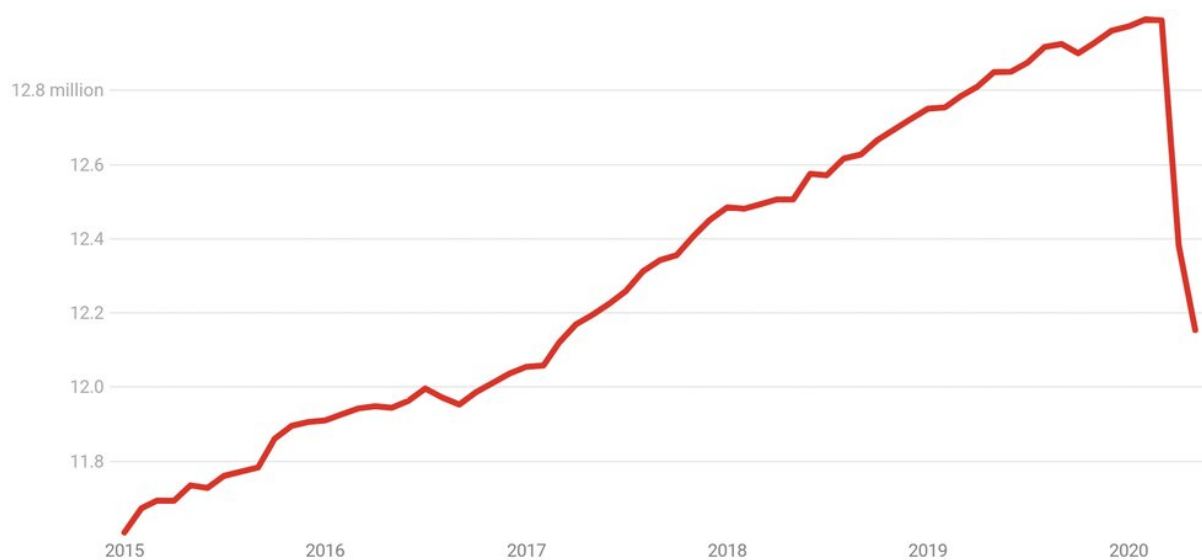


# Retail won't snap back. 3 reasons why COVID has changed the way we shop, perhaps forever

June 18 2020, by John Daley

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Includes Australians regarded as still employed because they are on JobKeeper.  
Credit: ABS 6202.0

It's wrong to expect a "snap-back" at shopping centers, food courts, cinemas and other places where people used to gather to spend money.

We've identified three reasons why spending in physical stores on goods like clothes is likely to remain much lower than it was for a long time.

## 1. Fear, much of it age-based

First, even when governments relax restrictions, lots of people will still be worried and will go out less. Unless there are zero cases for several weeks in a state or city, many people will remain reluctant to go out.

This is why we have previously argued that there is a big dividend in eliminating COVID-19 in the style of New Zealand, the Northern Territory, and South Australia, rather than bumping along with "suppression"—and several new locally-acquired cases a day—as Victoria is still doing.

This reluctance to go out and spend, irrespective of government restrictions, could be seen in Australia before government restrictions were imposed, as shown on the "Consumers and mobility" tab of the [Grattan Econ Tracker](#).

The effects of fear shouldn't be underestimated.

Spending in [Sweden](#) has fallen almost as much as in Denmark, even when Denmark was in lockdown and Sweden had minimal restrictions. Swedes are afraid to go out, particularly if they are old.

Spending by people aged 70+ has fallen *further* in Sweden than in Denmark, and 60-69 year-olds have cut their spending by about the same amount in both countries.

This isn't surprising. COVID-19 is much more deadly for older people.

Age-based fear is a challenge for retailers because older households now spend significantly more than younger households. 25 years ago it was the [other way around](#).

## 2. Time to form new habits

Second, we are likely to keep spending on different things, and using different channels, even after restrictions are lifted.

Habits tend to form when behavior changes consistently. They strengthen over time, and are particularly sticky once behavior has been consistent for a [period of months](#) – and we've been living with lockdown for that long in Australia.

Once formed, the new habits can persist unless there is another shock.

Australians have become used to doing more of their purchasing online. They have become used to spending more on living comfortably at home, and less on clothes for the office and to go out.

After the shutdown, people are likely to continue to work from home more often.

The habits of shopping remotely, and spending more on home furnishings and less on clothes, are likely to continue, and they would be likely to continue even if COVID-19 vanished tomorrow.

## 3. Global recession

Third, irrespective of COVID-19 regulations and behaviors, we are heading into an "old-fashioned", [globally synchronized, deep recession](#).

For the moment, JobKeeper, the temporarily-boosted JobSeeker payment, and a recent [bounceback](#), have resulted in [spending on credit and debit cards](#) a bit more than this time last year.

But unemployment jumped to [7.1%](#) on Thursday. That official rate understates how bad things are.

In May an extra 227,700 Australians lost their jobs (on top of 607,400 in April).

But only 85,000 of them were counted as unemployed. When and if the bulk of those people look for work, the unemployment rate will climb further.

## **Employed Australians, total**

After JobKeeper ends in September (or is phased out as a result of the government's review) many of the three million people on it will also become counted as unemployed.

Australians who have lost their jobs are likely to spend less than they did before.

After each of the previous two recessions it took [years](#) for employment to recover.

## **Spending need not recover after COVID**

These three factors—fear, new habits, and recession—are present in countries and regions that seem to be well clear of coronavirus.

Much of China has been free of most government restrictions for months. Manufacturing and infrastructure spending has largely returned to pre-COVID levels.

But consumer activity is still [below pre-COVID levels](#), and it is inching

up only slowly.

Australia might well see an "opening party" on the day each particular COVID-19 restriction is lifted.

But after that, the best guess is that consumer spending will remain very subdued and refocused for a long time.

For those in the hardest-hit sectors and [regions](#) – particularly arts and recreation, hospitality, and clothing—the pain will continue long after the restrictions are lifted.

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