

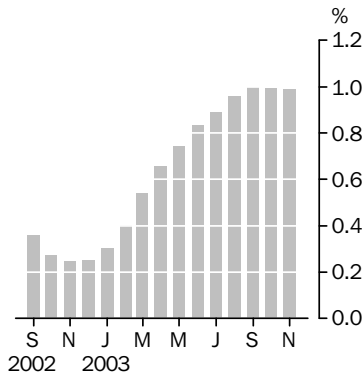
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 7 JAN 2004

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	Nov 03 \$m	Oct 03 to Nov 03 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	15 731.3	1.0
Seasonally adjusted estimates	15 809.2	1.4

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 1.0% in November 2003 compared with October 2003. This follows increases of 1.0% in the previous three months.
- The trend estimate increased in all states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increases were in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.
- Over the three months to November 2003 the trend estimate rose by \$460m. Hospitality and services (+\$137m), Food retailing (+\$94m) and Other retailing (+\$88m) showed the largest increases.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 1.4% in November 2003 compared with October 2003. This follows a revised increase of 1.3% in October 2003 and an increase of 0.8% in September 2003.
- The estimate of total turnover for November 2003 was 8.6% higher than November 2002.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 1.5% in November 2003 compared with October 2003. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 2.9%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) decreased by 0.2%.
- Australian turnover increased by 7.0% in November 2003 compared with November 2002. Chains and other large retailers increased by 5.7%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 8.8%.

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Jeremy Walker on Canberra (02) 6252 5451.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2003	4 February 2004
January 2004	2 March 2004
February 2004	31 March 2004
March 2004	6 May 2004
April 2004	1 June 2004
May 2004	1 July 2004

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for November 2003 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	16 258.6	155.6
Change from preceding month (\$m)	245.6	47.8
% change from preceding month (%)	1.5	0.3

Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly rotation of sampled businesses. This rotation is done to spread the reporting load across retailers and to ensure the sample remains representative of the population. At times, the businesses rotated into the sample can perform differently from the businesses they replace or those already in the sample. The potential impact of the quarterly rotation is reflected in the sampling errors for the relevant months.

For more information see the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 30–34, or contact Graham Phillips on 02 6252 5625.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
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

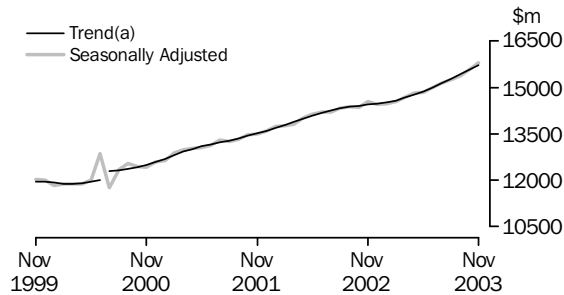
Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

# INDUSTRY TRENDS

## MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

### TOTAL RETAIL

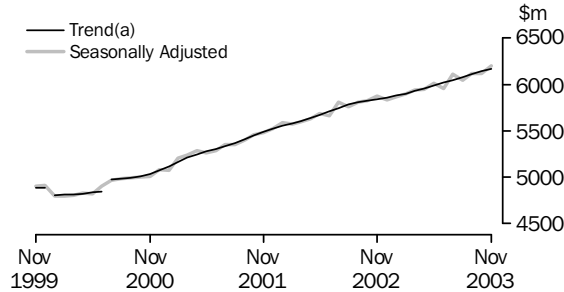
Trend growth has been strong over the last six months. Over this period all industries have experienced growth. Recreational good retailing, Other retailing and Hospitality and services have had strong trend growth for six or more months. The trend growth in Household good retailing is moderating after six months of strong trend growth.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

### FOOD RETAILING

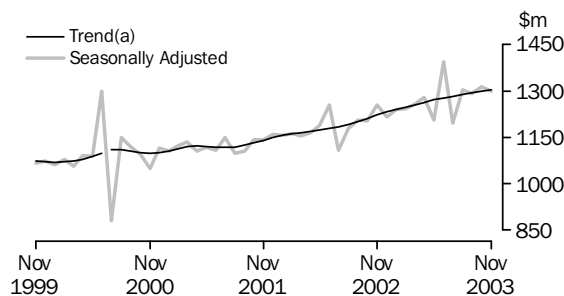
There has been moderate trend growth for the last 10 months. Queensland and Tasmania have had strong growth in each of the last six months while New South Wales and the Northern Territory have had moderate growth. Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory had weak trend growth in the last three months and Western Australia was in decline.



(a) Break in trend series from January and July 2000

### DEPARTMENT STORES

Trend growth has been moderate since December 2002. Queensland has had strong growth over the last three months, while New South Wales and Victoria have had moderate growth. The Australian Capital Territory was flat for the last two months.



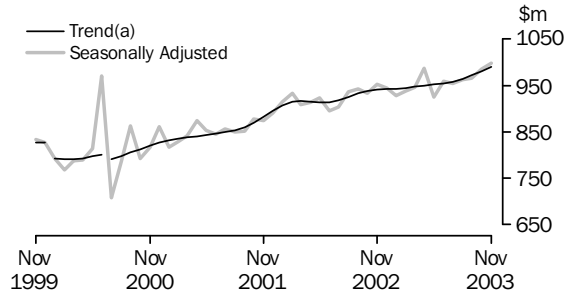
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

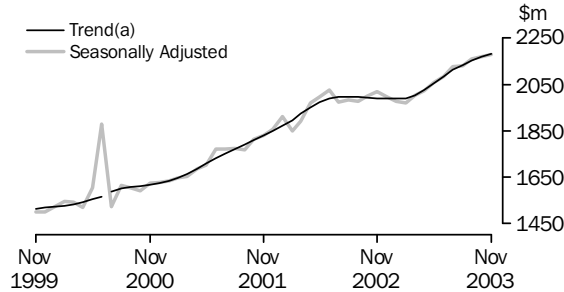
There has been strong trend growth in each of the last three months after ten months of mostly weak growth. New South Wales and South Australia have had strong growth in the last three months while Victoria and Queensland have had moderate growth. Tasmania and the Northern Territory were flat or in decline in the last six months.



(a) Break in trend series from January 2000 and July 2000

#### HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

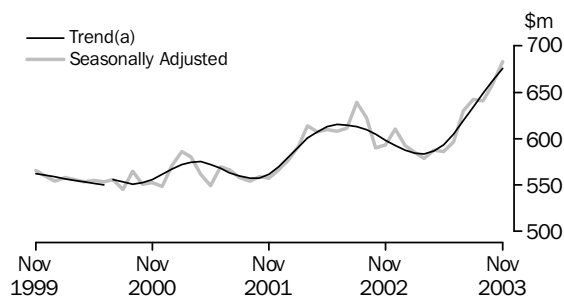
After six months of strong trend growth, October and November 2003 had moderate trend growth. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have all had strong growth in each of the last six months, while Tasmania had moderate growth in November 2003 after nine months of strong growth. Victoria has been in decline for the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

There has been strong trend growth over the last seven months. New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania have had strong trend growth over this period, while Western Australia has had strong growth for most of this period. Victoria had strong growth in the last two months after having been in decline for 12 months. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were flat or in decline over the last three months.



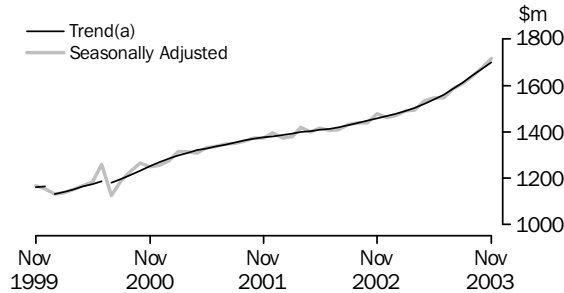
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### OTHER RETAILING

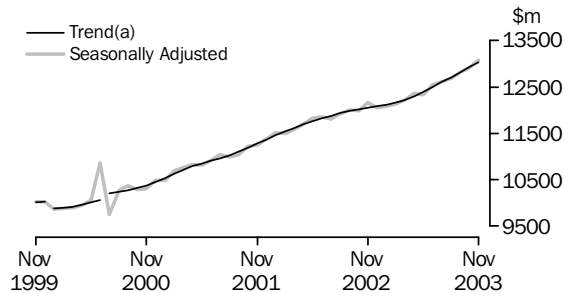
Trend growth has been strong over the last ten months. Queensland has had strong trend growth since August 2002, but had moderate growth in November 2003. Victoria has had strong trend growth over the last seven months and New South Wales over the last nine months. Western Australia has been in decline since July 2003.



(a) Break in trend series from January 2000 and July 2000

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

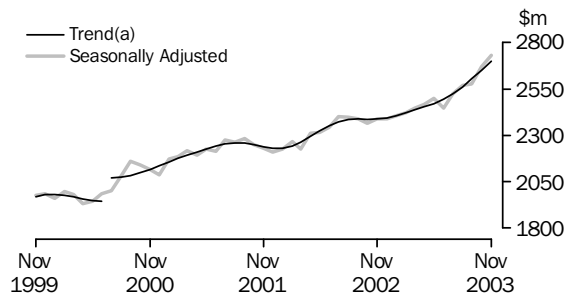
The rate of trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been slightly below that of Total industries (including Hospitality and services) for the last five months.



(a) Break in trend series from January 2000 and July 2000

#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been strong trend growth over the last six months. Queensland has had strong trend growth in each of the last ten months, Victoria has had strong growth over the last six months, and New South Wales over the last four months. Tasmania had weak growth in November 2003 after months of strong growth. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were in decline in November 2003.



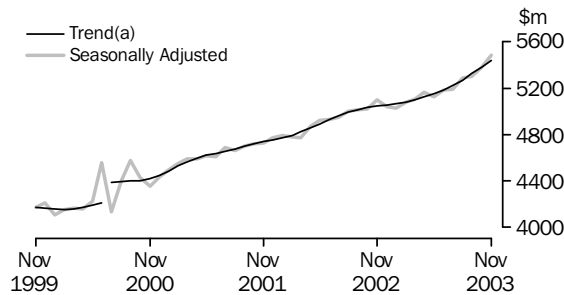
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

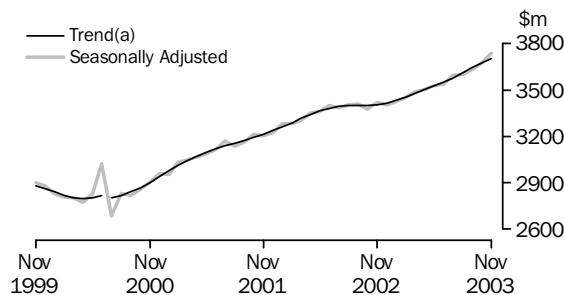
Trend growth has been strong for the last five months. Household good retailing, Recreational good retailing, Other retailing and Hospitality and services have shown strong trend growth over this period. Clothing retailing has shown strong growth in the last three months and Department stores showed strong growth in November after four months of weak growth.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### VICTORIA

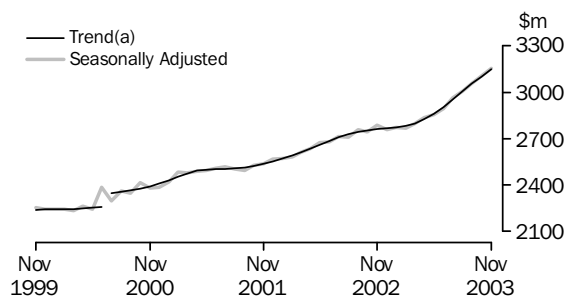
Trend growth has been strong in each of the last five months. Other retailing and Hospitality and services have shown strong trend growth over this period. Recreational good retailing had been in decline since September 2002, but has had strong trend growth in the last two months. Household good retailing has been in decline for the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### QUEENSLAND

Trend growth has been strong for eight months. Food retailing, Household good retailing, Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services have all shown strong trend growth in each of these months. Department stores and Other retailing had strong growth for most of this period.



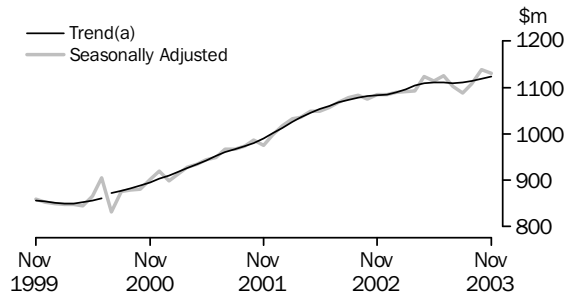
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

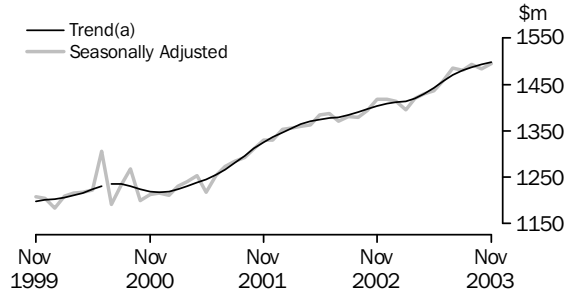
The trend has shown moderate growth in the last two months after having been in decline or having weak growth for the previous five months. Clothing retailing has shown strong growth over the last three months. Food retailing had weak growth over the last three months after having been in decline.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

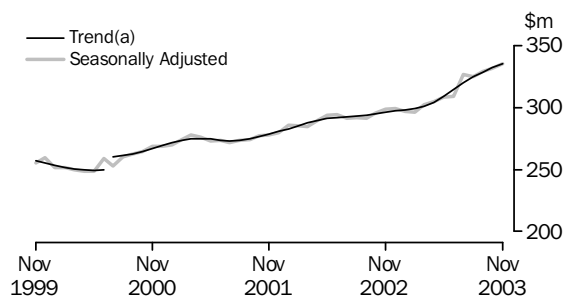
Trend growth has been slowing from strong growth in June 2003 to weak growth in November 2003. The trend growth for Household good retailing has been strong since October 2002, and for Recreational good retailing, strong for the last six months. Hospitality and services was moderate in November 2003 after five months of strong growth. Food retailing has been flat or in decline in the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### TASMANIA

Trend growth has been strong over the last eight months. Recreational good retailing and Food retailing have had strong growth over the last seven months. Household good retailing has had strong growth since February 2003, but in November had moderate trend growth. The trend growth rate for Hospitality and services has been decreasing from strong in May 2003 to weak in November 2003.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## 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>2002</b>								
September	5 557.1	1 038.1	887.0	1 915.7	585.9	1 389.6	2 353.0	13 726.4
October	5 963.7	1 187.7	952.7	2 047.6	579.8	1 474.2	2 390.8	14 596.4
November	5 965.8	1 470.3	1 003.9	2 128.8	616.9	1 567.7	2 438.4	15 191.8
December	6 580.9	2 302.3	1 357.9	2 574.0	883.0	2 103.9	2 711.4	18 513.5
<b>2003</b>								
January	6 094.9	1 079.3	910.0	1 977.4	593.5	1 379.5	2 459.2	14 493.9
February	5 449.8	882.1	732.7	1 747.0	526.2	1 298.6	2 206.4	12 842.8
March	5 926.7	1 071.2	876.0	1 898.1	554.2	1 383.3	2 444.6	14 154.1
April	5 852.2	1 197.7	943.7	1 830.4	538.4	1 427.1	2 382.7	14 172.2
May	6 018.9	1 211.1	973.5	1 977.3	555.8	1 522.3	2 453.3	14 712.2
June	5 574.1	1 214.1	929.1	2 041.4	543.5	1 436.0	2 311.2	14 049.3
July	6 012.8	1 155.9	916.8	2 100.6	615.2	1 526.5	2 513.7	14 841.4
August	6 005.8	1 079.9	867.7	2 084.9	626.3	1 547.5	2 603.4	14 815.5
September	5 900.5	1 175.0	925.1	2 117.7	618.2	1 581.7	2 532.3	14 850.5
October	6 322.9	1 292.0	1 010.8	2 247.7	644.8	1 734.7	2 760.0	16 013.0
November	6 213.1	1 503.5	1 035.9	2 272.2	690.9	1 802.6	2 740.4	16 258.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	5 811.1	1 205.9	943.0	1 976.4	622.9	1 438.9	2 391.4	14 389.6
October	5 828.6	1 203.2	933.5	1 999.1	590.5	1 440.1	2 364.1	14 359.0
November	5 875.9	1 255.2	952.3	2 020.3	593.1	1 476.9	2 388.3	14 562.1
December	5 830.0	1 215.2	944.7	1 996.5	610.6	1 461.6	2 391.0	14 449.6
<b>2003</b>								
January	5 867.7	1 239.4	927.7	1 977.9	592.9	1 471.8	2 404.4	14 481.8
February	5 900.8	1 243.3	937.3	1 969.0	584.8	1 491.3	2 420.3	14 546.8
March	5 943.2	1 256.9	946.3	2 002.8	578.5	1 495.2	2 445.8	14 668.6
April	5 951.0	1 278.5	986.3	2 023.0	588.0	1 531.9	2 465.8	14 824.6
May	6 013.3	1 206.0	924.2	2 057.8	586.0	1 547.0	2 498.7	14 833.1
June	5 959.3	1 394.8	959.8	2 084.0	596.7	1 547.4	2 445.0	14 987.1
July	6 109.4	1 197.2	953.5	2 127.2	629.9	1 584.5	2 523.8	15 125.5
August	6 045.0	1 302.9	963.0	2 130.1	642.8	1 609.7	2 569.0	15 262.5
September	6 119.1	1 291.2	965.6	2 159.2	640.7	1 636.8	2 577.3	15 389.8
October	6 115.9	1 313.8	985.9	2 170.4	657.6	1 674.3	2 670.5	15 588.5
November	6 203.3	1 298.9	998.8	2 178.9	683.1	1 716.2	2 730.0	15 809.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	5 808.1	1 201.8	933.6	1 994.7	609.3	1 437.4	2 388.0	14 371.8
October	5 828.1	1 211.9	938.6	1 992.9	604.4	1 448.0	2 386.9	14 410.9
November	5 843.9	1 223.6	941.4	1 991.6	598.6	1 457.7	2 387.4	14 446.2
December	5 860.5	1 231.9	942.4	1 989.7	592.9	1 467.4	2 393.8	14 482.3
<b>2003</b>								
January	5 879.0	1 239.5	942.8	1 988.3	587.9	1 477.9	2 406.9	14 525.7
February	5 902.2	1 247.2	944.5	1 991.3	584.5	1 490.0	2 423.3	14 584.1
March	5 928.1	1 255.4	947.3	2 003.3	583.8	1 504.3	2 440.0	14 662.7
April	5 958.0	1 263.5	949.9	2 024.9	586.6	1 520.7	2 455.6	14 759.0
May	5 988.1	1 271.0	951.8	2 054.0	593.3	1 539.1	2 471.4	14 868.5
June	6 017.4	1 277.5	954.3	2 084.8	604.9	1 560.6	2 493.0	14 992.3
July	6 046.5	1 282.7	957.8	2 112.1	619.4	1 585.0	2 523.1	15 126.1
August	6 077.3	1 288.0	963.8	2 134.8	634.3	1 612.4	2 561.7	15 271.5
September	6 109.2	1 293.4	971.8	2 154.0	648.6	1 641.5	2 605.8	15 424.3
October	6 141.4	1 298.5	980.1	2 169.9	662.3	1 670.8	2 651.8	15 577.4
November	6 171.3	1 304.5	990.4	2 181.2	676.0	1 700.2	2 698.3	15 731.3

(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>2002</b>								
September	-4.1	-0.4	2.8	-2.5	-8.6	-0.7	-3.6	-3.0
October	7.3	14.4	7.4	6.9	-1.0	6.1	1.6	6.3
November	0.0	23.8	5.4	4.0	6.4	6.3	2.0	4.1
December	10.3	56.6	35.3	20.9	43.1	34.2	11.2	21.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	-7.4	-53.1	-33.0	-23.2	-32.8	-34.4	-9.3	-21.7
February	-10.6	-18.3	-19.5	-11.7	-11.3	-5.9	-10.3	-11.4
March	8.8	21.4	19.6	8.6	5.3	6.5	10.8	10.2
April	-1.3	11.8	7.7	-3.6	-2.9	3.2	-2.5	0.1
May	2.8	1.1	3.2	8.0	3.2	6.7	3.0	3.8
June	-7.4	0.2	-4.6	3.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.8	-4.5
July	7.9	-4.8	-1.3	2.9	13.2	6.3	8.8	5.6
August	-0.1	-6.6	-5.4	-0.7	1.8	1.4	3.6	-0.2
September	-1.8	8.8	6.6	1.6	-1.3	2.2	-2.7	0.2
October	7.2	10.0	9.3	6.1	4.3	9.7	9.0	7.8
November	-1.7	16.4	2.5	1.1	7.1	3.9	-0.7	1.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	0.9	2.3	0.7	-0.3	-2.5	0.5	-0.2	0.5
October	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	1.1	-5.2	0.1	-1.1	-0.2
November	0.8	4.3	2.0	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.4
December	-0.8	-3.2	-0.8	-1.2	2.9	-1.0	0.1	-0.8
<b>2003</b>								
January	0.6	2.0	-1.8	-0.9	-2.9	0.7	0.6	0.2
February	0.6	0.3	1.0	-0.4	-1.4	1.3	0.7	0.4
March	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	-1.1	0.3	1.1	0.8
April	0.1	1.7	4.2	1.0	1.7	2.5	0.8	1.1
May	1.0	-5.7	-6.3	1.7	-0.3	1.0	1.3	0.1
June	-0.9	15.7	3.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	-2.2	1.0
July	2.5	-14.2	-0.7	2.1	5.6	2.4	3.2	0.9
August	-1.1	8.8	1.0	0.1	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.9
September	1.2	-0.9	0.3	1.4	-0.3	1.7	0.3	0.8
October	-0.1	1.7	2.1	0.5	2.6	2.3	3.6	1.3
November	1.4	-1.1	1.3	0.4	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.4
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	0.5	0.8	0.9	-0.1	-0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4
October	0.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	0.0	0.3
November	0.3	1.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
December	0.3	0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2
<b>2003</b>								
January	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3
February	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
March	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
April	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.7
May	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7
June	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.8
July	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.9
August	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0
September	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.0
October	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.0
November	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.0

(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>2002</b>												
November	4 335.0	595.2	1 035.7	5 965.8	1 470.3	713.6	290.3	1 003.9	496.7	667.6	964.5	2 128.8
December	4 652.8	642.2	1 285.8	6 580.9	2 302.3	997.0	360.9	1 357.9	502.3	737.4	1 334.2	2 574.0
<b>2003</b>												
January	4 469.4	629.1	996.4	6 094.9	1 079.3	629.0	281.0	910.0	458.8	600.0	918.6	1 977.4
February	4 025.1	528.1	896.5	5 449.8	882.1	514.9	217.8	732.7	416.2	534.0	796.8	1 747.0
March	4 380.8	583.3	962.6	5 926.7	1 071.2	624.2	251.8	876.0	457.4	597.6	843.1	1 898.1
April	4 275.0	617.6	959.7	5 852.2	1 197.7	679.5	264.2	943.7	467.9	569.8	792.7	1 830.4
May	4 431.3	633.6	954.0	6 018.9	1 211.1	697.9	275.6	973.5	499.8	585.9	891.6	1 977.3
June	4 048.9	615.0	910.2	5 574.1	1 214.1	661.6	267.5	929.1	523.4	583.4	934.6	2 041.4
July	4 382.0	651.7	979.0	6 012.8	1 155.9	647.7	269.1	916.8	534.6	622.6	943.5	2 100.6
August	4 373.6	646.7	985.5	6 005.8	1 079.9	618.4	249.3	867.7	511.0	661.7	912.2	2 084.9
September	4 265.8	632.0	1 002.6	5 900.5	1 175.0	659.0	266.1	925.1	522.5	712.6	882.6	2 117.7
October	4 608.8	671.6	1 042.5	6 322.9	1 292.0	715.4	295.4	1 010.8	541.9	742.8	963.1	2 247.7
November	4 509.2	647.5	1 056.4	6 213.1	1 503.5	740.7	295.1	1 035.9	543.0	750.6	978.7	2 272.2
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2002</b>												
November	-0.1	-2.3	1.9	0.0	23.8	6.9	1.7	5.4	2.1	5.0	4.2	4.0
December	7.3	7.9	24.2	10.3	56.6	39.7	24.3	35.3	1.1	10.4	38.3	20.9
<b>2003</b>												
January	-3.9	-2.0	-22.5	-7.4	-53.1	-36.9	-22.1	-33.0	-8.7	-18.6	-31.2	-23.2
February	-9.9	-16.0	-10.0	-10.6	-18.3	-18.1	-22.5	-19.5	-9.3	-11.0	-13.3	-11.7
March	8.8	10.4	7.4	8.8	21.4	21.2	15.6	19.6	9.9	11.9	5.8	8.6
April	-2.4	5.9	-0.3	-1.3	11.8	8.9	4.9	7.7	2.3	-4.6	-6.0	-3.6
May	3.7	2.6	-0.6	2.8	1.1	2.7	4.3	3.2	6.8	2.8	12.5	8.0
June	-8.6	-2.9	-4.6	-7.4	0.2	-5.2	-2.9	-4.6	4.7	-0.4	4.8	3.2
July	8.2	6.0	7.6	7.9	-4.8	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	2.1	6.7	1.0	2.9
August	-0.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.1	-6.6	-4.5	-7.4	-5.4	-4.4	6.3	-3.3	-0.7
September	-2.5	-2.3	1.7	-1.8	8.8	6.6	6.8	6.6	2.2	7.7	-3.2	1.6
October	8.0	6.3	4.0	7.2	10.0	8.6	11.0	9.3	3.7	4.2	9.1	6.1
November	-2.2	-3.6	1.3	-1.7	16.4	3.5	-0.1	2.5	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.1
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2002</b>												
November	6.3	7.5	8.7	6.8	11.3	12.3	3.7	9.7	13.4	12.2	5.4	9.3
December	5.1	6.9	5.6	5.4	3.0	7.3	1.4	5.7	12.7	5.7	8.3	8.4
<b>2003</b>												
January	7.5	5.0	1.7	6.2	6.7	5.0	-5.2	1.6	3.0	4.5	4.9	4.3
February	7.2	3.6	1.3	5.8	7.0	4.4	-8.0	0.4	10.3	4.2	5.7	6.3
March	4.0	2.0	-1.5	2.9	4.8	7.0	1.4	5.3	13.5	5.4	4.4	6.8
April	9.4	7.4	3.8	8.2	13.7	9.6	-2.6	5.9	8.1	4.5	-5.4	0.8
May	6.6	10.3	-0.8	5.7	4.0	4.8	-7.2	1.1	14.6	10.4	-8.1	2.1
June	3.9	10.1	0.9	4.1	8.3	10.0	-0.4	6.8	16.1	13.8	-6.6	3.9
July	7.7	10.0	0.4	6.7	9.7	8.9	-1.6	5.6	13.9	17.9	-0.6	7.9
August	3.1	12.0	1.2	3.7	3.6	2.9	-4.8	0.6	11.6	16.8	-3.0	6.1
September	6.5	10.2	2.6	6.2	13.2	7.0	-1.7	4.3	16.8	20.7	0.5	10.5
October	6.2	10.2	2.6	6.0	8.8	7.2	3.5	6.1	11.4	16.8	4.1	9.8
November	4.0	8.8	2.0	4.1	2.3	3.8	1.7	3.2	9.3	12.4	1.5	6.7

(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 recreational goods retailing	Total	Pharmaceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restaurants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2002</b>											
November	370.4	246.5	616.9	617.7	950.0	1 567.7	1 361.9	838.6	237.9	2 438.4	15 191.8
December	483.1	400.0	883.0	736.2	1 367.7	2 103.9	1 505.2	936.3	269.9	2 711.4	18 513.5
<b>2003</b>											
January	380.9	212.5	593.5	598.2	781.3	1 379.5	1 373.1	841.5	244.6	2 459.2	14 493.9
February	352.1	174.1	526.2	557.8	740.8	1 298.6	1 230.2	766.6	209.6	2 206.4	12 842.8
March	366.6	187.6	554.2	609.3	774.0	1 383.3	1 366.0	850.7	227.9	2 444.6	14 154.1
April	338.7	199.7	538.4	632.4	794.7	1 427.1	1 350.1	826.4	206.1	2 382.7	14 172.2
May	362.6	193.2	555.8	677.3	845.0	1 522.3	1 364.9	869.4	219.0	2 453.3	14 712.2
June	347.1	196.4	543.5	641.8	794.2	1 436.0	1 319.3	792.2	199.7	2 311.2	14 049.3
July	406.1	209.1	615.2	697.6	828.9	1 526.5	1 398.5	882.4	232.8	2 513.7	14 841.4
August	422.2	204.1	626.3	694.1	853.4	1 547.5	1 442.8	926.7	233.8	2 603.4	14 815.5
September	410.9	207.2	618.2	695.1	886.6	1 581.7	1 392.4	916.4	223.4	2 532.3	14 850.5
October	416.5	228.4	644.8	772.8	961.9	1 734.7	1 497.7	1 023.2	239.1	2 760.0	16 013.0
November	431.2	259.8	690.9	766.5	1 036.1	1 802.6	1 492.9	1 012.8	234.7	2 740.4	16 258.6
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
<b>2002</b>											
November	-0.3	18.4	6.4	1.2	10.0	6.3	1.7	3.4	-1.2	2.0	4.1
December	30.4	62.3	43.1	19.2	44.0	34.2	10.5	11.6	13.4	11.2	21.9
<b>2003</b>											
January	-21.1	-46.9	-32.8	-18.7	-42.9	-34.4	-8.8	-10.1	-9.4	-9.3	-21.7
February	-7.6	-18.1	-11.3	-6.8	-5.2	-5.9	-10.4	-8.9	-14.3	-10.3	-11.4
March	4.1	7.8	5.3	9.2	4.5	6.5	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.8	10.2
April	-7.6	6.4	-2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	-1.2	-2.9	-9.6	-2.5	0.1
May	7.1	-3.3	3.2	7.1	6.3	6.7	1.1	5.2	6.2	3.0	3.8
June	-4.3	1.7	-2.2	-5.2	-6.0	-5.7	-3.3	-8.9	-8.8	-5.8	-4.5
July	17.0	6.5	13.2	8.7	4.4	6.3	6.0	11.4	16.6	8.8	5.6
August	4.0	-2.4	1.8	-0.5	3.0	1.4	3.2	5.0	0.4	3.6	-0.2
September	-2.7	1.5	-1.3	0.1	3.9	2.2	-3.5	-1.1	-4.4	-2.7	0.2
October	1.3	10.2	4.3	11.2	8.5	9.7	7.6	11.6	7.0	9.0	7.8
November	3.5	13.7	7.1	-0.8	7.7	3.9	-0.3	-1.0	-1.8	-0.7	1.5
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
<b>2002</b>											
November	3.3	7.0	4.8	2.8	7.7	5.7	6.1	3.8	20.8	6.6	7.5
December	11.0	6.7	9.0	4.8	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.9	20.7	7.8	6.1
<b>2003</b>											
January	3.4	2.3	3.0	13.9	4.0	8.1	8.8	11.2	17.8	10.5	6.4
February	-1.5	0.5	-0.9	10.8	6.0	8.0	5.1	8.3	11.4	6.8	5.7
March	-4.6	-8.4	-5.9	12.4	1.1	5.8	6.2	9.2	14.1	7.9	4.4
April	-8.4	4.5	-4.0	9.1	8.5	8.8	6.7	8.5	0.5	6.8	6.8
May	-6.0	-0.5	-4.1	9.0	7.1	7.9	6.2	11.4	1.0	7.5	4.9
June	-2.5	3.0	-0.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	5.2	6.5	-5.9	4.6	5.2
July	2.8	6.5	4.0	9.9	15.5	12.9	2.9	10.2	5.0	5.6	7.3
August	-2.5	-1.9	-2.3	10.5	10.7	10.6	5.0	10.4	3.4	6.7	4.7
September	6.5	3.7	5.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	3.6	15.6	3.5	7.6	8.2
October	12.1	9.7	11.2	26.6	11.4	17.7	11.9	26.2	-0.7	15.4	9.7
November	16.4	5.4	12.0	24.1	9.1	15.0	9.6	20.8	-1.4	12.4	7.0

(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
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## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2002									
September	4 820.0	3 219.2	2 667.5	1 029.2	1 282.2	269.6	152.1	286.6	13 726.4
October	5 082.3	3 407.1	2 813.5	1 093.4	1 442.0	297.9	153.2	306.9	14 596.4
November	5 298.1	3 582.2	2 882.5	1 151.9	1 490.7	313.1	150.7	322.7	15 191.8
December	6 468.0	4 435.2	3 467.6	1 385.9	1 823.0	387.9	162.7	383.1	18 513.5

2003									
January	5 036.9	3 407.3	2 829.6	1 085.2	1 412.3	299.5	135.2	288.0	14 493.9
February	4 487.8	3 053.1	2 425.3	955.2	1 251.2	270.6	125.3	274.4	12 842.8
March	4 928.0	3 390.8	2 657.3	1 061.8	1 372.9	296.8	139.9	306.6	14 154.1
April	4 936.9	3 346.2	2 698.8	1 075.3	1 371.8	298.6	140.9	303.7	14 172.2
May	5 092.5	3 486.0	2 814.6	1 108.5	1 434.6	307.4	152.8	315.8	14 712.2
June	4 868.4	3 325.7	2 718.8	1 044.9	1 343.6	287.7	151.7	308.6	14 049.3
July	5 061.1	3 518.1	2 946.4	1 082.8	1 443.0	309.9	169.1	310.9	14 841.4
August	5 113.0	3 465.1	2 951.7	1 063.6	1 434.7	307.0	169.6	310.8	14 815.5
September	5 162.0	3 450.9	2 989.3	1 057.8	1 414.1	309.8	159.2	307.4	14 850.5
October	5 515.8	3 772.0	3 210.3	1 169.5	1 530.4	337.0	164.9	313.2	16 013.0
November	5 630.3	3 839.4	3 216.0	1 186.7	1 556.5	344.3	158.5	327.1	16 258.6

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2002									
September	5 013.6	3 411.7	2 758.2	1 083.3	1 378.7	291.4	150.6	302.0	14 389.6
October	5 022.5	3 374.3	2 743.9	1 075.5	1 394.3	295.8	146.9	305.8	14 359.0
November	5 097.5	3 419.0	2 789.1	1 084.4	1 417.5	299.1	148.1	307.5	14 562.1
December	5 038.9	3 404.9	2 757.9	1 084.7	1 417.5	299.1	147.7	298.9	14 449.6

2003									
January	5 028.2	3 425.6	2 773.3	1 090.0	1 413.7	296.9	149.3	304.7	14 481.8
February	5 078.3	3 456.2	2 766.8	1 091.8	1 396.0	296.4	149.9	311.4	14 546.8
March	5 106.1	3 487.8	2 796.2	1 092.7	1 419.8	302.4	150.5	313.2	14 668.6
April	5 165.6	3 500.7	2 836.5	1 123.8	1 430.1	304.7	149.1	314.1	14 824.6
May	5 122.8	3 529.2	2 857.2	1 113.7	1 435.9	308.7	151.0	314.6	14 833.1
June	5 186.7	3 534.7	2 893.1	1 125.9	1 458.8	308.9	151.9	327.0	14 987.1
July	5 188.0	3 593.2	2 965.7	1 101.9	1 484.9	327.2	155.0	309.6	15 125.5
August	5 286.8	3 601.2	3 007.0	1 088.1	1 479.9	324.9	155.2	319.4	15 262.5
September	5 303.6	3 627.7	3 054.6	1 106.7	1 493.5	329.2	155.1	319.4	15 389.8
October	5 382.4	3 675.6	3 107.7	1 139.0	1 483.4	331.7	157.3	311.4	15 588.5
November	5 482.7	3 738.8	3 153.7	1 130.1	1 495.1	335.6	158.3	314.9	15 809.2

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2002									
September	5 017.6	3 398.9	2 743.0	1 078.3	1 390.0	294.1	148.8	303.7	14 371.8
October	5 032.5	3 400.0	2 754.5	1 081.1	1 396.8	295.1	148.4	303.6	14 410.9
November	5 044.6	3 404.9	2 761.9	1 083.1	1 403.3	296.2	148.3	304.0	14 446.2
December	5 054.7	3 415.9	2 767.0	1 085.3	1 408.3	297.3	148.4	304.8	14 482.3

2003									
January	5 066.3	3 432.6	2 772.4	1 089.6	1 411.1	298.2	148.7	306.6	14 525.7
February	5 080.9	3 453.4	2 782.0	1 096.5	1 413.8	299.2	149.2	309.2	14 584.1
March	5 100.0	3 477.1	2 799.3	1 104.0	1 419.2	301.2	149.7	312.1	14 662.7
April	5 123.0	3 501.4	2 826.5	1 109.1	1 429.1	304.6	150.5	314.9	14 759.0
May	5 149.3	3 525.0	2 862.7	1 110.9	1 443.1	309.2	151.3	317.0	14 868.5
June	5 181.5	3 550.2	2 907.3	1 110.4	1 458.2	314.6	152.4	317.8	14 992.3
July	5 220.9	3 578.0	2 956.0	1 109.6	1 470.9	320.0	153.6	317.6	15 126.1
August	5 269.5	3 609.4	3 005.9	1 110.3	1 480.3	324.8	154.9	317.1	15 271.5
September	5 324.3	3 642.4	3 055.2	1 113.5	1 487.6	329.1	156.1	316.3	15 424.3
October	5 380.7	3 674.4	3 102.6	1 118.2	1 493.5	332.6	157.2	315.4	15 577.4
November	5 440.8	3 702.3	3 148.2	1 124.6	1 498.2	335.3	158.1	314.4	15 731.3

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By State

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	-2.4	-3.3	-1.4	-3.6	-5.8	-4.1	-7.8	-4.0	-3.0
October	5.4	5.8	5.5	6.2	12.5	10.5	0.7	7.1	6.3
November	4.2	5.1	2.5	5.3	3.4	5.1	-1.6	5.1	4.1
December	22.1	23.8	20.3	20.3	22.3	23.9	8.0	18.7	21.9
<b>2003</b>									
January	-22.1	-23.2	-18.4	-21.7	-22.5	-22.8	-16.9	-24.8	-21.7
February	-10.9	-10.4	-14.3	-12.0	-11.4	-9.6	-7.3	-4.7	-11.4
March	9.8	11.1	9.6	11.2	9.7	9.7	11.6	11.7	10.2
April	0.2	-1.3	1.6	1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.9	0.1
May	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.1	4.6	2.9	8.5	4.0	3.8
June	-4.4	-4.6	-3.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.4	-0.7	-2.3	-4.5
July	4.0	5.8	8.4	3.6	7.4	7.7	11.5	0.8	5.6
August	1.0	-1.5	0.2	-1.8	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.2
September	1.0	-0.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.9	-6.1	-1.1	0.2
October	6.9	9.3	7.4	10.6	8.2	8.8	3.6	1.9	7.8
November	2.1	1.8	0.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	-3.9	4.4	1.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.3	-0.3	0.5
October	0.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.7	1.1	1.5	-2.5	1.2	-0.2
November	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.4
December	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-2.8	-0.8
<b>2003</b>									
January	-0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	1.1	2.0	0.2
February	1.0	0.9	-0.2	0.2	-1.3	-0.2	0.4	2.2	0.4
March	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
April	1.2	0.4	1.4	2.8	0.7	0.8	-0.9	0.3	1.1
May	-0.8	0.8	0.7	-0.9	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.1
June	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	3.9	1.0
July	0.0	1.7	2.5	-2.1	1.8	5.9	2.0	-5.3	0.9
August	1.9	0.2	1.4	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	3.1	0.9
September	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.3	-0.1	0.0	0.8
October	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.9	-0.7	0.8	1.4	-2.5	1.3
November	1.9	1.7	1.5	-0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.4
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.4
October	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.3
November	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.2
December	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>2003</b>									
January	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
February	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4
March	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5
April	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.7
May	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
June	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	1.7	-0.1	0.9	1.7	0.8	-0.1	0.9
August	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.8	-0.2	1.0
September	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.8	-0.2	1.0
October	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	-0.3	1.0
November	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	-0.3	1.0

## 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>2002</b>								
September	1 849.5	364.5	304.0	611.7	197.2	504.2	989.1	4 820.0
October	1 980.8	417.2	329.1	647.2	186.6	513.6	1 007.8	5 082.3
November	1 971.9	507.9	345.1	685.1	210.8	564.0	1 013.3	5 298.1
December	2 196.9	801.2	483.1	830.0	283.5	758.4	1 114.8	6 468.0
<b>2003</b>								
January	2 022.5	369.8	319.4	629.2	189.5	472.8	1 033.7	5 036.9
February	1 807.1	301.2	251.4	559.4	176.2	461.6	930.9	4 487.8
March	1 964.5	365.2	297.4	606.4	193.4	477.1	1 024.1	4 928.0
April	1 925.8	417.9	319.6	587.4	181.3	502.6	1 002.4	4 936.9
May	1 965.3	415.3	327.9	637.8	184.9	537.1	1 024.0	5 092.5
June	1 833.0	410.0	310.3	649.5	187.9	515.6	962.2	4 868.4
July	1 960.4	387.7	305.3	657.7	221.0	528.5	1 000.5	5 061.1
August	1 967.3	368.3	289.9	660.1	^ 227.0	533.4	1 067.1	5 113.0
September	1 943.1	412.9	313.4	668.8	^ 226.7	558.4	1 038.7	5 162.0
October	2 092.9	442.1	337.6	720.7	^ 222.0	605.3	1 095.2	5 515.8
November	2 067.4	517.9	356.1	716.5	247.6	629.8	1 094.9	5 630.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 929.5	419.8	318.9	634.3	201.2	515.5	994.5	5 013.6
October	1 924.2	419.7	325.0	635.8	198.2	513.0	1 006.6	5 022.5
November	1 943.7	434.8	328.9	655.6	203.2	532.8	998.5	5 097.5
December	1 934.5	417.1	322.7	639.4	202.1	514.4	1 008.7	5 038.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 949.1	425.2	324.2	627.4	194.8	503.6	1 003.9	5 028.2
February	1 953.4	428.0	320.7	634.5	194.3	526.8	1 020.5	5 078.3
March	1 967.5	436.6	327.0	645.1	191.4	523.2	1 015.2	5 106.1
April	1 964.4	452.8	325.9	649.5	195.6	540.0	1 037.4	5 165.6
May	1 972.8	401.4	315.6	659.2	198.8	544.7	1 030.3	5 122.8
June	1 950.3	488.5	331.4	656.8	203.8	548.9	1 007.0	5 186.7
July	2 003.7	400.9	321.2	664.7	222.0	560.2	1 015.3	5 188.0
August	2 007.2	444.4	319.2	671.8	229.6	559.8	1 054.8	5 286.8
September	2 001.7	445.1	327.4	682.4	226.9	570.5	1 049.5	5 303.6
October	2 017.0	447.0	327.6	699.2	234.0	592.4	1 065.2	5 382.4
November	2 052.6	450.0	344.1	695.1	246.6	606.0	1 088.2	5 482.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 924.1	417.9	321.8	638.0	201.1	514.4	998.4	5 017.6
October	1 928.7	420.0	323.6	640.4	198.7	516.9	998.9	5 032.5
November	1 934.8	423.1	324.8	640.5	196.6	517.4	1 001.7	5 044.6
December	1 942.1	425.4	324.9	639.1	194.9	517.5	1 006.4	5 054.7
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 948.7	428.1	324.4	638.4	193.4	518.5	1 012.0	5 066.3
February	1 954.1	431.0	324.0	639.7	192.5	521.7	1 016.5	5 080.9
March	1 958.8	433.9	323.7	642.7	193.4	527.5	1 019.6	5 100.0
April	1 964.0	436.2	323.4	647.3	196.4	534.6	1 021.3	5 123.0
May	1 969.8	437.5	322.9	653.4	201.5	542.1	1 022.5	5 149.3
June	1 977.3	438.0	322.7	660.4	208.4	549.8	1 025.2	5 181.5
July	1 987.3	438.5	323.2	667.3	216.3	557.7	1 031.3	5 220.9
August	1 999.3	439.9	324.9	674.8	224.0	566.7	1 040.9	5 269.5
September	2 011.9	442.2	327.5	682.6	230.9	576.6	1 052.6	5 324.3
October	2 024.1	444.8	330.7	689.9	237.0	586.4	1 064.3	5 380.7
November	2 034.9	448.7	334.3	695.8	241.9	595.4	1 075.8	5 440.8

^ 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.

## 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>2002</b>								
September	1 365.1	247.3	236.2	478.3	138.1	318.1	436.0	3 219.2
October	1 460.6	285.3	252.2	514.0	141.3	334.5	419.2	3 407.1
November	1 483.9	364.2	265.6	536.2	147.2	350.6	434.4	3 582.2
December	1 625.2	580.8	341.3	674.6	230.2	483.2	500.0	4 435.2
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 506.9	264.7	209.2	502.8	^ 139.0	310.9	473.7	3 407.3
February	1 355.4	219.5	190.8	446.1	120.9	306.1	414.2	3 053.1
March	1 465.0	272.5	240.0	486.3	124.5	333.6	469.0	3 390.8
April	1 440.5	297.0	257.7	473.0	128.0	306.9	443.1	3 346.2
May	1 481.6	304.8	263.5	512.7	130.6	^ 337.0	456.0	3 486.0
June	1 375.4	313.5	246.8	527.2	120.5	^ 311.0	431.2	3 325.7
July	1 479.7	282.1	231.4	530.8	122.8	377.2	494.1	3 518.1
August	1 471.6	264.1	224.4	504.2	125.4	381.6	493.9	3 465.1
September	1 445.6	278.0	230.1	517.2	123.3	385.1	471.5	3 450.9
October	1 530.4	317.4	260.2	540.0	135.0	452.4	536.6	3 772.0
November	1 516.6	370.5	269.9	541.8	145.0	458.3	537.3	3 839.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 427.9	291.5	256.4	502.1	147.5	330.5	455.9	3 411.7
October	1 439.1	292.6	250.8	505.3	146.9	319.6	420.1	3 374.3
November	1 444.1	318.4	249.9	505.0	137.8	332.5	431.2	3 419.0
December	1 431.2	298.7	240.7	515.2	148.7	324.1	446.2	3 404.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 446.0	306.8	224.3	503.6	132.8	345.1	467.0	3 425.6
February	1 461.6	308.8	243.3	501.2	140.1	351.7	449.6	3 456.2
March	1 457.7	314.2	246.8	524.0	136.4	351.2	457.4	3 487.8
April	1 490.2	308.7	252.5	511.7	145.7	338.3	453.7	3 500.7
May	1 491.6	310.7	250.8	527.6	137.0	347.4	463.9	3 529.2
June	1 475.0	342.4	250.5	531.4	133.5	345.0	456.9	3 534.7
July	1 503.1	297.2	247.7	541.4	130.1	386.9	486.9	3 593.2
August	1 489.7	322.3	251.1	527.8	131.3	395.6	483.5	3 601.2
September	1 500.9	315.9	248.4	534.0	129.4	401.8	497.2	3 627.7
October	1 481.2	326.9	254.6	525.5	137.8	432.0	517.6	3 675.6
November	1 507.3	327.3	259.2	518.2	141.5	434.8	550.5	3 738.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 431.2	295.7	251.8	509.5	149.2	324.1	453.4	3 398.9
October	1 435.5	298.4	249.4	506.1	146.8	326.3	(b) 437.7	3 400.0
November	1 438.4	301.9	245.6	504.9	143.8	330.3	439.7	3 404.9
December	1 442.6	304.8	241.9	505.5	141.2	335.2	443.8	3 415.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 449.1	307.4	240.1	507.4	139.8	339.2	449.1	3 432.6
February	1 457.9	309.7	241.0	510.3	139.4	341.9	453.5	3 453.4
March	1 467.6	311.9	243.9	514.6	139.1	344.0	456.4	3 477.1
April	1 477.2	313.9	247.3	519.9	138.2	346.5	458.4	3 501.4
May	1 485.0	315.6	249.6	525.8	136.4	351.6	461.0	3 525.0
June	1 489.6	316.9	250.5	530.4	134.4	361.4	467.0	3 550.2
July	1 491.8	317.8	250.4	532.4	133.0	375.5	477.2	3 578.0
August	1 493.3	319.0	250.7	531.9	132.5	392.0	490.0	3 609.4
September	1 494.7	320.5	251.9	530.1	133.3	408.0	503.9	3 642.4
October	1 495.9	322.5	253.4	527.8	134.6	422.3	517.9	3 674.4
November	1 497.7	324.0	255.1	524.4	136.8	433.7	530.5	3 702.3

^ 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)—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>2002</b>								
September	1 048.5	186.3	177.2	424.5	^ 124.0	245.5	461.3	2 667.5
October	1 110.9	204.3	184.4	424.3	^ 120.4	299.0	470.2	2 813.5
November	1 090.4	247.9	191.2	434.1	121.3	307.7	489.9	2 882.5
December	1 184.4	384.9	260.4	512.1	168.7	419.4	537.7	3 467.6
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 141.8	188.5	200.9	398.1	^ 121.4	304.7	474.1	2 829.6
February	1 002.3	149.7	141.8	346.9	^ 98.8	257.9	427.8	2 425.3
March	1 096.1	175.5	162.0	373.6	^ 102.2	282.2	465.5	2 657.3
April	1 098.1	198.1	177.0	350.1	^ 101.4	308.5	465.6	2 698.8
May	1 143.0	202.2	181.9	372.5	^ 107.1	313.1	494.8	2 814.6
June	1 054.2	201.8	179.8	404.7	^ 107.9	304.0	466.4	2 718.8
July	1 156.6	204.8	189.9	428.1	125.8	319.5	521.8	2 946.4
August	1 156.2	192.6	175.6	431.7	^ 126.1	327.7	541.8	2 951.7
September	1 144.9	216.8	203.4	447.1	^ 129.5	323.0	524.5	2 989.3
October	1 231.7	229.6	210.8	453.0	^ 141.0	340.7	603.4	3 210.3
November	1 187.1	261.2	200.1	468.8	^ 143.4	362.1	593.3	3 216.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 082.9	198.6	172.0	434.1	129.6	265.1	476.0	2 758.2
October	1 089.6	202.7	174.4	417.9	116.9	288.2	454.2	2 743.9
November	1 094.8	217.6	183.2	416.7	118.8	288.3	469.6	2 789.1
December	1 083.4	205.8	182.5	403.1	118.5	297.2	467.5	2 757.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 092.5	207.6	186.6	383.3	115.0	324.8	463.6	2 773.3
February	1 093.7	211.1	181.9	388.8	111.0	302.1	478.3	2 766.8
March	1 099.7	213.9	193.1	389.2	108.4	308.4	483.5	2 796.2
April	1 112.4	218.6	191.2	392.5	113.3	322.5	486.1	2 836.5
May	1 128.1	212.9	188.5	396.0	115.1	315.4	501.3	2 857.2
June	1 119.4	224.2	191.6	417.6	119.6	322.1	498.6	2 893.1
July	1 153.9	214.6	194.4	430.3	128.9	324.9	518.7	2 965.7
August	1 158.9	222.0	191.3	437.6	131.4	335.2	530.7	3 007.0
September	1 170.3	224.9	194.5	453.1	132.8	342.3	536.8	3 054.6
October	1 195.9	229.6	195.8	441.2	137.9	333.3	574.1	3 107.7
November	1 212.1	228.4	197.2	454.1	143.3	339.5	579.1	3 153.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1 086.3	202.5	173.2	423.6	122.2	270.4	465.1	2 743.0
October	1 087.4	204.8	176.4	418.7	120.9	280.0	465.5	2 754.5
November	1 087.9	207.0	179.7	411.1	119.0	290.4	465.8	2 761.9
December	1 089.3	209.0	182.7	402.1	116.5	299.9	467.1	2 767.0
<b>2003</b>								
January	1 091.8	210.6	185.2	393.8	113.8	306.9	470.3	2 772.4
February	1 095.9	212.0	187.2	388.7	111.9	311.3	475.0	2 782.0
March	1 102.1	213.5	188.8	388.4	111.6	313.7	481.2	2 799.3
April	1 110.4	215.0	190.0	393.7	113.1	316.0	488.1	2 826.5
May	1 120.6	216.7	191.0	403.2	116.2	319.2	495.8	2 862.7
June	1 132.7	218.5	191.8	414.9	120.7	323.2	505.8	2 907.3
July	1 146.4	220.2	192.5	426.2	125.6	327.9	517.9	2 956.0
August	1 161.1	222.3	193.4	435.9	130.3	332.0	531.9	3 005.9
September	1 176.1	224.5	194.4	443.9	134.5	335.4	546.5	3 055.2
October	1 190.2	226.6	195.5	450.1	138.2	338.1	560.4	3 102.6
November	1 202.2	228.7	196.4	454.5	141.2	340.5	572.3	3 148.2

^ 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>2002</b>								
September	429.7	87.0	51.9	127.9	30.0	119.7	183.1	1 029.2
October	463.4	97.8	59.0	140.7	^ 32.5	118.1	181.9	1 093.4
November	464.6	125.9	64.2	149.6	33.2	127.0	187.4	1 151.9
December	517.5	190.7	84.6	177.4	51.2	151.9	212.6	1 385.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	466.1	91.6	59.6	133.4	34.1	108.1	192.4	1 085.2
February	419.2	73.8	47.4	114.5	31.5	102.2	166.6	955.2
March	454.1	94.5	59.2	124.4	36.0	108.4	185.2	1 061.8
April	459.1	100.7	63.3	122.6	33.0	117.6	179.1	1 075.3
May	469.3	103.9	66.1	129.6	^ 34.3	125.9	179.4	1 108.5
June	429.3	103.5	62.6	133.7	^ 31.6	116.4	167.9	1 044.9
July	457.2	102.2	58.2	133.9	35.2	113.2	182.9	1 082.8
August	454.0	90.5	54.2	136.8	32.0	111.2	184.9	1 063.6
September	438.9	94.0	54.9	134.9	^ 32.4	115.5	187.2	1 057.8
October	485.1	108.1	68.8	144.3	^ 36.7	124.5	202.0	1 169.5
November	473.6	128.3	71.5	146.4	39.2	132.2	195.4	1 186.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	453.2	101.4	56.5	133.3	31.7	121.5	185.6	1 083.3
October	452.0	102.9	58.3	135.4	33.0	117.3	176.6	1 075.5
November	451.9	104.5	59.3	138.4	31.4	118.8	180.0	1 084.4
December	456.8	105.2	61.4	136.8	33.1	112.6	178.8	1 084.7
<b>2003</b>								
January	451.8	104.2	62.2	134.4	34.6	116.6	186.2	1 090.0
February	459.3	104.0	63.2	131.5	35.0	117.9	181.0	1 091.8
March	455.3	104.6	61.0	134.9	35.7	114.7	186.4	1 092.7
April	468.3	108.9	63.5	136.5	36.9	122.0	187.5	1 123.8
May	463.4	104.6	63.3	133.2	38.1	125.0	186.1	1 113.7
June	466.2	117.3	62.9	134.8	36.1	123.9	184.7	1 125.9
July	461.1	102.9	59.9	137.6	35.7	118.6	186.2	1 101.9
August	451.0	105.2	60.2	135.6	34.5	115.5	186.2	1 088.1
September	459.4	107.7	60.8	139.4	34.5	116.9	188.0	1 106.7
October	469.7	112.8	65.6	137.2	37.3	122.2	194.2	1 139.0
November	465.0	108.6	66.8	138.0	36.7	124.5	190.5	1 130.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	451.5	102.1	57.0	134.4	31.6	120.4	182.1	1 078.3
October	452.7	103.0	58.3	134.5	32.4	119.1	181.8	1 081.1
November	453.4	103.6	59.6	135.0	32.9	117.5	181.3	1 083.1
December	454.1	104.0	60.8	135.4	33.4	116.1	181.3	1 085.3
<b>2003</b>								
January	455.6	104.5	61.8	135.2	34.2	115.9	182.2	1 089.6
February	458.1	105.3	62.5	134.7	35.2	117.1	183.7	1 096.5
March	460.6	106.2	62.9	134.2	36.1	118.9	185.1	1 104.0
April	462.3	107.1	62.7	134.3	36.6	120.5	185.7	1 109.1
May	462.6	107.7	62.2	134.8	36.6	121.1	185.9	1 110.9
June	462.0	108.0	61.7	135.5	36.3	120.8	186.1	1 110.4
July	461.2	108.1	61.5	136.3	35.9	120.1	186.7	1 109.6
August	460.8	108.1	61.8	136.9	35.7	119.5	187.6	1 110.3
September	461.2	108.3	62.5	137.4	35.6	119.5	188.9	1 113.5
October	462.1	108.7	63.5	137.9	35.8	119.9	190.2	1 118.2
November	463.7	109.2	64.6	138.4	36.0	120.7	191.4	1 124.6

^ 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>2002</b>								
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	^ 64.6	^ 124.2	176.3	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	^ 67.2	^ 131.1	197.8	1 442.0
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	^ 70.0	^ 134.5	197.1	1 490.7
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	^ 100.0	182.8	221.7	1 823.0
<b>2003</b>								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	^ 77.1	^ 114.2	179.7	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	^ 65.5	^ 106.9	165.7	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	^ 63.9	^ 112.2	187.3	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	^ 62.8	^ 122.1	177.2	1 371.8
May	640.0	123.4	89.0	203.2	^ 65.4	^ 135.8	177.7	1 434.6
June	586.6	122.6	85.7	202.2	^ 62.0	^ 121.6	162.9	1 343.6
July	635.5	119.2	89.8	224.6	^ 71.2	116.3	186.4	1 443.0
August	633.4	108.6	83.0	226.0	^ 76.8	117.0	189.8	1 434.7
September	615.5	114.8	83.3	222.0	^ 68.0	122.2	188.4	1 414.1
October	645.1	130.7	90.7	255.5	^ 72.8	^ 131.4	204.2	1 530.4
November	639.4	150.1	93.9	258.8	^ 77.9	^ 135.0	201.4	1 556.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	606.1	120.3	87.4	181.3	69.9	128.1	185.6	1 378.7
October	616.7	122.5	86.2	192.1	70.6	123.2	182.9	1 394.3
November	630.8	127.4	84.3	195.6	67.4	123.6	188.5	1 417.5
December	624.8	124.5	87.5	190.6	71.9	131.4	186.7	1 417.5
<b>2003</b>								
January	625.9	127.1	85.8	197.9	75.8	121.5	179.6	1 413.7
February	621.9	122.6	82.8	197.1	71.4	119.6	180.6	1 396.0
March	636.7	125.2	85.9	199.5	68.7	119.9	183.9	1 419.8
April	629.1	128.5	85.5	202.6	66.6	131.6	186.3	1 430.1
May	637.0	119.8	80.7	208.0	69.4	139.1	182.0	1 435.9
June	635.7	142.3	86.8	210.8	67.6	134.3	181.2	1 458.8
July	649.3	126.5	95.9	224.8	72.7	124.6	191.2	1 484.9
August	639.5	128.3	89.8	232.3	73.9	123.3	192.8	1 479.9
September	649.8	129.6	90.1	236.0	71.5	123.8	192.7	1 493.5
October	629.0	131.5	89.3	242.2	75.8	124.2	191.3	1 483.4
November	636.1	130.2	89.9	241.0	77.8	124.3	195.7	1 495.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	611.5	120.4	87.4	185.5	70.3	130.0	187.8	1 390.0
October	616.7	122.6	86.5	187.8	70.7	127.4	(b) 182.6	1 396.8
November	621.2	124.4	86.0	190.8	71.1	124.9	183.8	1 403.3
December	624.8	125.1	85.6	193.8	71.4	123.2	184.2	1 408.3
<b>2003</b>								
January	627.1	125.2	85.0	195.9	71.3	123.0	183.8	1 411.1
February	628.7	125.4	84.4	197.5	70.7	124.4	183.0	1 413.8
March	630.3	125.9	84.3	199.7	69.8	126.7	182.5	1 419.2
April	633.1	126.9	84.9	203.3	69.1	129.0	182.9	1 429.1
May	636.7	128.2	86.1	208.7	68.8	130.4	184.2	1 443.1
June	639.8	129.3	87.7	215.3	69.4	130.5	186.2	1 458.2
July	641.4	130.0	89.2	222.4	70.9	128.9	188.2	1 470.9
August	641.5	130.3	90.2	229.3	72.5	126.6	190.2	1 480.3
September	640.7	130.3	90.6	235.2	74.0	124.6	192.1	1 487.6
October	639.4	130.3	90.8	240.1	75.3	123.1	193.7	1 493.5
November	637.5	130.5	90.8	243.7	76.4	122.1	195.1	1 498.2

^ 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>2002</b>								
September	112.7	np	14.3	44.7	^ 13.7	np	29.7	269.6
October	125.6	np	14.4	49.0	^ 14.2	np	32.8	297.9
November	124.1	np	18.1	49.6	15.7	np	35.1	313.1
December	136.0	np	25.0	59.7	^ 24.7	np	42.3	387.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	129.2	np	15.8	44.9	15.5	np	33.7	299.5
February	115.9	np	13.9	41.5	14.9	np	31.0	270.6
March	122.3	np	16.6	48.6	15.0	np	33.8	296.8
April	123.7	np	17.7	45.8	^ 14.5	np	34.9	298.6
May	126.5	np	17.5	49.9	^ 14.4	np	35.9	307.4
June	114.1	np	16.4	52.4	^ 13.6	np	32.4	287.7
July	127.3	np	15.0	54.5	17.2	np	34.7	309.9
August	126.5	np	14.4	53.7	^ 17.8	np	34.9	307.0
September	124.4	np	14.8	54.1	^ 18.2	np	37.4	309.8
October	139.8	np	15.5	57.7	17.9	np	38.0	337.0
November	135.4	np	17.1	60.0	18.2	np	^ 38.7	344.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	120.3	np	16.2	47.1	15.4	np	32.4	291.4
October	122.2	np	15.7	47.3	15.1	np	33.0	295.8
November	123.4	np	16.7	47.1	15.4	np	33.5	299.1
December	121.4	np	17.0	45.5	16.5	np	34.6	299.1
<b>2003</b>								
January	121.9	np	16.5	47.4	14.7	np	31.2	296.9
February	121.5	np	16.2	47.9	14.8	np	31.8	296.4
March	122.2	np	17.3	50.0	15.3	np	32.2	302.4
April	124.3	np	16.7	48.8	15.5	np	34.8	304.7
May	125.9	np	16.5	50.7	15.3	np	35.8	308.7
June	122.7	np	16.8	53.1	15.4	np	36.3	308.9
July	131.2	np	16.7	56.4	18.7	np	38.4	327.2
August	129.6	np	16.9	55.1	19.6	np	38.5	324.9
September	131.5	np	17.0	56.5	19.7	np	39.2	329.2
October	134.7	np	16.3	56.5	19.2	np	38.3	331.7
November	137.4	np	16.1	56.8	18.7	np	38.3	335.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	121.3	np	16.6	47.0	15.7	np	32.9	294.1
October	121.6	np	16.5	46.8	15.6	np	33.1	295.1
November	121.8	np	16.5	46.8	15.4	np	33.0	296.2
December	121.9	np	16.5	46.9	15.3	np	32.8	297.3
<b>2003</b>								
January	122.0	np	16.6	47.2	15.2	np	32.6	298.2
February	122.2	np	16.7	47.8	15.1	np	32.7	299.2
March	122.6	np	16.7	48.8	15.0	np	33.1	301.2
April	123.5	np	16.7	50.1	15.3	np	34.1	304.6
May	124.8	np	16.8	51.6	15.9	np	35.4	309.2
June	126.4	np	16.8	53.1	16.8	np	36.7	314.6
July	128.3	np	16.8	54.4	17.8	np	37.7	320.0
August	130.3	np	16.7	55.5	18.6	np	38.3	324.8
September	132.3	np	16.6	56.3	19.2	np	38.6	329.1
October	134.2	np	16.5	56.9	19.5	np	38.8	332.6
November	135.9	np	16.4	57.2	19.7	np	38.9	335.3

^ 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>2002</b>								
September	72.2	np	7.9	17.0	^ 5.5	np	24.8	152.1
October	73.4	np	7.8	16.6	^ 5.1	np	26.4	153.2
November	70.0	np	8.0	16.3	^ 4.9	np	26.0	150.7
December	72.3	np	9.3	18.2	^ 6.0	np	25.3	162.7
<b>2003</b>								
January	66.0	np	6.1	16.4	^ 3.8	np	21.9	135.2
February	61.9	np	5.4	14.9	^ 4.1	np	20.0	125.3
March	69.7	np	6.1	16.3	^ 4.3	np	22.2	139.9
April	70.7	np	6.0	15.6	4.8	np	23.6	140.9
May	75.0	np	7.0	17.0	^ 5.4	np	26.1	152.8
June	72.5	np	6.9	17.7	6.4	np	27.0	151.7
July	81.0	np	8.0	18.6	^ 6.7	np	29.7	169.1
August	80.2	np	7.8	19.8	6.3	np	29.3	169.6
September	75.0	np	7.0	19.9	^ 6.3	np	25.4	159.2
October	78.0	np	7.7	22.0	5.8	np	25.2	164.9
November	72.9	np	7.0	21.3	5.3	np	24.3	158.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	71.8	np	7.8	17.1	5.3	np	24.3	150.6
October	70.8	np	7.3	16.0	4.9	np	24.9	146.9
November	71.3	np	7.6	15.8	4.9	np	24.7	148.1
December	71.8	np	7.0	15.5	5.0	np	24.7	147.7
<b>2003</b>								
January	71.8	np	7.1	17.0	4.3	np	25.1	149.3
February	71.4	np	7.1	16.9	4.8	np	25.3	149.9
March	72.0	np	7.3	17.3	4.7	np	25.0	150.5
April	72.2	np	7.0	16.6	5.4	np	25.1	149.1
May	72.2	np	7.1	17.1	5.6	np	26.0	151.0
June	72.1	np	7.1	17.6	6.6	np	26.2	151.9
July	74.4	np	7.1	18.7	6.0	np	25.5	155.0
August	73.5	np	7.0	19.6	5.8	np	25.4	155.2
September	73.6	np	6.7	19.9	5.8	np	24.6	155.1
October	75.1	np	7.2	20.7	5.6	np	23.7	157.3
November	75.3	np	6.5	21.0	5.4	np	23.4	158.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	71.2	np	7.6	16.6	5.2	np	24.4	148.8
October	71.2	np	7.4	16.2	5.1	np	24.6	148.4
November	71.3	np	7.3	16.1	5.0	np	24.7	148.3
December	71.5	np	7.2	16.2	4.8	np	24.8	148.4
<b>2003</b>								
January	71.6	np	7.1	16.4	4.7	np	25.0	148.7
February	71.7	np	7.1	16.6	4.8	np	25.1	149.2
March	71.9	np	7.1	16.8	5.0	np	25.3	149.7
April	72.1	np	7.1	17.1	5.4	np	25.5	150.5
May	72.4	np	7.1	17.4	5.7	np	25.7	151.3
June	72.8	np	7.1	17.9	5.9	np	25.7	152.4
July	73.3	np	7.0	18.6	6.0	np	25.5	153.6
August	73.7	np	7.0	19.3	5.9	np	25.1	154.9
September	74.2	np	6.9	19.9	5.8	np	24.6	156.1
October	74.7	np	6.9	20.5	5.7	np	24.1	157.2
November	75.0	np	6.8	21.0	5.5	np	23.7	158.1

^ 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.

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>2002</b>								
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	^ 27.4	52.6	286.6
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	306.9
November	119.7	33.8	20.2	50.8	13.7	^ 29.4	55.2	322.7
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	383.1
<b>2003</b>								
January	114.2	24.2	16.8	51.6	13.1	18.0	50.1	288.0
February	107.0	21.4	15.7	48.3	14.3	17.5	50.2	274.4
March	116.3	25.9	19.6	53.4	14.9	19.1	57.6	306.6
April	113.6	28.9	20.6	51.1	12.7	20.0	56.8	303.7
May	118.1	28.4	20.6	54.6	13.7	21.0	59.4	315.8
June	109.0	30.4	20.6	54.0	13.8	19.8	61.1	308.6
July	115.1	24.9	19.1	52.3	15.3	20.6	63.6	310.9
August	116.5	24.3	18.4	52.6	14.9	22.4	61.7	310.8
September	113.1	25.5	18.3	53.6	13.8	23.9	59.2	307.4
October	119.8	28.1	19.4	54.6	13.7	22.3	55.3	313.2
November	120.6	32.8	20.2	58.7	14.4	25.4	55.0	327.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	116.9	29.0	19.5	43.6	13.6	26.1	53.3	302.0
October	116.1	28.6	19.5	49.3	13.4	25.1	53.7	305.8
November	116.0	29.5	19.7	47.6	13.3	27.3	54.0	307.5
December	114.1	27.6	18.9	47.4	13.1	23.5	54.2	298.9
<b>2003</b>								
January	115.5	28.8	18.6	51.4	15.0	20.9	54.7	304.7
February	115.6	29.4	19.3	54.1	15.8	21.4	55.8	311.4
March	116.8	29.5	20.2	55.2	15.0	20.7	55.7	313.2
April	117.1	29.5	19.8	55.1	13.8	22.0	56.7	314.1
May	117.1	26.9	19.2	56.4	14.0	22.4	58.5	314.6
June	116.4	36.1	20.7	55.9	14.2	22.3	61.3	327.0
July	115.0	25.3	19.2	52.9	14.6	21.5	61.0	309.6
August	116.5	29.2	20.0	54.7	15.0	22.1	61.8	319.4
September	116.4	29.4	20.6	56.2	14.8	22.6	59.5	319.4
October	116.2	29.4	20.2	53.8	14.4	22.5	54.7	311.4
November	117.4	29.5	20.0	56.1	14.3	23.8	53.8	314.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	115.1	28.5	19.4	45.2	13.5	25.6	52.9	303.7
October	115.4	28.6	19.3	46.3	13.6	25.4	53.5	303.6
November	115.5	28.7	19.3	47.8	13.8	24.7	54.0	304.0
December	115.5	28.7	19.2	49.6	14.1	23.7	54.4	304.8
<b>2003</b>								
January	115.6	28.8	19.2	51.4	14.4	22.6	54.8	306.6
February	115.9	29.0	19.3	53.1	14.6	21.8	55.4	309.2
March	116.3	29.4	19.5	54.5	14.7	21.4	56.3	312.1
April	116.6	29.6	19.7	55.3	14.6	21.4	57.7	314.9
May	116.6	29.7	19.8	55.5	14.5	21.7	59.1	317.0
June	116.5	29.6	19.9	55.3	14.4	22.0	60.1	317.8
July	116.3	29.5	20.0	55.0	14.5	22.1	60.4	317.6
August	116.2	29.3	20.0	54.8	14.6	22.3	59.8	317.1
September	116.3	29.2	20.1	54.9	14.6	22.5	58.6	316.3
October	116.5	29.2	20.2	55.0	14.6	22.8	57.2	315.4
November	116.7	29.2	20.3	55.1	14.6	23.0	55.7	314.4

^ 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/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 which includes about 6,500 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 4,100 '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 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 business 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 employment levels, 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 which did 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 sub-sector (ie they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia sub-sector).

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 sub-division (and the TAU is classified to the relevant sub-division 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 sub-division.

**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. For the ABS Maintained Population, the ABS uses reported employment as the measure of business size. For the ATO Maintained Population, for which employment data are not updated on a regular basis, the ABS uses a derived size benchmark. The derived size benchmark is a modelled employment size measure, based primarily on wages and salaries from Business Activity Statements or number of payees from the ATO, which is scaled to be the same magnitude as the previous employment benchmark, using current ABS employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings.

**13** 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.

**14** 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.

**15** 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.

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

**16** 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 Service Tax.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

*continued*

**17** 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 a 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. For September quarter 2003, net proceeds from gambling was 3.5% of the Total Retail seasonally adjusted series and 38.2% of the turnover of Hotels and licensed clubs.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**18** 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.

**19** 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.

**20** 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).

**21** 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 July 2003 using data up to and including the June 2003 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.

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Nov</i> 2002	<i>Oct</i> 2003	<i>Nov</i> 2003
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (June 2003 reference month)	1.04157	1.02677	1.02581
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (November 2003 reference month)	1.04325	1.02723	1.02843

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

**22** 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>Dec</i> 2003	<i>Jan</i> 2004	<i>Feb</i> 2004
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (November 2003 reference month)	1.28785	1.00018	0.90916

**23** 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 usually shown in the July issue each year.

**24** 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.

**25** As a result of the different treatment of Australian and State totals in the seasonal adjustment process, the Australian total for an industry group may not necessarily equal the sum of the State totals for that industry group.

### TREND ESTIMATES

**26** 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).

**27** 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.

**28** For further information on trend estimates, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends': an Overview* (cat. no. 1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**29** 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 2001-2002. 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 2003-2004 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2001-2002 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

**30** 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

**31** 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 the sampling variability contained in the prices data used to deflate the current price estimates.

**32** 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.

**33** 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; and

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

- E represents a relative standard error on level greater than 15% (mainly affects unpublished state by industry series).

**34** 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	B	C	C	C	B	A
Vic.	B	A	C	C	C	C	B	A
Qld	B	A	B	C	D	C	C	B
SA	B	A	B	C	C	C	C	B
WA	B	A	B	C	D	D	C	B
Tas.	B	np	C	C	D	np	C	B
NT	B	np	C	C	E	np	C	B
ACT	B	A	B	C	C	C	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

**35** 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.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

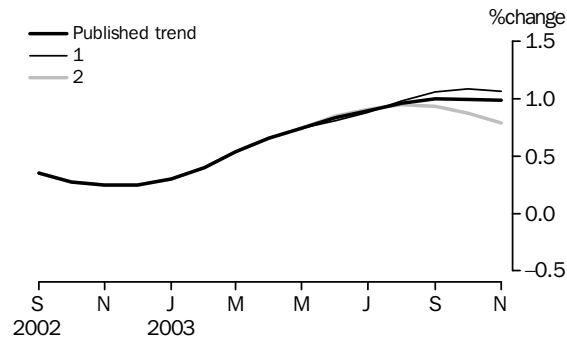
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# TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

## 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 December seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the November estimate.
- 2 The December seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the November estimate.



## TECHNICAL NOTE

**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 26 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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