

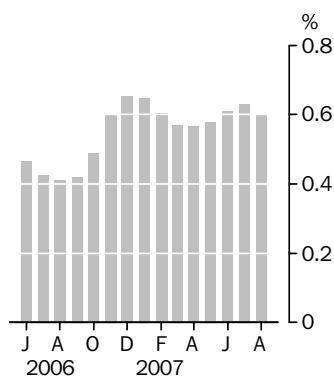
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 3 OCT 2007

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	Aug 07 \$m	Jul 07 to Aug 07 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	19 604.3	0.6
Seasonally adjusted estimates	19 683.7	0.7

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.6% in August 2007. This follows revised increases of 0.6% in both July and June 2007.
- In August 2007, all states and territories had an increase in the trend estimate. The largest increase occurred in Queensland (+1.1%).

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.7% in August 2007. This follows revised increases of 0.8% in July 2007 and 1.6% in June 2007.
- All states and territories had increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate. The largest increases occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (+2.2%) and Tasmania (+1.3%).

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 2.1% in August 2007 compared with July 2007. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 1.1%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 3.5%.
- Australian turnover increased by 8.3% in August 2007 compared with August 2006. Chains and other large retailers increased by 9.6%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 6.7%.

## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Graham Phillips on Canberra (02) 6252 5625.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2007	1 November 2007
October 2007	4 December 2007
November 2007	9 January 2008
December 2007	5 February 2008
January 2008	4 March 2008
February 2008	4 April 2008

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

As indicated in the July issue, this issue contains revised data from July 2007 back to the beginning of the series. See the article on the next page for more detail.

## CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

As the current price estimates have been revised, the Chain Volume Measures have subsequently been revised. The revised data are in Tables 14 and 15.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for August 2007 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	19 425.1	140.2
Change from preceding month (\$m)	404.6	76.3
% change from preceding month (%)	2.1	0.4

For more information see the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 32–36.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIMA	autoregressive integrated moving average
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
RSE	relative standard error
TAU	type of activity unit

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

# CHANGES TO THE RETAIL TRADE SERIES, AUGUST 2007

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## INTRODUCTION

This issue of *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0, August 2007) introduces some changes to the survey design and methodology for the Retail survey. This is the first survey redesign since the current methodology was introduced in July 2004.

These changes have resulted in revisions to the historical level estimates. The extent of the shift in level varies across the series and, to facilitate comparisons over time, this shift has been smoothed into the full length of the historical series. The impacts on month to month movements have been minimised as far as possible.

These revisions to the historical series have not affected the August seasonally adjusted movements.

## WHAT IS INVOLVED IN THE CHANGES

Business Activity Statement information (Total sales) from the Taxation system is used both as a sizing variable for stratification purposes and to form auxiliary information (estimation benchmarks) to support the regression estimation methodology used in the Retail Trade Survey. The utilisation of the taxation data enables the most efficient design for the survey, keeping sample sizes to a minimum while providing accurate results. The Retail Trade Survey design imposes tight sample error constraints at the state/territory and broad industry levels. For other lower level estimates, sample error can be larger. (See paragraphs 32-36 of the Explanatory Notes for more information on the reliability of estimates).

This current redesign utilises updated stratification size values to reallocate the sample, which has resulted in a further reduction in sample size while maintaining current accuracy levels. The redesign also incorporates some improvements in the derivation of estimation benchmarks and improvements in the method of treating survey units that are not representative of other units in the same cohort or stratum (outlier units).

To measure the impact of these changes, a parallel run of the survey was conducted for the month of July 2007. This means information was collected for the old design as well as for the new design allowing old design results to be derived alongside new design results.

## WHY THE CHANGES WERE MADE

To avoid survey units moving from one stratum to another, stratification information is generally not updated for each survey cycle, thus reducing the accuracy of the estimates, particularly movement statistics. However, it is now three years since the stratification turnover values have been updated and the increasingly large divergence between the stratification values and the estimation benchmarks (which are updated quarterly) has seen a deterioration in the efficiency of the survey. Survey designers need to strike a balance between keeping strata (or survey cohorts) stable and the overall efficiency of the survey.

### HOW THE CHANGES HAVE IMPACTED THE RETAIL SERIES

With new stratification boundaries introduced to align with the refreshed stratification values, a new sample was selected. The new design retains as many as possible of the existing units in sample redistributed on the basis of their refreshed sizing information. However, in addition, a significant number of new units (replacing others rotating out) have been included. Overall, there has been a small ongoing sample reduction of about 200 units.

This rotation and sample redistribution process (coupled with the other minor methodological changes) has had an impact on the level estimates coming from the survey. As this impact is methodological rather than 'real world', to facilitate comparisons over time, the impacts have been measured and smoothed back into the history of the series. This method adjusts historical survey levels while maintaining, as far as possible, the integrity of the month to month seasonally adjusted movements. In a multi-level collection such as Retail Trade, the current backcasting methodology does not enable changes to seasonally adjusted movements to be minimised at all levels of output. In this backcast, level shifts have been estimated and changes to seasonally adjusted movements minimised at the State by industry level. To maintain the additivity of time series at all levels in original terms, higher level aggregate time series are derived from the backcasted State by industry level series. Therefore, the revisions to the historical seasonally adjusted movements of the higher aggregate time series may not necessarily be minimised.

Results from the new survey design for July 2007 indicate an increase of 0.6% in the seasonally adjusted level for the Australian total. Differences at the lower levels vary. The results in this issue reflect the backcast series.

The Retail Trade series will be monitored over the coming months and the backcasting of the historical series may be revised as more data become available on the new basis.

### IMPACT ON THE CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

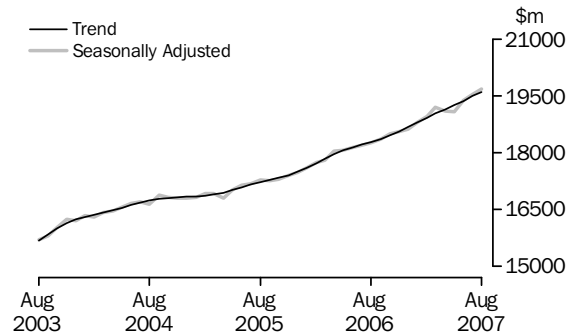
As historic Retail Trade levels have changed due to the smoothing process described above, there will be an impact on the quarterly chain volume measures. The chain volume measures have been recalculated on the new basis up to June quarter 2007 and are included in this issue (see Tables 14 and 15).

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

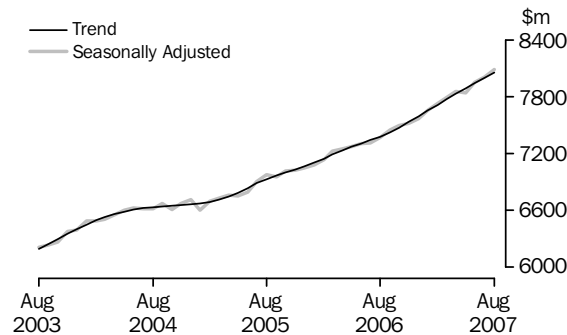
#### TOTAL RETAIL

There has been moderate trend growth for 22 months. Food retailing (five months) and Household good retailing (six months) have had moderate growth. Department stores (four months), Clothing and soft good retailing (six months) and Other retailing (one month) have had strong growth. Hospitality and services was weak in August 2007.



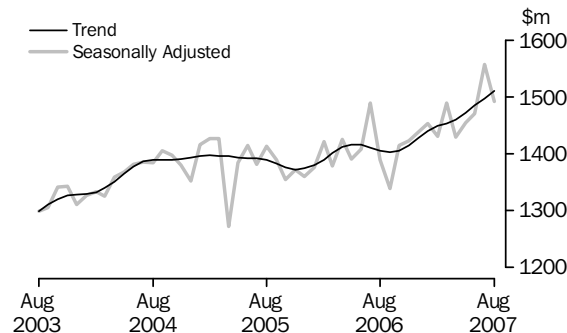
#### FOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for five months following five months of strong growth. New South Wales has had 13 months of moderate trend growth, while Western Australia has had two months of moderate growth following nine months of strong growth. Queensland (19 months), Tasmania (nine months) and the Northern Territory (four months) have had strong growth.



#### DEPARTMENT STORES

The trend growth has been strong for the last four months. New South Wales and Western Australia followed the same pattern and Queensland has had five months of strong growth. The Australian Capital Territory has had weak trend growth for four months.

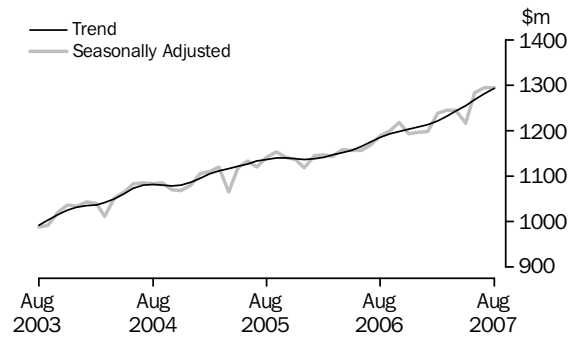


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

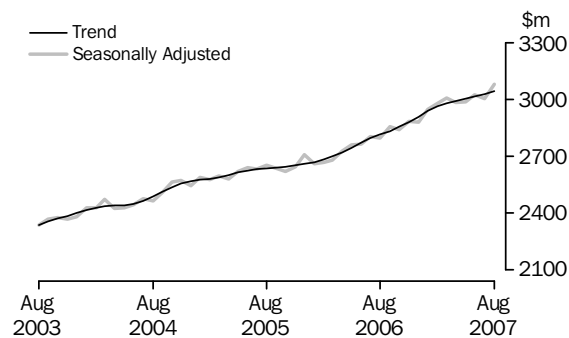
**CLOTHING AND SOFT  
GOOD RETAILING**

There has been six months of strong trend growth. Victoria (14 months), South Australia (four months), the Northern Territory (one month) and the Australian Capital Territory (ten months) have had strong growth. New South Wales and Queensland had moderate growth in August 2007 following at least four months of strong growth. Tasmania has been in decline for three months.



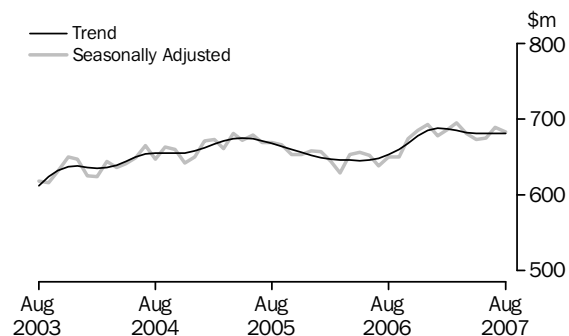
**HOUSEHOLD GOOD  
RETAILING**

There has been moderate trend growth for six months. New South Wales (two months) and South Australia (three months) have had moderate growth, while Victoria (three months) and the Northern Territory (ten months) have had strong growth. Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have been in decline for at least four months.



**RECREATIONAL GOOD  
RETAILING**

The trend has been flat for the last two months after being in decline for five months. New South Wales had moderate growth in August 2007, while Western Australia and Tasmania had strong growth. All the other states which were flat or in decline.

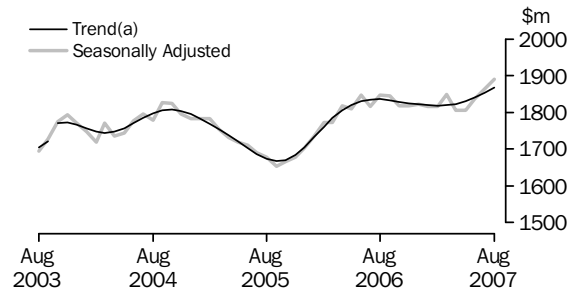


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### OTHER RETAILING

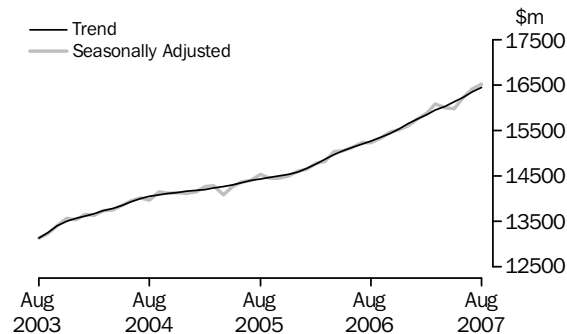
After three months of moderate growth, there was strong trend growth in August 2007. New South Wales (five months) and South Australia (one month) have had strong trend growth. Queensland had moderate growth in August 2007 following four months of strong trend growth.



(a) Break in trend series from October 2003.

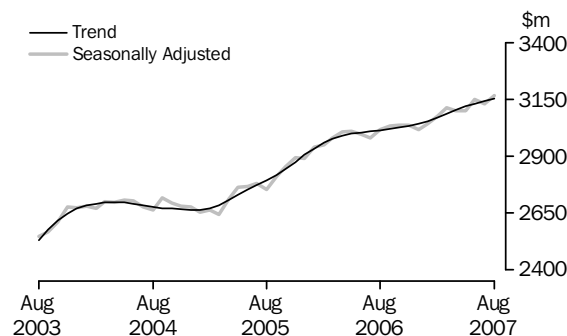
#### TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Over the last seven months, the trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been similar to Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been weak trend growth in August 2007 following seven months of moderate growth. Queensland (seven months), Tasmania (six months) and the Australian Capital Territory (four months) have had strong growth, while South Australia had moderate trend growth in August following six months of strong growth. The remaining states have been in decline for at least four months.

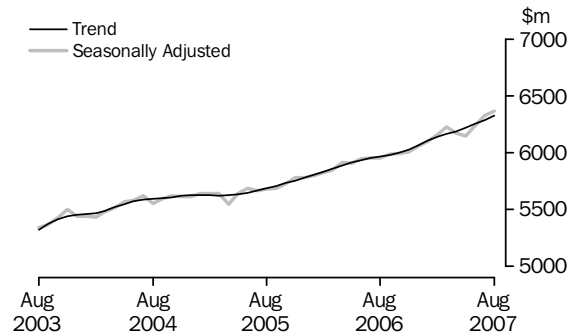


## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

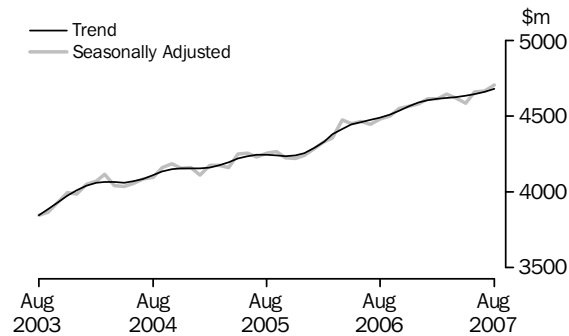
#### NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been ten months of moderate trend growth. Food retailing has had 13 months of moderate growth. Department stores (four months) and Other retailing (five months) have had strong growth, while Clothing and soft good retailing had moderate growth in August following four months of strong growth.



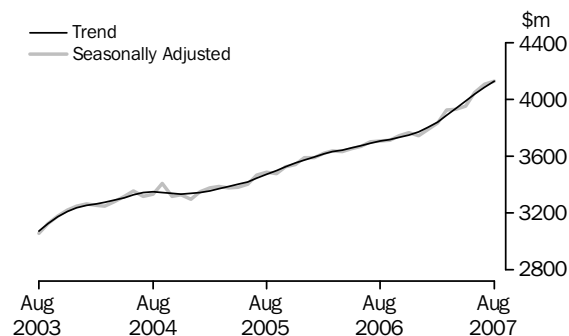
#### VICTORIA

The trend growth was moderate in August following six months of weak growth. Food retailing had weak growth in August following eight months of moderate growth. Department stores (three months) and Other retailing (one month) have had moderate growth. Clothing and soft good retailing has had 14 months of strong growth.



#### QUEENSLAND

Queensland has had strong trend growth for eight months. Food retailing (19 months), Department stores (five months) and Hospitality and services (seven months) have all had strong growth. Clothing and soft good retailing and Other retailing had moderate growth in August 2007 following at least four months of strong growth.



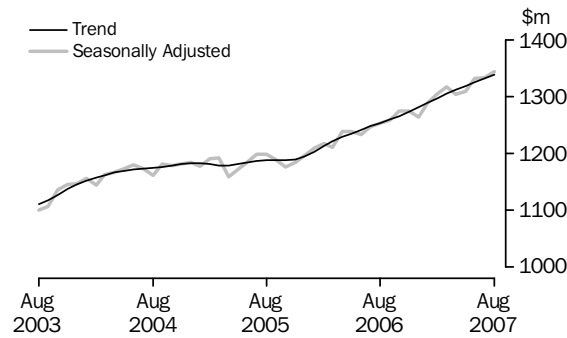


## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

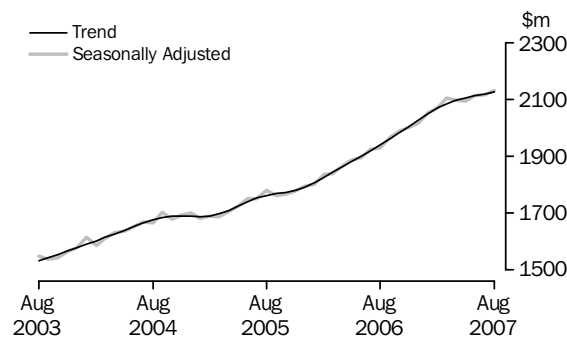
#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been moderate for 18 months. Food retailing had weak growth in August 2007 following eight months of moderate growth, while Department stores has had eight months of moderate growth. Hospitality and services had moderate growth in August 2007 following six months of strong growth, while Clothing and soft good retailing has had four months of strong growth.



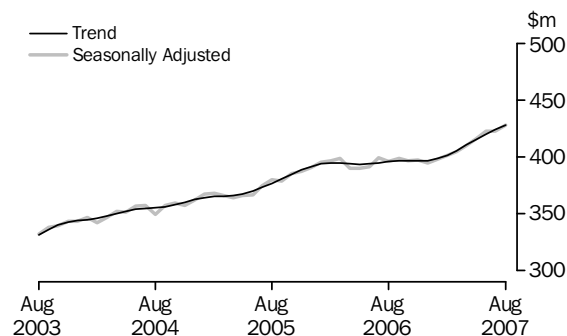
#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been declining since December 2006 with weak growth in July and August 2007. Food retailing had moderate growth in July and August following nine months of strong growth. Department stores has had four months of strong growth while Household good retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline over that period.



#### TASMANIA

The trend growth has been strong for six months. Food retailing (nine months) and Hospitality and services (six months) have had strong growth. Household good retailing had moderate trend growth in August 2007 following six months of strong growth.



## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	7 034.0	1 429.0	1 158.3	2 761.6	604.6	1 717.6	2 869.0	17 574.2
July	7 189.8	1 412.0	1 114.1	2 737.4	609.1	1 713.2	2 962.9	17 738.6
August	7 367.7	1 239.2	1 107.8	2 750.8	628.6	1 839.3	3 000.0	17 933.4
September	7 288.2	1 219.1	1 174.5	2 795.5	612.4	1 785.7	2 997.2	17 872.8
October	7 583.3	1 344.6	1 257.7	2 912.5	650.6	1 861.4	3 125.7	18 735.9
November	7 618.5	1 623.3	1 240.5	3 057.1	712.3	1 983.4	3 135.9	19 371.2
December	8 655.6	2 611.1	1 688.8	3 718.4	1 048.1	2 632.9	3 459.7	23 814.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 681.1	1 267.3	1 167.2	2 941.4	661.7	1 651.8	2 989.3	18 359.7
February	7 118.8	1 047.0	976.0	2 612.4	610.4	1 584.0	2 776.7	16 725.3
March	7 922.4	1 331.6	1 164.9	2 895.6	689.4	1 747.8	3 153.3	18 904.9
April	7 659.2	1 302.6	1 179.3	2 641.8	620.7	1 627.3	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	7 752.9	1 365.1	1 235.1	2 853.8	625.5	1 756.7	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	7 584.5	1 491.5	1 279.3	3 021.9	616.8	1 689.2	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	7 875.1	1 462.3	1 234.3	2 945.9	658.4	1 770.5	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	8 137.3	1 315.5	1 192.6	3 038.9	658.8	1 885.1	3 196.8	19 425.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	7 305.9	1 407.7	1 156.1	2 765.7	651.8	1 847.2	2 997.5	18 132.0
July	7 311.5	1 488.6	1 168.8	2 804.6	638.0	1 815.6	2 980.9	18 207.9
August	7 367.2	1 390.1	1 188.2	2 797.0	649.9	1 846.8	3 015.3	18 254.4
September	7 443.5	1 339.1	1 199.9	2 855.5	649.8	1 845.5	3 034.7	18 367.9
October	7 496.3	1 415.0	1 218.1	2 838.6	673.7	1 818.7	3 037.5	18 497.8
November	7 519.9	1 422.8	1 193.7	2 885.2	685.1	1 818.0	3 037.1	18 561.8
December	7 564.3	1 438.3	1 196.6	2 879.9	692.9	1 822.4	3 015.7	18 610.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 658.1	1 453.2	1 197.9	2 945.8	677.9	1 816.9	3 042.7	18 792.4
February	7 726.7	1 430.8	1 237.5	2 977.9	685.5	1 816.4	3 075.5	18 950.2
March	7 791.8	1 488.9	1 244.7	3 006.3	695.3	1 849.6	3 114.0	19 190.7
April	7 852.7	1 430.0	1 245.0	2 983.1	680.9	1 806.2	3 100.2	19 098.1
May	7 840.8	1 454.1	1 216.9	2 985.3	673.3	1 805.7	3 098.7	19 074.7
June	7 950.8	1 470.0	1 282.4	3 021.3	674.6	1 836.7	3 147.6	19 383.4
July	8 003.9	1 557.3	1 295.3	3 004.4	688.8	1 863.2	3 128.6	19 541.5
August	8 082.4	1 491.4	1 293.9	3 077.4	682.7	1 890.6	3 165.3	19 683.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	7 304.7	1 415.8	1 165.3	2 770.1	645.9	1 830.3	3 004.3	18 136.4
July	7 339.9	1 410.9	1 175.4	2 794.3	648.3	1 835.5	3 009.1	18 213.3
August	7 379.1	1 405.9	1 185.4	2 814.1	653.0	1 836.3	3 014.2	18 288.0
September	7 424.3	1 403.0	1 193.1	2 832.6	659.8	1 833.0	3 019.0	18 364.9
October	7 475.4	1 405.6	1 198.5	2 853.9	668.4	1 828.3	3 024.9	18 454.9
November	7 532.2	1 415.2	1 203.5	2 880.0	677.6	1 824.6	3 032.8	18 566.0
December	7 592.7	1 428.6	1 208.2	2 908.8	684.7	1 822.0	3 042.2	18 687.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 654.2	1 440.6	1 213.4	2 937.6	687.7	1 820.1	3 054.4	18 807.9
February	7 714.8	1 448.7	1 220.7	2 962.1	687.2	1 818.3	3 069.6	18 921.3
March	7 774.6	1 453.2	1 230.8	2 980.1	684.8	1 819.0	3 087.0	19 029.4
April	7 832.7	1 460.2	1 242.9	2 992.9	682.4	1 822.6	3 103.7	19 137.3
May	7 888.9	1 471.4	1 255.2	3 003.6	681.1	1 829.9	3 118.0	19 247.9
June	7 945.3	1 484.7	1 267.9	3 015.5	680.6	1 840.7	3 130.7	19 365.2
July	8 001.3	1 497.8	1 281.2	3 028.5	680.8	1 853.9	3 143.0	19 487.2
August	8 054.4	1 509.9	1 292.5	3 042.0	680.5	1 868.2	3 153.6	19 604.3

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	-1.0	12.7	0.1	4.7	0.3	-1.5	-2.3	0.7
July	2.2	-1.2	-3.8	-0.9	0.7	-0.3	3.3	0.9
August	2.5	-12.2	-0.6	0.5	3.2	7.4	1.3	1.1
September	-1.1	-1.6	6.0	1.6	-2.6	-2.9	-0.1	-0.3
October	4.0	10.3	7.1	4.2	6.2	4.2	4.3	4.8
November	0.5	20.7	-1.4	5.0	9.5	6.6	0.3	3.4
December	13.6	60.8	36.1	21.6	47.1	32.7	10.3	22.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	-11.3	-51.5	-30.9	-20.9	-36.9	-37.3	-13.6	-22.9
February	-7.3	-17.4	-16.4	-11.2	-7.7	-4.1	-7.1	-8.9
March	11.3	27.2	19.3	10.8	12.9	10.3	13.6	13.0
April	-3.3	-2.2	1.2	-8.8	-10.0	-6.9	-3.8	-4.4
May	1.2	4.8	4.7	8.0	0.8	8.0	-0.3	3.0
June	-2.2	9.3	3.6	5.9	-1.4	-3.8	0.0	0.5
July	3.8	-2.0	-3.5	-2.5	6.8	4.8	1.7	1.7
August	3.3	-10.0	-3.4	3.2	0.1	6.5	4.0	2.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	2.1	-0.5	0.4
July	0.1	5.7	1.1	1.4	-2.1	-1.7	-0.6	0.4
August	0.8	-6.6	1.7	-0.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.3
September	1.0	-3.7	1.0	2.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.6
October	0.7	5.7	1.5	-0.6	3.7	-1.5	0.1	0.7
November	0.3	0.5	-2.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
December	0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-0.7	0.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	1.2	1.0	0.1	2.3	-2.2	-0.3	0.9	1.0
February	0.9	-1.5	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8
March	0.8	4.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3
April	0.8	-4.0	0.0	-0.8	-2.1	-2.3	-0.4	-0.5
May	-0.2	1.7	-2.3	0.1	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
June	1.4	1.1	5.4	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.6
July	0.7	5.9	1.0	-0.6	2.1	1.4	-0.6	0.8
August	1.0	-4.2	-0.1	2.4	-0.9	1.5	1.2	0.7
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
July	0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
August	0.5	-0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
September	0.6	-0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.2	0.4
October	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5
November	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.4	-0.2	0.3	0.6
December	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.6
February	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.6
March	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6
April	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
May	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
June	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
July	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6
August	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Sub-Group(a): Original

Month	FOOD RETAILING				CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING				HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING			
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Depart- ment stores	Clothing retailing	Foot- wear, fabric & other soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
<b>2006</b>												
August	5 211.6	835.3	1 320.9	7 367.7	1 239.2	792.0	315.7	1 107.8	679.7	811.7	1 259.4	2 750.8
September	5 129.8	828.3	1 330.1	7 288.2	1 219.1	845.2	329.3	1 174.5	685.4	829.3	1 280.8	2 795.5
October	5 342.9	838.4	1 402.0	7 583.3	1 344.6	882.5	375.3	1 257.7	709.6	906.9	1 295.9	2 912.5
November	5 343.9	827.8	1 446.8	7 618.5	1 623.3	899.5	341.0	1 240.5	736.8	912.8	1 407.5	3 057.1
December	5 904.3	882.0	1 869.2	8 655.6	2 611.1	1 237.2	451.6	1 688.8	761.9	976.4	1 980.1	3 718.4
<b>2007</b>												
January	5 383.3	851.0	1 446.8	7 681.1	1 267.3	828.4	338.8	1 167.2	705.7	860.4	1 375.4	2 941.4
February	4 984.8	763.1	1 370.9	7 118.8	1 047.0	695.4	280.6	976.0	612.7	790.6	1 209.1	2 612.4
March	5 558.0	861.5	1 502.9	7 922.4	1 331.6	842.6	322.3	1 164.9	667.4	842.5	1 385.7	2 895.6
April	5 310.7	856.1	1 492.4	7 659.2	1 302.6	855.1	324.2	1 179.3	635.5	788.6	1 217.7	2 641.8
May	5 429.3	862.7	1 461.0	7 752.9	1 365.1	888.2	346.9	1 235.1	695.4	809.1	1 349.3	2 853.8
June	5 302.0	874.2	1 408.4	7 584.5	1 491.5	931.2	348.1	1 279.3	741.9	785.0	1 495.0	3 021.9
July	5 466.9	918.0	1 490.2	7 875.1	1 462.3	887.0	347.3	1 234.3	706.4	817.6	1 421.9	2 945.9
August	5 689.4	925.9	1 522.0	8 137.3	1 315.5	856.9	335.7	1 192.6	718.1	870.0	1 450.8	3 038.9
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2006</b>												
August	2.7	0.4	3.0	2.5	-12.2	0.9	-4.2	-0.6	0.0	6.0	-2.5	0.5
September	-1.6	-0.8	0.7	-1.1	-1.6	6.7	4.3	6.0	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.6
October	4.2	1.2	5.4	4.0	10.3	4.4	13.9	7.1	3.5	9.4	1.2	4.2
November	0.0	-1.3	3.2	0.5	20.7	1.9	-9.1	-1.4	3.8	0.7	8.6	5.0
December	10.5	6.5	29.2	13.6	60.8	37.5	32.4	36.1	3.4	7.0	40.7	21.6
<b>2007</b>												
January	-8.8	-3.5	-22.6	-11.3	-51.5	-33.0	-25.0	-30.9	-7.4	-11.9	-30.5	-20.9
February	-7.4	-10.3	-5.2	-7.3	-17.4	-16.1	-17.2	-16.4	-13.2	-8.1	-12.1	-11.2
March	11.5	12.9	9.6	11.3	27.2	21.2	14.9	19.3	8.9	6.6	14.6	10.8
April	-4.4	-0.6	-0.7	-3.3	-2.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	-4.8	-6.4	-12.1	-8.8
May	2.2	0.8	-2.1	1.2	4.8	3.9	7.0	4.7	9.4	2.6	10.8	8.0
June	-2.3	1.3	-3.6	-2.2	9.3	4.8	0.3	3.6	6.7	-3.0	10.8	5.9
July	3.1	5.0	5.8	3.8	-2.0	-4.7	-0.2	-3.5	-4.8	4.1	-4.9	-2.5
August	4.1	0.9	2.1	3.3	-10.0	-3.4	-3.3	-3.4	1.7	6.4	2.0	3.2
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2006</b>												
August	6.6	5.4	10.6	7.2	2.3	6.4	4.0	5.7	5.8	1.3	8.6	5.7
September	5.2	4.7	9.9	6.0	-4.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.6	12.2	8.1
October	6.9	0.6	10.4	6.8	2.3	6.4	7.9	6.9	14.9	-0.3	12.1	8.5
November	8.4	1.6	10.8	8.1	5.4	6.7	2.0	5.4	18.4	-3.6	12.4	8.4
December	5.6	-1.0	11.3	6.1	3.0	3.9	7.7	4.9	15.4	-7.0	9.3	5.6
<b>2007</b>												
January	7.5	3.9	13.5	8.2	6.2	6.8	-2.3	4.0	20.2	4.4	11.4	11.1
February	6.9	6.4	14.2	8.2	0.9	10.7	2.3	8.2	12.5	4.0	16.4	11.5
March	7.3	7.5	13.1	8.4	10.6	15.1	-0.3	10.3	12.6	1.4	21.4	12.9
April	5.7	5.1	16.3	7.6	-3.4	8.3	1.4	6.3	12.2	0.5	13.6	9.0
May	8.2	7.5	13.9	9.1	7.7	8.3	2.7	6.7	12.9	2.7	9.4	8.2
June	6.6	9.2	11.7	7.8	4.4	13.8	2.4	10.4	14.8	1.7	11.3	9.4
July	7.7	10.3	16.2	9.5	3.6	13.1	5.4	10.8	3.9	6.7	10.1	7.6
August	9.2	10.8	15.2	10.4	6.2	8.2	6.3	7.7	5.6	7.2	15.2	10.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Sub-Group(a): **Original** *continued*

Month	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				Total all industries
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2006</b>											
August	396.7	232.0	628.6	801.1	1 038.2	1 839.3	1 566.1	1 208.0	225.9	3 000.0	17 933.4
September	378.4	234.0	612.4	763.5	1 022.2	1 785.7	1 560.9	1 211.8	224.5	2 997.2	17 872.8
October	391.8	258.8	650.6	813.7	1 047.7	1 861.4	1 615.3	1 281.0	^ 229.4	3 125.7	18 735.9
November	421.2	291.1	712.3	841.9	1 141.5	1 983.4	1 617.4	1 284.5	^ 234.1	3 135.9	19 371.2
December	550.0	498.2	1 048.1	984.0	1 649.0	2 632.9	1 782.5	1 416.4	^ 260.8	3 459.7	23 814.7
<b>2007</b>											
January	395.4	266.2	661.7	714.2	937.6	1 651.8	1 533.9	1 248.7	^ 206.6	2 989.3	18 359.7
February	374.0	236.4	610.4	688.5	895.5	1 584.0	1 398.5	1 183.1	195.1	2 776.7	16 725.3
March	409.5	279.9	689.4	776.9	970.9	1 747.8	1 597.2	1 338.8	217.3	3 153.3	18 904.9
April	359.1	261.6	620.7	732.5	894.8	1 627.3	1 540.5	1 286.6	^ 205.9	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	378.0	247.5	625.5	784.2	972.6	1 756.7	1 509.1	1 293.8	^ 220.1	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	364.3	252.4	616.8	768.6	920.5	1 689.2	1 541.7	1 271.6	^ 210.4	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	405.7	252.8	658.4	810.4	960.1	1 770.5	1 578.5	1 271.5	^ 224.0	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	401.4	257.4	658.8	861.4	1 023.8	1 885.1	1 621.5	1 344.1	^ 231.2	3 196.8	19 425.1
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
<b>2006</b>											
August	2.5	4.4	3.2	6.5	8.0	7.4	1.1	1.7	-0.1	1.3	1.1
September	-4.6	0.9	-2.6	-4.7	-1.5	-2.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3
October	3.5	10.6	6.2	6.6	2.5	4.2	3.5	5.7	2.2	4.3	4.8
November	7.5	12.5	9.5	3.5	9.0	6.6	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.3	3.4
December	30.6	71.1	47.1	16.9	44.5	32.7	10.2	10.3	11.4	10.3	22.9
<b>2007</b>											
January	-28.1	-46.6	-36.9	-27.4	-43.1	-37.3	-13.9	-11.8	-20.8	-13.6	-22.9
February	-5.4	-11.2	-7.7	-3.6	-4.5	-4.1	-8.8	-5.3	-5.5	-7.1	-8.9
March	9.5	18.4	12.9	12.8	8.4	10.3	14.2	13.2	11.4	13.6	13.0
April	-12.3	-6.5	-10.0	-5.7	-7.8	-6.9	-3.5	-3.9	-5.2	-3.8	-4.4
May	5.3	-5.4	0.8	7.1	8.7	8.0	-2.0	0.6	6.9	-0.3	3.0
June	-3.6	2.0	-1.4	-2.0	-5.4	-3.8	2.2	-1.7	-4.4	0.0	0.5
July	11.3	0.1	6.8	5.4	4.3	4.8	2.4	0.0	6.5	1.7	1.7
August	-1.0	1.8	0.1	6.3	6.6	6.5	2.7	5.7	3.2	4.0	2.1
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
<b>2006</b>											
August	-5.9	4.6	-2.3	14.8	9.3	11.7	3.0	18.7	12.7	9.5	7.0
September	-8.7	4.2	-4.2	12.4	8.5	10.2	3.6	14.9	5.6	8.0	5.7
October	-1.2	12.9	4.0	17.0	5.0	9.9	1.8	11.9	0.6	5.6	6.7
November	-0.3	16.1	5.8	15.4	4.3	8.8	2.3	11.7	2.4	5.9	7.3
December	-2.4	16.4	5.7	9.3	3.8	5.8	-1.8	12.3	-0.3	3.7	5.2
<b>2007</b>											
January	-1.9	11.2	3.0	7.8	3.5	5.3	-1.4	14.5	-7.2	4.2	7.1
February	-1.3	19.3	5.8	5.5	0.3	2.5	-1.7	14.7	-5.1	4.4	6.9
March	3.7	21.8	10.4	5.8	1.4	3.3	-0.5	13.4	-4.8	4.6	8.2
April	-0.6	11.8	4.3	3.2	-3.7	-0.7	-1.4	11.9	-14.9	2.7	5.1
May	-0.9	11.8	3.7	2.6	-0.6	0.8	0.0	7.8	-2.4	3.0	6.7
June	-3.4	11.0	2.0	2.6	-5.0	-1.7	2.5	11.4	-5.5	5.4	6.4
July	4.8	13.8	8.1	7.7	-0.1	3.3	1.9	7.1	-1.0	3.8	7.2
August	1.2	11.0	4.8	7.5	-1.4	2.5	3.5	11.3	2.3	6.6	8.3

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (\$ million)									
<b>2006</b>									
June	5 729.3	4 338.7	3 572.0	1 194.4	1 830.3	373.2	187.6	348.7	17 574.2
July	5 790.6	4 284.1	3 663.1	1 207.0	1 867.0	379.6	199.3	347.8	17 738.6
August	5 814.8	4 356.7	3 719.2	1 222.3	1 884.6	383.1	201.4	351.3	17 933.4
September	5 834.2	4 319.4	3 670.4	1 218.0	1 902.8	380.4	192.1	355.4	17 872.8
October	6 076.3	4 596.1	3 824.9	1 278.1	2 007.8	393.9	191.0	367.9	18 735.9
November	6 289.3	4 755.1	3 905.0	1 333.6	2 101.7	415.2	186.7	384.6	19 371.2
December	7 785.6	5 908.1	4 700.4	1 630.8	2 600.3	512.7	209.3	467.4	23 814.7
<b>2007</b>									
January	5 966.4	4 479.2	3 749.8	1 262.3	1 995.1	396.1	166.9	343.9	18 359.7
February	5 427.7	4 099.3	3 347.9	1 153.5	1 841.7	367.4	160.5	327.4	16 725.3
March	6 120.1	4 615.5	3 811.4	1 318.0	2 073.1	410.7	183.5	372.6	18 904.9
April	5 872.2	4 412.5	3 650.8	1 230.7	1 977.2	386.1	179.9	354.4	18 063.8
May	5 986.6	4 497.2	3 820.3	1 277.1	2 060.6	402.7	196.0	371.7	18 612.2
June	5 989.4	4 486.9	3 929.8	1 283.0	2 033.2	400.4	205.8	378.4	18 706.9
July	6 119.0	4 511.9	4 069.9	1 291.8	2 047.5	402.3	215.7	362.4	19 020.5
August	6 253.6	4 613.5	4 142.2	1 318.9	2 085.5	415.8	220.8	374.8	19 425.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2006</b>									
June	5 946.0	4 463.7	3 668.3	1 233.9	1 895.1	391.3	180.4	353.1	18 132.0
July	5 956.3	4 444.3	3 699.8	1 246.7	1 923.3	399.1	183.0	355.4	18 207.9
August	5 952.1	4 478.5	3 706.0	1 253.6	1 928.6	396.0	182.5	357.0	18 254.4
September	5 988.9	4 498.4	3 709.7	1 258.7	1 967.7	398.8	183.8	361.8	18 367.9
October	5 995.0	4 547.1	3 745.2	1 275.0	1 987.3	396.6	185.6	365.9	18 497.8
November	6 004.3	4 566.5	3 763.4	1 274.8	2 000.5	397.2	186.4	368.8	18 561.8
December	6 056.8	4 579.1	3 743.4	1 263.7	2 017.3	394.7	189.5	365.7	18 610.1
<b>2007</b>									
January	6 098.9	4 614.1	3 786.7	1 288.6	2 051.7	398.1	189.6	364.8	18 792.4
February	6 162.2	4 613.9	3 835.3	1 305.3	2 069.1	401.2	191.7	371.5	18 950.2
March	6 223.1	4 644.1	3 925.8	1 316.4	2 104.4	404.9	193.6	378.3	19 190.7
April	6 170.3	4 616.9	3 930.9	1 304.0	2 096.4	409.9	194.2	375.4	19 098.1
May	6 149.1	4 584.3	3 950.6	1 308.8	2 093.7	415.7	195.4	377.0	19 074.7
June	6 232.5	4 658.4	4 047.6	1 331.3	2 112.9	422.4	198.7	379.8	19 383.4
July	6 326.6	4 663.4	4 107.6	1 332.3	2 116.3	422.9	199.3	373.1	19 541.5
August	6 369.3	4 704.2	4 126.5	1 343.3	2 131.3	428.3	199.6	381.2	19 683.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2006</b>									
June	5 935.8	4 459.8	3 672.6	1 241.0	1 900.6	393.8	180.4	352.4	18 136.4
July	5 951.5	4 472.6	3 689.1	1 247.5	1 919.8	394.9	182.1	355.7	18 213.3
August	5 964.0	4 487.3	3 704.9	1 253.8	1 939.7	396.1	183.4	358.9	18 288.0
September	5 976.9	4 507.1	3 718.4	1 259.5	1 960.1	396.9	184.4	361.6	18 364.9
October	5 997.0	4 533.2	3 731.3	1 265.7	1 981.5	396.9	185.5	363.8	18 454.9
November	6 028.2	4 562.7	3 748.1	1 273.1	2 004.4	396.7	187.0	365.8	18 566.0
December	6 066.4	4 587.6	3 771.5	1 280.8	2 027.7	397.0	188.5	367.6	18 687.1
<b>2007</b>									
January	6 104.4	4 604.6	3 802.1	1 288.8	2 049.9	398.5	190.1	369.6	18 807.9
February	6 136.4	4 613.4	3 840.4	1 296.8	2 069.5	401.4	191.7	371.7	18 921.3
March	6 163.4	4 618.1	3 886.1	1 304.6	2 084.8	405.5	193.2	373.8	19 029.4
April	6 188.8	4 623.4	3 936.4	1 311.9	2 096.1	410.4	194.7	375.6	19 137.3
May	6 216.9	4 632.3	3 987.1	1 318.7	2 104.5	415.2	196.2	376.9	19 247.9
June	6 251.0	4 645.3	4 036.3	1 325.4	2 112.1	419.9	197.6	377.8	19 365.2
July	6 289.5	4 660.8	4 083.8	1 332.2	2 119.4	424.2	199.0	378.5	19 487.2
August	6 327.5	4 678.1	4 127.5	1 338.5	2 125.8	428.2	200.1	378.7	19 604.3

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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## ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)

2006	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
June	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.2	0.7
July	1.1	-1.3	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	6.2	-0.2	0.9
August	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
September	0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	1.0	-0.7	-4.6	1.2	-0.3
October	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.9	5.5	3.5	-0.6	3.5	4.8
November	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.3	4.7	5.4	-2.3	4.5	3.4
December	23.8	24.2	20.4	22.3	23.7	23.5	12.1	21.5	22.9

2007	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
January	-23.4	-24.2	-20.2	-22.6	-23.3	-22.7	-20.3	-26.4	-22.9
February	-9.0	-8.5	-10.7	-8.6	-7.7	-7.3	-3.9	-4.8	-8.9
March	12.8	12.6	13.8	14.3	12.6	11.8	14.4	13.8	13.0
April	-4.1	-4.4	-4.2	-6.6	-4.6	-6.0	-2.0	-4.9	-4.4
May	1.9	1.9	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	8.9	4.9	3.0
June	0.0	-0.2	2.9	0.5	-1.3	-0.6	5.0	1.8	0.5
July	2.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.8	-4.2	1.7
August	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.1

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

2006	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
June	0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
July	0.2	-0.4	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.4
August	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.3
September	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.6
October	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	-0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7
November	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3
December	0.9	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	0.8	-0.6	1.7	-0.8	0.3

2007	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
January	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	-0.3	1.0
February	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.8
March	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.3
April	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	-0.4	1.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.5
May	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	-0.1
June	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	0.7	1.6
July	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-1.7	0.8
August	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.7

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

2006	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
June	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.5
July	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4
August	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4
September	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
October	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
November	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
December	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.7

2007	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
January	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
February	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
March	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
April	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
May	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6
June	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
July	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.6
August	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.6

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—New South Wales

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	2 277.3	478.3	388.4	814.2	^ 174.0	513.2	1 083.9	5 729.3
July	2 360.5	459.8	362.8	782.0	^ 176.0	539.2	1 110.2	5 790.6
August	2 410.9	403.6	358.9	770.8	^ 185.0	553.9	1 131.6	5 814.8
September	2 387.2	408.0	397.8	782.3	^ 178.5	554.1	1 126.3	5 834.2
October	2 469.0	444.7	423.4	829.1	^ 190.9	551.4	1 167.9	6 076.3
November	2 492.6	532.3	427.2	879.3	^ 204.1	584.2	1 169.6	6 289.3
December	2 851.8	858.6	597.8	1 088.4	287.3	804.6	1 297.0	7 785.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 502.2	414.8	407.8	840.2	^ 188.4	497.8	1 115.1	5 966.4
February	2 311.0	341.5	326.2	751.2	^ 169.2	466.9	1 061.7	5 427.7
March	2 564.8	434.4	391.1	835.5	^ 199.3	509.3	1 185.7	6 120.1
April	2 463.1	433.7	399.7	764.4	^ 168.9	503.7	1 138.8	5 872.2
May	2 479.1	447.4	417.1	818.5	^ 169.5	537.2	1 117.8	5 986.6
June	2 407.9	493.2	437.8	849.3	^ 169.7	510.6	1 120.9	5 989.4
July	2 522.9	476.0	406.5	852.0	^ 185.9	554.6	1 121.0	6 119.0
August	2 604.9	427.2	384.0	867.9	193.8	591.5	1 184.3	6 253.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	2 396.8	471.5	392.0	817.4	189.3	559.1	1 120.0	5 946.0
July	2 399.8	500.2	392.4	805.4	178.7	561.0	1 118.9	5 956.3
August	2 421.0	455.5	396.5	796.6	189.2	559.9	1 133.4	5 952.1
September	2 448.3	437.0	408.4	805.8	185.6	560.3	1 143.4	5 988.9
October	2 422.8	467.2	414.2	808.8	196.4	548.7	1 136.9	5 995.0
November	2 436.7	467.0	409.9	826.7	193.5	537.8	1 132.6	6 004.3
December	2 470.0	471.8	409.4	823.0	192.2	554.5	1 135.9	6 056.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 485.6	474.7	407.2	844.9	195.1	544.7	1 146.7	6 098.9
February	2 497.3	469.4	419.1	864.8	193.0	541.9	1 176.8	6 162.2
March	2 527.1	488.8	421.9	866.0	197.7	549.1	1 172.4	6 223.1
April	2 532.8	472.1	426.4	854.1	189.5	549.4	1 146.0	6 170.3
May	2 526.8	476.7	401.6	851.1	187.6	558.5	1 146.9	6 149.1
June	2 560.1	479.8	439.0	852.5	186.5	557.7	1 156.8	6 232.5
July	2 572.4	523.3	437.2	868.8	191.8	581.9	1 151.4	6 326.6
August	2 603.3	488.2	436.8	886.5	197.0	594.8	1 162.8	6 369.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	2 400.1	470.6	393.2	810.3	185.6	556.1	1 119.7	5 935.8
July	2 407.6	468.2	396.7	808.1	186.9	558.3	1 125.7	5 951.5
August	2 416.3	465.2	400.6	805.9	188.1	557.9	1 129.9	5 964.0
September	2 426.2	462.4	404.3	806.3	189.4	555.5	1 132.9	5 976.9
October	2 437.3	461.7	407.4	811.5	191.0	551.9	1 136.3	5 997.0
November	2 450.3	463.9	410.3	821.4	193.0	548.3	1 141.0	6 028.2
December	2 465.6	468.1	412.4	833.5	194.4	545.7	1 146.7	6 066.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 482.3	472.2	413.6	844.6	194.7	544.6	1 152.4	6 104.4
February	2 499.0	475.1	414.9	852.1	193.7	544.8	1 156.8	6 136.4
March	2 515.1	476.9	417.2	856.0	192.4	547.3	1 158.8	6 163.4
April	2 529.7	479.9	420.6	857.9	191.1	552.1	1 158.1	6 188.8
May	2 543.9	484.4	424.4	859.7	190.4	558.9	1 156.0	6 216.9
June	2 558.7	489.5	428.4	862.6	190.3	567.1	1 154.5	6 251.0
July	2 573.3	494.4	432.4	866.5	190.8	575.7	1 154.0	6 289.5
August	2 586.0	498.7	435.6	870.5	191.7	583.8	1 153.3	6 327.5

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.



## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Victoria

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 782.4	345.4	288.3	670.3	^ 152.1	513.8	586.5	4 338.7
July	1 777.8	340.0	274.0	672.4	^ 140.3	475.8	603.8	4 284.1
August	1 829.3	291.2	271.7	678.1	^ 148.0	531.9	606.5	4 356.7
September	1 802.9	281.2	285.2	684.2	^ 146.1	503.4	616.4	4 319.4
October	1 920.4	318.2	335.1	710.6	154.8	553.3	603.7	4 596.1
November	1 916.8	387.3	314.4	733.1	172.1	597.8	633.7	4 755.1
December	2 193.6	638.9	414.1	898.9	277.7	749.8	735.2	5 908.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 930.6	300.5	286.4	717.6	165.0	458.8	620.4	4 479.2
February	1 809.5	247.7	260.0	631.6	^ 154.1	442.3	554.1	4 099.3
March	1 986.4	325.5	319.3	683.3	176.7	486.4	638.1	4 615.5
April	1 926.2	317.8	318.3	643.3	^ 158.4	441.5	607.0	4 412.5
May	1 930.5	329.2	330.3	687.5	^ 156.4	483.9	579.3	4 497.2
June	1 890.6	353.5	328.8	729.9	156.4	456.6	571.1	4 486.9
July	1 911.2	348.3	329.5	712.5	158.4	477.4	574.6	4 511.9
August	1 977.2	305.9	318.3	751.9	160.3	513.5	586.4	4 613.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 846.8	335.4	283.5	665.1	162.1	549.1	621.7	4 463.7
July	1 836.0	351.0	287.9	697.4	155.1	512.6	604.3	4 444.3
August	1 855.2	334.5	291.4	688.0	156.1	529.0	624.2	4 478.5
September	1 853.6	323.2	303.9	701.1	158.1	534.4	624.0	4 498.4
October	1 901.7	338.2	320.7	691.5	160.8	526.9	607.3	4 547.1
November	1 898.8	343.0	304.3	701.7	164.6	535.6	618.6	4 566.5
December	1 903.5	345.8	305.8	699.4	171.7	517.5	635.2	4 579.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 917.4	351.9	314.0	718.9	170.9	520.7	620.2	4 614.1
February	1 943.2	340.9	318.8	714.6	176.9	507.4	612.1	4 613.9
March	1 942.3	362.7	322.6	711.5	177.0	510.8	617.2	4 644.1
April	1 963.2	335.8	321.4	711.3	173.4	497.4	614.6	4 616.9
May	1 945.3	347.8	318.9	717.2	168.1	491.7	595.4	4 584.3
June	1 972.5	349.5	333.2	734.7	169.4	503.1	596.1	4 658.4
July	1 971.3	359.7	342.8	729.3	173.2	502.6	584.4	4 663.4
August	1 988.7	354.2	341.3	758.3	169.3	509.9	582.5	4 704.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 840.4	338.4	286.0	678.7	159.1	534.0	622.7	4 459.8
July	1 848.7	336.9	289.0	684.9	158.3	533.1	620.3	4 472.6
August	1 857.4	336.0	293.2	690.0	158.0	531.6	618.6	4 487.3
September	1 868.3	336.0	297.7	694.4	158.9	529.9	618.2	4 507.1
October	1 881.7	337.7	302.0	698.6	161.4	528.5	619.0	4 533.2
November	1 896.6	340.8	306.2	702.4	165.3	526.8	620.9	4 562.7
December	1 910.8	344.2	309.8	705.6	169.4	523.1	622.0	4 587.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 923.6	347.0	313.0	708.5	172.5	517.5	621.4	4 604.6
February	1 934.3	348.3	316.0	711.1	174.1	510.7	618.8	4 613.4
March	1 943.7	348.3	319.3	713.6	174.2	505.2	614.3	4 618.1
April	1 952.3	348.3	323.2	717.2	173.2	501.7	607.8	4 623.4
May	1 960.3	349.3	327.3	722.4	172.0	500.4	600.9	4 632.3
June	1 967.7	350.8	331.8	729.1	171.0	500.5	594.4	4 645.3
July	1 974.6	352.7	336.2	736.2	170.2	501.5	588.6	4 660.8
August	1 980.0	354.8	340.1	743.5	169.5	503.5	583.7	4 678.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Queensland

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 377.8	267.5	256.3	554.6	^ 114.9	339.5	661.4	3 572.0
July	1 439.7	270.9	^ 252.8	557.2	^ 121.6	342.8	678.2	3 663.1
August	1 472.1	244.0	^ 255.4	570.9	^ 122.9	364.7	689.2	3 719.2
September	1 440.7	238.6	^ 269.4	568.4	^ 122.2	348.6	682.3	3 670.4
October	1 492.9	259.2	248.0	599.0	^ 133.9	345.0	746.9	3 824.9
November	1 471.2	308.2	246.6	644.8	^ 143.0	362.5	728.8	3 905.0
December	1 653.0	492.4	333.2	758.8	198.9	488.8	775.2	4 700.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 521.8	248.1	250.0	620.3	^ 129.3	305.1	675.2	3 749.8
February	1 376.4	200.0	182.6	565.1	121.7	291.0	611.2	3 347.9
March	1 556.9	242.4	210.4	629.2	133.1	333.2	706.1	3 811.4
April	1 517.3	235.0	217.7	551.5	128.1	307.8	693.3	3 650.8
May	1 560.8	245.8	224.7	592.4	133.7	334.2	728.7	3 820.3
June	1 526.4	292.4	261.9	639.6	130.5	334.8	744.3	3 929.8
July	1 644.1	286.3	249.3	641.3	^ 137.2	344.7	767.0	4 069.9
August	1 691.6	262.1	246.0	657.4	^ 134.1	356.2	794.7	4 142.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 416.3	263.7	256.1	560.0	121.9	361.1	689.2	3 668.3
July	1 434.1	285.0	252.5	560.7	125.5	357.8	684.2	3 699.8
August	1 437.5	266.1	264.1	571.8	124.5	358.2	683.8	3 706.0
September	1 456.6	245.7	249.0	576.7	128.6	360.5	692.7	3 709.7
October	1 475.0	267.6	237.7	582.1	134.3	338.0	710.7	3 745.2
November	1 470.5	271.1	240.3	601.8	140.9	338.2	700.5	3 763.4
December	1 483.5	272.3	238.2	602.6	141.8	339.9	665.0	3 743.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 510.0	275.7	236.9	617.0	130.1	334.4	682.5	3 786.7
February	1 522.2	274.9	244.3	635.0	135.5	335.7	687.8	3 835.3
March	1 546.8	277.6	241.4	652.6	139.4	354.9	713.2	3 925.8
April	1 560.1	275.6	247.1	635.5	138.5	346.6	727.6	3 930.9
May	1 569.7	274.1	242.8	638.1	138.2	343.1	744.5	3 950.6
June	1 589.0	285.7	257.7	645.8	142.0	354.2	773.2	4 047.6
July	1 631.4	304.8	253.5	644.7	138.7	355.8	778.6	4 107.6
August	1 649.5	287.0	250.7	652.2	139.1	356.6	791.4	4 126.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	1 420.3	266.4	255.9	552.9	123.3	359.3	693.8	3 672.6
July	1 431.8	266.0	255.2	561.1	124.7	359.4	691.3	3 689.1
August	1 442.9	265.4	252.7	569.5	127.3	358.8	690.8	3 704.9
September	1 453.8	265.1	248.9	577.7	130.5	357.3	691.0	3 718.4
October	1 465.0	265.7	244.5	586.6	133.5	(b) 340.2	690.3	3 731.3
November	1 477.5	267.7	241.0	597.1	135.8	338.4	688.1	3 748.1
December	1 491.5	270.6	238.9	609.0	137.0	337.5	686.1	3 771.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 506.5	273.1	238.7	620.7	137.3	337.5	687.4	3 802.1
February	1 522.4	275.0	240.4	630.5	137.3	338.7	694.6	3 840.4
March	1 539.9	276.3	243.1	637.3	137.5	341.2	708.7	3 886.1
April	1 559.1	278.5	245.9	641.1	138.1	344.5	727.5	3 936.4
May	1 579.1	281.9	248.4	643.4	139.0	348.0	746.7	3 987.1
June	1 599.2	285.9	250.6	645.2	139.6	351.3	763.7	4 036.3
July	1 618.5	289.6	252.5	646.8	140.0	354.3	778.3	4 083.8
August	1 635.4	292.9	253.6	647.7	139.9	356.7	790.1	4 127.5

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—South Australia

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	488.2	111.3	59.8	186.0	^ 52.3	116.2	180.6	1 194.4
July	496.0	115.2	56.6	187.9	^ 52.6	110.0	188.7	1 207.0
August	518.8	101.6	56.2	184.0	^ 55.1	^ 119.9	186.7	1 222.3
September	518.2	97.8	55.6	193.5	^ 47.7	116.1	189.1	1 218.0
October	532.2	108.4	66.3	203.9	^ 52.4	124.2	190.8	1 278.1
November	542.6	130.3	66.3	212.2	^ 56.5	132.9	192.8	1 333.6
December	618.2	206.3	89.5	250.0	^ 86.9	172.0	207.9	1 630.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	541.8	103.6	56.7	208.8	^ 48.2	^ 120.4	182.8	1 262.3
February	502.6	85.2	50.2	173.9	^ 50.1	119.2	172.3	1 153.5
March	562.1	110.6	62.7	195.9	^ 56.5	^ 129.3	200.8	1 318.0
April	538.0	104.6	58.3	177.4	^ 48.2	^ 110.9	193.2	1 230.7
May	546.9	116.8	64.2	199.9	^ 47.2	^ 117.3	184.7	1 277.1
June	539.1	121.9	61.9	215.2	^ 44.8	^ 114.9	185.3	1 283.0
July	541.5	118.0	63.6	205.2	^ 49.7	^ 115.5	198.4	1 291.8
August	567.8	106.4	59.5	205.4	^ 47.6	^ 128.3	203.9	1 318.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	505.1	110.5	60.0	183.8	56.9	124.1	193.5	1 233.9
July	509.1	116.7	60.4	193.2	57.1	119.5	190.6	1 246.7
August	519.7	112.6	61.3	189.9	57.5	123.0	189.6	1 253.6
September	527.9	111.0	60.3	197.9	54.0	119.6	188.0	1 258.7
October	530.3	116.1	62.9	198.1	55.4	124.8	187.5	1 275.0
November	534.2	114.1	61.0	200.5	53.3	122.2	189.5	1 274.8
December	535.2	116.4	63.7	191.3	55.4	122.0	179.7	1 263.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	543.9	118.3	61.0	203.5	51.2	126.3	184.3	1 288.6
February	545.4	115.6	63.5	201.6	55.4	135.1	188.7	1 305.3
March	547.3	120.3	64.9	204.2	53.8	133.8	192.1	1 316.4
April	554.6	116.5	59.7	205.2	52.2	119.7	196.1	1 304.0
May	553.5	119.5	62.0	207.7	51.0	121.1	194.0	1 308.8
June	562.9	120.9	63.2	211.6	50.7	122.9	199.0	1 331.3
July	555.4	122.1	67.8	207.0	54.0	125.3	200.7	1 332.3
August	562.8	120.6	65.3	213.5	49.7	129.3	202.2	1 343.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	506.4	114.3	60.9	185.8	57.5	122.3	192.7	1 241.0
July	(b) 513.6	113.7	61.0	190.1	57.0	121.8	191.5	1 247.5
August	518.8	113.4	61.1	193.2	56.4	121.6	190.0	1 253.8
September	524.3	113.5	61.2	195.4	55.5	121.7	188.3	1 259.5
October	529.5	114.1	61.6	196.9	54.7	122.4	186.6	1 265.7
November	534.2	115.1	62.1	198.0	54.2	123.4	185.5	1 273.1
December	538.1	116.0	62.5	198.9	54.0	124.2	185.3	1 280.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	541.8	116.8	62.5	200.2	53.7	124.6	186.2	1 288.8
February	545.5	117.5	62.5	201.8	53.4	124.3	188.1	1 296.8
March	549.1	118.1	62.4	203.8	53.0	123.6	190.7	1 304.6
April	552.5	118.8	62.7	205.8	52.6	123.1	193.7	1 311.9
May	555.3	119.5	63.2	207.6	52.1	123.1	196.3	1 318.7
June	557.8	120.2	63.9	209.1	51.7	123.6	198.5	1 325.4
July	559.9	120.9	64.7	210.3	51.3	124.5	200.3	1 332.2
August	561.5	121.5	65.4	211.6	50.9	125.7	201.6	1 338.5

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the Explanatory Notes.

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	740.6	156.0	116.1	365.2	^ 74.8	140.8	236.7	1 830.3
July	737.9	156.1	119.7	372.3	^ 76.0	150.0	255.0	1 867.0
August	750.7	137.5	118.2	378.0	^ 77.1	167.9	255.3	1 884.6
September	760.4	134.9	117.8	394.1	^ 77.2	164.1	254.3	1 902.8
October	781.7	152.0	134.8	394.0	^ 78.8	186.7	279.8	2 007.8
November	800.9	187.4	136.1	403.3	^ 93.8	203.4	276.8	2 101.7
December	912.0	291.7	185.6	493.4	^ 138.1	278.9	300.8	2 600.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	799.4	137.8	118.2	388.5	^ 90.6	181.3	279.3	1 995.1
February	752.9	120.4	110.1	340.5	^ 74.0	178.5	265.1	1 841.7
March	842.1	151.5	126.7	380.9	^ 79.1	196.0	296.7	2 073.1
April	817.9	147.4	132.1	351.6	^ 75.7	175.2	277.3	1 977.2
May	822.5	159.5	143.2	388.3	^ 76.2	187.7	283.2	2 060.6
June	811.2	160.2	131.3	407.1	^ 73.0	178.6	271.9	2 033.2
July	837.7	162.5	132.1	368.5	^ 83.0	185.4	278.3	2 047.5
August	862.8	150.1	132.6	379.0	^ 80.2	195.3	285.4	2 085.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	766.2	156.5	116.8	367.5	82.9	153.8	251.4	1 895.1
July	754.7	163.2	125.2	378.0	80.0	164.4	257.8	1 923.3
August	755.2	153.0	124.6	380.6	81.5	176.3	257.4	1 928.6
September	774.4	155.7	127.1	398.7	82.1	170.6	259.0	1 967.7
October	782.1	159.0	129.7	386.5	84.7	181.1	264.1	1 987.3
November	791.0	159.2	129.0	379.8	89.6	185.7	266.1	2 000.5
December	785.1	162.5	129.9	387.9	88.9	191.3	271.6	2 017.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	808.6	162.4	126.1	391.6	86.4	193.6	282.8	2 051.7
February	819.2	161.0	135.9	388.9	82.1	197.8	284.3	2 069.1
March	826.0	166.1	138.7	397.0	82.5	201.7	292.5	2 104.4
April	830.0	161.2	136.5	402.6	82.4	197.4	286.3	2 096.4
May	833.1	165.7	137.5	395.4	83.0	191.5	287.5	2 093.7
June	848.0	163.2	133.5	397.7	81.0	199.3	290.2	2 112.9
July	853.7	173.5	137.9	382.6	87.7	200.6	280.4	2 116.3
August	854.9	169.9	143.4	387.8	84.6	202.6	288.1	2 131.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	761.0	156.2	119.5	373.5	80.5	158.6	251.3	1 900.6
July	761.9	156.7	122.5	379.3	81.0	163.3	255.1	1 919.8
August	764.8	157.2	125.0	383.4	82.2	169.1	258.0	1 939.7
September	770.0	157.8	126.8	385.9	83.9	175.2	260.6	1 960.1
October	777.6	158.5	128.0	387.0	85.5	180.8	264.0	1 981.5
November	786.8	159.6	129.0	387.7	86.5	186.1	268.7	2 004.4
December	796.6	160.8	130.3	388.5	86.7	190.7	274.1	2 027.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	806.0	161.9	131.8	390.2	85.9	194.2	279.7	2 049.9
February	814.8	162.6	133.5	393.0	84.5	196.5	284.4	2 069.5
March	823.3	163.1	135.0	395.5	83.2	197.5	287.2	2 084.8
April	831.3	164.0	136.2	396.4	82.6	197.7	288.2	2 096.1
May	838.4	165.3	137.1	395.4	82.9	197.9	287.9	2 104.5
June	844.8	166.9	137.8	393.4	83.5	198.5	287.2	2 112.1
July	850.3	168.5	138.7	391.1	84.1	199.4	286.5	2 119.4
August	854.9	170.0	139.2	388.8	84.9	200.2	285.9	2 125.8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	150.9	np	19.5	69.4	^ 18.5	np	^ 38.6	373.2
July	151.8	np	19.7	67.1	^ 22.3	np	39.4	379.6
August	153.6	np	20.4	68.9	^ 23.0	np	40.1	383.1
September	152.0	np	21.8	68.5	^ 23.6	np	40.3	380.4
October	157.8	np	22.7	70.0	^ 21.5	np	43.0	393.9
November	161.1	np	23.6	72.0	^ 23.5	np	^ 45.5	415.2
December	178.4	np	31.5	91.3	32.5	np	52.0	512.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	167.0	np	21.0	66.4	^ 22.1	np	^ 43.4	396.1
February	156.2	np	^ 20.6	60.4	^ 22.6	np	^ 39.1	367.4
March	173.4	np	22.9	69.4	^ 23.2	np	^ 42.1	410.7
April	164.2	np	22.9	62.7	^ 21.2	np	^ 41.7	386.1
May	167.4	np	22.8	69.5	^ 22.0	np	^ 42.3	402.7
June	163.0	np	23.1	74.0	^ 21.3	np	^ 41.5	400.4
July	168.6	np	20.1	69.3	^ 22.7	np	^ 42.5	402.3
August	174.9	np	20.3	73.8	^ 23.4	np	^ 45.3	415.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	157.7	np	19.1	70.5	20.7	np	42.1	391.3
July	157.6	np	21.9	69.0	23.1	np	43.5	399.1
August	156.3	np	22.5	68.9	23.6	np	42.9	396.0
September	157.1	np	23.4	69.8	24.1	np	43.2	398.8
October	157.6	np	25.4	67.7	22.9	np	42.4	396.6
November	157.6	np	23.1	67.9	23.3	np	43.6	397.2
December	156.9	np	22.1	69.4	22.7	np	41.9	394.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	161.2	np	22.1	69.3	22.9	np	41.5	398.1
February	165.3	np	22.9	69.7	22.5	np	40.2	401.2
March	166.3	np	22.8	70.2	23.2	np	39.4	404.9
April	170.1	np	22.3	71.7	23.5	np	43.6	409.9
May	170.3	np	22.6	72.4	23.6	np	44.1	415.7
June	171.8	np	22.9	74.9	23.8	np	45.6	422.4
July	175.7	np	22.3	71.5	23.6	np	46.3	422.9
August	177.0	np	22.2	74.7	24.0	np	48.3	428.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	157.4	np	21.1	69.5	22.1	np	42.8	393.8
July	157.1	np	21.6	69.5	22.6	np	42.7	394.9
August	156.9	np	22.4	69.2	23.0	np	42.8	396.1
September	156.8	np	23.1	68.9	23.3	np	43.0	396.9
October	157.0	np	23.5	68.6	23.4	np	42.9	396.9
November	157.7	np	23.4	68.5	23.2	np	42.4	396.7
December	159.2	np	23.1	68.7	23.0	np	41.7	397.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	161.4	np	22.7	69.2	22.9	np	41.2	398.5
February	163.8	np	22.5	69.9	22.9	np	41.1	401.4
March	166.4	np	22.5	70.7	23.1	np	41.5	405.5
April	168.8	np	22.6	71.6	23.3	np	42.5	410.4
May	171.0	np	22.6	72.3	23.5	np	43.9	415.2
June	172.9	np	22.5	73.0	23.7	np	45.3	419.9
July	174.7	np	22.4	73.6	23.8	np	46.5	424.2
August	176.1	np	22.3	74.0	24.0	np	47.6	428.2

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	85.9	np	8.9	25.9	^ 4.6	np	35.2	187.6
July	92.3	np	9.8	25.1	^ 4.4	np	38.3	199.3
August	93.2	np	9.9	25.9	^ 4.5	np	38.7	201.4
September	88.9	np	8.5	25.1	^ 4.4	np	36.5	192.1
October	89.6	np	8.7	24.5	^ 4.8	np	^ 36.0	191.0
November	87.7	np	8.2	25.0	^ 4.7	np	33.5	186.7
December	92.9	np	10.2	29.2	^ 6.2	np	^ 33.2	209.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	81.7	np	7.6	24.0	^ 3.8	np	^ 27.6	166.9
February	78.2	np	7.3	22.0	^ 3.9	np	^ 27.8	160.5
March	89.5	np	7.9	25.9	^ 4.2	np	^ 32.1	183.5
April	87.5	np	7.6	25.0	^ 4.6	np	^ 31.4	179.9
May	95.6	np	9.1	27.2	^ 5.0	np	32.2	196.0
June	97.9	np	10.2	28.4	^ 5.4	np	^ 34.4	205.8
July	104.0	np	10.6	29.6	^ 5.1	np	^ 36.2	215.7
August	106.4	np	10.6	31.4	^ 4.7	np	^ 36.8	220.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	82.6	np	8.4	24.8	4.5	np	33.0	180.4
July	84.6	np	8.5	24.5	4.1	np	33.7	183.0
August	84.3	np	8.5	24.7	4.1	np	34.0	182.5
September	86.0	np	8.1	24.7	4.1	np	33.9	183.8
October	88.3	np	8.4	24.1	4.6	np	33.8	185.6
November	89.5	np	8.2	24.1	4.9	np	33.3	186.4
December	91.4	np	8.2	25.2	4.9	np	32.7	189.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	91.0	np	9.0	25.8	4.7	np	32.7	189.6
February	91.2	np	9.8	25.5	4.8	np	33.6	191.7
March	91.4	np	9.1	26.9	4.6	np	34.2	193.6
April	91.3	np	9.0	27.3	5.0	np	33.8	194.2
May	92.3	np	9.0	27.8	5.0	np	32.9	195.4
June	95.1	np	9.6	27.0	5.1	np	32.8	198.7
July	95.3	np	9.3	29.2	4.8	np	32.0	199.3
August	96.1	np	9.4	29.4	4.5	np	32.5	199.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	82.3	np	8.3	23.9	3.9	np	33.6	180.4
July	83.7	np	8.4	24.3	4.0	np	33.8	182.1
August	85.2	np	8.3	24.5	4.2	np	33.8	183.4
September	86.7	np	8.3	24.5	4.4	np	33.7	184.4
October	88.1	np	8.3	24.5	4.5	np	33.5	185.5
November	89.4	np	8.4	24.7	4.7	np	33.3	187.0
December	90.3	np	8.6	25.1	4.8	np	33.2	188.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	90.9	np	8.8	25.7	4.8	np	33.3	190.1
February	91.3	np	9.1	26.2	4.8	np	33.4	191.7
March	91.6	np	9.2	26.8	4.9	np	33.5	193.2
April	92.2	np	9.2	27.2	4.9	np	33.4	194.7
May	93.1	np	9.3	27.7	4.9	np	33.2	196.2
June	94.0	np	9.3	28.1	4.9	np	32.8	197.6
July	95.0	np	9.3	28.6	4.8	np	32.5	199.0
August	95.8	np	9.4	29.0	4.8	np	32.2	200.1

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np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	131.0	34.2	21.0	75.9	^ 13.4	^ 26.9	46.2	348.7
July	133.8	28.4	18.7	73.6	^ 15.9	^ 28.0	^ 49.4	347.8
August	139.1	26.6	17.0	74.2	^ 13.0	^ 29.3	^ 52.0	351.3
September	138.0	24.8	18.5	79.5	^ 12.6	^ 30.1	^ 52.0	355.4
October	139.7	27.9	18.9	81.5	^ 13.5	^ 28.6	^ 57.7	367.9
November	145.6	33.5	18.2	87.4	^ 14.7	^ 29.8	^ 55.3	384.6
December	155.7	56.8	26.9	108.4	^ 20.4	^ 40.6	^ 58.6	467.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	136.7	28.2	19.4	75.7	^ 14.4	^ 24.2	^ 45.4	343.9
February	132.0	22.8	^ 19.0	67.7	^ 15.0	^ 25.5	^ 45.4	327.4
March	147.2	29.0	^ 23.9	75.5	^ 17.2	^ 28.1	^ 51.7	372.6
April	145.0	29.7	^ 22.8	65.8	15.5	^ 25.2	^ 50.3	354.4
May	150.2	30.6	23.8	70.5	^ 15.5	^ 26.3	^ 54.7	371.7
June	148.5	32.4	24.3	78.4	^ 15.7	^ 24.6	^ 54.4	378.4
July	145.1	30.1	22.6	67.5	^ 16.7	^ 24.5	^ 55.9	362.4
August	151.8	26.5	21.2	72.0	^ 14.7	^ 28.5	^ 60.1	374.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	134.4	32.2	20.2	76.7	13.6	29.4	46.7	353.1
July	135.6	31.3	19.9	76.4	14.4	29.8	47.9	355.4
August	138.0	30.7	19.3	76.5	13.3	29.3	49.9	357.0
September	139.5	29.4	19.6	80.7	13.2	29.1	50.3	361.8
October	138.5	30.0	19.2	79.8	14.7	28.8	54.9	365.9
November	141.5	30.0	18.0	82.7	15.1	28.6	52.9	368.8
December	138.7	31.5	19.3	80.9	15.2	26.4	53.7	365.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	140.5	31.7	21.4	74.8	16.4	28.0	51.9	364.8
February	143.0	30.9	23.2	78.0	15.3	29.2	51.9	371.5
March	144.7	32.3	23.3	77.9	17.1	30.2	53.0	378.3
April	150.6	30.5	22.6	75.4	16.5	27.4	52.4	375.4
May	149.9	31.0	22.5	75.4	16.8	28.0	53.4	377.0
June	151.4	31.1	23.3	77.0	16.1	26.9	54.0	379.8
July	148.7	32.8	24.5	71.3	15.1	25.9	54.9	373.1
August	150.1	31.3	24.8	75.0	14.6	27.8	57.6	381.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
June	134.9	31.0	20.2	75.6	13.6	29.5	47.6	352.4
July	136.1	30.8	19.9	77.0	13.6	29.5	48.8	355.7
August	137.3	30.6	19.4	78.5	13.7	29.3	50.1	358.9
September	138.4	30.3	19.1	79.5	14.0	28.9	51.4	361.6
October	139.1	30.3	19.0	80.1	14.4	28.5	52.4	363.8
November	139.6	30.5	19.4	80.2	14.8	28.2	53.0	365.8
December	140.4	30.8	20.1	79.6	15.4	28.2	53.1	367.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	141.7	31.2	21.0	78.7	15.9	28.3	52.8	369.6
February	143.6	31.3	21.9	77.7	16.3	28.5	52.5	371.7
March	145.8	31.4	22.6	76.8	16.5	28.4	52.5	373.8
April	147.8	31.3	23.0	76.1	16.5	28.2	52.8	375.6
May	149.2	31.4	23.3	75.5	16.2	27.8	53.5	376.9
June	150.2	31.5	23.6	74.9	15.9	27.3	54.3	377.8
July	150.7	31.6	23.9	74.4	15.5	26.9	55.2	378.5
August	150.9	31.7	24.2	73.8	15.2	26.7	56.0	378.7

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—by Industry Group(b)

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<i>Total</i>
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	19 571.7	3 866.0	3 314.8	7 569.4	1 872.6	4 798.9	7 921.8	48 915.8
September	20 283.6	3 765.7	3 257.8	7 829.6	1 914.4	4 799.2	8 135.1	49 985.3
December	21 671.1	5 386.5	3 987.6	9 152.3	2 288.5	5 919.4	9 007.4	57 412.7
<b>2006</b>								
March	20 132.6	3 462.7	3 168.2	7 720.5	1 842.1	4 773.2	8 227.6	49 326.9
June	20 097.1	4 041.9	3 500.7	7 960.3	1 804.9	5 010.2	8 362.6	50 777.7
September	20 488.6	3 847.7	3 448.5	8 437.0	1 845.6	5 172.2	8 494.1	51 733.8
December	22 035.2	5 563.7	4 275.2	9 918.4	2 412.6	6 309.4	9 156.2	59 670.8
<b>2007</b>								
March	20 905.0	3 655.9	3 398.6	8 714.5	1 957.3	4 915.7	8 350.1	51 897.1
June	20 829.8	4 111.2	3 739.2	8 743.8	1 853.3	4 884.2	8 412.1	52 573.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	20 145.5	4 068.9	3 331.4	7 900.3	2 025.7	5 125.6	8 151.9	50 742.1
September	20 468.9	4 171.9	3 439.1	7 976.1	1 992.1	4 950.8	8 165.7	51 164.6
December	20 491.6	4 080.3	3 422.9	8 101.8	1 956.3	4 965.7	8 406.1	51 424.6
<b>2006</b>								
March	20 594.1	4 183.4	3 503.2	8 173.0	1 935.0	5 218.6	8 550.5	52 157.8
June	20 629.7	4 221.2	3 549.0	8 411.9	1 966.3	5 367.0	8 610.5	52 755.5
September	20 698.6	4 191.5	3 619.0	8 632.9	1 937.8	5 319.2	8 556.9	52 955.9
December	20 885.9	4 267.2	3 694.5	8 844.0	2 047.8	5 309.5	8 579.4	53 628.3
<b>2007</b>								
March	21 338.2	4 353.1	3 747.2	9 197.2	2 060.8	5 373.7	8 646.7	54 716.9
June	21 407.8	4 303.8	3 791.5	9 242.8	2 022.0	5 232.4	8 660.3	54 660.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	20 162.9	4 150.4	3 364.9	7 906.4	2 007.6	5 117.5	8 074.9	50 801.1
September	20 371.3	4 121.2	3 407.9	7 987.8	1 992.6	4 991.8	8 219.4	51 093.9
December	20 524.0	4 127.2	3 445.8	8 078.0	1 963.8	5 026.8	8 394.6	51 556.2
<b>2006</b>								
March	20 582.4	4 165.8	3 495.0	8 214.3	1 942.0	5 178.2	8 525.2	52 103.4
June	20 614.2	4 190.9	3 552.1	8 393.3	1 945.9	5 306.5	8 587.3	52 590.2
September	20 735.3	4 231.4	3 622.7	8 631.5	1 979.5	5 353.5	8 586.9	53 140.9
December	20 957.7	4 270.0	3 687.1	8 883.5	2 018.2	5 335.3	8 595.7	53 746.2
<b>2007</b>								
March	21 217.6	4 310.2	3 745.6	9 107.4	2 042.7	5 311.7	8 626.7	54 361.3
June	21 461.3	4 332.9	3 791.3	9 298.4	2 053.1	5 283.7	8 666.2	54 900.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.



QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—by Industry Group(b) *continued*

Quarter	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	0.1	7.2	9.8	3.6	-1.3	-0.3	3.9	2.3
September	3.6	-2.6	-1.7	3.4	2.2	0.0	2.7	2.2
December	6.8	43.0	22.4	16.9	19.5	23.3	10.7	14.9
<b>2006</b>								
March	-7.1	-35.7	-20.5	-15.6	-19.5	-19.4	-8.7	-14.1
June	-0.2	16.7	10.5	3.1	-2.0	5.0	1.6	2.9
September	1.9	-4.8	-1.5	6.0	2.3	3.2	1.6	1.9
December	7.5	44.6	24.0	17.6	30.7	22.0	7.8	15.3
<b>2007</b>								
March	-5.1	-34.3	-20.5	-12.1	-18.9	-22.1	-8.8	-13.0
June	-0.4	12.5	10.0	0.3	-5.3	-0.6	0.7	1.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	1.1	-4.8	-0.7	1.1	1.3	-3.7	2.9	0.1
September	1.6	2.5	3.2	1.0	-1.7	-3.4	0.2	0.8
December	0.1	-2.2	-0.5	1.6	-1.8	0.3	2.9	0.5
<b>2006</b>								
March	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.9	-1.1	5.1	1.7	1.4
June	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.9	1.6	2.8	0.7	1.1
September	0.3	-0.7	2.0	2.6	-1.4	-0.9	-0.6	0.4
December	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	5.7	-0.2	0.3	1.3
<b>2007</b>								
March	2.2	2.0	1.4	4.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	2.0
June	0.3	-1.1	1.2	0.5	-1.9	-2.6	0.2	-0.1
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2005</b>								
June	0.7	-0.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	-3.5	0.8	0.3
September	1.0	-0.7	1.3	1.0	-0.7	-2.5	1.8	0.6
December	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.1	-1.4	0.7	2.1	0.9
<b>2006</b>								
March	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.7	-1.1	3.0	1.6	1.1
June	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.2	2.5	0.7	0.9
September	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.0
December	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.0	-0.3	0.1	1.1
<b>2007</b>								
March	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.2	-0.4	0.4	1.1
June	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.5	-0.5	0.5	1.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—by State

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (\$ million)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	16 217.5	12 225.3	9 686.4	3 373.5	4 938.7	1 043.0	482.3	948.7	48 915.8
September	16 385.2	12 229.0	10 309.9	3 437.4	5 054.7	1 072.0	529.2	968.0	49 985.3
December	19 062.3	13 945.4	11 685.4	3 909.7	5 906.5	1 283.0	514.7	1 105.8	57 412.7
<b>2006</b>									
March	16 196.5	12 136.0	10 028.8	3 374.6	5 077.1	1 134.8	439.5	939.7	49 326.9
June	16 639.3	12 583.7	10 194.3	3 463.3	5 296.1	1 093.4	513.6	993.9	50 777.7
September	16 851.0	12 506.7	10 711.7	3 502.7	5 462.9	1 111.8	567.8	1 019.1	51 733.8
December	19 401.2	14 667.7	12 049.7	4 080.3	6 458.8	1 277.0	558.4	1 177.7	59 670.8
<b>2007</b>									
March	16 853.1	12 623.6	10 515.4	3 583.6	5 694.6	1 132.2	485.1	1 009.7	51 897.1
June	17 007.7	12 670.1	10 805.8	3 597.2	5 763.0	1 132.8	545.8	1 051.3	52 573.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	16 813.2	12 621.4	10 117.8	3 500.1	5 140.9	1 092.5	487.4	971.1	50 742.1
September	16 819.5	12 617.3	10 369.2	3 541.0	5 217.8	1 120.2	490.8	988.8	51 164.6
December	17 027.1	12 510.2	10 514.2	3 492.0	5 252.1	1 146.7	489.0	993.3	51 424.6
<b>2006</b>									
March	17 162.7	12 747.2	10 663.8	3 553.0	5 357.7	1 170.3	497.3	1 005.8	52 157.8
June	17 274.0	13 019.3	10 671.1	3 599.0	5 506.7	1 146.1	519.8	1 019.5	52 755.5
September	17 283.1	12 945.0	10 758.3	3 615.1	5 630.1	1 160.2	526.3	1 037.9	52 955.9
December	17 375.6	13 169.8	10 898.3	3 662.8	5 777.5	1 148.7	533.4	1 062.2	53 628.3
<b>2007</b>									
March	17 802.5	13 263.4	11 134.5	3 756.7	5 974.6	1 162.3	546.4	1 076.5	54 716.9
June	17 672.8	13 107.2	11 326.3	3 742.8	5 992.1	1 189.4	552.0	1 078.1	54 660.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	16 839.0	12 562.3	10 174.0	3 527.2	5 135.6	1 101.7	490.5	973.3	50 801.1
September	16 874.9	12 568.6	10 347.3	3 513.2	5 195.5	1 122.5	488.6	984.1	51 093.9
December	16 999.4	12 625.5	10 510.6	3 519.6	5 270.3	1 144.6	491.1	995.1	51 556.2
<b>2006</b>									
March	17 150.5	12 744.1	10 628.6	3 548.2	5 366.3	1 158.5	501.3	1 005.8	52 103.4
June	17 231.1	12 905.8	10 689.2	3 581.8	5 489.6	1 158.1	514.2	1 020.3	52 590.2
September	17 323.2	13 056.0	10 771.3	3 628.8	5 642.3	1 152.5	526.6	1 040.3	53 140.9
December	17 470.6	13 135.4	10 923.8	3 675.8	5 790.6	1 155.5	535.8	1 058.7	53 746.2
<b>2007</b>									
March	17 632.2	13 182.9	11 117.1	3 723.6	5 921.7	1 166.6	544.2	1 072.9	54 361.3
June	17 773.4	13 206.1	11 310.1	3 764.7	6 030.7	1 179.2	552.7	1 083.1	54 900.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	1.7	3.9	1.7	0.1	2.8	-2.2	10.1	5.2	2.3
September	1.0	0.0	6.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	9.7	2.0	2.2
December	16.3	14.0	13.3	13.7	16.9	19.7	-2.8	14.2	14.9
<b>2006</b>									
March	-15.0	-13.0	-14.2	-13.7	-14.0	-11.5	-14.6	-15.0	-14.1
June	2.7	3.7	1.7	2.6	4.3	-3.6	16.9	5.8	2.9
September	1.3	-0.6	5.1	1.1	3.2	1.7	10.5	2.5	1.9
December	15.1	17.3	12.5	16.5	18.2	14.9	-1.7	15.6	15.3
<b>2007</b>									
March	-13.1	-13.9	-12.7	-12.2	-11.8	-11.3	-13.1	-14.3	-13.0
June	0.9	0.4	2.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	12.5	4.1	1.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	-0.6	1.3	0.0	-1.8	1.5	-0.6	-1.7	0.9	0.1
September	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.8	0.8
December	1.2	-0.8	1.4	-1.4	0.7	2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>2006</b>									
March	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4
June	0.6	2.1	0.1	1.3	2.8	-2.1	4.5	1.4	1.1
September	0.1	-0.6	0.8	0.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.4
December	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.6	-1.0	1.4	2.3	1.3
<b>2007</b>									
March	2.5	0.7	2.2	2.6	3.4	1.2	2.4	1.3	2.0
June	-0.7	-1.2	1.7	-0.4	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.1	-0.1
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2005</b>									
June	-0.1	0.2	1.1	-0.4	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.3
September	0.2	0.1	1.7	-0.4	1.2	1.9	-0.4	1.1	0.6
December	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.2	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.9
<b>2006</b>									
March	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.1
June	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	2.3	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.9
September	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.3	2.8	-0.5	2.4	2.0	1.0
December	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.1
<b>2007</b>									
March	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1
June	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2004-05. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents monthly estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses classified by industry, and by state and territory. The principal objective of the series is to show month to month movement of turnover.

**2** Estimates of turnover contained in this publication are compiled from the Retail Business survey. Following a new sample design introduced in the July 2004 issue, the survey includes about 4,350 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 3,500 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 55% of the total estimate ensures a highly reliable Australian total turnover estimate.

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

**3** The scope of the Retail Business survey is all employing businesses with at least one retail outlet. Like most Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) economic surveys, the frame used for the Retail Business survey is taken from the ABS Business Register which includes registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) pay-as-you-go withholding (PAYGW) scheme. Each statistical unit (as defined below) included on the ABS Business Register is classified to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) industry in which it mainly operates. The frame is supplemented with information about businesses which are classified as non-retail but which have significant retail activity.

**4** The frame is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses which have ceased employing, changes in industry and other general business changes. The estimates include an allowance for the time it takes a newly registered business to get on to the survey frame. Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the ATO cancels their Australian Business Number (ABN) and/or PAYGW registration. In addition, businesses with less than 50 employees, and which do not remit under the PAYGW scheme in each of the previous five quarters are removed from the frame.

**5** The following industries included in the survey are as defined in ANZSIC:

- Food retailing
  - Supermarkets and grocery stores (5110) and non-petrol sales of convenience stores of selected petrol stations
  - Takeaway food retailing (5125)
  - Other food retailing
    - Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)
    - Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)
    - Liquor retailing (5123)
    - Bread and cake retailing (5124)
    - Specialised food retailing n.e.c. (5129)
- Department stores (5210)
- Clothing and soft good retailing
  - Clothing retailing (5221)
  - Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing
    - Footwear retailing (5222)
    - Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)
- Household good retailing
  - Furniture and floor covering retailing
    - Furniture retailing (5231)
    - Floor covering retailing (5232)
  - Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)
  - Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing
    - Domestic appliance retailing (5234)
    - Recorded music retailing (5235)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

- Recreational good retailing
  - Newspaper, book and stationery retailing (5243)
  - Other recreational goods retailing
    - Sport and camping equipment retailing (5241)
    - Toy and game retailing (5242)
    - Photographic equipment retailing (5244)
- Other retailing
  - Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing (5251)
  - Other retailing n.e.c.
    - Antique and used good retailing (5252)
    - Garden supplies retailing (5253)
    - Flower retailing (5254)
    - Watch and jewellery retailing (5255)
    - Retailing n.e.c. (5259)
- Hospitality and services
  - Hotels and licensed clubs
    - Pubs, taverns and bars (5720)
    - Clubs (Hospitality) (5740)
  - Cafes and restaurants (5730)
  - Selected services
    - Video hire outlets (9511)
    - Hairdressing and beauty salons (9526).

### STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

**6** The ABS uses an economic statistics units model on the ABS Business Register to describe the characteristics of businesses, and the structural relationships between related businesses. The units model is also used to break groups of related businesses into relatively homogeneous components that can provide data to the ABS.

**7** In mid-2002, to better use the information available as a result of The New Tax System, the ABS changed its economic statistics units model. The new units model allocates businesses to one of two sub-populations. The vast majority of businesses are in what is called the ATO Maintained Population, while the remaining businesses are in the ABS Maintained Population. Together, these two sub-populations make up the ABS Business Register population.

#### *ATO Maintained Population*

**8** Most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an ABN, and are then included on the ATO Australian Business Register. Most of these businesses have simple structures; therefore the unit registered for an ABN will satisfy ABS statistical requirements. For these businesses, the ABS has aligned its statistical units structure with the ABN unit. The businesses with simple structures constitute the ATO Maintained Population, and the ABN unit is used as the statistical unit for all economic collections.

#### *ABS Maintained Population*

**9** For the population of businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical requirements, the ABS maintains its own units structure through direct contact with each business. These businesses constitute the ABS Maintained Population. This population consists typically of large, complex and diverse businesses. The new statistical units model described below has been introduced to cover such businesses.

Enterprise Group: This is a unit covering all the operations in Australia of one or more legal entities under common ownership and/or control. It covers all the operations in Australia of legal entities which are related in terms of the current Corporations Law (as amended by the *Corporations Legislation Amendment Act 1991*), including legal entities such as companies, trusts, and partnerships. Majority ownership is not required for control to be exercised.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABS Maintained Population *continued*

Enterprise: The enterprise is an institutional unit comprising (i) a single legal entity or business entity, or (ii) more than one legal entity or business entity within the same Enterprise Group and in the same institutional subsector (i.e. they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia subsector).

Type of Activity Unit (TAU): The TAU is comprised of one or more business entities, sub-entities or branches of a business entity within an Enterprise Group that can report production and employment data for similar economic activities. When a minimum set of data items are available, a TAU is created which covers all the operations within an industry subdivision (and the TAU is classified to the relevant subdivision of the ANZSIC). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision.

**10** For more information on the impacts of the introduction of the new economic statistics units model, refer to *Information Paper: Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from the New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0).

**11** Prior to the July 2002 reference month, the Retail Business survey used the management unit as the statistical unit. From the July 2002 reference month onwards, the statistical unit is the ABN unit for businesses with simple structures, and the TAU for businesses with complex structures. In most cases, ABN/TAU units concord with the management units previously used.

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

**12** The survey is conducted monthly by both telephone interview and a questionnaire mailed to businesses. The businesses included in the survey are selected by random sample from a frame stratified by state, industry and business size. Following the new sample design introduced in the July 2004 issue, the survey uses annualised turnover as the measure of business size. For the ATO Maintained Population, the annualised turnover is based on the ATO's Business Activity Statement item Total sales and for the ABS Maintained Population a modelled annualised turnover is used. For stratification purposes the annualised turnover allocated to each business is not updated each quarter as to do so would result in increased volatility in the estimates.

**13** The July 2004 issue also saw the introduction of the generalised regression estimation methodology which replaced ratio estimation. For estimation purposes the annualised turnover allocated to each business is updated each quarter. The introduction of the new sample design and new estimation methodology resulted in changes to the level of the Retail Trade series. However, to facilitate comparisons over time, the historical series were revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. For more information about the changes introduced in the July 2004 issue refer to *Information Paper: Changes to the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.002) which is available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

**14** In the first month of each quarter, some businesses in the sample are replaced, at random, by other businesses so that the reporting load can be spread across smaller retailers.

**15** Most businesses can provide turnover on a calendar month basis and this is how the data are presented. When businesses cannot provide turnover on a calendar month basis, the reported data and the period they relate to are used to estimate turnover for the calendar month.

**16** Most retailers operate in a single state/territory. For this reason, estimates of turnover by state/territory are only collected from the larger retailers which are included in the survey each month. These retailers are asked to provide turnover for sales from each state/territory in which the business operates. Turnover for the smaller businesses is allocated to the state of their head office or main outlet.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

**17** Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.); and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the goods and services tax.

**18** Turnover presented in the Retail Trade series includes net proceeds from licensed gambling activities undertaken in the Hotels and licensed clubs industry. The impact of net proceeds from gambling on movements in the Retail Trade series was discussed in *Feature article: Contribution of gambling to retail estimates* included in the December 2002 issue of this publication. The article concluded that net proceeds from gambling had not had a significant impact on quarterly movements for the series but net proceeds from gambling had increased over time, and users should be aware of this when interpreting the series. Since September 2004, an electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), has been providing updated quarterly information, but this has been discontinued as of June 2007, as the result of a user review of this product.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**19** Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series. In the Retail trade series, these calendar related effects are known as seasonal (e.g. increased spending in December as a result of Christmas) and trading day influences (arising from the varying length of each month and the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in each month). Each influence is estimated by separate seasonal and trading day factors which, when combined, are referred to as the combined adjustment factors.

**20** The seasonally adjusted estimates also have an allowance for an Easter proximity effect, which is caused when Easter falls late in March or early in April. This effect, when present, is combined with the seasonal and trading day factors to form the combined adjustment factors. There is also a similar allowance for the variable timing of Father's Day. See the Appendix of the July 2001 and August 2002 issues respectively of this publication for more information.

**21** The Retail series uses a concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology to derive the combined adjustment factors. This means that data from the current month are used in estimating seasonal and trading day factors for the current and previous months. For more information see *Information Paper: Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8514.0).

**22** Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in August 2007 using data up to and including the June 2007 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Aug</i> 2006	<i>Jul</i> 2007	<i>Aug</i> 2007
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (June 2007 reference month)	0.98068	0.97099	0.98574
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (August 2007 reference month)	0.98242	0.97334	0.98686

**23** The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The retail collection uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis and following the 2006 annual reanalysis 95% of Retail series use an ARIMA model. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see *Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions* in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

**24** The seasonal adjustment methodology is able to produce combined adjustment factors for future months. The latest factors for some future months are shown in the following table. While these factors represent the best current estimate, the actual factors used for estimating the seasonally adjusted estimates in these months will differ because they will incorporate subsequent months' data as they become available.

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Sep</i> 2007	<i>Oct</i> 2007	<i>Nov</i> 2007
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (August 2007 reference month)	0.96494	1.01647	1.04619

**25** The seasonal and trading day factors are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual reanalysis will not normally result in significant changes. For Retail Trade, the results of the latest review are shown in the July 2007 issue.

**26** In the seasonal adjustment process, both the seasonal and trading day factors evolve over time to reflect changes in spending and trading patterns. Examples of this evolution include the slow move in spending from December to January; and, increased trading activity on weekends and public holidays. The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject.

**27** A "two-dimensional reconciliation" methodology has been used on the seasonally adjusted time series in this publication to force additivity - that is, to force the sum of fine-level (state by industry) estimates to be equal to the relevant state and industry totals, and Australian total. This methodology was first implemented in the November 2006 publication, and in publications prior to November the total for a state or industry did not necessarily equal the sum of the component series. The new methodology has been implemented for all timepoints back to the beginning of all series. For further details on the methodology employed, contact <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### TREND ESTIMATES

**28** The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted estimates (7-term for quarterly series). The Henderson moving average is symmetric, but as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the moving average have to be applied. The asymmetric moving averages have been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series and enable trend estimates for recent periods to be produced. Estimates of the trend will be improved at the current end of the time series as additional observations become available. This improvement is due to the combined effect of the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology and the application of different asymmetric moving averages for the most recent six months (or three quarters). As a result of the improvement, most revisions to the trend estimates will be observed for the most recent six months (or three quarters).

**29** Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. As a result of the introduction of The New Tax System, a break in the monthly trend series has been inserted between June and July 2000. Care should therefore be taken if comparisons span this period. For more details refer to the Appendix in the December 2000 issue of this publication.

**30** For further information on trend estimates, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or by email at <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**31** The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issue of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year. The reference year is currently 2004–05. It is expected to be advanced to 2005–06 in September quarter 2007. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year. Data for the 2006–07 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2004–05 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0).

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**32** There are two types of error possible in estimates of retail turnover: *Sampling error* which occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all establishments in the survey is given by the standard error, see below. Sampling error may be larger for the first month of each quarter, when some of the businesses in the sample are replaced by other businesses so that the reporting load can be spread across retailers.

*Non sampling error* which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. The most significant of these errors are: misreporting of data items; deficiencies in coverage; non-response; and processing errors. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures.

### STANDARD ERRORS

**33** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates and chain volume measures are also subject to sampling variability. For seasonally adjusted estimates, the standard errors are approximately the same as for the original estimates. For trend estimates, the standard errors are likely to be smaller. For chain volume measures, the standard errors may be

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

up to 10% higher than those for the corresponding current price estimates because of the sampling variability contained in the prices data used to deflate the current price estimates.

**34** Estimates, in original terms, that have an estimated relative standard error (RSE) between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*', indicating that the estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*\*' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use.

**35** To further assist users in assessing the reliability of estimates, key data series has been given a grading of A to E. Where:

- A represents a relative standard error on level of less than 2%. The published estimates are highly reliable for movement analysis.
- B represents a relative standard error on level between 2% and 5%, meaning the estimate is reliable for movement analysis purposes.
- C represents a relative standard error on level between 5% and 10%, meaning users are advised to exercise some caution in interpreting movements for such series.
- D represents a relative standard error on level between 10% and 15% meaning users are advised to exercise caution in interpreting movements for such series.
- E represents a relative standard error on level greater than 15% (mainly affects unpublished state by industry series).

**36** The table below provides an indicator of reliability for key retail turnover estimates.

	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Depart- ment Stores</i>	<i>Clothing &amp; soft good retailing</i>	<i>House- hold good retailing</i>	<i>Recrea- tional good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospit- ality &amp; services</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	A
Vic.	B	A	C	C	C	C	C	A
Qld	B	A	C	B	D	C	C	B
SA	B	A	C	C	D	C	C	A
WA	B	A	B	C	D	C	C	A
Tas.	B	np	C	C	D	np	C	A
NT	B	np	C	B	E	np	C	A
ACT	B	A	C	C	D	D	C	B
Aust.	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	A

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**37** Retail Survey Special Data Service provides additional retail trade statistics which include further state industry dissections through to 'top ten' industry reports. For more information, contact the Retail Trade Special Data Services manager on Canberra (02) 6252 5220 or by email at <retail.trade@abs.gov.au>.

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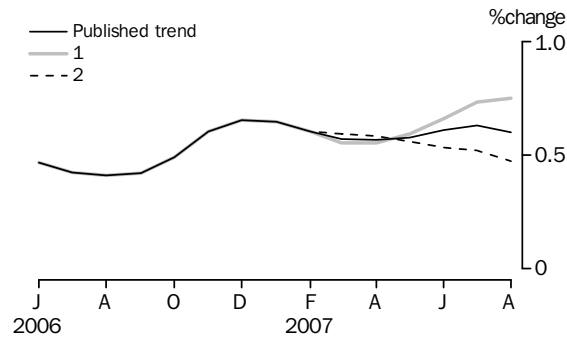
**38** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View of the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

# TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

## EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

**1** The most recent trend estimates published in this release are likely to be revised when next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist readers of this publication in analysing retail trends, the approximate effect of the two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimates of the percentage change in total retail turnover for Australia are presented below. For more information see the trend estimates section of the Explanatory Notes.

- 1 The September seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the August estimate.
- 2 The September seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the August estimate.



**2** Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available (for more information, refer to paragraph 28 in the Explanatory Notes). ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the 'what-if' chart presents trend estimates under two different scenarios of the next time period. The chart shows only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and does not include the unknown impact of revision to seasonal factor estimates that would arise when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available.

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