

Without Federal Reinforcement, Retail Sales Growth Loses Momentum

Consumer spending growth normalizes in August. Retail sales from the U.S. Census provides a glimpse into the pace of an economic expansion without additional support from the legislative branch. Much of the stimulus provided by the CARES Act culminated at the end of July and executive action to extend unemployment benefits did not take effect until late August or early September. Even without broad federal support, retail sales still increased 0.6 percent last month to a new high. Renewed unemployment benefits that reached accounts in September could prop up national retail sales this month, though that support is unlikely to carry into the fourth quarter.

Reopening activity evident in retail sales. As more states and cities relax business restrictions, some modest realignment in spending is occurring. Grocery stores, for example, recorded a 1.6 percent decrease in sales while eating and drinking places posted a 4.7 percent gain. Year over year, restaurant sales are down 15.4 percent, a significant improvement from the 52.4 percent decline at the height of the shutdowns. Although conditions are getting better, the uneven nature of an economic recovery, and therefore the retail performance, is becoming evident. California, for example, accounts for nearly half of the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance continuing unemployment claims as a slower reopening strategy keeps more workers at home.

Retail fundamentals still fail to reflect market reality. Although retail sales are at an all-time high, several other factors indicate a long recovery road for large swaths of the retail sector. Significant declines in year-over-year sales at clothing, gasoline, and food service and drinking places highlight where weakness will play out over the next several months. Nonetheless, vacancy and rents have only softened modestly thus far. In fact, vacancy increases can be largely attributed to new construction coming online largely empty during the health crisis rather than shuttered stores. A better indication of permanent closures will emerge as third quarter data becomes available later this year.

Retail Sales Outlook

Pressure mounts for additional stimulus. The failure of the legislature to reach an agreement on continued small-business protections and unemployment insurance could have a grave impact on small retailers. By keeping employees on existing payrolls, the Paycheck Protection Program enables existing small businesses to reopen quickly as restrictions are relaxed rather than forcing them to hire and train an entirely new staff. Unemployment similarly has compounding effects on the market. Helping workers maintain their income supports new consumer spending and discourages budget tightening.

Colder weather poses risk for restaurants. Many retailers have been able to adjust their business practices to expand capacity. Namely, outdoor dining has been leveraged to slow the spread of the virus. As winter approaches, this strategy may not be available in densely populated areas that have already struggled to open. The Sunbelt, however, could outperform as more restaurants remain open.

0.6% Monthly Gain in Retail Sales in August

2.6% Year-over-Year Gain in Retail Sales in August

— Spending Shift Highlights Strength/Weakness —

