

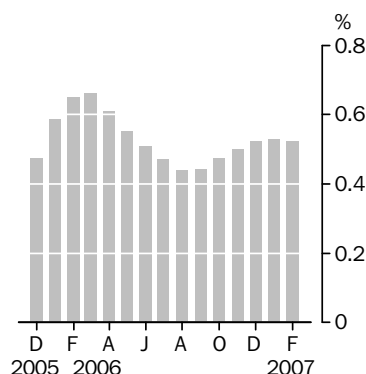
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 2 APR 2007

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	Feb 07 \$m	Jan 07 to Feb 07 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	18 720.9	0.5
Seasonally adjusted estimates	18 795.0	0.9

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.5% in February 2007. This follows revised increases of 0.5% in both January 2007 and December 2006.
- In February 2007, all states and territories had an increase in the trend estimate. The largest increase occurred in Western Australia (+1.0%).

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.9% in February 2007. This follows revised increases of 0.8% in January 2007 and 0.3% in December 2006.
- All states and territories had increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate. The largest increases occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (+2.0%), South Australia (+1.4%) and Queensland (+1.3%).

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover decreased by 8.9% in February 2007 compared with January 2007. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) decreased by 11.2%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) decreased by 5.6%.
- Australian turnover increased by 6.9% in February 2007 compared with February 2006. Chains and other large retailers increased by 6.8%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 7.0%.

## 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

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
March 2007	8 May 2007
April 2007	30 May 2007
May 2007	3 July 2007
June 2007	1 August 2007
July 2007	31 August 2007
August 2007	3 October 2007

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## REVISIONS

There have been revisions for January 2007 to Household good retailing, specifically Domestic hardware and houseware retailing, in New South Wales and Victoria.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	16 603.2	125.4
Change from preceding month (\$m)	-1 616.4	57.9
% change from preceding month (%)	-8.9	0.3

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

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## 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

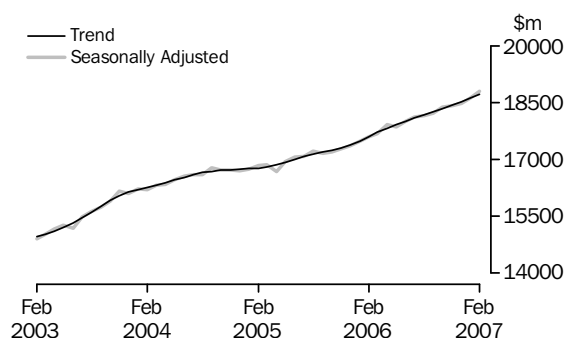
Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

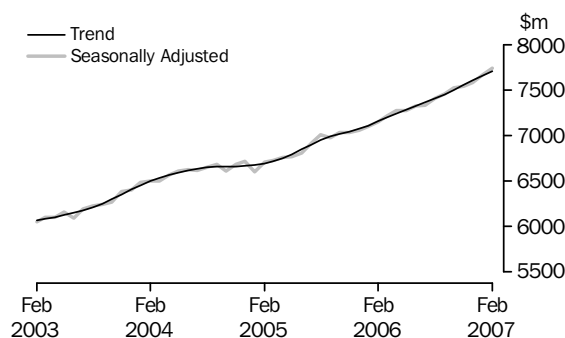
#### TOTAL RETAIL

There has been moderate trend growth for 15 months. Food retailing, the major contributor, has had at least 15 months of moderate growth. Household good retailing has had five months of strong trend growth. Department stores had strong trend growth in February, while Hospitality and services has had ten months of weak growth. Other retailing has been in decline for the last six months.



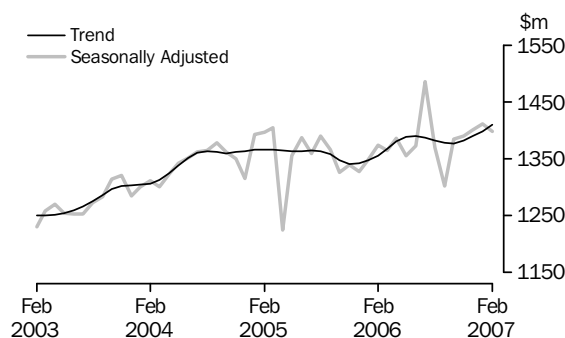
#### FOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for at least 15 months. New South Wales (eight months), Victoria (two months), Queensland (five months), South Australia (three months) have had moderate growth. The Australian Capital Territory has had four months of weak trend growth, while Western Australia (five months), Tasmania (two months) and the Northern Territory (13 months) have had strong growth.



#### DEPARTMENT STORES

There was strong trend growth in February 2007 following two months of moderate growth. All the published states and territories, except South Australia (moderate growth), had strong trend growth in February.

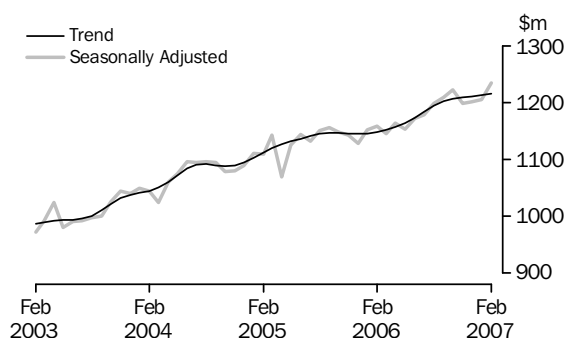


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

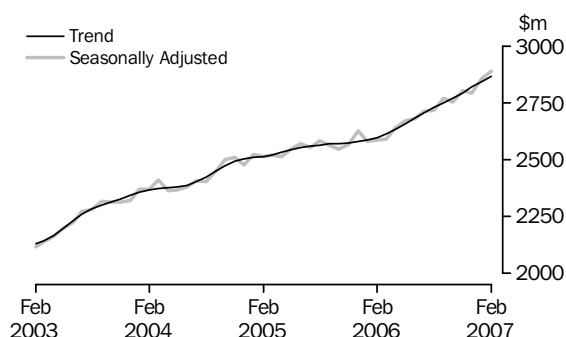
#### CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

There has been weak trend growth for the last four months. New South Wales has had three months of weak trend growth. Victoria has had two months of moderate growth following six months of strong trend growth. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have had strong growth in the last four months, while Queensland and Tasmania have been in decline over this period.



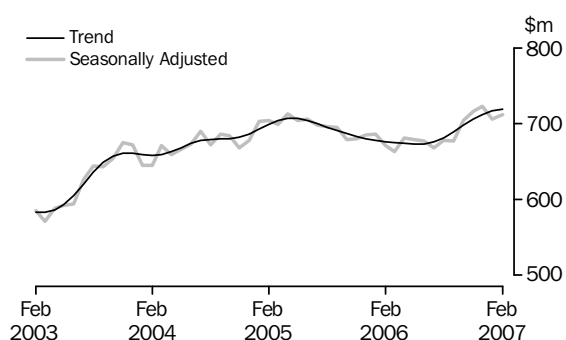
#### HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

There has been five months of strong trend growth. New South Wales (five months), Queensland (ten months) and the Northern Territory (three months) have had strong trend growth. Victoria and South Australia have had at least five months of moderate trend growth.



#### RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

The trend growth has become moderate in the last two months following five months of strong trend growth. Victoria (five months), Northern Territory (six months) and the Australian Capital Territory (six months) have all had strong growth. Queensland had weak trend growth in the last two months. The other states were in decline in February 2007.

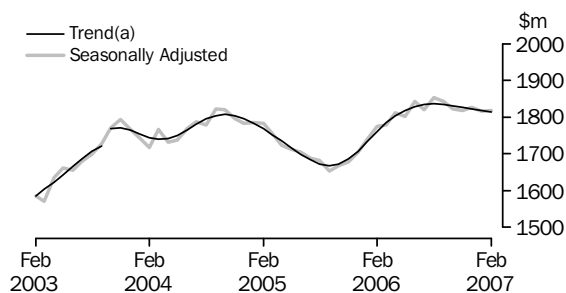


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

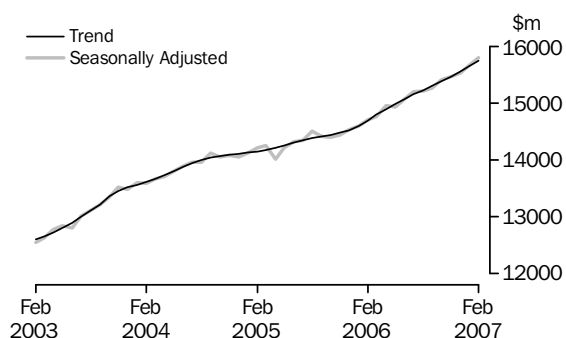
#### OTHER RETAILING

Other retailing has had six months of decline in the trend growth. New South Wales (six months), Victoria (eight months), and Queensland (eight months) have been in decline. The Australian Capital Territory's trend was flat in February 2007 following seven months of decline. By contrast, Western Australia and South Australia have had strong trend growth for 15 months and five months respectively.



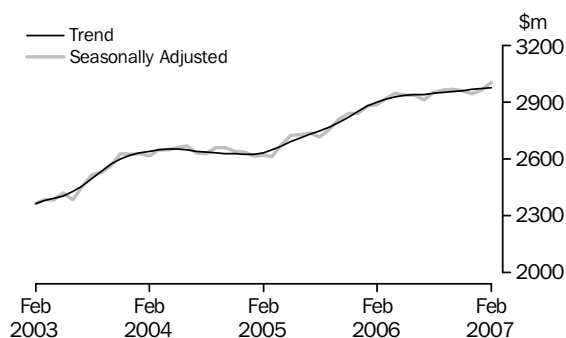
#### TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

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



#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been ten months of weak trend growth. New South Wales has had moderate trend growth for three months. Western Australia has had 14 months of strong trend growth while Victoria (one month), Queensland (12 months), South Australia (ten months), Tasmania (five months), the Northern Territory (six months) and the Australian Capital Territory (two months) have all been in decline.

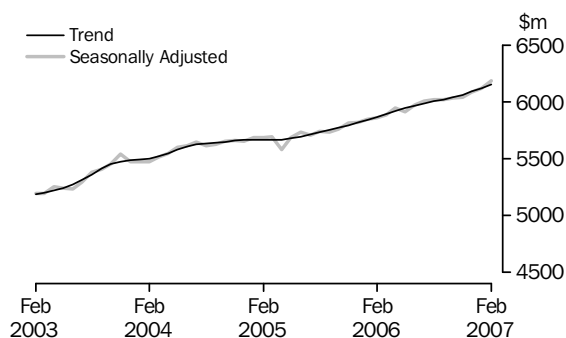


## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

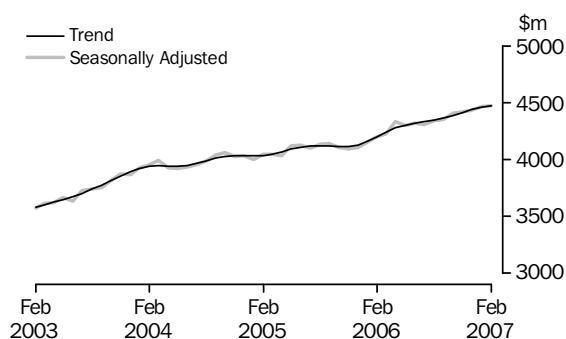
#### NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been moderate trend growth for the last four months. Food retailing (eight months) and Hospitality and services (three months) have had moderate growth. Department stores had strong growth in February following two months of moderate growth and Household good retailing has had strong growth for five months.



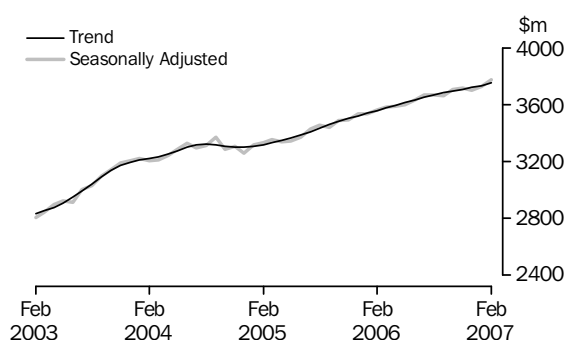
#### VICTORIA

Victoria had weak trend growth in February 2007 following five months of moderate growth. Food retailing (two months), Clothing and soft good retailing (two months) and Household good retailing (six months) have had moderate growth. Recreational good retailing has had strong growth for five months. Department stores had strong growth in February, while Other retailing and Hospitality and services were in decline.



#### QUEENSLAND

Queensland has had moderate trend growth for the last three months. Food retailing has had moderate trend growth for five months, while Department stores (three months) and Household good retailing (ten months) have had strong trend growth. Recreational good retailing has had two months of weak growth, while the other industries have been in decline for at least eight months.

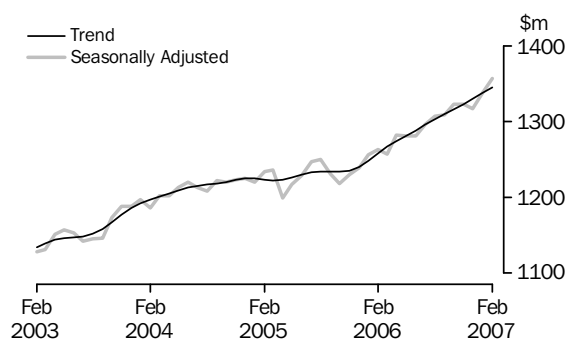


## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

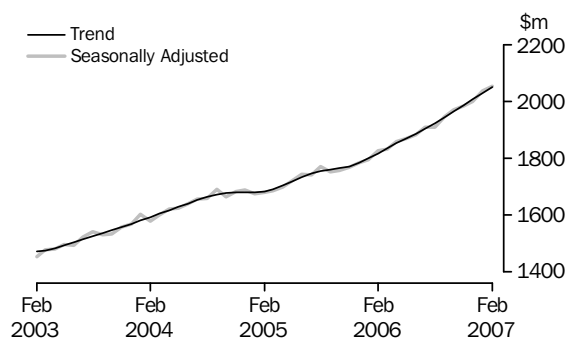
#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been moderate for 12 months. Food retailing (three months), Department stores (four months), Clothing and soft good retailing (ten months) and Household good retailing (five months) have had moderate growth. Other retailing has had five months of strong trend growth, while Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline for ten months.



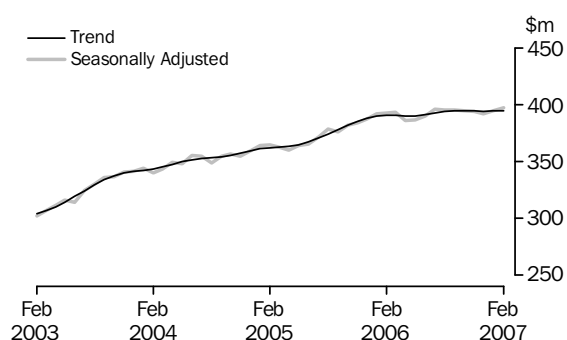
#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been strong for 14 months. Food retailing (five months), Hospitality and services (14 months) and Other retailing (15 months) have had strong trend growth. Department stores had strong trend growth in February 2007 following three months of moderate growth, while Recreational good retailing was in decline in February.



#### TASMANIA

The trend growth has been weak in the last two months. Hospitality and services (five months), Recreational good retailing (four months) and Clothing and soft good retailing (four months) have been in decline, while Food retailing has had strong trend growth in the last two months.



## 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>2005</b>								
December	8 178.8	2 486.3	1 631.4	3 418.8	1 018.3	2 479.5	3 278.1	22 491.3
<b>2006</b>								
January	7 107.9	1 168.7	1 123.0	2 568.7	670.1	1 568.5	2 809.7	17 016.6
February	6 591.7	1 003.3	917.8	2 267.7	603.6	1 546.4	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	7 325.0	1 183.4	1 054.9	2 482.4	650.2	1 693.7	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	7 132.8	1 320.2	1 115.9	2 346.8	618.9	1 640.2	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	7 115.9	1 243.7	1 158.8	2 556.3	630.7	1 742.9	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	7 048.3	1 391.7	1 172.4	2 678.3	632.5	1 718.3	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	7 204.3	1 381.2	1 121.1	2 655.1	640.2	1 716.9	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	7 385.8	1 210.6	1 113.7	2 664.5	659.6	1 842.1	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	7 307.7	1 189.2	1 181.0	2 706.4	643.4	1 788.3	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	7 599.3	1 316.4	1 258.8	2 823.6	680.5	1 862.6	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	7 638.5	1 592.5	1 247.6	2 962.2	743.4	1 981.0	3 058.1	19 223.3
December	8 683.5	2 565.6	1 701.3	3 613.3	1 076.9	2 623.0	3 372.5	23 636.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 699.4	1 241.1	1 170.0	2 851.8	692.1	1 652.5	2 912.8	18 219.6
February	7 140.3	1 023.6	979.8	2 530.6	636.0	1 585.3	2 707.7	16 603.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	7 054.5	1 327.2	1 128.2	2 626.0	685.1	1 704.8	2 839.8	17 365.6
<b>2006</b>								
January	7 099.1	1 348.3	1 152.1	2 579.1	685.9	1 738.8	2 880.6	17 483.8
February	7 144.9	1 374.5	1 159.0	2 586.2	671.3	1 774.8	2 888.7	17 599.5
March	7 212.2	1 365.0	1 145.2	2 588.7	663.5	1 779.1	2 920.3	17 674.0
April	7 276.8	1 386.2	1 163.2	2 640.4	680.9	1 812.4	2 948.3	17 908.3
May	7 273.2	1 355.3	1 153.4	2 668.6	678.7	1 802.3	2 933.9	17 865.5
June	7 322.6	1 373.1	1 172.0	2 681.0	677.4	1 842.5	2 936.0	18 004.5
July	7 336.1	1 485.1	1 178.6	2 712.2	668.0	1 819.1	2 911.3	18 110.4
August	7 402.5	1 370.2	1 198.2	2 716.6	677.7	1 852.1	2 951.0	18 168.3
September	7 459.7	1 302.4	1 208.9	2 769.6	677.3	1 842.1	2 962.1	18 222.1
October	7 524.7	1 385.1	1 222.3	2 752.1	704.2	1 821.5	2 965.7	18 375.5
November	7 536.9	1 390.1	1 198.0	2 802.4	715.5	1 818.7	2 958.4	18 420.0
December	7 582.2	1 401.1	1 201.1	2 793.9	722.8	1 826.0	2 943.6	18 470.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 665.4	1 410.5	1 205.1	2 855.9	705.7	1 816.7	2 964.7	18 624.0
February	7 743.7	1 397.9	1 234.0	2 888.3	711.5	1 818.0	3 001.6	18 795.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	7 071.0	1 342.3	1 144.7	2 579.7	679.9	1 707.5	2 851.1	17 376.2
<b>2006</b>								
January	7 108.2	1 346.8	1 145.8	2 587.0	677.7	1 734.4	2 878.2	17 478.1
February	7 153.5	1 355.0	1 148.2	2 597.8	676.1	1 761.2	2 900.3	17 592.0
March	7 200.4	1 367.9	1 151.9	2 612.7	675.1	1 784.4	2 916.1	17 708.5
April	7 243.5	1 380.3	1 156.7	2 632.2	674.0	1 803.2	2 926.8	17 816.6
May	7 283.6	1 388.2	1 163.4	2 655.9	672.9	1 817.9	2 933.3	17 915.2
June	7 322.1	1 390.2	1 172.8	2 682.4	673.0	1 828.2	2 937.6	18 006.2
July	7 361.5	1 386.9	1 183.9	2 707.4	675.5	1 834.4	2 941.2	18 091.0
August	7 403.5	1 381.7	1 194.4	2 728.3	681.0	1 836.7	2 944.9	18 170.4
September	7 450.2	1 377.6	1 201.8	2 748.2	688.8	1 834.9	2 949.3	18 250.5
October	7 501.4	1 377.1	1 206.1	2 769.8	697.7	1 830.6	2 954.8	18 336.9
November	7 554.0	1 381.3	1 208.6	2 793.8	705.9	1 825.7	2 960.1	18 428.7
December	7 607.1	1 389.5	1 210.9	2 818.8	712.0	1 821.7	2 965.4	18 525.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 660.4	1 397.2	1 213.7	2 842.9	716.4	1 818.5	2 972.0	18 623.3
February	7 710.2	1 410.1	1 216.1	2 864.6	719.2	1 813.8	2 976.9	18 720.9

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(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>2005</b>								
December	15.8	64.3	38.1	25.0	45.6	36.0	12.8	25.5
<b>2006</b>								
January	-13.1	-53.0	-31.2	-24.9	-34.2	-36.7	-14.3	-24.3
February	-7.3	-14.2	-18.3	-11.7	-9.9	-1.4	-7.3	-8.7
March	11.1	17.9	14.9	9.5	7.7	9.5	13.3	11.6
April	-2.6	11.6	5.8	-5.5	-4.8	-3.2	-2.0	-1.6
May	-0.2	-5.8	3.8	8.9	1.9	6.3	-0.9	1.5
June	-1.0	11.9	1.2	4.8	0.3	-1.4	-2.0	0.8
July	2.2	-0.8	-4.4	-0.9	1.2	-0.1	3.3	1.0
August	2.5	-12.4	-0.7	0.4	3.0	7.3	1.4	1.1
September	-1.1	-1.8	6.0	1.6	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2	-0.4
October	4.0	10.7	6.6	4.3	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.8
November	0.5	21.0	-0.9	4.9	9.2	6.4	0.2	3.4
December	13.7	61.1	36.4	22.0	44.9	32.4	10.3	23.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	-11.3	-51.6	-31.2	-21.1	-35.7	-37.0	-13.6	-22.9
February	-7.3	-17.5	-16.3	-11.3	-8.1	-4.1	-7.0	-8.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	0.4	-0.9	-1.3	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.5
<b>2006</b>								
January	0.6	1.6	2.1	-1.8	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.7
February	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	-2.1	2.1	0.3	0.7
March	0.9	-0.7	-1.2	0.1	-1.2	0.2	1.1	0.4
April	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.3
May	0.0	-2.2	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2
June	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.5	-0.2	2.2	0.1	0.8
July	0.2	8.2	0.6	1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-0.8	0.6
August	0.9	-7.7	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.3
September	0.8	-5.0	0.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.3
October	0.9	6.3	1.1	-0.6	4.0	-1.1	0.1	0.8
November	0.2	0.4	-2.0	1.8	1.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
December	0.6	0.8	0.3	-0.3	1.0	0.4	-0.5	0.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	-2.4	-0.5	0.7	0.8
February	1.0	-0.9	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.5	1.3	1.0	0.5
<b>2006</b>								
January	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.3	1.6	1.0	0.6
February	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.5	0.8	0.7
March	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	-0.1	1.3	0.5	0.7
April	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	-0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6
May	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6
June	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5
July	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
August	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4
September	0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4
October	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	-0.2	0.2	0.5
November	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.5
December	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.2	0.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.2	0.5
February	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	FOOD RETAILING					CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING			HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING			
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing		Depart- ment stores	Clothing retailing	Foot- wear, fabric & other soft good retailing		Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	
Month				Total				Total				Total
\$ MILLION												
2006												
February	4 701.8	688.0	1 201.9	6 591.7	1 003.3	665.2	252.6	917.8	530.6	718.6	1 018.5	2 267.7
March	5 224.5	769.7	1 330.8	7 325.0	1 183.4	757.0	298.0	1 054.9	577.6	786.2	1 118.6	2 482.4
April	5 065.1	781.9	1 285.7	7 132.8	1 320.2	820.6	295.3	1 115.9	553.0	740.8	1 053.0	2 346.8
May	5 061.8	769.8	1 284.2	7 115.9	1 243.7	846.8	312.0	1 158.8	601.5	744.2	1 210.6	2 556.3
June	5 015.7	768.5	1 264.1	7 048.3	1 391.7	858.3	314.1	1 172.4	630.7	730.1	1 317.4	2 678.3
July	5 120.2	798.1	1 286.1	7 204.3	1 381.2	816.5	304.6	1 121.1	663.5	726.3	1 265.2	2 655.1
August	5 257.7	802.1	1 326.0	7 385.8	1 210.6	821.8	291.9	1 113.7	662.0	770.9	1 231.6	2 664.5
September	5 176.2	795.8	1 335.7	7 307.7	1 189.2	877.5	303.5	1 181.0	667.8	786.6	1 252.0	2 706.4
October	5 388.3	804.0	1 407.0	7 599.3	1 316.4	913.2	345.6	1 258.8	694.0	860.9	1 268.7	2 823.6
November	5 390.2	794.2	1 454.1	7 638.5	1 592.5	933.1	314.5	1 247.6	719.6	865.2	1 377.4	2 962.2
December	5 955.6	846.5	1 881.4	8 683.5	2 565.6	1 286.2	415.1	1 701.3	745.0	925.2	1 943.1	3 613.3
2007												
January	5 431.3	816.5	1 451.6	7 699.4	1 241.1	858.2	311.8	1 170.0	689.8	r816.6	1 345.3	r2 851.8
February	5 029.5	735.2	1 375.5	7 140.3	1 023.6	721.1	258.7	979.8	599.5	749.7	1 181.4	2 530.6
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2006												
February	-6.9	-12.2	-5.8	-7.3	-14.2	-17.2	-20.9	-18.3	-7.6	-8.1	-16.0	-11.7
March	11.1	11.9	10.7	11.1	17.9	13.8	18.0	14.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.5
April	-3.1	1.6	-3.4	-2.6	11.6	8.4	-0.9	5.8	-4.3	-5.8	-5.9	-5.5
May	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-5.8	3.2	5.7	3.8	8.8	0.5	15.0	8.9
June	-0.9	-0.2	-1.6	-1.0	11.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	4.9	-1.9	8.8	4.8
July	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	-0.8	-4.9	-3.0	-4.4	5.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.9
August	2.7	0.5	3.1	2.5	-12.4	0.6	-4.2	-0.7	-0.2	6.1	-2.7	0.4
September	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	-1.1	-1.8	6.8	4.0	6.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
October	4.1	1.0	5.3	4.0	10.7	4.1	13.9	6.6	3.9	9.4	1.3	4.3
November	0.0	-1.2	3.3	0.5	21.0	2.2	-9.0	-0.9	3.7	0.5	8.6	4.9
December	10.5	6.6	29.4	13.7	61.1	37.8	32.0	36.4	3.5	6.9	41.1	22.0
2007												
January	-8.8	-3.5	-22.8	-11.3	-51.6	-33.3	-24.9	-31.2	-7.4	-11.7	-30.8	-21.1
February	-7.4	-10.0	-5.2	-7.3	-17.5	-16.0	-17.0	-16.3	-13.1	-8.2	-12.2	-11.3
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2006												
February	6.1	2.6	10.9	6.5	-1.2	6.1	1.0	4.7	-1.7	4.4	4.1	2.8
March	6.1	6.4	9.3	6.7	-6.4	-1.8	11.3	1.6	4.1	4.0	8.9	6.2
April	7.5	4.9	7.1	7.1	17.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	-3.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
May	7.5	4.3	12.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	6.8	2.3	-0.9	3.8	8.9	5.0
June	8.2	5.0	11.0	8.4	-2.0	0.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	3.3	9.6	5.7
July	4.3	1.2	9.4	4.8	9.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.2	2.0	9.2	5.4
August	6.7	5.3	10.7	7.2	1.9	6.8	4.2	6.1	5.0	1.7	8.0	5.4
September	5.3	4.8	10.0	6.0	-5.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	9.6	0.8	11.5	7.7
October	7.0	0.5	10.6	6.9	2.4	6.0	7.8	6.5	14.9	0.0	11.9	8.6
November	8.4	1.6	11.1	8.2	5.3	6.8	2.0	5.6	17.9	-3.4	12.1	8.3
December	5.7	-1.0	11.4	6.2	3.2	3.3	7.4	4.3	15.0	-6.7	9.2	5.7
2007												
January	7.6	4.2	13.7	8.3	6.2	6.8	-2.4	4.2	20.1	4.5	10.9	11.0
February	7.0	6.9	14.4	8.3	2.0	8.4	2.4	6.8	13.0	4.3	16.0	11.6

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(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											
2006											
February	413.0	190.5	603.6	657.7	888.7	1 546.4	1 465.5	926.1	212.8	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	430.3	219.9	650.2	739.0	954.7	1 693.7	1 653.6	1 059.1	^ 237.0	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	393.4	225.5	618.9	713.0	927.2	1 640.2	1 610.4	1 030.4	^ 250.0	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	416.8	213.9	630.7	768.0	974.9	1 742.9	1 555.8	1 075.9	233.4	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	412.9	219.6	632.5	754.2	964.1	1 718.3	1 554.0	1 022.8	^ 229.9	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	424.3	216.0	640.2	759.7	957.2	1 716.9	1 604.3	1 063.6	^ 230.7	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	435.5	224.1	659.6	809.2	1 032.8	1 842.1	1 625.0	1 081.5	231.3	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	416.7	226.7	643.4	771.3	1 017.1	1 788.3	1 617.7	1 084.1	229.8	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	430.8	249.7	680.5	822.1	1 040.4	1 862.6	1 671.1	1 145.9	^ 234.2	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	463.3	280.1	743.4	848.4	1 132.7	1 981.0	1 671.8	1 147.8	^ 238.4	3 058.1	19 223.3
December	599.8	477.1	1 076.9	993.5	1 629.6	2 623.0	1 841.2	1 264.4	^ 266.9	3 372.5	23 636.1
2007											
January	435.4	256.7	692.1	721.9	930.6	1 652.5	1 589.7	1 114.8	^ 208.2	2 912.8	18 219.6
February	408.1	227.9	636.0	697.6	887.7	1 585.3	1 454.0	1 056.0	197.6	2 707.7	16 603.2
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2006											
February	-6.2	-17.1	-9.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-8.4	-5.4	-7.7	-7.3	-8.7
March	4.2	15.4	7.7	12.4	7.4	9.5	12.8	14.4	11.4	13.3	11.6
April	-8.6	2.6	-4.8	-3.5	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-2.7	5.5	-2.0	-1.6
May	6.0	-5.2	1.9	7.7	5.1	6.3	-3.4	4.4	-6.7	-0.9	1.5
June	-0.9	2.7	0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.9	-1.5	-2.0	0.8
July	2.8	-1.7	1.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	3.2	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.0
August	2.6	3.8	3.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.1
September	-4.3	1.2	-2.5	-4.7	-1.5	-2.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
October	3.4	10.1	5.8	6.6	2.3	4.1	3.3	5.7	1.9	4.1	4.8
November	7.5	12.2	9.2	3.2	8.9	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.4
December	29.5	70.3	44.9	17.1	43.9	32.4	10.1	10.2	11.9	10.3	23.0
2007											
January	-27.4	-46.2	-35.7	-27.3	-42.9	-37.0	-13.7	-11.8	-22.0	-13.6	-22.9
February	-6.3	-11.2	-8.1	-3.4	-4.6	-4.1	-8.5	-5.3	-5.1	-7.0	-8.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2006											
February	-6.4	-1.0	-4.7	2.7	-2.4	-0.3	10.9	7.3	15.6	9.9	4.7
March	-3.3	-4.4	-3.7	5.1	1.1	2.8	12.3	15.1	18.6	13.8	5.6
April	-9.6	-1.0	-6.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	5.3	11.2	19.3	8.4	6.0
May	-6.0	3.1	-3.1	9.5	3.1	5.9	2.6	17.5	15.7	8.8	6.0
June	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	9.4	6.1	7.5	4.4	13.4	11.8	8.1	6.0
July	-8.5	2.2	-5.2	9.8	5.7	7.4	1.2	12.7	2.7	5.3	5.2
August	-5.5	5.2	-2.2	15.2	9.1	11.7	3.4	17.8	10.5	8.9	6.8
September	-8.2	5.0	-3.9	12.9	8.2	10.2	3.8	14.1	3.2	7.4	5.5
October	-0.5	13.8	4.3	17.4	4.7	10.0	1.7	11.3	-1.0	4.9	6.7
November	0.5	17.5	6.3	15.6	4.0	8.7	2.2	11.0	0.8	5.2	7.3
December	-2.0	17.5	5.8	9.6	3.6	5.8	-1.8	11.6	-1.4	2.9	5.1
2007											
January	-1.1	11.7	3.3	8.3	3.1	5.4	-0.6	13.9	-9.7	3.7	7.1
February	-1.2	19.6	5.4	6.1	-0.1	2.5	-0.8	14.0	-7.1	4.0	6.9

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

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(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>2005</b>									
December	7 547.6	5 361.2	4 509.4	1 605.9	2 340.7	513.0	193.8	419.5	22 491.3
<b>2006</b>									
January	5 690.9	4 028.6	3 493.2	1 220.8	1 732.8	386.4	153.1	310.9	17 016.6
February	5 154.2	3 723.1	3 119.8	1 116.4	1 626.4	359.4	146.3	289.2	15 534.8
March	5 750.3	4 199.5	3 457.5	1 257.3	1 792.5	398.4	164.6	319.1	17 339.2
April	5 697.1	4 134.9	3 371.2	1 230.6	1 770.1	369.9	169.8	322.0	17 065.6
May	5 740.0	4 193.1	3 447.9	1 240.5	1 812.7	368.5	183.9	326.7	17 313.3
June	5 765.9	4 203.2	3 524.8	1 240.3	1 816.4	370.2	193.6	333.9	17 448.2
July	5 830.7	4 148.8	3 618.6	1 252.7	1 850.9	376.9	205.2	333.6	17 617.5
August	5 856.9	4 217.0	3 675.6	1 270.5	1 870.2	380.0	207.6	336.3	17 814.2
September	5 870.0	4 182.1	3 624.6	1 268.4	1 887.1	377.3	198.1	340.1	17 747.6
October	6 108.3	4 449.2	3 776.9	1 329.0	1 987.9	390.8	196.8	353.6	18 592.4
November	6 321.5	4 602.7	3 858.0	1 384.2	2 083.4	412.2	192.3	369.1	19 223.3
December	7 823.2	5 723.8	4 656.0	1 678.7	2 576.4	510.3	216.2	451.5	23 636.1
<b>2007</b>									
January	r5 992.9	r4 334.1	3 702.9	1 313.7	1 980.8	392.9	171.9	330.5	r18 219.6
February	5 450.7	3 967.7	3 310.0	1 202.0	1 828.7	364.4	165.3	314.5	16 603.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2005</b>									
December	5 815.9	4 109.5	3 533.3	1 239.2	1 783.2	387.1	172.3	325.2	17 365.6
<b>2006</b>									
January	5 843.7	4 155.1	3 537.7	1 256.1	1 795.2	391.8	175.0	329.2	17 483.8
February	5 856.6	4 197.5	3 561.0	1 262.8	1 826.2	392.5	175.1	327.9	17 599.5
March	5 883.3	4 223.9	3 581.7	1 257.4	1 831.4	393.1	174.9	328.4	17 674.0
April	5 947.1	4 332.1	3 586.9	1 282.1	1 857.6	386.1	181.4	335.0	17 908.3
May	5 910.3	4 298.7	3 599.2	1 280.7	1 870.3	386.4	185.4	334.4	17 865.5
June	5 971.3	4 322.3	3 633.3	1 280.9	1 881.8	389.8	186.5	338.6	18 004.5
July	6 003.4	4 306.8	3 669.8	1 296.0	1 909.6	396.0	188.7	340.1	18 110.4
August	6 016.6	4 339.0	3 670.2	1 306.5	1 909.5	395.1	188.3	343.2	18 168.3
September	6 016.3	4 353.3	3 664.9	1 309.2	1 946.2	395.4	189.5	347.3	18 222.1
October	6 034.9	4 403.4	3 706.1	1 322.6	1 971.6	394.3	191.2	351.5	18 375.5
November	6 040.5	4 417.9	3 713.6	1 322.9	1 984.7	393.8	192.3	354.3	18 420.0
December	6 083.9	4 434.2	3 699.5	1 316.4	1 998.3	391.9	195.4	351.3	18 470.8
<b>2007</b>									
January	6 119.9	4 464.3	3 726.4	1 338.3	2 035.7	394.4	195.4	349.8	18 624.0
February	6 188.4	4 470.9	3 775.3	1 356.7	2 051.8	397.4	197.8	356.6	18 795.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2005</b>									
December	5 817.4	4 127.6	3 521.9	1 239.8	1 783.7	387.8	172.3	325.6	17 376.2
<b>2006</b>									
January	5 842.3	4 157.5	3 540.6	1 248.3	1 799.1	389.6	173.5	327.1	17 478.1
February	5 866.2	4 197.7	3 558.5	1 257.9	1 817.1	390.4	175.4	328.8	17 592.0
March	5 890.8	4 240.5	3 576.0	1 266.7	1 835.6	390.2	178.0	330.7	17 708.5
April	5 916.3	4 276.4	3 593.7	1 273.8	1 852.7	389.9	180.8	332.8	17 816.6
May	5 942.9	4 301.2	3 612.6	1 280.5	1 869.2	390.1	183.6	335.1	17 915.2
June	5 967.8	4 317.4	3 632.2	1 288.0	1 885.9	391.1	185.9	337.9	18 006.2
July	5 988.6	4 330.1	3 651.6	1 295.8	1 903.5	392.6	187.8	341.1	18 091.0
August	6 004.9	4 344.6	3 668.0	1 303.2	1 922.4	393.9	189.1	344.4	18 170.4
September	6 020.3	4 364.2	3 681.6	1 309.8	1 942.8	394.6	190.1	347.2	18 250.5
October	6 038.9	4 389.0	3 693.5	1 316.2	1 964.2	394.5	191.3	349.5	18 336.9
November	6 061.7	4 414.5	3 705.8	1 322.9	1 986.1	394.2	192.8	351.2	18 428.7
December	6 089.4	4 437.2	3 719.9	1 329.9	2 007.6	394.2	194.3	352.6	18 525.2
<b>2007</b>									
January	6 119.8	4 456.9	3 734.9	1 337.4	2 028.4	394.4	195.8	353.8	18 623.3
February	6 151.7	4 471.4	3 751.2	1 345.1	2 048.8	394.9	197.4	354.7	18 720.9

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## 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)

<b>2005</b>									
December	25.0	26.3	25.0	25.5	27.1	28.5	14.9	23.9	25.5
<b>2006</b>									
January	-24.6	-24.9	-22.5	-24.0	-26.0	-24.7	-21.0	-25.9	-24.3
February	-9.4	-7.6	-10.7	-8.6	-6.1	-7.0	-4.5	-7.0	-8.7
March	11.6	12.8	10.8	12.6	10.2	10.8	12.5	10.4	11.6
April	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1	-1.3	-7.2	3.2	0.9	-1.6
May	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.4	-0.4	8.3	1.4	1.5
June	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.2	2.2	0.8
July	1.1	-1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	6.0	-0.1	1.0
August	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1
September	0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.7	-4.6	1.1	-0.4
October	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	5.3	3.6	-0.7	4.0	4.8
November	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.2	4.8	5.5	-2.3	4.4	3.4
December	23.8	24.4	20.7	21.3	23.7	23.8	12.4	22.3	23.0
<b>2007</b>									
January	-23.4	-24.3	-20.5	-21.7	-23.1	-23.0	-20.5	-26.8	-22.9
February	-9.0	-8.5	-10.6	-8.5	-7.7	-7.3	-3.8	-4.8	-8.9

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

<b>2005</b>									
December	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.5
<b>2006</b>									
January	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.7
February	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.7
March	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4
April	1.1	2.6	0.1	2.0	1.4	-1.8	3.8	2.0	1.3
May	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	-0.2	-0.2
June	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.8
July	0.5	-0.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.6
August	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.3
September	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.3
October	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	-0.3	0.9	1.2	0.8
November	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
December	0.7	0.4	-0.4	-0.5	0.7	-0.5	1.6	-0.8	0.3
<b>2007</b>									
January	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.8
February	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.9

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

<b>2005</b>									
December	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
<b>2006</b>									
January	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
February	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7
March	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.7
April	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	-0.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
May	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6
June	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5
July	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5
August	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
September	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
October	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
November	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
December	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
<b>2007</b>									
January	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
February	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5

## 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>2005</b>								
December	2 715.7	838.8	555.4	1 078.1	297.2	756.9	1 305.4	7 547.6
<b>2006</b>								
January	2 355.3	393.4	383.6	788.8	194.2	476.6	1 098.9	5 690.9
February	2 173.6	330.2	302.4	686.3	180.3	454.5	1 026.8	5 154.2
March	2 398.0	387.3	348.9	751.2	201.0	502.2	1 161.5	5 750.3
April	2 311.7	442.0	377.1	720.8	184.8	499.2	1 161.5	5 697.1
May	2 291.8	414.7	399.1	783.3	201.4	519.3	1 130.3	5 740.0
June	2 255.1	466.5	389.9	812.7	^ 199.5	505.8	1 136.5	5 765.9
July	2 336.0	449.1	363.2	782.5	^ 202.1	531.6	1 166.2	5 830.7
August	2 386.6	394.5	358.3	768.1	^ 212.3	545.7	1 191.5	5 856.9
September	2 363.4	398.4	397.1	778.7	^ 203.6	546.3	1 182.4	5 870.0
October	2 445.4	435.6	421.9	824.0	^ 215.4	543.9	1 222.0	6 108.3
November	2 469.4	522.3	427.8	874.2	^ 230.3	575.7	1 221.7	6 321.5
December	2 827.5	844.0	599.0	1 092.2	317.9	791.6	1 350.9	7 823.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 477.5	406.3	405.3	r837.2	^ 211.7	490.9	1 164.0	r5 992.9
February	2 288.8	333.6	325.6	745.9	^ 190.8	460.2	1 105.8	5 450.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	2 323.0	443.7	372.5	810.8	206.7	520.7	1 138.3	5 815.9
<b>2006</b>								
January	2 336.4	453.3	384.5	796.5	204.8	526.3	1 141.9	5 843.7
February	2 350.3	455.6	385.9	790.9	202.5	526.4	1 145.0	5 856.6
March	2 368.0	455.0	380.8	786.6	201.4	531.9	1 159.6	5 883.3
April	2 360.4	462.2	393.0	812.7	206.8	544.4	1 167.5	5 947.1
May	2 358.1	450.0	388.5	808.2	215.0	536.4	1 154.0	5 910.3
June	2 371.7	459.8	393.7	810.3	215.1	545.6	1 175.1	5 971.3
July	2 383.9	496.2	394.1	799.5	203.6	557.0	1 169.1	6 003.4
August	2 405.2	448.8	397.9	796.8	217.0	558.7	1 192.1	6 016.6
September	2 420.2	428.9	408.0	802.8	211.3	549.5	1 195.6	6 016.3
October	2 402.4	457.2	415.5	806.7	221.6	542.6	1 188.9	6 034.9
November	2 418.1	455.7	409.4	826.0	218.2	531.3	1 181.8	6 040.5
December	2 446.6	457.8	406.2	823.1	216.4	545.2	1 188.5	6 083.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 457.6	460.3	406.4	841.2	219.9	534.5	1 200.0	6 119.9
February	2 474.0	458.7	415.3	860.1	216.3	533.5	1 230.7	6 188.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	2 325.4	450.4	384.0	795.6	203.2	519.0	1 141.6	5 817.4
<b>2006</b>								
January	2 337.5	450.6	383.4	795.9	203.4	524.0	1 146.9	5 842.3
February	2 347.9	452.2	383.9	797.6	204.3	528.7	1 149.4	5 866.2
March	2 355.4	456.0	385.5	800.1	205.7	533.5	1 151.3	5 890.8
April	2 361.7	459.9	387.4	802.2	207.5	538.6	1 154.9	5 916.3
May	2 368.9	462.4	389.9	803.2	209.2	544.0	1 161.5	5 942.9
June	2 376.8	462.6	393.1	803.5	210.9	548.6	1 169.6	5 967.8
July	2 385.8	460.5	397.2	803.2	212.5	551.2	1 177.1	5 988.6
August	2 395.6	457.3	401.5	802.7	213.9	551.3	1 182.6	6 004.9
September	2 406.3	454.2	405.1	804.8	215.2	549.0	1 186.3	6 020.3
October	2 417.5	452.6	407.7	810.9	216.5	545.3	1 189.0	6 038.9
November	2 428.9	453.0	409.3	820.0	217.7	541.2	1 192.2	6 061.7
December	2 441.1	454.9	410.3	830.0	218.3	537.8	1 197.0	6 089.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 453.2	457.0	410.9	839.9	218.6	535.2	1 203.2	6 119.8
February	2 463.4	461.3	411.2	848.8	218.1	533.3	1 208.8	6 151.7

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

r revised  
(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>2005</b>								
December	2 014.2	605.9	392.8	835.9	236.1	675.6	600.7	5 361.2
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 732.3	278.7	268.4	642.7	^ 142.0	416.9	547.6	4 028.6
February	1 617.8	242.2	238.9	566.4	^ 121.6	419.9	516.3	3 723.1
March	1 803.6	288.1	281.4	623.7	^ 135.1	470.1	597.6	4 199.5
April	1 773.5	331.4	283.6	590.2	^ 131.9	454.3	570.0	4 134.9
May	1 768.5	298.9	289.5	634.2	^ 129.6	482.9	589.4	4 193.1
June	1 748.5	337.2	291.8	657.8	^ 132.8	488.0	547.1	4 203.2
July	1 743.5	333.7	275.7	658.8	^ 122.5	451.9	562.7	4 148.8
August	1 794.4	285.1	273.9	663.7	^ 129.1	505.2	565.5	4 217.0
September	1 768.6	274.9	287.5	670.7	^ 127.4	478.1	575.0	4 182.1
October	1 881.4	312.2	334.6	697.9	134.9	524.6	563.6	4 449.2
November	1 877.8	380.6	317.3	719.4	149.8	567.5	590.3	4 602.7
December	2 148.2	628.2	420.2	888.4	241.2	711.4	686.1	5 723.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 891.4	294.5	288.6	r704.3	143.6	434.7	577.0	r4 334.1
February	1 773.6	242.4	262.4	620.7	^ 134.1	418.5	516.0	3 967.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	1 734.6	321.9	282.8	643.8	145.1	458.0	523.3	4 109.5
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 725.5	324.7	290.5	637.8	146.4	471.8	558.4	4 155.1
February	1 739.4	333.6	292.5	638.7	139.6	483.0	570.6	4 197.5
March	1 767.9	326.2	288.1	647.0	138.3	485.4	570.9	4 223.9
April	1 808.2	337.3	287.8	655.0	143.6	512.8	587.4	4 332.1
May	1 797.9	324.3	280.9	660.0	141.4	501.5	592.8	4 298.7
June	1 811.5	326.4	285.9	652.9	141.7	522.9	581.0	4 322.3
July	1 793.7	355.7	290.4	683.3	136.5	485.8	561.4	4 306.8
August	1 816.4	330.5	295.0	680.0	135.2	504.0	577.9	4 339.0
September	1 817.0	313.3	307.6	690.9	136.7	508.3	579.5	4 353.3
October	1 864.5	331.8	320.4	680.7	140.1	498.5	567.3	4 403.4
November	1 860.1	337.0	307.1	689.2	142.7	507.0	574.8	4 417.9
December	1 865.3	337.0	310.1	687.7	148.8	491.6	593.7	4 434.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 881.5	341.6	317.9	706.5	148.1	494.7	574.0	4 464.3
February	1 908.3	333.2	320.1	701.4	153.8	482.9	571.2	4 470.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	1 731.7	325.2	289.0	640.0	145.0	458.4	543.0	4 127.6
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 743.0	325.4	288.3	640.6	143.7	468.9	552.3	4 157.5
February	1 757.2	326.7	287.7	642.5	142.6	481.4	563.8	4 197.7
March	1 772.4	329.3	286.9	646.1	141.8	492.6	574.3	4 240.5
April	1 785.5	331.8	285.9	651.6	140.9	500.7	581.2	4 276.4
May	1 795.6	333.1	285.8	658.5	140.0	505.1	583.0	4 301.2
June	1 803.5	333.2	287.8	666.3	139.0	506.4	580.7	4 317.4
July	1 810.8	332.4	292.2	673.3	138.0	505.9	577.2	4 330.1
August	1 819.0	331.5	298.1	679.0	137.5	504.6	574.9	4 344.6
September	1 829.9	331.2	304.0	683.5	138.2	502.9	574.5	4 364.2
October	1 844.1	331.6	308.9	687.2	140.3	501.2	575.7	4 389.0
November	1 859.1	332.9	312.3	690.5	143.2	499.1	577.3	4 414.5
December	1 873.2	334.7	314.8	693.9	146.3	496.1	578.1	4 437.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 885.9	336.3	316.9	697.2	149.3	493.1	578.2	4 456.9
February	1 895.8	338.9	318.4	700.7	151.8	488.8	577.0	4 471.4

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

r revised  
(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>2005</b>								
December	1 503.8	455.6	385.3	652.8	207.9	529.7	774.4	4 509.4
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 361.8	220.1	270.3	512.3	^ 152.8	334.2	641.5	3 493.2
February	1 247.6	184.6	196.1	458.2	^ 135.3	331.2	566.8	3 119.8
March	1 386.6	218.6	224.2	499.9	^ 138.3	350.6	639.2	3 457.5
April	1 375.2	226.2	227.6	438.7	^ 142.4	339.2	622.0	3 371.2
May	1 379.3	225.1	244.7	485.8	^ 138.3	372.3	602.3	3 447.9
June	1 376.3	260.0	264.3	529.0	^ 138.6	364.5	592.0	3 524.8
July	1 439.8	264.8	^ 259.4	531.9	^ 146.8	368.9	607.0	3 618.6
August	1 472.8	237.9	^ 261.7	545.9	^ 148.5	392.5	616.4	3 675.6
September	1 441.5	232.2	^ 276.1	542.1	^ 147.8	374.8	610.0	3 624.6
October	1 492.3	253.4	254.4	573.6	^ 162.0	373.6	667.7	3 776.9
November	1 471.2	302.0	253.1	616.4	^ 173.1	390.6	651.5	3 858.0
December	1 654.0	483.6	342.5	718.1	241.2	523.8	692.8	4 656.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 522.7	243.1	255.7	591.4	^ 156.7	329.9	603.4	3 702.9
February	1 378.9	195.8	187.5	539.1	147.5	315.3	545.9	3 310.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	1 340.5	243.5	264.8	516.5	145.5	364.2	658.3	3 533.3
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 352.6	248.1	261.8	511.7	150.9	368.8	643.8	3 537.7
February	1 369.3	254.1	257.6	515.3	150.4	380.2	634.2	3 561.0
March	1 372.8	257.2	262.2	516.8	146.3	378.3	648.1	3 581.7
April	1 399.8	253.9	256.0	506.0	155.9	374.9	640.5	3 586.9
May	1 406.6	252.2	259.7	519.1	148.1	387.7	625.9	3 599.2
June	1 417.2	259.0	268.8	532.7	146.0	388.1	621.5	3 633.3
July	1 437.1	282.3	260.8	535.4	152.6	385.5	616.2	3 669.8
August	1 448.0	261.4	269.6	545.9	149.0	381.8	614.6	3 670.2
September	1 457.1	239.6	256.8	551.5	155.3	384.2	620.4	3 664.9
October	1 481.2	261.9	243.3	555.1	162.5	366.3	635.8	3 706.1
November	1 468.1	264.1	245.7	575.8	170.0	365.2	624.7	3 713.6
December	1 482.0	266.1	244.4	575.1	172.0	368.2	591.7	3 699.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 503.1	268.2	243.1	589.0	157.1	361.0	604.9	3 726.4
February	1 517.0	268.6	246.7	606.5	164.1	361.0	611.4	3 775.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	1 349.6	246.4	261.2	510.8	148.5	364.9	640.6	3 521.9
<b>2006</b>								
January	1 355.8	248.0	260.6	512.3	148.5	369.9	645.4	3 540.6
February	1 365.5	250.4	260.0	513.3	149.0	374.7	645.6	3 558.5
March	1 378.2	253.8	260.1	514.1	149.6	378.6	641.7	3 576.0
April	1 392.2	257.2	261.0	516.5	149.6	382.0	635.2	3 593.7
May	1 406.9	259.8	262.5	521.0	149.2	384.7	628.5	3 612.6
June	1 421.5	261.1	263.5	527.4	149.1	385.7	623.9	3 632.2
July	1 435.1	261.1	263.0	535.3	150.5	384.9	621.8	3 651.6
August	1 447.3	260.4	260.4	543.5	153.5	382.2	620.7	3 668.0
September	1 458.3	259.9	256.0	552.0	157.4	377.9	620.2	3 681.6
October	1 468.7	260.0	251.3	560.8	161.2	373.0	618.9	3 693.5
November	1 478.9	261.3	247.3	570.1	164.0	368.6	615.9	3 705.8
December	1 489.0	263.8	244.7	579.9	165.5	365.1	612.1	3 719.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 498.7	266.2	243.1	589.2	166.0	362.2	608.4	3 734.9
February	1 507.1	269.6	242.0	597.2	166.1	360.1	605.3	3 751.2

^ 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)—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>2005</b>								
December	627.5	198.4	84.9	225.3	^ 64.8	176.4	228.7	1 605.9
<b>2006</b>								
January	540.4	95.8	59.4	167.6	^ 37.9	117.7	202.0	1 220.8
February	502.6	83.8	51.8	140.9	^ 37.7	112.7	186.7	1 116.4
March	565.1	97.3	59.3	155.4	^ 41.9	^ 123.5	214.8	1 257.3
April	539.7	110.1	68.5	150.0	^ 37.3	122.0	203.0	1 230.6
May	542.3	105.7	66.0	169.7	^ 38.2	121.8	196.8	1 240.5
June	539.0	107.9	65.6	177.9	^ 37.1	120.8	192.0	1 240.3
July	547.5	112.4	61.9	180.3	^ 37.2	114.4	199.1	1 252.7
August	572.8	98.9	61.4	176.9	^ 38.9	^ 124.6	197.1	1 270.5
September	572.2	95.0	60.8	186.5	^ 33.6	120.7	199.5	1 268.4
October	587.2	105.7	71.6	197.1	^ 36.8	129.1	201.5	1 329.0
November	599.0	127.4	71.9	204.5	^ 39.6	138.1	203.7	1 384.2
December	681.7	202.2	97.1	239.1	^ 60.7	178.2	219.7	1 678.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	598.5	101.2	61.3	201.7	^ 33.7	^ 125.2	192.0	1 313.7
February	556.2	83.1	54.3	167.8	^ 35.1	124.1	181.4	1 202.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	534.0	108.7	60.9	172.1	40.2	127.0	196.2	1 239.2
<b>2006</b>								
January	545.2	110.7	63.7	163.9	41.0	127.3	204.3	1 256.1
February	545.3	114.0	66.5	163.2	41.6	128.0	204.2	1 262.8
March	552.8	109.2	61.1	162.6	39.7	126.8	205.2	1 257.4
April	552.4	113.7	66.8	170.8	41.0	129.5	207.7	1 282.1
May	554.5	113.3	66.0	177.5	41.4	122.7	205.2	1 280.7
June	558.1	108.6	65.0	176.5	40.1	127.6	205.0	1 280.9
July	563.2	115.8	66.1	185.4	40.3	123.3	202.0	1 296.0
August	574.1	111.0	67.1	184.3	40.3	128.7	201.0	1 306.5
September	584.3	106.8	65.8	190.5	38.0	125.3	198.5	1 309.2
October	584.4	112.7	68.3	190.1	38.9	129.9	198.3	1 322.6
November	587.7	110.7	66.5	193.0	37.3	127.9	199.8	1 322.9
December	591.9	113.6	69.6	183.8	39.0	128.5	189.9	1 316.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	599.9	114.6	66.3	196.4	35.7	133.1	192.3	1 338.3
February	603.0	112.3	69.5	194.1	38.9	140.5	198.4	1 356.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	536.8	110.1	62.7	164.8	40.4	126.6	198.5	1 239.8
<b>2006</b>								
January	540.9	110.6	63.2	164.7	40.6	127.4	201.0	1 248.3
February	545.3	111.2	63.9	165.3	40.8	127.7	203.7	1 257.9
March	549.3	111.9	64.5	167.1	40.9	127.4	205.5	1 266.7
April	552.6	112.3	65.1	170.1	40.9	126.7	206.1	1 273.8
May	556.1	112.3	65.5	174.1	40.8	126.1	205.6	1 280.5
June	560.7	112.0	65.8	178.8	40.5	125.9	204.4	1 288.0
July	566.3	111.4	66.1	183.1	40.1	125.9	202.9	1 295.8
August	572.6	111.0	66.5	186.2	39.6	126.1	201.2	1 303.2
September	578.8	110.9	66.8	188.2	39.0	126.7	199.3	1 309.8
October	584.5	111.2	67.2	189.5	38.5	127.9	197.6	1 316.2
November	589.5	111.8	67.6	190.5	38.1	129.4	196.2	1 322.9
December	593.9	112.4	67.9	191.5	37.8	131.3	195.2	1 329.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	597.9	112.9	68.2	192.4	37.6	133.4	194.4	1 337.4
February	600.9	113.7	68.5	193.3	37.5	135.3	194.1	1 345.1

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% (a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.  
and should be used with caution

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Western 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>2005</b>								
December	910.6	264.1	144.8	419.7	^ 151.7	216.0	233.9	2 340.7
<b>2006</b>								
January	763.2	119.0	96.2	302.4	^ 104.0	138.6	209.3	1 732.8
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^ 88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^ 91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^ 83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^ 83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^ 84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^ 85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
August	782.9	133.4	109.7	344.6	^ 87.2	173.2	239.2	1 870.2
September	792.8	130.7	109.4	359.1	^ 87.4	169.3	238.5	1 887.1
October	815.2	147.7	124.7	358.5	^ 88.5	191.0	262.3	1 987.9
November	836.4	182.7	126.1	367.2	^ 104.7	206.8	259.5	2 083.4
December	955.4	284.8	171.9	450.0	^ 152.5	279.6	282.2	2 576.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	834.0	133.8	109.8	353.9	^ 103.0	183.8	262.3	1 980.8
February	785.7	116.9	102.0	310.1	^ 83.9	181.7	248.5	1 828.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	762.4	141.0	98.8	325.5	104.1	146.8	204.7	1 783.2
<b>2006</b>								
January	776.3	141.1	102.2	309.9	100.4	151.0	214.3	1 795.2
February	784.1	146.5	104.6	319.3	95.6	162.1	214.0	1 826.2
March	790.6	148.3	101.9	318.1	94.9	159.7	217.9	1 831.4
April	794.9	148.8	108.6	335.0	91.4	153.0	225.9	1 857.6
May	792.7	148.2	107.8	339.6	90.4	157.2	234.4	1 870.3
June	798.6	150.1	109.1	339.7	92.5	157.2	234.5	1 881.8
July	789.9	162.1	115.5	342.7	90.6	168.2	240.6	1 909.6
August	788.4	150.0	117.1	343.0	92.1	178.4	240.4	1 909.5
September	807.6	148.6	118.2	361.5	91.9	175.6	242.9	1 946.2
October	816.9	154.7	120.3	351.8	95.7	185.5	246.7	1 971.6
November	824.1	154.9	119.1	347.5	100.7	189.2	249.3	1 984.7
December	819.1	157.7	119.9	351.8	100.1	196.0	253.6	1 998.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	841.7	156.4	117.5	356.0	97.2	196.8	270.1	2 035.7
February	853.6	156.6	125.1	355.7	92.1	201.8	266.9	2 051.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	771.6	140.8	99.8	311.9	100.2	149.5	208.4	1 783.7
<b>2006</b>								
January	775.9	142.7	101.7	315.5	99.0	152.4	210.4	1 799.1
February	782.0	144.8	103.2	320.1	97.0	154.5	214.1	1 817.1
March	787.7	147.1	104.7	325.0	94.8	156.0	219.2	1 835.6
April	791.5	149.2	106.5	330.0	92.8	157.2	225.1	1 852.7
May	793.0	150.9	108.7	335.4	91.3	159.1	230.8	1 869.2
June	793.7	152.0	111.3	340.8	90.7	162.2	235.4	1 885.9
July	795.2	152.6	114.0	345.3	91.2	166.8	238.6	1 903.5
August	798.4	153.0	116.3	348.3	92.5	172.7	241.0	1 922.4
September	804.2	153.4	117.9	350.3	94.3	179.0	243.7	1 942.8
October	812.1	153.9	118.9	351.6	95.9	184.6	247.4	1 964.2
November	821.1	154.6	119.6	352.7	97.1	189.5	252.0	1 986.1
December	830.0	155.6	120.2	353.4	97.5	193.9	257.0	2 007.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	838.5	156.3	120.8	354.1	97.5	197.7	261.9	2 028.4
February	845.7	157.6	121.5	354.7	96.9	200.6	266.3	2 048.8

^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% (a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.  
and should be used with caution

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

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>2005</b>								
December	180.4	np	29.1	92.6	^ 34.3	np	57.5	513.0
<b>2006</b>								
January	158.5	np	19.8	66.1	^ 22.5	np	47.1	386.4
February	145.8	np	^ 20.7	59.9	^ 21.3	np	44.8	359.4
March	161.7	np	22.7	67.6	^ 22.5	np	48.4	398.4
April	149.4	np	22.4	61.1	^ 20.4	np	41.5	369.9
May	148.7	np	21.2	68.8	^ 19.0	np	^ 39.2	368.5
June	147.4	np	20.3	71.0	^ 18.2	np	^ 38.1	370.2
July	148.5	np	20.4	68.7	^ 21.9	np	39.0	376.9
August	150.4	np	20.9	70.3	^ 22.6	np	39.7	380.0
September	148.6	np	22.2	69.9	^ 23.2	np	39.8	377.3
October	154.5	np	23.1	71.3	^ 21.1	np	42.6	390.8
November	157.9	np	24.1	73.5	^ 23.1	np	^ 45.0	412.2
December	174.6	np	32.3	93.7	31.9	np	51.4	510.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	163.4	np	21.5	67.9	^ 21.7	np	^ 42.9	392.9
February	153.0	np	^ 21.0	61.7	^ 22.2	np	^ 38.6	364.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	154.5	np	19.9	68.9	24.1	np	45.6	387.1
<b>2006</b>								
January	154.8	np	21.2	70.0	22.9	np	45.1	391.8
February	154.0	np	23.4	69.3	21.1	np	45.8	392.5
March	156.0	np	22.5	69.1	22.7	np	45.1	393.1
April	152.3	np	21.5	68.4	21.9	np	42.6	386.1
May	154.3	np	21.4	72.1	20.9	np	41.5	386.4
June	154.6	np	20.0	72.1	20.2	np	41.5	389.8
July	154.2	np	22.3	70.3	22.8	np	42.9	396.0
August	153.6	np	23.0	70.7	23.3	np	42.9	395.1
September	153.8	np	23.9	71.6	23.8	np	42.9	395.4
October	154.6	np	25.8	69.1	22.5	np	42.2	394.3
November	154.2	np	23.4	69.3	22.9	np	43.2	393.8
December	153.5	np	22.5	71.2	22.6	np	41.7	391.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	157.2	np	22.9	71.2	22.5	np	40.8	394.4
February	161.4	np	23.7	71.3	22.0	np	39.4	397.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	154.7	np	21.1	69.2	23.1	np	45.2	387.8
<b>2006</b>								
January	154.6	np	21.6	69.3	22.8	np	45.2	389.6
February	154.5	np	21.9	69.5	22.4	np	44.9	390.4
March	154.4	np	21.9	69.7	21.8	np	44.1	390.2
April	154.2	np	21.7	70.1	21.5	np	43.3	389.9
May	154.1	np	21.6	70.6	21.5	np	42.6	390.1
June	154.0	np	21.7	70.9	21.7	np	42.2	391.1
July	154.0	np	22.2	71.0	22.2	np	42.3	392.6
August	153.8	np	23.0	70.8	22.6	np	42.5	393.9
September	153.8	np	23.6	70.5	23.0	np	42.7	394.6
October	154.1	np	23.9	70.3	23.0	np	42.6	394.5
November	154.7	np	23.8	70.3	22.9	np	42.2	394.2
December	155.8	np	23.6	70.5	22.6	np	41.6	394.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	157.0	np	23.4	70.8	22.4	np	41.0	394.4
February	158.2	np	23.2	71.0	22.2	np	40.4	394.9

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Northern Territory

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>2005</b>								
December	78.5	np	10.5	27.9	^ 6.5	np	35.1	193.8
<b>2006</b>								
January	69.5	np	7.0	20.9	^ 3.8	np	29.7	153.1
February	67.1	np	6.2	19.9	^ 3.8	np	28.1	146.3
March	75.5	np	6.9	22.6	^ 4.4	np	30.3	164.6
April	80.0	np	7.2	20.9	^ 5.2	np	32.0	169.8
May	83.9	np	8.3	23.5	^ 6.3	np	34.5	183.9
June	87.0	np	9.5	26.8	^ 6.8	np	36.3	193.6
July	93.7	np	10.3	26.0	^ 6.2	np	39.6	205.2
August	94.5	np	10.4	26.8	^ 6.6	np	40.0	207.6
September	90.2	np	9.0	26.0	^ 6.4	np	37.7	198.1
October	90.8	np	9.1	25.4	^ 6.8	np	^ 37.2	196.8
November	88.9	np	8.6	25.9	^ 6.6	np	34.6	192.3
December	94.2	np	10.8	30.4	^ 8.9	np	^ 34.3	216.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	82.6	np	8.0	24.9	^ 5.5	np	^ 28.6	171.9
February	79.2	np	7.6	22.8	^ 5.6	np	^ 28.7	165.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	76.2	np	8.2	23.2	5.0	np	34.0	172.3
<b>2006</b>								
January	78.0	np	8.2	22.7	4.8	np	34.4	175.0
February	78.1	np	8.2	22.9	4.8	np	34.4	175.1
March	76.9	np	8.0	23.5	4.9	np	33.0	174.9
April	81.7	np	8.3	23.1	5.4	np	34.4	181.4
May	82.6	np	8.5	23.9	6.4	np	35.2	185.4
June	83.3	np	8.9	25.6	6.6	np	34.3	186.5
July	85.9	np	9.0	25.7	5.6	np	34.9	188.7
August	86.0	np	8.9	25.7	5.9	np	34.9	188.3
September	87.4	np	8.6	25.6	5.9	np	35.1	189.5
October	89.6	np	8.9	25.0	6.5	np	34.9	191.2
November	90.8	np	8.6	25.1	7.0	np	34.6	192.3
December	92.7	np	8.7	26.0	7.1	np	33.9	195.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	92.3	np	9.5	26.5	7.0	np	33.7	195.4
February	92.3	np	10.1	26.4	7.1	np	35.0	197.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	76.9	np	8.1	22.6	5.0	np	33.6	172.3
<b>2006</b>								
January	77.1	np	8.1	22.8	4.9	np	33.8	173.5
February	77.9	np	8.1	23.1	5.0	np	34.0	175.4
March	79.1	np	8.2	23.4	5.2	np	34.2	178.0
April	80.5	np	8.4	23.8	5.5	np	34.3	180.8
May	82.1	np	8.6	24.3	5.8	np	34.5	183.6
June	83.6	np	8.7	24.9	6.0	np	34.7	185.9
July	85.1	np	8.8	25.3	6.1	np	34.9	187.8
August	86.6	np	8.8	25.5	6.1	np	34.9	189.1
September	88.0	np	8.8	25.5	6.3	np	34.8	190.1
October	89.4	np	8.8	25.5	6.4	np	34.7	191.3
November	90.6	np	8.9	25.6	6.7	np	34.5	192.8
December	91.6	np	9.1	25.8	6.9	np	34.4	194.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	92.4	np	9.3	26.0	7.1	np	34.3	195.8
February	93.1	np	9.6	26.3	7.2	np	34.2	197.4

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Australian Capital Territory

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>2005</b>								
December	148.2	53.5	28.8	86.4	^ 19.8	^ 40.4	42.4	419.5
<b>2006</b>								
January	127.0	26.8	18.2	67.7	^ 12.8	^ 24.9	33.6	310.9
February	115.8	22.4	16.6	57.6	^ 15.3	^ 25.7	^ 35.8	289.2
March	128.2	26.2	20.4	61.6	^ 15.2	^ 28.3	^ 39.3	319.1
April	123.6	30.6	22.2	63.1	^ 13.4	^ 27.0	42.1	322.0
May	124.3	28.6	21.6	64.1	^ 14.3	^ 28.3	^ 45.5	326.7
June	123.4	34.0	21.5	69.7	^ 14.9	^ 27.4	43.0	333.9
July	126.6	28.2	19.1	67.5	^ 17.6	^ 28.4	^ 46.1	333.6
August	131.5	26.4	17.4	68.2	^ 14.5	^ 29.8	^ 48.5	336.3
September	130.3	24.6	18.9	73.4	^ 14.0	^ 30.5	^ 48.5	340.1
October	132.4	27.7	19.3	75.8	^ 15.1	^ 29.0	^ 54.3	353.6
November	137.9	33.3	18.6	81.0	^ 16.3	^ 30.2	^ 51.8	369.1
December	147.8	56.5	27.4	101.3	^ 22.7	^ 40.7	^ 55.0	451.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	129.2	28.0	19.7	70.4	^ 16.1	^ 24.4	^ 42.6	330.5
February	124.9	22.7	^ 19.4	62.5	^ 16.8	^ 25.7	^ 42.6	314.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	129.2	29.0	20.4	65.1	14.4	27.6	39.3	325.2
<b>2006</b>								
January	130.4	30.4	20.0	66.5	14.7	28.7	38.4	329.2
February	124.3	30.4	20.2	66.7	15.9	29.8	40.6	327.9
March	127.4	30.0	20.6	65.0	15.4	29.8	40.3	328.4
April	127.0	30.8	21.2	69.4	14.9	29.4	42.3	335.0
May	126.5	29.6	20.6	68.1	15.1	29.5	45.0	334.4
June	127.6	31.4	20.7	71.2	15.1	29.6	43.1	338.6
July	128.2	31.4	20.5	69.9	15.8	29.8	44.4	340.1
August	130.8	30.8	19.7	70.1	14.8	29.9	47.1	343.2
September	132.2	28.8	20.0	75.3	14.5	29.4	47.1	347.3
October	131.2	29.9	19.8	73.6	16.4	29.2	51.5	351.5
November	133.7	29.9	18.2	76.6	16.7	29.1	50.1	354.3
December	131.0	31.3	19.7	75.1	16.9	26.8	50.6	351.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	132.2	31.5	21.5	69.0	18.2	28.4	48.9	349.8
February	134.1	30.8	23.5	72.7	17.2	29.7	48.6	356.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2005</b>								
December	128.4	29.8	20.5	65.3	14.8	28.2	38.7	325.6
<b>2006</b>								
January	127.9	30.1	20.5	65.9	14.8	28.6	39.3	327.1
February	127.3	30.2	20.5	66.5	15.0	29.1	40.1	328.8
March	126.8	30.4	20.6	67.2	15.2	29.5	41.1	330.7
April	126.7	30.5	20.7	67.9	15.3	29.7	42.1	332.8
May	127.0	30.6	20.7	68.7	15.2	29.7	43.1	335.1
June	127.8	30.7	20.6	69.7	15.1	29.8	44.2	337.9
July	129.0	30.5	20.3	71.0	15.1	29.7	45.5	341.1
August	130.2	30.3	19.9	72.3	15.2	29.6	46.9	344.4
September	131.1	30.2	19.6	73.4	15.5	29.3	48.2	347.2
October	131.8	30.1	19.5	74.0	16.0	28.9	49.2	349.5
November	132.2	30.3	19.8	74.0	16.5	28.6	49.8	351.2
December	132.6	30.6	20.3	73.7	17.0	28.5	50.0	352.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	132.8	30.9	21.0	73.2	17.4	28.4	49.9	353.8
February	133.0	31.2	21.7	72.5	17.8	28.4	49.7	354.7

^ 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.

## 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. An electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), provides updated quarterly information and is available free of charge from the ABS web site. It is released approximately a week after the release of the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

### 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 2006 using data up to and including the June 2006 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

	Feb 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (June 2006 reference month)	0.88125	0.97963	0.88159
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (February 2007 reference month)	0.88268	0.97829	0.88339

**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 94% 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

	Mar 2007	Apr 2007	May 2007
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (February 2007 reference month)	0.98403	0.94468	0.97935

**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 2006 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 advanced in each June issue and is currently 2004–05. 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 up to 10% higher than those for the corresponding current price estimates because of

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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.

	Food retailing	Depart- ment Stores	Clothing & soft good retailing	House- hold good retailing	Recrea- tional good retailing	Other retailing	Hospit- ality & services	Total
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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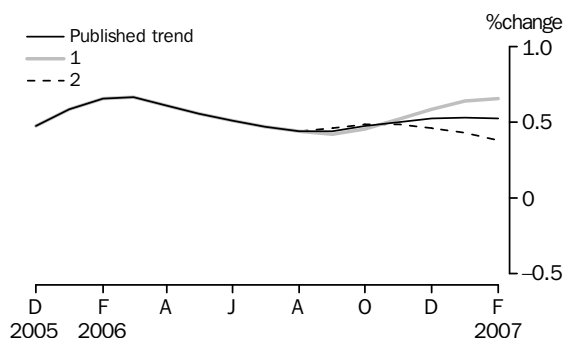
**38** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View of the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

## 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 March seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the February estimate.
- 2 The March seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the February 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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ISSN 1032 3651

RRP \$25.00