

**From Sunday, January 10, 2010, to Monday, December 10, 2012, Sum of Weekly Sales increased by 8.63%, rising from \$1.45M/week to \$1.58M/week. However, a decline started on Monday, June 4, 2012, with a drop of 11.56% (\$6.02M) over 189 days. The steepest decline occurred between June 4, 2012, and December 10, 2012, as sales fell from \$52.04M to \$46.03M.**

### **Narrative:**

- Walmart experienced consistent growth until mid-2012, after which a noticeable decline took place, potentially influenced by macroeconomic conditions or seasonal factors affecting sales.**

Sum of Weekly\_Sales by Holiday\_Flag



**The Sum of Weekly Sales for non-holiday dates was significantly higher at \$2.42B compared to \$284.82M during holiday periods, accounting for 89.47% of total sales. On average, holiday-week sales were \$1.525M, while non-holiday weeks saw slightly lower sales at \$1.045M.**

**Narrative:**

Sum of Weekly\_Sales by Month

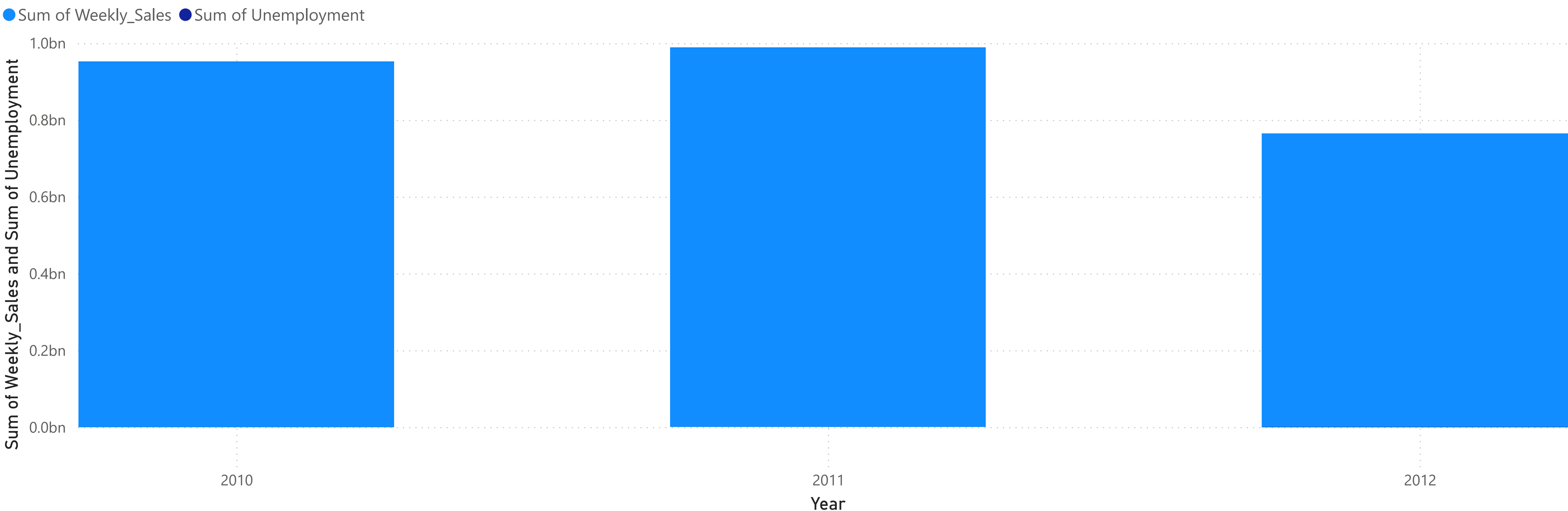


**October saw the highest Sum of Weekly Sales at \$242.96M, 33.65% higher than January’s lowest at \$181.78M. It accounted for 8.98% of total sales across all 12 months. December led overall sales with around \$41.6M, fueled by holiday shopping, followed by November with \$39.9M thanks to Black Friday. October maintained strong sales around \$38.7M, while March and April showed a mid-year boost near \$36M each. July saw a summer spike at \$34.5M, and May and June had steady sales between \$32M and \$34M. February, the shortest month, recorded the lowest at \$29.1M.**

**Narrative:**

**In 2024, the sales performance followed seasonal trends. October marked a peak in sales, driven by preparation for the end-of-year rush, while December outperformed due to the holiday season. January’s sales lagged behind, and February’s short**

Sum of Weekly\_Sales and Sum of Unemployment by Year

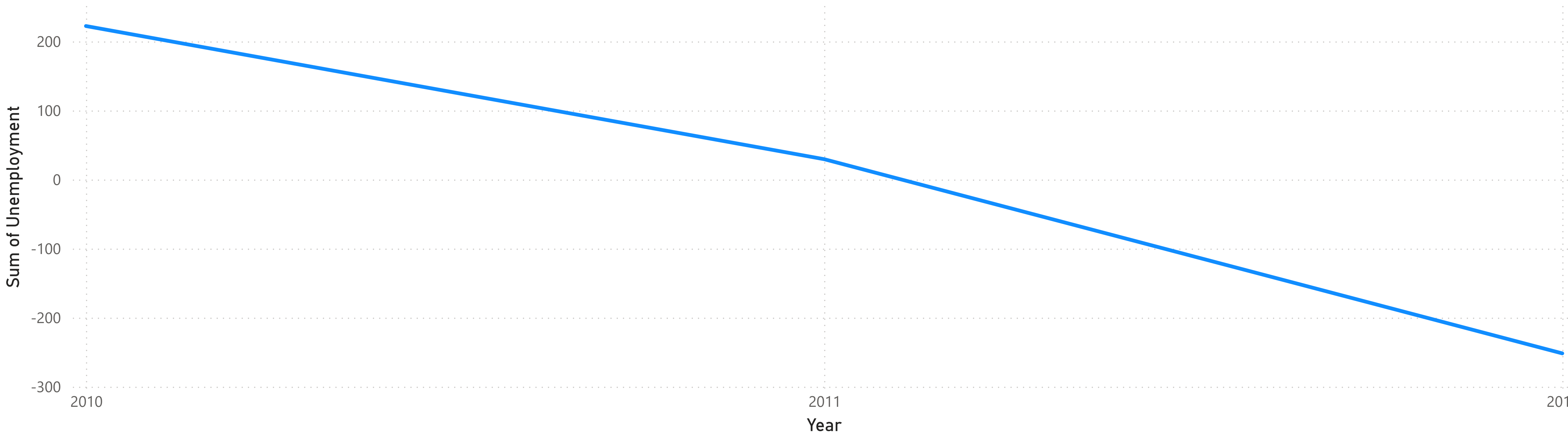


**Both unemployment and sales declined, pointing to potential economic challenges affecting both the job market and consumer spending.**

**Narrative:**

**The sharp drops in unemployment and sales from 2010 to 2012 suggest an economic downturn, where reduced employment likely contributed to lower consumer spending.**

Sum of Unemployment by Year



**The steep decline in unemployment reflects significant economic changes, potentially indicating a shift in job market conditions or measurement anomalies.**

**Narrative:**

**From 2010 to 2012, the drastic drop in unemployment suggests a period of significant economic shift, possibly reflecting a recovery phase or changes in the way unemployment was tracked. This steep decline could have had a major impact on consumer behavior and sales trends.**