) | 0.613**** (0.123) | 0.500*** (0.056) | 0.572^{***} (0.121) |
| I(mean_temp^2) | -0.044*(0.024) | -0.084****(0.025) | -0.049**** (0.011) | -0.025 (0.024) |
| total_rain:winter | 0.062 (0.067) | 0.073(0.066) | -0.034 (0.030) | 0.048 (0.065) |
| total_snow:winter | $0.030 \ (0.105)$ | 0.043 (0.103) | 0.087*(0.047) | 0.051 (0.101) |
| spd_max_gust:winter | -0.098 (0.095) | -0.068 (0.093) | 0.002 (0.043) | -0.053 (0.091) |
| Constant | 14.692*** (0.031) | 14.744*** (0.032) | 14.722*** (0.014) | 14.679*** (0.030) |
| Observations | 396 | 396 | 396 | 396 |
| \mathbb{R}^2 | 0.441 | 0.465 | 0.887 | 0.482 |
| Adjusted R ² | 0.426 | 0.451 | (0.884) | 0.468 |
| Residual Std. Error $(df = 385)$ | 0.369 | 0.361 | 0.166 | 0.355 |
| F Statistic ($df = 10; 385$) | 30.340*** | 33.416*** | 302.359*** | 35.791*** |

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.05

b) Validation

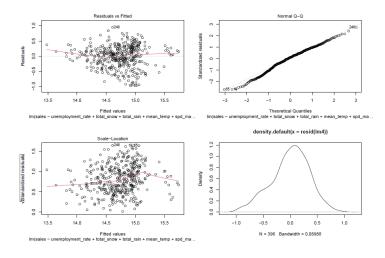


Figure 5: Model Validation

7. Conclusion

- ► H1: Retail Sales decreases with rainfall ✓
- ► H2: Retail Sales decreases with snowfall ✓
- ► H3: Retail Sales decreases with wind speed ✓
- ► H4: Retail Sales is negatively related to mean temperature X

8. Limitations

- ► Research focus on offline retail sales
- ▶ No distinction between street side stores and mall stores
- Few weather parameters were not considered
- Monthly aggregation data was considered