

## 2022 Consumer Returns in the Retail Industry

## Executive Summary

- Retail sales are on track to increase between 6\% and 8\% year-overyear. Non-store and online sales year-over-year, which are included in the total figure, are expected to grow between $11 \%$ and $13 \%$.
- As retail sales have continued to grow, return rates and return fraud rates have remained essentially flat year-over-year: 16.5\% in 2022 compared with $16.6 \%$ in 2021.
- For the first time since 2019, when online data was captured as part of this survey, online return rates are in line with overall return rates and have dropped by $21 \%$.
- Holiday return rates are also essentially flat year-over-year at 17.9\%, but holiday return fraud decreased slightly from 10.8\% to 10.1\%.
- Of the nearly 44\% of respondents planning to hire to handle returns during the holidays, more than $70 \%$ intend to add staff to stores.
- Responsibility for returns has shifted from ecommerce to supply chain in scenarios where one department is responsible for both in-store and online returns and when in-store and online returns are handled separately.
- Buy online, return in-store (BORIS) return fraud is expected to be $48 \%$ higher than fraud in returns to non-store locations, potentially spotlighting an area to further streamline data and process protocols when multichannel return processes are present.


## Summary of Returns and Return Fraud

| NRF 2022 U.S. Retail Industry Sales ${ }^{(1)}$ (In-store and online) | 100\% | \$4,950,000,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total In-store Sales ${ }^{(2)}$ | 73.9\% | \$3,660,000,000,000 |
| Total Online Sales | 26.1\% | \$1,290,000,000,000 |
| Total Amount of Retail Returns | 16.5\% | \$816,750,000,000 |
| Total Amount of Retail Returns from In-store Sales | 16.5\% | \$603,900,000,000 |
| Total Amount of Retail Returns from Online Sales | 16.5\% | \$212,850,000,000 |
| Total Amount of Fraudulent Returns | 10.4\% | \$84,942,000,000 |
| Total Amount of Fraudulent Returns (In-store) | 10.3\% | \$62,167,050,000 |
| Total Amount of Fraudulent Returns (Online) | 10.7\% | \$22,774,950,000 |

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## MERCHANDISE SALES, RETURNS AND RETURN FRAUD

## \$4.95 Trillion <br> NRF 2022 U.S. retail industry sales



## \$816 Billion

Amount of merchandise returned as a \% of total sales (avg. 16.5\%)

## \$84.9 Billion

Amount of fraudulent returns
as a \% of total returns (avg. 10.4\%)

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey. Sept.-Oct. 2022.

## Return Facts

- Total returns account for $\$ 816$ billion in lost sales for U.S. retailers. This revenue is larger than the U.S. federal government spent on education, training and employment programs in 2022. ${ }^{(1)}$
- For every $\$ 1$ billion in sales, the average retailer incurs $\$ 165$ million in merchandise returns.
- For every $\$ 100$ in returned merchandise accepted, retailers lose $\$ 10.40$ to return fraud.
- The expectation of fraud when a receipt is not present, jumped $43 \%$ year-over-year, from $9.8 \%$ in 2021 to $14 \%$ in this year's survey.


## IN-STORE SALES, RETURNS AND RETURN FRAUD



Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey. Sept.-Oct. 2022.

## ONLINE SALES, RETURNS AND RETURN FRAUD

## \$1.29 Trillion NRF 2022 U.S. online sales


\$212 Billion
Amount of merchandise returned as a \% of online sales (avg. 16.5\%)

## Managing Online Return Fraud

Online purchases being returned to a store, often referred to as buy online, return in-store or BORIS, presents both opportunities and challenges. Retailers can lower shipping and inventory costs, recapture revenue and potentially improve green initiatives by lowering carbon emissions and waste. However, improving multichannel transaction visibility will be critical to ensure savings are not offset by higher fraud rates.

BORIS RETURN FRAUD IS ESTIMATED TO BE 48\% HIGHER THAN RETURNS TO NON-STORE LOCATIONS.


Percent of returns to non-store locations estimated to be fraudulent


Percent of total online purchases being returned to bricks-and-mortar stores


Percent of buy online, return in-store (BORIS) returns estimated to be fraudulent

## HOLIDAY SALES, RETURNS AND RETURN FRAUD

\$960 Billion NRF 2022 U.S. holiday sales

\$171 Billion
Amount of merchandise returned as a \% of holiday sales (avg. 17.9\%)

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

## \$17.3 Billion

## Amount of fraudulent returns

as a \% of holiday returns (avg. 10.1\%)

ARE YOU PLANNING TO HIRE MORE STAFF TO HANDLE RETURNS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON?

WHERE ARE YOU PLANNING TO HIRE MORE STAFF TO HANDLE RETURNS DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON?

$44 \%$ of respondents plan to hire more staff to handle returns during the holidays. Of these, more than $70 \%$ plan to add more staff to stores. With returns being such a high touchpoint for retailers, it is in their best interest to think of returns as another opportunity to build customer loyalty or even encourage another sale. A study conducted by Appriss Retail found that just $22 \%{ }^{(1)}$ of retailers believe they are effective at incentivizing shoppers at the point of return, suggesting there is still room for improvement here for the industry.
(1) https://apprissretail.com/resource/2022-state-of-the-industry-returns-as-an-engagement-strategy/

## Processing Holiday Returns

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS TO OFFER CUSTOMERS THE OPTION TO MAKE RETURNS USING 3RD PARTY "NO BOX," "NO LABEL" PROVIDERS TO PROCESS YOUR RETURNS?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| Currently offer this | $10.4 \%$ |
| Do not currently offer this but plan to roll it out during the 2022 holiday season | $4.2 \%$ |
| Do not currently offer but plan to roll it out after the 2022 holiday season | $14.6 \%$ |
| Do not currently offer and have no immediate plans | $70.1 \%$ |

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

## RETURN ISSUES

WHICH EXAMPLES OF RETURN FRAUD
HAVE RETAILERS EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST YEAR?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| Wardrobing (returns of used, non-defective merchandise) | $50.0 \%$ |
| Return of shoplifted/stolen merchandise | $41.43 \%$ |
| Employee return fraud and/or collusion with external sources | $30.0 \%$ |
| Return of merchandise purchased with fraudulent or stolen tender | $41.43 \%$ |
| Returns using e-receipts | $21.43 \%$ |
| Returns made by ORC groups | $20.0 \%$ |
| Returns using counterfeit receipts | $11.43 \%$ |
| None of the above | $24.29 \%$ |
| Other | $8.57 \%$ |

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

## WHAT ARE THE BIGGEST CHALLENGES RETAILERS ARE FACING RIGHT NOW?

While there were numerous write-in responses, almost one-third of them mentioned return abuse or inventory issues.

- "Return of used goods"
- "Online purchasing [of] the wrong size"
- "Re-processing goods at warehouse on digital returns"
- "The biggest pain point for stores is stranded inventory"
- "Non-delivery complaints"
-"Online returns in stores"
- "Restocking [or] reselling the returned goods"
- "Tracking the source and reasons"
- "Same people constantly return"
- "Customers expecting us to accept return of used, not defective, merchandise"
- "Returns after 90 days"
- "Damaged returns or policy abuse"
- "No way to track correct customer information"
- "Shipping costs"
- "Using found receipts to return stolen items"
- "Fraud returns allowed by associate"
- "Internal fraud"
- "Self-service returns"
- "Returns of shoplifted merchandise"
- "Growing ORC issues"


## Requiring Receipts

Fewer retailers are requiring receipts compared with 2021 ( $74.4 \%$ ), which is surprising given that respondents indicate fraud is almost 4 points higher when a receipt is not present - $14 \%$ compared with the overall fraud of $10.4 \%$. Retailers are also facing new types of fraud for receipted returns. Fraudsters may be taking advantage of data synchronization delays between point-of-sale and merchant systems, allowing them to use e-receipts for multiple returns in-store. Multichannel retailers may need to consider additional technology solutions to prevent fraudulent return attempts.

DO YOU REQUIRE RECEIPTS FOR RETURNS?
In-store returns

| No | Yes |
| :---: | :---: |
| $29 \%$ | $71 \%$ |

Mail-in returns
No Yes 15\% 85\%

## NON-RECEIPTS AND FRAUD

22.1\%
Percentage of returns made without a receipt

Percentage of returns made without a receipt estimated to be fraudulent

## RETURN VOLUMES AND OWNERSHIP

## Return Volumes

COMPARED WITH 2021, HAS THE PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS THAT ARE MADE TO A BRICKS-AND-MORTAR STORE INCREASED, DECREASED OR STAYED THE SAME?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| Increased significantly (More than 5\%) | $12.5 \%$ |
| Increased slightly (Between 1\% and 5\%) | $20.8 \%$ |
| Stayed the same | $54.2 \%$ |
| Decreased slightly (Between -1\% and -5\%) | $10.4 \%$ |
| Decreased significantly (More than -5\%) | $2.1 \%$ |

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

## Who Owns Returns?

IS THE SAME DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING BOTH IN-STORE AND MAIL-IN RETURNS?
Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation

| Merchandising | $28.6 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Ecommerce | $9.5 \%$ |
| Loss Prevention | $23.8 \%$ |
| Supply Chain | $14.3 \%$ |
| Other | $23.8 \%$ |

Includes responses from retailers that self-report as multichannel.

|  | Merchandising |  | Ecommerce | Loss Prevention | Other |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Supply Chain |  |  |  |  |  |
| In-store returns: | $13.3 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $40 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Mail-in returns: | $0.0 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $53.3 \%$ | 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

THE IMPACT OF RETURN FRAUD LOST SALES TAX

| U.S. STATE | \% OF NATIONWIDE RETAIL SALES ${ }^{(1)}$ | SALES | RETURNS | STATE SALES TAX RATE ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RETURN F } \\ & \text { LOST } \\ & \text { RETAIL REVENUE } \end{aligned}$ | ESTIMATE LOST SALES TAX REVENUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 1.54\% | \$76,101,813,509 | \$12,556,799,229 | 4.00\% | \$1,305,907,120 | \$52,236,285 |
| Alaska | 0.26\% | \$12,807,960,300 | \$2,113,313,450 | 0.00\% | \$219,784,599 | \$0 |
| Arizona | 1.92\% | \$94,954,843,303 | \$15,667,549,145 | 5.60\% | \$1,629,425,111 | \$91,247,806 |
| Arkansas | 0.99\% | \$49,082,728,232 | \$8,098,650,158 | 6.50\% | \$842,259,616 | \$54,746,875 |
| California | 11.15\% | \$551,924,195,844 | \$91,067,492,314 | 7.25\% | \$9,471,019,201 | \$686,648,892 |
| Colorado | 1.65\% | \$81,583,302,269 | \$13,461,244,874 | 2.90\% | \$1,399,969,467 | \$40,599,115 |
| Connecticut | 1.14\% | \$56,652,645,338 | \$9,347,686,481 | 6.35\% | \$972,159,394 | \$61,732,122 |
| Delaware | 0.34\% | \$16,607,397,347 | \$2,740,220,562 | 0.00\% | \$284,982,938 | \$0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 0.15\% | \$7,610,181,351 | \$1,255,679,923 | 6.00\% | \$130,590,712 | \$7,835,443 |
| Florida | 6.93\% | \$343,122,111,335 | \$56,615,148,370 | 6.00\% | \$5,887,975,431 | \$353,278,526 |
| Georgia | 3.01\% | \$149,103,207,679 | \$24,602,029,267 | 4.00\% | \$2,558,611,044 | \$102,344,442 |
| Hawaii | 3.37\% | \$166,642,052,255 | \$27,495,938,622 | 4.00\% | \$2,859,577,617 | \$114,383,105 |
| Idaho | 0.52\% | \$25,732,902,848 | \$4,245,928,970 | 6.00\% | \$441,576,613 | \$26,494,597 |
| Illinois | 3.79\% | \$187,839,747,325 | \$30,993,558,309 | 6.25\% | \$3,223,330,064 | \$201,458,129 |
| Indiana | 1.94\% | \$96,039,749,441 | \$15,846,558,658 | 7.00\% | \$1,648,042,100 | \$115,362,947 |
| lowa | 0.98\% | \$48,311,137,045 | \$7,971,337,612 | 6.00\% | \$829,019,112 | \$49,741,147 |
| Kansas | 0.79\% | \$38,988,729,536 | \$6,433,140,373 | 6.50\% | \$669,046,599 | \$43,488,029 |
| Kentucky | 1.27\% | \$62,646,463,804 | \$10,336,666,528 | 6.00\% | \$1,075,013,319 | \$64,500,799 |
| Louisiana | 1.35\% | \$66,984,410,539 | \$11,052,427,739 | 4.45\% | \$1,149,452,485 | \$51,150,636 |
| Maine | 0.48\% | \$23,608,688,396 | \$3,895,433,585 | 5.50\% | \$405,125,093 | \$22,281,880 |
| Maryland | 1.79\% | \$88,800,804,648 | \$14,652,132,767 | 6.00\% | \$1,523,821,808 | \$91,429,308 |
| Massachusetts | 2.12\% | \$104,826,525,158 | \$17,296,376,651 | 6.25\% | \$1,798,823,172 | \$112,426,448 |
| Michigan | 2.94\% | \$145,432,770,178 | \$23,996,407,079 | 6.00\% | \$2,495,626,336 | \$149,737,580 |
| Minnesota | 1.86\% | \$91,991,200,906 | \$15,178,548,150 | 6.88\% | \$1,578,569,008 | \$108,526,619 |
| Mississippi | 0.99\% | \$49,030,781,151 | \$8,090,078,890 | 7.00\% | \$841,368,205 | \$58,895,774 |
| Missouri | 2.05\% | \$101,414,141,432 | \$16,733,333,336 | 4.23\% | \$1,740,266,667 | \$73,526,267 |
| Montana | 0.38\% | \$18,836,478,826 | \$3,108,019,006 | 0.00\% | \$323,233,977 | \$0 |
| Nebraska | 0.65\% | \$32,033,097,778 | \$5,285,461,133 | 5.50\% | \$549,687,958 | \$30,232,838 |
| Nevada | 1.08\% | \$53,583,453,003 | \$8,841,269,745 | 6.85\% | \$919,492,054 | \$62,985,206 |
| New Hampshire | 0.59\% | \$29,317,796,209 | \$4,837,436,374 | 0.00\% | \$503,093,383 | \$0 |
| New Jersey | 2.96\% | \$146,371,046,115 | \$24,151,222,609 | 6.63\% | \$2,511,727,151 | \$166,401,924 |
| New Mexico | 0.66\% | \$32,440,602,423 | \$5,352,699,400 | 5.12\% | \$556,680,738 | \$28,529,888 |
| New York | 5.63\% | \$278,727,961,674 | \$45,990,113,676 | 4.00\% | \$4,782,971,822 | \$191,318,873 |
| North Carolina | 2.92\% | \$144,752,486,975 | \$23,884,160,351 | 4.75\% | \$2,483,952,676 | \$117,987,752 |
| North Dakota | 0.28\% | \$13,918,048,548 | \$2,296,478,010 | 5.00\% | \$238,833,713 | \$11,941,686 |
| Ohio | 3.23\% | \$159,946,124,127 | \$26,391,110,481 | 5.75\% | \$2,744,675,490 | \$157,818,841 |
| Oklahoma | 1.08\% | \$53,650,546,230 | \$8,852,340,128 | 4.50\% | \$920,643,373 | \$41,428,952 |
| Oregon | 1.22\% | \$60,490,135,115 | \$9,980,872,294 | 0.00\% | \$1,038,010,719 | \$0 |
| Pennsylvania | 3.76\% | \$185,890,938,207 | \$30,672,004,804 | 6.00\% | \$3,189,888,500 | \$191,393,310 |
| Rhode Island | 0.31\% | \$15,469,188,477 | \$2,552,416,099 | 7.00\% | \$265,451,274 | \$18,581,589 |
| South Carolina | 1.44\% | \$71,288,189,638 | \$11,762,551,290 | 6.00\% | \$1,223,305,334 | \$73,398,320 |
| South Dakota | 0.34\% | \$16,653,234,678 | \$2,747,783,722 | 4.50\% | \$285,769,507 | \$12,859,628 |
| Tennessee | 2.14\% | \$105,959,011,727 | \$17,483,236,935 | 7.00\% | \$1,818,256,641 | \$127,277,965 |
| Texas | 7.61\% | \$376,536,152,236 | \$62,128,465,119 | 6.25\% | \$6,461,360,372 | \$403,835,023 |
| Utah | 0.84\% | \$41,379,564,047 | \$6,827,628,068 | 4.85\% | \$710,073,319 | \$34,438,556 |
| Vermont | 0.26\% | \$12,916,571,685 | \$2,131,234,328 | 6.00\% | \$221,648,370 | \$13,298,902 |
| Virginia | 2.55\% | \$126,451,523,791 | \$20,864,501,426 | 4.30\% | \$2,169,908,148 | \$93,306,050 |
| Washington | 2.15\% | \$106,630,749,418 | \$17,594,073,654 | 6.50\% | \$1,829,783,660 | \$118,935,938 |
| West Virginia | 0.55\% | \$27,396,652,863 | \$4,520,447,722 | 6.00\% | \$470,126,563 | \$28,207,594 |
| Wisconsin | 1.82\% | \$89,991,451,906 | \$14,848,589,565 | 5.00\% | \$1,544,253,315 | \$77,212,666 |
| Wyoming | 0.23\% | \$11,528,503,133 | \$1,902,203,017 | 4.00\% | \$197,829,114 | \$7,913,165 |
| Total |  | \$4,950,000,000,000 | \$816,750,000,000 |  | \$84,942,000,000 | \$4,743,377,433 |

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey. Sept.-Oct. 2022
(1) Source: Federation of Tax Administrators (http://www.taxadmin.org/)
(2) Source: State \% of sales calculated using YoY state sales growth from census.gov

## Survey Demographics

- Conducted by NRF between September 19, 2022 and October 14, 2022
- 70 retailers participated in the survey

HOW MANY RETAIL STORES DOES YOUR COMPANY OPERATE?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| Less than 10 | $38.3 \%$ |
| $10-25$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| $26-50$ | $4.3 \%$ |
| $51-100$ | $10.6 \%$ |
| More than 100 | $42.5 \%$ |

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES YOUR LEVEL AT YOUR ORGANIZATION?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| C-Suite | $6.4 \%$ |
| VP | $8.5 \%$ |
| Director | $27.6 \%$ |
| Manager | $44.6 \%$ |
| Other | $12.7 \%$ |

## WHICH DESCRIPTION BEST DESCRIBES YOUR COMPANY?

| Response | Average |
| :--- | :---: |
| Multichannel - primarily store-based (more than 50\% of sales from physical stores) | $53.19 \%$ |
| Multichannel - primarily online-based (more than 50\% of sales online) | $10.64 \%$ |
| Multichannel - without a majority of sales from any single channel (physical store, catalog or online) | $12.77 \%$ |
| Multichannel - primarily catalog-based (more than 50\% of sales from catalog) | $0.00 \%$ |
| Store-based only | $6.38 \%$ |
| Pure play (online only) | $17.02 \%$ |

Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey Sept.-Oct. 2022

The National Retail Federation, the world's largest retail trade association, passionately advocates for the people, brands, policies and ideas that help retail thrive. From its headquarters in Washington, D.C., NRF empowers the industry that powers the economy. Retail is the nation's largest private-sector employer, contributing \$3.9 trillion to annual GDP and supporting one in four U.S. jobs - 52 million working Americans. For over a century, NRF has been a voice for every retailer and every retail job, educating inspiring and communicating the powerful impact retail has on local communities and global economies. nrf.com


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[^0]:    Source: Appriss Retail and National Retail Federation 2022 Returns Survey. Sept.-Oct. 2022.
    Note: The National Retail Federation notes that findings are directional only. All findings are among the responding companies and have not been scaled as a reflection on the retail industry as a whole, or to match firmographics of prior years' surveys.
    (1) The National Retail Federation's U.S. retail industry sales figure includes most traditional retail categories including non-store, auto parts and accessories stores, discounters, department stores, grocery stores and specialty stores, and excludes sales at automotive dealers, gas stations and restaurants.
    (2) In-store numbers derived by subtracting online from total sales,

