

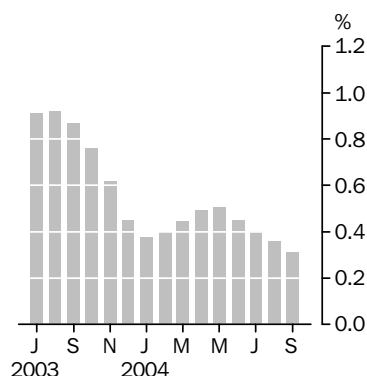
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 3 NOV 2004

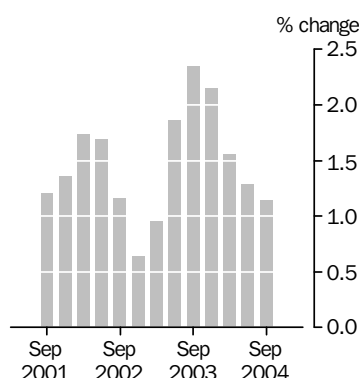
## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## Quarterly turnover

in volume terms  
Trend estimates



## KEY FIGURES

	Sep 04 \$m	Aug 04 to Sep 04 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	16 685.3	0.3
Seasonally adjusted estimates	16 697.4	0.8

	Sep Qtr 04 \$m	Jun Qtr 04 to Sep Qtr 04 % change
<b>Turnover, in volume terms</b>		
Trend estimates	49 572.0	1.1
Seasonally adjusted estimates	49 547.3	0.9

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.3% in September 2004. This follows increases of 0.4% in August and July.
- In September 2004, the trend estimate increased in all states and territories except New South Wales which was flat. The largest increases were in Western Australia (+0.8%) and Northern Territory and Queensland (both +0.6%).
- Over the three months to September 2004 the trend estimate increased by \$178m. Food retailing (+\$66m), Other retailing (+\$39m) and Department stores (+\$38m) had the largest increases.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.8% (+\$139m) in September 2004. This followed a revised small increase of 0.1% (+\$21m) in August 2004.
- All states and territories recorded growth with Northern Territory (+2.7% or +\$4m) and Western Australia (+2.4% or +\$40m) having the strongest percentage growth.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 2.8% in September 2004 compared with August 2004. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 4.0%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 1.2%.
- Australian turnover rose by 6.9% in September 2004 compared with September 2003. Chains and other large retailers rose by 9.7%, while 'smaller' retailers rose by 3.4%.

### VOLUME MEASURES

- The trend volume measure of turnover rose by 1.1% in the September quarter 2004. This follows an increase of 1.3% in the June quarter 2004. In seasonally adjusted terms, the volume measure rose by 0.9% in the September quarter 2004.

## 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
October 2004	30 November 2004
November 2004	7 January 2005
December 2004	4 February 2005
January 2005	3 March 2005
February 2005	4 April 2005
March 2005	4 May 2005

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### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

Quarterly chain volume data are shown in tables 14 and 15 of this issue.

### NET PROCEEDS FROM GAMBLING

An electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat no 8501.0.55.003), will be available on 10 November free of charge from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) web site. This release will present estimates of Net proceeds from gambling to September quarter 2004 incorporating the new sample design and improved estimation method which were introduced into the main Retail trade series in the July 2004 issue. Refer to the July issue for further information.

In addition, the release will incorporate revisions resulting from the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process of these quarterly series. The annual review was based on data on the new basis up to June quarter 2004.

### SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for September 2004 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)	16 267.8	120.1
Change from preceding month (\$m)	438.1	41.5
% change from preceding month (%)	2.8	0.3

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Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly rotation of sampled businesses. The aim of the rotation is 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 32–36.

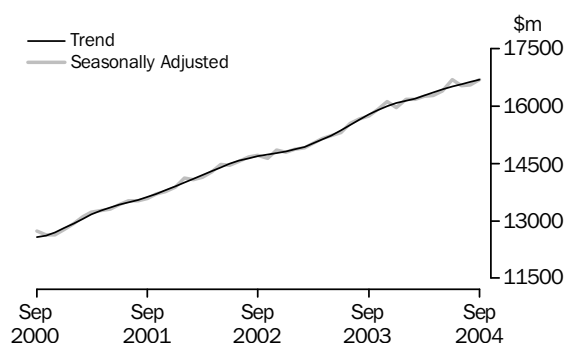
Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

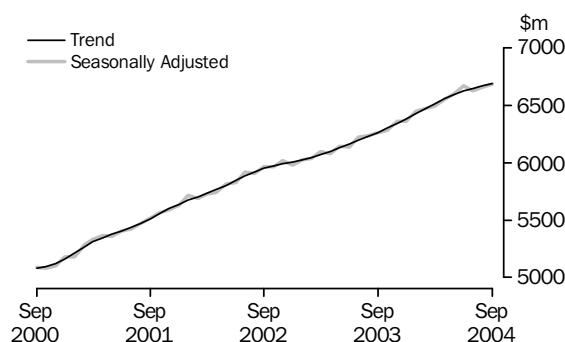
#### TOTAL RETAIL

After 10 months of moderate trend growth the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series had weak growth in September 2004. Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing have had strong growth for seven and six months, respectively, while Food retailing has had weak growth for the last two months. Hospitality and services has been in decline for four months.



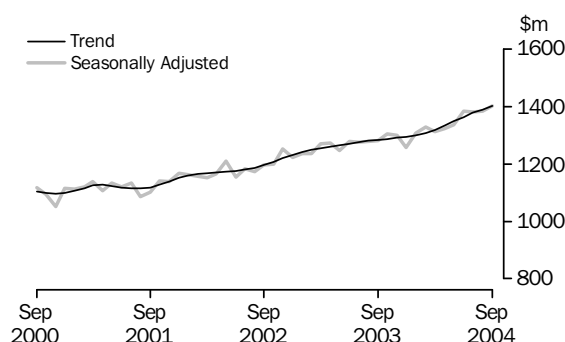
#### FOOD RETAILING

There was weak trend growth in August and September 2004 after 18 months of moderate growth. Growth in New South Wales and Victoria has weakened since the start of 2004 with Victoria flat for the past four months. Western Australia and the Northern Territory have had the strongest rates of growth in recent months.



#### DEPARTMENT STORES

There has been strong trend growth for the last seven months. Over the last six months Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have had strong trend growth with Queensland and Western Australia the strongest. The trend in New South Wales has moderated in the last two months.

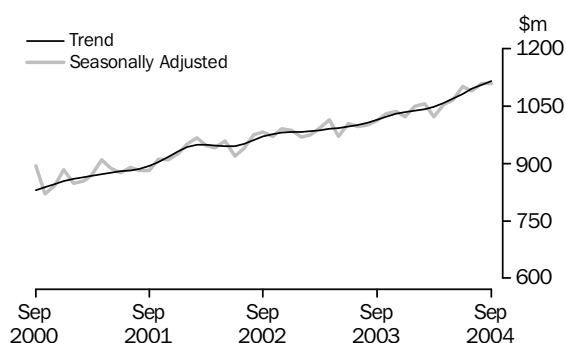


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

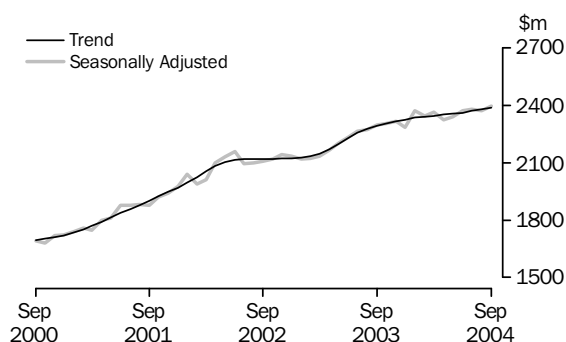
#### CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

There has been strong growth in the trend estimate in each of the last six months. Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory have had strong trend growth for six or more months, Tasmania for four months and Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory for three months. New South Wales has had weak trend growth in the last two months.



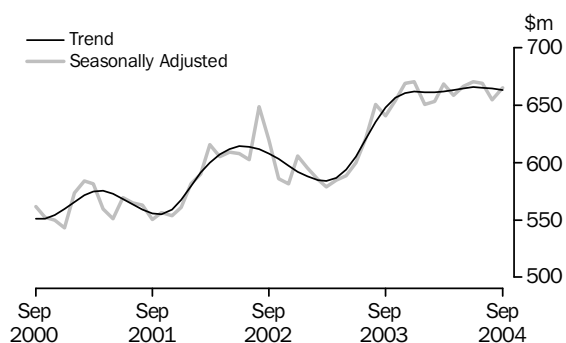
#### HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

The rate of trend growth decreased from June 2003 to March 2004 but has been slightly stronger in recent months. Western Australia is the only state showing sustained strong trend growth. Over the last three months, New south Wales and Victoria have had moderate growth and Queensland has been flat.



#### RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

Trend growth was in decline in September and August 2004 after no growth in July. New South Wales has been in decline for 11 months, Queensland for three months and South Australia for two months after a period of strong growth. Northern Territory has been mostly flat or in decline since August 2003. Tasmania has had six months of strong trend growth. The other states have had moderate growth over the last three months.

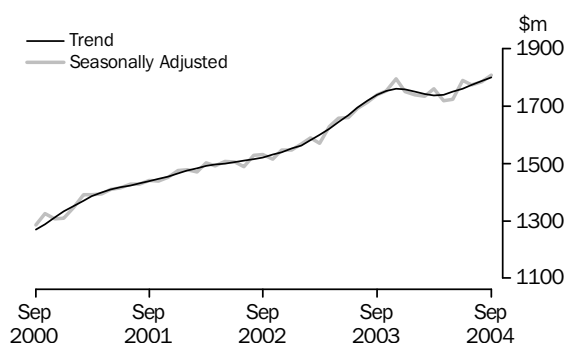


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

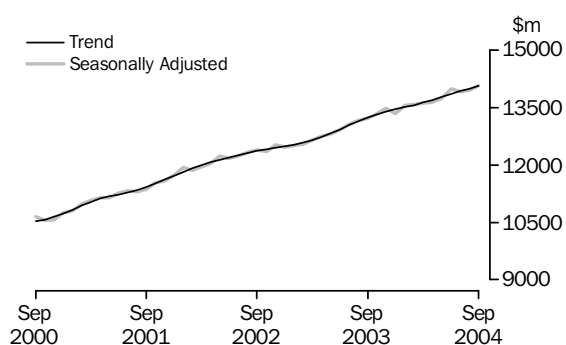
#### OTHER RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for the last five months, driven by strong growth in Queensland and Western Australia. South Australia was flat in September 2004 after three months of weak growth and six months of decline. New South Wales has been in decline for 11 months and the Australian Capital Territory for six months. Victoria has had nine months of being flat or in decline.



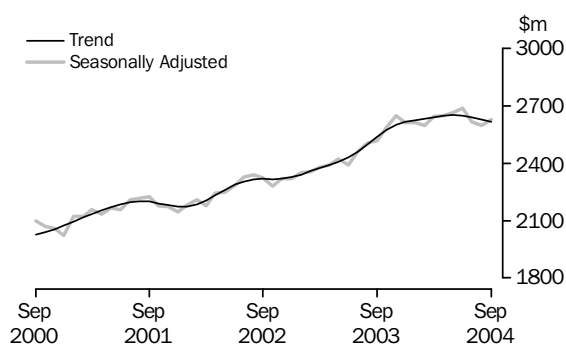
#### TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has had moderate growth for the last six months. Over this period, the rate of trend growth has been slightly stronger or the same as that of Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

After weak trend growth for five months, the industry has been in decline for the last four months. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania have been in decline for at least the last three months. Northern Territory has had strong trend growth for the last six months. Victoria has had weak growth for the last three months.

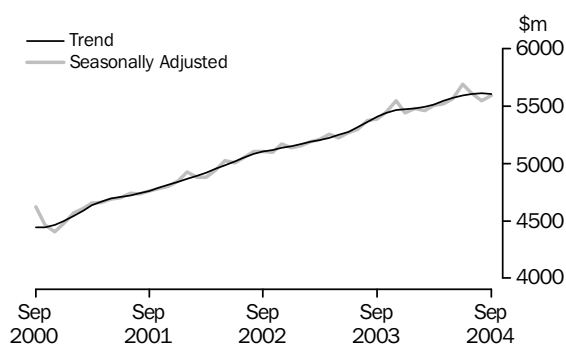


## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

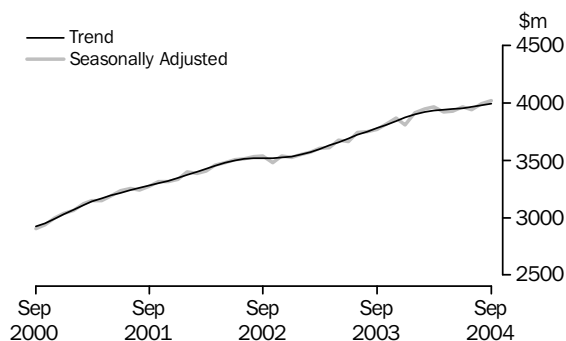
#### NEW SOUTH WALES

After 11 months of weak to moderate trend growth, September 2004 was flat. Over the last six months Department stores has had strong growth. Food, Clothing and soft good and Household good retailing have had moderate trend growth. Recreational good and Other retailing have been in decline over this period. Hospitality and services has been in decline for the last three months.



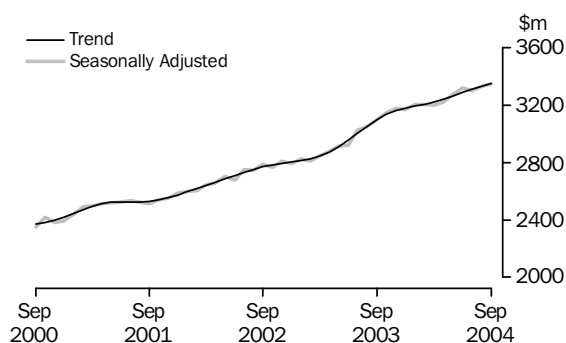
#### VICTORIA

After five months of weak trend growth, August and September had moderate trend growth. Over the last six months Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing have had strong growth. After being in decline, Household good retailing and Recreational good retailing have shown moderate growth in the last three months. The other industries have had weak trend growth or were flat in this period.



#### QUEENSLAND

Trend growth has been moderate over the last 10 months. Over the last seven months Department stores, Clothing and soft good retailing and Other retailing have had strong trend growth, Food retailing has had moderate growth, and Hospitality and services has been in decline. Recreational good retailing has been in decline for three months.

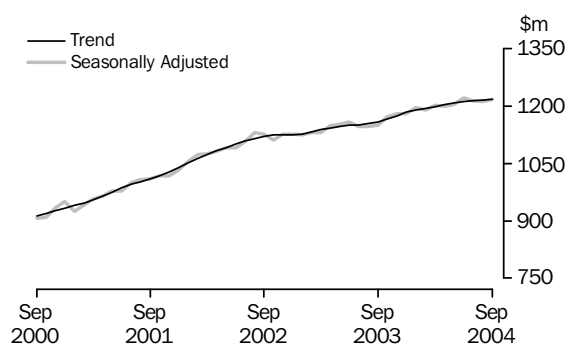


## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

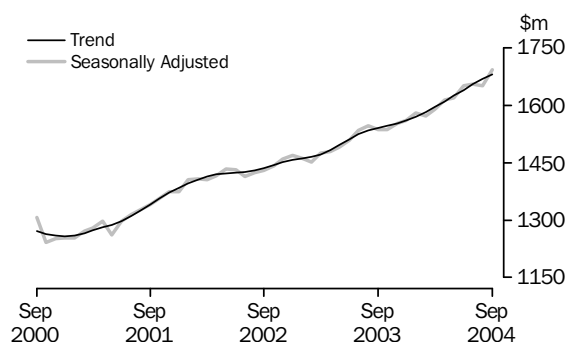
#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In September 2004, the trend continued its fifth month of weak growth. Over the last six months there was strong growth in Clothing and soft good retailing and Department stores. Recreational good retailing was in decline in August and September after 10 months of strong growth. Hospitality and services continued to be in decline and the other industries had weak growth or were flat in September 2004.



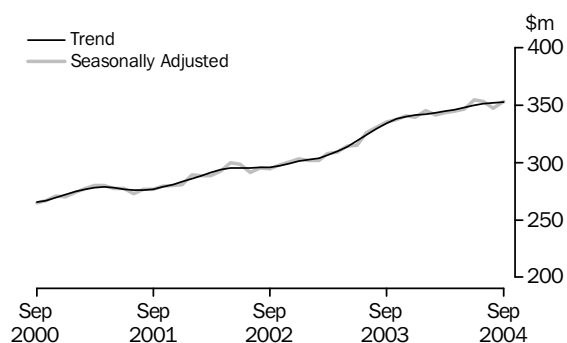
#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Trend growth has been strong for eight months. Department stores and Household good retailing have had strong growth for the last six months. In September 2004, Food and Other retailing had moderate growth after a period of strong growth, and Clothing and soft good and Recreational good retailing had strong growth after being in decline.



#### TASMANIA

The trend growth was weak in the last two months after five months of moderate growth. Over the last four months Clothing and soft good retailing and Recreational good retailing have had strong trend growth, Household good retailing has had moderate growth, Food retailing has had weak growth and Hospitality and services has been in decline.



## 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>2003</b>								
July	6 168.7	1 155.9	954.7	2 244.8	612.2	1 614.3	2 449.1	15 199.7
August	6 154.9	1 079.9	905.6	2 229.8	624.8	1 640.7	2 534.0	15 169.7
September	6 047.2	1 175.0	969.0	2 267.1	615.7	1 682.7	2 466.7	15 223.5
October	6 486.0	1 292.0	1 055.4	2 405.4	641.4	1 843.5	2 689.1	16 412.9
November	6 370.2	1 503.5	1 081.1	2 431.4	687.2	1 918.8	2 670.8	16 662.9
December	7 236.4	2 386.5	1 497.4	2 945.3	986.2	2 575.6	2 975.6	20 603.2
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 707.8	1 162.1	1 038.6	2 346.4	642.3	1 584.7	2 642.6	16 124.5
February	6 158.0	970.8	844.0	2 115.3	594.8	1 543.3	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	6 480.6	1 107.5	942.6	2 269.4	654.9	1 669.1	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	6 558.0	1 250.3	1 021.9	2 118.9	610.2	1 588.9	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	6 444.5	1 251.9	1 089.1	2 214.6	613.4	1 665.0	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	6 288.7	1 355.0	1 088.0	2 332.4	619.4	1 645.3	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	6 640.4	1 276.4	1 049.6	2 366.8	658.4	1 680.6	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	6 460.1	1 143.5	989.0	2 326.1	630.2	1 705.6	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	6 536.2	1 288.1	1 066.0	2 354.4	643.0	1 776.8	2 603.3	16 267.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	6 223.3	1 275.5	997.1	2 267.1	620.9	1 692.5	2 459.5	15 536.0
August	6 234.9	1 280.0	1 001.0	2 275.6	650.8	1 714.3	2 506.4	15 663.0
September	6 262.4	1 280.6	1 012.6	2 297.2	640.8	1 738.7	2 517.2	15 749.4
October	6 282.7	1 304.6	1 031.0	2 306.8	654.1	1 753.4	2 583.5	15 916.1
November	6 363.6	1 298.7	1 035.6	2 318.2	669.1	1 796.1	2 647.8	16 129.1
December	6 361.6	1 258.4	1 023.1	2 284.3	670.4	1 749.7	2 613.8	15 961.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 448.0	1 309.1	1 049.5	2 370.9	650.9	1 739.2	2 614.7	16 182.2
February	6 473.6	1 328.8	1 055.6	2 344.5	653.4	1 733.2	2 596.1	16 185.3
March	6 495.2	1 312.2	1 021.6	2 364.1	668.2	1 760.7	2 645.8	16 267.8
April	6 556.2	1 323.0	1 053.2	2 325.8	658.9	1 717.9	2 650.9	16 285.9
May	6 598.5	1 337.1	1 066.4	2 342.0	666.8	1 723.4	2 665.2	16 399.3
June	6 674.0	1 384.8	1 102.3	2 373.6	670.6	1 790.9	2 690.1	16 686.2
July	6 624.6	1 381.8	1 090.1	2 381.6	669.3	1 773.3	2 617.0	16 537.8
August	6 657.5	1 384.9	1 110.0	2 371.7	654.7	1 784.2	2 595.8	16 558.8
September	6 683.8	1 403.6	1 109.0	2 397.9	665.1	1 808.1	2 629.8	16 697.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	6 196.4	1 277.1	1 000.6	2 257.5	620.3	1 694.7	2 460.0	15 506.7
August	6 230.2	1 281.0	1 006.2	2 277.9	635.6	1 719.7	2 498.9	15 649.5
September	6 266.0	1 284.5	1 014.3	2 292.6	648.2	1 739.9	2 539.4	15 784.8
October	6 303.8	1 287.8	1 023.3	2 304.5	656.7	1 753.7	2 575.2	15 905.0
November	6 342.8	1 291.1	1 030.7	2 316.0	660.9	1 760.7	2 601.0	16 003.1
December	6 383.2	1 294.6	1 034.9	2 326.5	661.8	1 758.8	2 615.7	16 075.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 426.3	1 300.0	1 038.1	2 335.2	661.3	1 750.7	2 624.2	16 135.7
February	6 472.1	1 308.1	1 041.5	2 342.0	661.2	1 742.1	2 632.7	16 199.7
March	6 517.1	1 319.6	1 047.5	2 346.9	661.9	1 737.3	2 641.2	16 271.5
April	6 558.1	1 333.9	1 057.3	2 351.1	663.2	1 739.7	2 648.1	16 351.2
May	6 593.6	1 349.2	1 069.7	2 356.0	664.8	1 749.2	2 651.6	16 433.6
June	6 623.4	1 363.7	1 082.8	2 362.6	665.7	1 761.7	2 648.4	16 507.6
July	6 648.8	1 378.0	1 095.1	2 371.5	665.4	1 774.9	2 640.2	16 573.8
August	6 670.9	1 390.6	1 105.5	2 380.9	664.6	1 788.2	2 630.7	16 633.8
September	6 689.6	1 401.7	1 114.7	2 388.4	663.1	1 800.6	2 617.8	16 685.3

(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>2003</b>								
July	8.0	-4.8	-1.3	2.9	13.1	6.4	8.8	5.7
August	-0.2	-6.6	-5.1	-0.7	2.1	1.6	3.5	-0.2
September	-1.7	8.8	7.0	1.7	-1.5	2.6	-2.7	0.4
October	7.3	10.0	8.9	6.1	4.2	9.6	9.0	7.8
November	-1.8	16.4	2.4	1.1	7.1	4.1	-0.7	1.5
December	13.6	58.7	38.5	21.1	43.5	34.2	11.4	23.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	-7.3	-51.3	-30.6	-20.3	-34.9	-38.5	-11.2	-21.7
February	-8.2	-16.5	-18.7	-9.8	-7.4	-2.6	-7.5	-9.0
March	5.2	14.1	11.7	7.3	10.1	8.1	7.8	7.4
April	1.2	12.9	8.4	-6.6	-6.8	-4.8	-0.2	0.1
May	-1.7	0.1	6.6	4.5	0.5	4.8	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.4	8.2	-0.1	5.3	1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-0.2
July	5.6	-5.8	-3.5	1.5	6.3	2.1	5.3	3.0
August	-2.7	-10.4	-5.8	-1.7	-4.3	1.5	-2.7	-3.0
September	1.2	12.7	7.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	1.1	2.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	1.4	-0.3	-0.8	1.4	3.5	1.9	2.8	1.5
August	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.8	1.3	1.9	0.8
September	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.9	-1.5	1.4	0.4	0.6
October	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.4	2.1	0.8	2.6	1.1
November	1.3	-0.4	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.3
December	0.0	-3.1	-1.2	-1.5	0.2	-2.6	-1.3	-1.0
<b>2004</b>								
January	1.4	4.0	2.6	3.8	-2.9	-0.6	0.0	1.4
February	0.4	1.5	0.6	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.0
March	0.3	-1.2	-3.2	0.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	0.5
April	0.9	0.8	3.1	-1.6	-1.4	-2.4	0.2	0.1
May	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
June	1.1	3.6	3.4	1.4	0.6	3.9	0.9	1.7
July	-0.7	-0.2	-1.1	0.3	-0.2	-1.0	-2.7	-0.9
August	0.5	0.2	1.8	-0.4	-2.2	0.6	-0.8	0.1
September	0.4	1.4	-0.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.8
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.9
August	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.6	0.9
September	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.9
October	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.8
November	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6
December	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.5
<b>2004</b>								
January	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4
February	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.4
March	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.4
April	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
May	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
June	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.4
July	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	-0.3	0.4
August	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	-0.1	0.7	-0.4	0.4
September	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	0.3

(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>2003</b>												
September	4 301.4	681.8	1 064.1	6 047.2	1 175.0	719.2	249.9	969.0	557.7	784.1	925.3	2 267.1
October	4 647.4	724.3	1 114.2	6 486.0	1 292.0	777.3	278.1	1 055.4	578.8	818.3	1 008.3	2 405.4
November	4 546.7	698.6	1 124.9	6 370.2	1 503.5	803.3	277.8	1 081.1	580.3	826.7	1 024.4	2 431.4
December	5 043.5	767.3	1 425.6	7 236.4	2 386.5	1 147.3	350.1	1 497.4	593.3	880.7	1 471.3	2 945.3
<b>2004</b>												
January	4 823.2	750.5	1 134.1	6 707.8	1 162.1	758.4	280.2	1 038.6	545.7	711.4	1 089.3	2 346.4
February	4 441.5	674.2	1 042.3	6 158.0	970.8	630.4	213.6	844.0	496.4	650.8	968.2	2 115.3
March	4 674.3	696.1	1 110.2	6 480.6	1 107.5	694.6	247.9	942.6	556.9	695.0	1 017.5	2 269.4
April	4 675.1	739.8	1 143.2	6 558.0	1 250.3	771.7	250.2	1 021.9	510.4	665.5	942.9	2 118.9
May	4 644.7	721.2	1 078.5	6 444.5	1 251.9	822.9	266.2	1 089.1	540.2	671.1	1 003.3	2 214.6
June	4 510.6	701.7	1 076.4	6 288.7	1 355.0	821.4	266.7	1 088.0	571.0	662.8	1 098.6	2 332.4
July	4 776.1	760.8	1 103.5	6 640.4	1 276.4	768.7	280.9	1 049.6	583.3	709.5	1 074.0	2 366.8
August	4 631.9	737.4	1 090.7	6 460.1	1 143.5	719.1	269.9	989.0	551.9	727.8	1 046.5	2 326.1
September	4 674.6	756.6	1 105.0	6 536.2	1 288.1	792.3	273.7	1 066.0	568.0	774.8	1 011.5	2 354.4
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2003</b>												
September	-2.5	-2.2	1.5	-1.7	8.8	7.2	6.5	7.0	2.4	7.7	-3.3	1.7
October	8.0	6.2	4.7	7.3	10.0	8.1	11.3	8.9	3.8	4.4	9.0	6.1
November	-2.2	-3.5	1.0	-1.8	16.4	3.3	-0.1	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1
December	10.9	9.8	26.7	13.6	58.7	42.8	26.1	38.5	2.2	6.5	43.6	21.1
<b>2004</b>												
January	-4.4	-2.2	-20.4	-7.3	-51.3	-33.9	-20.0	-30.6	-8.0	-19.2	-26.0	-20.3
February	-7.9	-10.2	-8.1	-8.2	-16.5	-16.9	-23.8	-18.7	-9.0	-8.5	-11.1	-9.8
March	5.2	3.2	6.5	5.2	14.1	10.2	16.1	11.7	12.2	6.8	5.1	7.3
April	0.0	6.3	3.0	1.2	12.9	11.1	0.9	8.4	-8.3	-4.2	-7.3	-6.6
May	-0.6	-2.5	-5.7	-1.7	0.1	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.8	0.8	6.4	4.5
June	-2.9	-2.7	-0.2	-2.4	8.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	5.7	-1.2	9.5	5.3
July	5.9	8.4	2.5	5.6	-5.8	-6.4	5.3	-3.5	2.2	7.0	-2.2	1.5
August	-3.0	-3.1	-1.2	-2.7	-10.4	-6.5	-3.9	-5.8	-5.4	2.6	-2.6	-1.7
September	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	12.7	10.2	1.4	7.8	2.9	6.5	-3.3	1.2
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2003</b>												
September	6.5	10.6	1.8	6.1	13.2	7.7	-2.3	4.9	17.0	20.9	1.0	11.1
October	6.3	10.6	2.8	6.1	8.8	7.5	3.1	6.3	11.8	17.1	4.2	10.1
November	4.1	9.1	2.2	4.3	2.3	4.0	1.2	3.2	9.7	12.6	1.5	7.0
December	7.5	11.1	4.5	7.3	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.4	10.5	8.6	5.3	7.3
<b>2004</b>												
January	7.1	10.8	6.6	7.4	7.7	10.6	6.0	9.3	11.8	7.9	13.2	11.2
February	9.5	18.6	9.0	10.3	10.0	13.1	4.0	10.7	12.1	10.9	15.9	13.4
March	5.9	10.8	8.2	6.8	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.3	14.1	5.8	15.2	11.9
April	8.5	11.3	11.7	9.3	4.4	5.1	0.2	3.9	2.1	6.2	13.3	8.2
May	4.0	5.7	6.6	4.6	3.4	9.2	2.3	7.4	1.1	4.2	7.2	4.7
June	10.5	5.8	11.4	10.1	11.6	14.8	5.7	12.5	2.1	3.3	12.0	6.9
July	8.1	8.2	5.4	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.1	9.9	2.4	3.6	8.4	5.4
August	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.2	15.0	9.2	1.3	0.0	9.4	4.3
September	8.7	11.0	3.8	8.1	9.6	10.2	9.6	10.0	1.9	-1.2	9.3	3.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				
Month	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	Total all industries
\$ MILLION											
2003											
September	409.8	205.9	615.7	668.3	1 014.5	1 682.7	1 383.0	896.7	187.0	2 466.7	15 223.5
October	413.7	227.7	641.4	740.2	1 103.3	1 843.5	1 487.8	1 004.4	196.9	2 689.1	16 412.9
November	428.8	258.4	687.2	734.9	1 183.9	1 918.8	1 482.6	992.7	195.5	2 670.8	16 662.9
December	569.1	417.1	986.2	882.2	1 693.5	2 575.6	1 624.0	1 114.0	237.6	2 975.6	20 603.2
2004											
January	415.6	226.6	642.3	640.8	943.9	1 584.7	1 446.0	991.1	205.5	2 642.6	16 124.5
February	401.4	193.4	594.8	621.2	922.1	1 543.3	1 311.4	949.1	183.6	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	434.9	220.1	654.9	703.4	965.7	1 669.1	1 418.0	1 026.1	190.2	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	404.5	205.6	610.2	685.6	903.3	1 588.9	1 435.6	986.7	205.8	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	418.9	194.5	613.4	715.0	949.9	1 665.0	1 407.5	980.0	202.8	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	409.3	210.1	619.4	710.4	934.9	1 645.3	1 397.2	919.0	197.8	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	437.5	220.9	658.4	723.5	957.1	1 680.6	1 466.2	969.0	212.4	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	429.2	201.0	630.2	731.6	974.0	1 705.6	1 415.7	963.8	195.7	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	428.0	215.0	643.0	747.1	1 029.8	1 776.8	1 391.7	1 010.3	201.3	2 603.3	16 267.8
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2003											
September	-2.8	1.3	-1.5	0.2	4.2	2.6	-3.4	-1.1	-4.4	-2.7	0.4
October	0.9	10.6	4.2	10.8	8.8	9.6	7.6	12.0	5.3	9.0	7.8
November	3.7	13.4	7.1	-0.7	7.3	4.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	1.5
December	32.7	61.4	43.5	20.0	43.0	34.2	9.5	12.2	21.6	11.4	23.6
2004											
January	-27.0	-45.7	-34.9	-27.4	-44.3	-38.5	-11.0	-11.0	-13.5	-11.2	-21.7
February	-3.4	-14.7	-7.4	-3.1	-2.3	-2.6	-9.3	-4.2	-10.7	-7.5	-9.0
March	8.3	13.8	10.1	13.2	4.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	3.6	7.8	7.4
April	-7.0	-6.6	-6.8	-2.5	-6.5	-4.8	1.2	-3.8	8.2	-0.2	0.1
May	3.5	-5.4	0.5	4.3	5.2	4.8	-2.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.3	8.1	1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-6.2	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2
July	6.9	5.1	6.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	3.0
August	-1.9	-9.0	-4.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	-3.4	-0.5	-7.9	-2.7	-3.0
September	-0.3	7.0	2.0	2.1	5.7	4.2	-1.7	4.8	2.9	1.1	2.8
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2003											
September	7.1	3.1	5.7	13.3	14.7	14.2	3.6	16.1	4.9	7.9	8.4
October	12.6	9.9	11.6	26.1	12.5	17.6	11.7	26.9	-1.0	15.8	9.8
November	16.8	5.5	12.3	23.9	9.8	14.8	9.4	20.9	-0.4	12.6	7.1
December	19.1	4.2	12.3	24.8	9.3	14.2	8.4	21.6	6.8	12.8	8.5
2004											
January	10.1	6.3	8.7	11.4	6.9	8.6	5.9	20.5	1.7	10.6	8.8
February	14.6	11.2	13.5	16.0	9.6	12.1	7.2	26.7	6.3	13.9	11.7
March	19.2	17.2	18.5	20.1	9.9	14.0	4.4	23.5	2.1	10.9	8.9
April	20.1	1.9	13.3	12.9	0.1	5.3	7.0	22.2	20.0	13.2	8.7
May	16.3	-0.4	10.4	10.0	-1.2	3.4	3.8	15.3	11.9	8.5	5.4
June	18.6	7.1	14.4	15.5	3.6	8.4	6.7	18.5	19.5	11.7	10.1
July	8.1	6.5	7.6	8.2	1.2	4.1	5.7	11.7	9.0	8.1	7.4
August	1.8	-1.1	0.9	9.7	0.0	4.0	-1.1	6.2	0.1	1.6	4.4
September	4.5	4.4	4.4	11.8	1.5	5.6	0.6	12.7	7.6	5.5	6.9

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (\$ million)									
<b>2003</b>									
July	5 152.8	3 651.7	2 994.4	1 121.9	1 494.9	314.2	166.7	303.0	15 199.7
August	5 206.0	3 595.9	2 993.4	1 104.0	1 487.3	312.2	167.4	303.5	15 169.7
September	5 261.5	3 587.3	3 035.7	1 098.9	1 466.7	315.9	157.2	300.3	15 223.5
October	5 611.9	3 921.9	3 266.3	1 211.9	1 588.5	343.9	162.8	305.6	16 412.9
November	5 729.5	3 992.9	3 266.9	1 229.4	1 616.7	352.2	156.6	318.7	16 662.9
December	7 025.1	5 021.7	4 023.6	1 514.6	2 012.7	442.4	172.3	390.9	20 603.2
<b>2004</b>									
January	5 436.5	3 858.8	3 254.3	1 194.0	1 598.3	349.7	139.8	293.3	16 124.5
February	4 944.9	3 606.3	2 881.7	1 069.3	1 437.7	317.6	134.1	278.6	14 670.3
March	5 310.1	3 900.2	3 052.7	1 174.6	1 539.5	340.4	143.3	297.5	15 758.3
April	5 357.6	3 798.0	3 088.2	1 178.1	1 567.5	342.4	150.7	293.6	15 776.3
May	5 442.6	3 782.7	3 129.0	1 163.6	1 560.8	330.4	158.9	300.6	15 868.6
June	5 350.5	3 764.1	3 197.9	1 163.3	1 560.0	334.5	170.7	301.8	15 842.8
July	5 514.5	3 865.0	3 286.0	1 198.4	1 628.1	343.5	179.1	305.3	16 319.8
August	5 337.1	3 779.4	3 214.6	1 142.2	1 564.5	322.2	174.5	295.2	15 829.7
September	5 473.3	3 863.4	3 319.6	1 178.0	1 626.3	336.3	173.2	297.7	16 267.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2003</b>									
July	5 299.2	3 746.0	3 025.9	1 146.1	1 535.2	326.2	152.5	304.8	15 536.0
August	5 373.4	3 749.3	3 052.0	1 146.8	1 546.8	331.0	152.8	310.9	15 663.0
September	5 391.6	3 768.1	3 101.4	1 151.6	1 536.1	335.9	152.3	312.4	15 749.4
October	5 449.6	3 814.1	3 148.7	1 172.5	1 537.3	337.5	154.2	302.2	15 916.1
November	5 543.3	3 869.2	3 180.8	1 180.9	1 551.9	340.9	155.6	306.4	16 129.1
December	5 440.2	3 812.4	3 167.0	1 179.9	1 560.8	339.6	155.3	306.0	15 961.4
<b>2004</b>									
January	5 479.4	3 913.2	3 203.3	1 197.0	1 580.9	345.7	155.5	307.4	16 182.2
February	5 463.2	3 949.1	3 207.4	1 189.4	1 572.2	341.3	156.6	306.0	16 185.3
March	5 504.8	3 966.4	3 202.3	1 201.3	1 590.6	343.6	154.6	304.1	16 267.8
April	5 521.0	3 921.8	3 222.2	1 199.5	1 614.6	344.8	158.7	303.4	16 285.9
May	5 566.2	3 925.0	3 272.6	1 203.6	1 620.5	346.9	161.0	303.7	16 399.3
June	5 693.6	3 964.4	3 320.3	1 222.3	1 651.3	354.3	167.6	312.3	16 686.2
July	5 610.0	3 938.8	3 299.2	1 213.8	1 655.9	353.3	162.4	304.2	16 537.8
August	5 548.5	3 994.8	3 334.4	1 212.6	1 652.6	347.5	161.8	306.5	16 558.8
September	5 594.0	4 019.2	3 345.9	1 217.7	1 692.6	353.3	166.2	308.5	16 697.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2003</b>									
July	5 317.2	3 722.6	3 005.0	1 151.6	1 524.6	324.6	151.3	309.9	15 506.7
August	5 362.5	3 752.3	3 054.6	1 154.4	1 534.3	329.8	152.3	309.3	15 649.5
September	5 407.3	3 780.4	3 100.2	1 159.4	1 541.5	334.4	153.4	308.3	15 784.8
October	5 443.8	3 809.6	3 138.2	1 166.7	1 547.2	337.9	154.2	307.4	15 905.0
November	5 466.9	3 841.0	3 165.3	1 175.5	1 552.9	340.2	154.7	306.6	16 003.1
December	5 475.3	3 872.4	3 181.8	1 183.5	1 560.1	341.5	155.0	305.9	16 075.4
<b>2004</b>									
January	5 479.4	3 900.6	3 193.1	1 189.9	1 569.7	342.2	155.4	305.4	16 135.7
February	5 490.7	3 922.4	3 205.1	1 194.8	1 582.0	343.2	156.2	305.2	16 199.7
March	5 513.6	3 935.2	3 220.6	1 199.2	1 595.6	344.6	157.5	305.2	16 271.5
April	5 543.9	3 941.9	3 241.3	1 203.4	1 610.0	346.3	159.2	305.4	16 351.2
May	5 574.1	3 946.9	3 265.5	1 207.6	1 625.0	348.1	160.9	305.7	16 433.6
June	5 594.6	3 953.7	3 289.8	1 211.2	1 640.1	349.8	162.5	306.3	16 507.6
July	5 605.3	3 965.3	3 312.6	1 214.3	1 654.6	351.1	163.7	306.9	16 573.8
August	5 610.2	3 979.5	3 333.3	1 217.0	1 668.8	352.2	164.7	307.4	16 633.8
September	5 609.1	3 993.8	3 352.8	1 218.7	1 681.3	352.7	165.7	308.0	16 685.3

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By state

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

## 2003

July	3.9	5.8	8.5	3.6	7.4	8.2	11.3	0.8	5.7
August	1.0	-1.5	0.0	-1.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2
September	1.1	-0.2	1.4	-0.5	-1.4	1.2	-6.1	-1.0	0.4
October	6.7	9.3	7.6	10.3	8.3	8.9	3.6	1.8	7.8
November	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	-3.9	4.3	1.5
December	22.6	25.8	23.2	23.2	24.5	25.6	10.0	22.6	23.6

## 2004

January	-22.6	-23.2	-19.1	-21.2	-20.6	-21.0	-18.9	-25.0	-21.7
February	-9.0	-6.5	-11.4	-10.4	-10.0	-9.2	-4.0	-5.0	-9.0
March	7.4	8.1	5.9	9.8	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.4
April	0.9	-2.6	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	5.2	-1.3	0.1
May	1.6	-0.4	1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-3.5	5.4	2.4	0.6
June	-1.7	-0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	0.4	-0.2
July	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.4	2.7	4.9	1.2	3.0
August	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-4.7	-3.9	-6.2	-2.5	-3.3	-3.0
September	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.4	-0.7	0.9	2.8

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

## 2003

July	0.5	2.2	3.6	-1.1	1.7	3.5	1.9	-3.4	1.5
August	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.8
September	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.4	-0.7	1.5	-0.3	0.5	0.6
October	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.5	1.2	-3.3	1.1
November	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3
December	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0

## 2004

January	0.7	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.4	1.4
February	-0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-1.3	0.7	-0.4	0.0
March	0.8	0.4	-0.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	-1.3	-0.6	0.5
April	0.3	-1.1	0.6	-0.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	-0.2	0.1
May	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.7
June	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.1	4.1	2.9	1.7
July	-1.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	-3.1	-2.6	-0.9
August	-1.1	1.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	-0.4	0.8	0.1
September	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.8

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

## 2003

July	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.9
August	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.7	-0.2	0.9
September	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	-0.3	0.9
October	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	-0.3	0.8
November	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.6
December	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5

## 2004

January	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.4
February	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4
March	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4
April	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5
May	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5
June	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4
July	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
August	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4
September	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3

## 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>2003</b>								
July	1 992.2	387.7	330.3	695.7	216.4	556.8	973.8	5 152.8
August	1 997.9	368.3	315.2	699.2	^ 222.9	566.4	1 036.1	5 206.0
September	1 971.7	412.9	340.6	709.5	^ 222.2	597.3	1 007.4	5 261.5
October	2 123.9	442.1	367.1	763.7	^ 216.0	638.8	1 060.3	5 611.9
November	2 097.1	517.9	387.3	759.0	239.8	669.0	1 059.4	5 729.5
December	2 369.4	829.9	552.6	923.2	317.2	864.1	1 168.8	7 025.1
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 188.7	401.0	374.8	704.4	^ 198.9	533.2	1 035.5	5 436.5
February	2 001.5	331.7	299.6	633.3	195.0	516.3	967.5	4 944.9
March	2 098.6	376.0	332.5	677.5	227.3	554.2	1 043.9	5 310.1
April	2 126.6	424.7	353.9	635.2	194.6	518.6	1 103.9	5 357.6
May	2 106.0	435.5	393.9	679.4	203.7	558.6	1 065.5	5 442.6
June	2 032.4	462.0	380.9	707.1	199.5	533.1	1 035.6	5 350.5
July	2 148.5	430.7	353.3	744.4	214.2	535.5	1 087.9	5 514.5
August	2 103.5	392.5	328.8	705.9	205.2	542.8	1 058.4	5 337.1
September	2 127.9	443.4	366.3	715.0	205.1	564.8	1 050.8	5 473.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	2 022.4	430.6	349.5	697.4	216.4	596.8	986.1	5 299.2
August	2 032.1	436.8	352.8	706.8	226.4	593.8	1 024.8	5 373.4
September	2 027.6	440.8	358.9	717.9	223.4	602.9	1 019.9	5 391.6
October	2 048.8	443.7	359.0	729.3	224.7	617.7	1 026.2	5 449.6
November	2 089.4	447.6	371.2	728.3	231.7	622.3	1 052.7	5 543.3
December	2 076.3	434.9	366.3	709.3	226.7	579.1	1 047.6	5 440.2
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 104.0	453.5	377.9	716.1	213.1	590.4	1 024.5	5 479.4
February	2 096.7	457.3	369.3	712.8	215.9	580.4	1 030.8	5 463.2
March	2 114.0	450.1	363.6	711.2	219.0	589.5	1 057.6	5 504.8
April	2 133.2	454.7	368.6	698.0	212.8	557.3	1 096.2	5 521.0
May	2 152.6	454.6	382.1	716.7	218.7	573.3	1 068.1	5 566.2
June	2 177.1	481.2	389.8	724.1	216.4	589.4	1 115.5	5 693.6
July	2 158.0	473.5	376.9	739.1	214.0	571.7	1 076.9	5 610.0
August	2 162.7	471.5	375.4	718.0	205.2	557.2	1 058.6	5 548.5
September	2 170.5	477.4	384.7	731.5	207.2	568.5	1 054.2	5 594.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	2 008.9	435.7	352.2	705.5	212.4	597.4	1 000.4	5 317.2
August	2 022.4	436.8	354.3	711.5	219.8	603.5	1 010.5	5 362.5
September	2 038.9	438.9	358.1	716.7	224.9	606.7	1 021.5	5 407.3
October	2 055.7	441.7	362.6	720.2	227.0	606.8	1 029.9	5 443.8
November	2 070.2	444.2	366.2	721.1	226.2	604.2	1 035.3	5 466.9
December	2 082.6	446.1	368.3	718.9	223.5	598.1	1 038.1	5 475.3
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 094.6	448.1	369.6	714.6	220.4	590.2	1 041.8	5 479.4
February	2 107.7	450.6	370.6	710.9	218.2	583.0	1 049.8	5 490.7
March	2 121.3	454.1	372.1	709.8	216.8	578.0	1 061.6	5 513.6
April	2 134.8	458.4	374.2	711.9	216.0	575.6	1 073.1	5 543.9
May	2 147.4	463.1	376.7	716.1	215.4	574.5	1 081.1	5 574.1
June	2 157.4	467.7	379.1	720.8	214.2	572.8	1 083.2	5 594.6
July	2 164.8	471.9	380.9	725.0	212.2	570.7	1 079.9	5 605.3
August	2 170.0	475.4	382.1	728.6	210.1	568.7	1 074.0	5 610.2
September	2 172.6	478.4	383.0	731.3	208.0	566.6	1 066.0	5 609.1

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—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>2003</b>								
July	1 517.5	282.1	234.0	588.6	128.1	423.6	477.9	3 651.7
August	1 508.4	264.1	226.8	560.2	131.5	427.9	477.1	3 595.9
September	1 482.6	278.0	232.7	575.4	129.3	432.4	456.9	3 587.3
October	1 568.5	317.4	263.1	601.4	142.4	509.0	520.2	3 921.9
November	1 554.5	370.5	272.9	604.0	154.3	515.5	521.2	3 992.9
December	1 761.6	600.2	370.9	756.0	240.6	707.2	585.3	5 021.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 643.9	276.0	243.1	610.1	149.5	411.4	524.9	3 858.8
February	1 534.2	239.9	220.7	565.8	132.4	425.7	487.7	3 606.3
March	1 610.2	277.7	247.3	596.9	147.5	468.0	552.7	3 900.2
April	1 598.5	317.3	278.0	546.3	136.2	416.1	505.6	3 798.0
May	1 574.4	306.7	287.4	552.3	127.9	429.6	504.5	3 782.7
June	1 528.7	338.0	^ 273.8	576.7	^ 131.6	429.6	485.7	3 764.1
July	1 593.8	310.8	275.1	571.8	140.2	446.2	527.1	3 865.0
August	1 553.7	273.6	266.3	593.4	137.7	449.5	505.2	3 779.4
September	1 578.0	304.1	^ 264.3	592.6	143.2	462.4	518.8	3 863.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	1 540.0	315.4	248.0	600.7	135.0	437.5	469.4	3 746.0
August	1 533.2	321.5	250.1	581.9	139.3	448.1	475.3	3 749.3
September	1 537.7	313.8	251.1	592.6	137.7	453.7	481.6	3 768.1
October	1 521.7	323.8	256.1	588.3	144.6	477.2	502.4	3 814.1
November	1 550.7	324.2	261.3	578.0	149.6	480.9	524.6	3 869.2
December	1 530.3	312.1	257.5	584.3	147.9	471.0	509.3	3 812.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 586.7	318.1	264.5	609.2	146.0	464.2	524.5	3 913.2
February	1 605.0	326.3	275.0	608.9	150.4	468.3	515.2	3 949.1
March	1 596.4	322.1	256.7	621.6	154.0	488.3	527.3	3 966.4
April	1 614.4	329.0	268.9	590.8	149.5	456.0	513.1	3 921.8
May	1 616.3	324.0	274.4	583.2	142.3	461.5	523.3	3 925.0
June	1 625.8	333.9	279.2	581.8	144.8	477.2	521.8	3 964.4
July	1 594.9	341.3	288.4	588.2	146.6	469.9	509.7	3 938.8
August	1 611.2	338.4	295.5	616.5	148.9	466.5	517.7	3 994.8
September	1 617.8	347.1	285.7	610.1	153.2	471.9	533.5	4 019.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	1 528.8	317.0	252.0	592.1	140.7	427.2	464.2	3 722.6
August	1 530.8	318.2	251.4	590.9	140.2	444.2	476.6	3 752.3
September	1 533.5	319.0	252.7	588.1	140.9	458.5	489.1	3 780.4
October	1 539.1	319.2	255.3	587.1	142.8	468.4	500.8	3 809.6
November	1 549.0	319.3	258.4	589.4	145.6	473.6	510.3	3 841.0
December	1 562.2	319.6	261.1	594.9	148.1	474.8	516.7	3 872.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 578.0	320.2	263.2	600.6	149.6	473.4	520.3	3 900.6
February	1 593.4	321.4	264.8	603.1	149.9	471.5	521.6	3 922.4
March	1 605.0	323.5	267.0	601.6	149.1	469.6	520.8	3 935.2
April	1 611.2	326.3	270.4	597.7	148.0	468.7	519.5	3 941.9
May	1 613.1	329.9	275.0	593.8	147.1	468.7	518.9	3 946.9
June	1 613.1	333.5	279.9	592.6	146.8	468.8	518.8	3 953.7
July	1 612.9	337.2	284.7	594.8	147.2	469.0	519.5	3 965.3
August	1 612.7	340.8	288.7	598.9	148.0	469.4	521.0	3 979.5
September	1 613.0	344.1	292.5	603.4	149.1	469.4	522.3	3 993.8

^ 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)—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>2003</b>								
July	1 216.0	204.8	213.6	430.1	123.1	309.9	496.9	2 994.4
August	1 211.1	192.6	198.4	434.2	^ 123.1	317.9	516.1	2 993.4
September	1 198.9	216.8	230.1	450.8	^ 126.6	312.7	499.7	3 035.7
October	1 297.7	229.6	237.8	455.1	^ 137.7	331.1	577.3	3 266.3
November	1 247.9	261.2	226.8	471.2	^ 140.1	351.9	567.8	3 266.9
December	1 417.5	415.9	316.0	553.7	^ 198.3	481.2	641.1	4 023.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 349.1	212.5	233.8	449.4	^ 137.5	302.1	569.9	3 254.3
February	1 217.9	170.4	172.6	413.5	^ 119.8	279.9	507.6	2 881.7
March	1 280.2	190.4	188.5	443.2	^ 125.1	303.2	522.2	3 052.7
April	1 303.6	213.1	202.6	414.7	^ 130.2	313.5	510.4	3 088.2
May	1 273.1	213.9	217.6	437.5	^ 134.7	331.3	520.9	3 129.0
June	1 266.5	241.8	238.9	461.2	^ 139.1	341.6	508.7	3 197.9
July	1 341.4	233.2	233.8	461.7	^ 147.4	348.2	520.3	3 286.0
August	1 302.3	212.0	216.4	456.9	^ 136.7	368.3	522.0	3 214.6
September	1 304.3	245.7	246.8	467.7	138.3	387.2	529.6	3 319.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	1 210.5	221.0	221.3	430.7	124.9	318.3	499.0	3 025.9
August	1 215.6	221.7	215.8	438.7	126.8	326.1	507.2	3 052.0
September	1 235.7	223.8	221.4	452.7	128.7	329.4	509.8	3 101.4
October	1 253.4	228.8	221.2	443.9	133.5	321.7	546.1	3 148.7
November	1 268.5	228.2	220.2	449.3	137.9	330.3	546.4	3 180.8
December	1 272.5	222.2	215.1	437.1	141.4	328.3	550.5	3 167.0
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 292.9	230.6	218.1	449.0	130.9	323.4	558.3	3 203.3
February	1 300.5	235.7	218.8	450.7	132.7	320.2	549.0	3 207.4
March	1 282.4	231.9	219.6	459.9	135.3	326.3	546.9	3 202.3
April	1 299.8	233.4	219.6	460.9	140.5	339.7	528.3	3 222.2
May	1 299.8	238.3	229.4	464.8	150.4	344.7	545.1	3 272.6
June	1 320.7	244.4	249.8	467.1	151.5	351.7	535.1	3 320.3
July	1 322.0	249.1	238.3	462.3	148.1	365.3	514.2	3 299.2
August	1 333.8	249.9	239.7	459.9	138.7	383.1	529.4	3 334.4
September	1 322.2	251.9	238.4	466.1	140.0	396.4	530.8	3 345.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	1 202.8	219.7	217.9	427.1	122.0	320.5	495.0	3 005.0
August	1 219.0	221.7	218.9	437.1	126.6	323.8	507.9	3 054.6
September	1 235.8	223.8	219.4	443.4	130.7	325.9	521.6	3 100.2
October	1 251.7	225.7	219.6	446.2	133.6	326.7	534.8	3 138.2
November	1 265.2	227.1	219.0	446.7	135.0	326.2	545.0	3 165.3
December	1 274.9	228.3	217.8	447.0	135.2	325.0	550.9	3 181.8
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 281.4	229.5	217.2	448.8	135.3	324.6	552.5	3 193.1
February	1 286.5	231.1	218.2	452.3	136.4	325.7	550.5	3 205.1
March	1 291.6	233.3	221.3	456.7	138.9	329.1	545.8	3 220.6
April	1 298.0	236.3	226.1	460.6	142.0	335.6	540.1	3 241.3
May	1 305.7	239.7	231.3	462.9	144.7	345.1	535.2	3 265.5
June	1 313.6	243.1	235.8	463.8	146.2	356.3	531.3	3 289.8
July	1 320.8	246.6	239.2	464.1	146.1	367.7	528.6	3 312.6
August	1 326.7	249.6	241.5	464.3	145.0	378.6	526.7	3 333.3
September	1 330.8	252.3	242.9	463.9	143.4	387.9	525.6	3 352.8

^ 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)—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>2003</b>								
July	456.0	102.2	52.6	166.9	31.9	119.3	192.9	1 121.9
August	452.7	90.5	49.0	170.7	28.9	117.2	195.0	1 104.0
September	438.0	94.0	49.9	168.8	^ 29.2	121.7	197.3	1 098.9
October	483.8	108.1	62.4	180.6	^ 33.2	131.2	212.5	1 211.9
November	472.6	128.3	64.6	183.3	35.5	139.3	205.8	1 229.4
December	533.8	192.8	81.0	226.2	58.2	184.1	238.3	1 514.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	491.0	99.1	59.3	185.8	35.3	113.6	209.9	1 194.0
February	447.9	81.9	45.8	163.0	32.3	106.2	192.2	1 069.3
March	480.4	95.1	56.8	178.2	37.7	117.1	209.1	1 174.6
April	487.8	106.6	62.3	166.5	^ 38.2	113.4	203.2	1 178.1
May	476.2	105.5	62.3	166.5	35.5	116.4	201.3	1 163.6
June	463.0	112.6	^ 63.5	180.6	^ 36.2	116.6	190.8	1 163.3
July	501.0	108.9	^ 60.8	178.1	^ 39.2	114.4	196.1	1 198.4
August	476.7	96.4	^ 57.4	171.2	^ 35.7	115.7	189.2	1 142.2
September	487.7	104.0	^ 63.2	172.2	^ 36.0	118.4	196.4	1 178.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	456.9	109.0	54.6	171.1	33.4	123.9	197.2	1 146.1
August	459.4	106.0	54.7	173.2	32.3	121.6	199.5	1 146.8
September	455.5	108.2	55.9	174.7	32.1	124.0	201.1	1 151.6
October	465.3	111.1	58.8	172.3	33.3	128.4	203.2	1 172.5
November	469.2	108.2	60.4	175.9	34.3	131.4	201.7	1 180.9
December	467.6	105.8	58.7	175.8	36.2	134.0	201.8	1 179.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	477.5	110.8	60.4	184.8	36.3	124.0	203.2	1 197.0
February	479.6	112.3	58.1	181.7	35.6	120.1	202.0	1 189.4
March	481.1	109.1	59.5	186.3	37.2	122.0	206.2	1 201.3
April	482.7	111.9	60.6	179.6	40.3	117.7	206.7	1 199.5
May	484.7	111.3	61.1	175.5	39.9	118.4	212.9	1 203.6
June	492.7	114.3	63.7	180.6	40.6	121.9	208.4	1 222.3
July	497.1	113.9	62.8	180.0	40.7	119.5	199.9	1 213.8
August	494.4	117.1	67.0	175.4	39.7	121.2	197.8	1 212.6
September	495.5	115.9	67.2	183.6	38.6	119.0	197.9	1 217.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	460.2	107.8	55.9	170.9	32.6	126.6	197.5	1 151.6
August	459.9	108.0	56.2	172.1	32.7	126.3	199.2	1 154.4
September	460.8	108.2	56.9	173.3	33.0	126.7	200.5	1 159.4
October	463.1	108.4	57.8	174.8	33.5	127.6	201.5	1 166.7
November	466.8	108.7	58.6	176.7	34.2	128.4	202.0	1 175.5
December	471.0	109.1	59.2	178.9	35.0	128.0	202.4	1 183.5
<b>2004</b>								
January	474.8	109.5	59.4	180.8	36.0	126.2	203.2	1 189.9
February	478.1	110.0	59.5	181.9	37.0	123.5	204.7	1 194.8
March	481.3	110.7	59.7	182.0	38.0	121.1	206.4	1 199.2
April	484.4	111.6	60.4	181.1	39.0	119.7	207.3	1 203.4
May	487.6	112.5	61.6	179.9	39.7	119.4	207.0	1 207.6
June	490.5	113.5	62.9	179.1	40.1	119.7	205.5	1 211.2
July	493.2	114.5	64.3	178.9	40.2	119.9	203.3	1 214.3
August	495.4	115.5	65.6	179.1	40.1	120.0	200.9	1 217.0
September	497.1	116.5	66.7	179.4	39.8	120.0	198.5	1 218.7

^ 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.

## 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>2003</b>								
July	665.2	119.2	83.6	234.6	^ 72.2	129.9	190.1	1 494.9
August	663.2	108.6	77.2	236.2	^ 78.0	130.7	193.5	1 487.3
September	644.8	114.8	77.4	231.9	^ 69.0	136.7	192.1	1 466.7
October	675.6	130.7	84.1	266.9	^ 73.9	^ 148.2	209.0	1 588.5
November	670.2	150.1	87.2	270.5	^ 78.9	^ 152.5	207.3	1 616.7
December	792.9	229.8	118.2	313.8	^ 115.5	^ 217.2	225.4	2 012.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	698.0	115.0	87.8	265.1	^ 84.7	142.4	205.2	1 598.3
February	643.4	96.2	69.2	222.0	^ 76.4	139.9	190.5	1 437.7
March	681.3	109.3	78.2	242.0	^ 79.6	145.8	203.3	1 539.5
April	707.9	124.5	83.1	233.6	^ 73.8	144.5	200.0	1 567.5
May	683.2	126.3	84.7	251.1	^ 74.5	148.0	192.9	1 560.8
June	667.9	131.3	85.6	268.9	^ 75.3	145.5	185.5	1 560.0
July	705.4	128.4	84.3	276.5	^ 76.0	154.8	202.7	1 628.1
August	688.0	111.8	79.1	263.7	^ 76.0	149.3	196.5	1 564.5
September	697.8	127.9	82.6	275.5	^ 81.6	161.4	199.5	1 626.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	674.5	130.4	88.2	235.2	74.7	136.6	195.7	1 535.2
August	675.5	129.1	83.7	243.5	79.0	138.8	197.3	1 546.8
September	676.0	128.5	82.3	244.1	72.8	137.5	195.0	1 536.1
October	661.1	131.1	83.3	248.7	76.1	141.3	195.7	1 537.3
November	667.0	129.4	83.6	249.4	79.0	143.3	200.2	1 551.9
December	681.6	123.1	81.9	249.3	81.0	149.1	194.8	1 560.8
<b>2004</b>								
January	674.3	129.1	87.9	258.4	82.4	150.4	198.4	1 580.9
February	675.2	130.1	86.3	242.8	80.9	155.8	201.1	1 572.2
March	677.9	130.6	87.8	256.8	82.0	153.4	202.0	1 590.6
April	700.7	131.3	83.5	261.7	79.0	155.9	202.5	1 614.6
May	700.2	130.8	81.9	264.9	79.6	157.0	205.9	1 620.5
June	713.0	134.5	86.5	272.3	80.4	159.0	205.6	1 651.3
July	707.7	136.6	86.0	280.8	77.4	163.3	204.2	1 655.9
August	713.8	137.1	86.0	275.0	79.2	159.1	202.4	1 652.6
September	722.1	142.3	89.9	282.6	85.2	164.3	206.2	1 692.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	671.0	129.2	82.9	233.2	72.7	142.8	192.7	1 524.6
August	671.8	129.6	83.6	239.6	74.5	140.8	194.5	1 534.3
September	671.8	129.3	83.7	244.7	76.1	139.9	195.9	1 541.5
October	671.2	128.8	83.8	248.0	77.6	140.9	196.9	1 547.2
November	670.7	128.3	84.0	249.6	79.0	143.8	197.4	1 552.9
December	671.6	128.0	84.6	250.4	80.1	147.4	197.9	1 560.1
<b>2004</b>								
January	674.6	128.2	85.2	251.2	81.0	150.5	198.9	1 569.7
February	679.7	128.9	85.6	253.0	81.4	153.0	200.4	1 582.0
March	686.2	129.8	85.5	256.3	81.0	154.9	201.9	1 595.6
April	693.1	131.1	85.1	260.8	80.2	156.4	203.2	1 610.0
May	700.1	132.7	85.0	266.0	79.7	157.7	204.1	1 625.0
June	706.6	134.3	85.2	271.1	79.6	159.1	204.5	1 640.1
July	712.0	136.1	85.9	275.6	79.9	160.5	204.7	1 654.6
August	716.4	138.0	86.8	279.4	80.5	161.8	204.8	1 668.8
September	719.6	139.7	87.7	281.6	81.2	163.0	204.9	1 681.3

^ 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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
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## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

## 2003

July	129.2	np	14.7	55.7	18.0	np	36.2	314.2
August	128.4	np	14.1	55.1	^ 18.5	np	36.4	312.2
September	126.2	np	14.4	55.6	^ 18.9	np	39.2	315.9
October	141.8	np	15.1	59.5	18.5	np	39.8	343.9
November	137.3	np	16.7	61.9	18.7	np	^ 40.6	352.2
December	154.3	np	24.5	74.9	27.3	np	48.9	442.4

## 2004

January	147.8	np	16.9	55.4	19.1	np	41.4	349.7
February	132.1	np	14.8	50.4	20.4	np	39.8	317.6
March	139.5	np	16.2	57.0	18.8	np	42.1	340.4
April	140.7	np	17.8	51.9	18.4	np	43.0	342.4
May	134.7	np	16.4	53.7	^ 18.4	np	39.9	330.4
June	134.3	np	^ 17.2	57.8	^ 18.0	np	39.2	334.5
July	140.7	np	^ 16.0	58.1	^ 19.1	np	40.1	343.5
August	133.6	np	^ 15.5	57.5	^ 18.3	np	35.0	322.2
September	138.1	np	^ 16.2	57.8	^ 19.3	np	37.4	336.3

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

## 2003

July	130.9	np	16.3	56.3	19.5	np	38.4	326.2
August	131.2	np	16.4	56.0	20.3	np	40.6	331.0
September	133.7	np	16.4	57.8	20.3	np	40.6	335.9
October	135.9	np	16.2	57.5	19.6	np	39.7	337.5
November	137.8	np	16.0	57.8	19.2	np	40.1	340.9
December	135.8	np	16.4	57.3	19.4	np	40.8	339.6

## 2004

January	139.7	np	17.4	58.4	18.4	np	38.3	345.7
February	136.9	np	16.7	56.9	19.4	np	41.0	341.3
March	139.2	np	16.5	58.6	18.6	np	40.5	343.6
April	139.1	np	16.3	55.8	19.2	np	42.0	344.8
May	140.5	np	16.3	56.7	19.7	np	41.7	346.9
June	142.2	np	17.6	58.3	20.0	np	41.9	354.3
July	140.8	np	17.5	59.1	20.3	np	41.7	353.3
August	140.8	np	17.9	58.4	19.7	np	39.2	347.5
September	142.5	np	18.4	58.0	21.1	np	40.3	353.3

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

## 2003

July	129.9	np	16.4	55.7	(b) 20.2	np	39.1	324.6
August	131.8	np	16.3	56.6	20.0	np	39.7	329.8
September	133.7	np	16.3	57.2	19.9	np	40.1	334.4
October	135.3	np	16.3	57.6	19.7	np	40.2	337.9
November	136.6	np	16.4	57.8	19.4	np	40.1	340.2
December	137.4	np	16.6	57.8	19.2	np	40.0	341.5

## 2004

January	138.0	np	16.6	57.7	19.0	np	40.1	342.2
February	138.5	np	16.6	57.5	18.9	np	40.4	343.2
March	139.0	np	16.6	57.3	19.0	np	40.9	344.6
April	139.6	np	16.7	57.3	19.2	np	41.3	346.3
May	140.3	np	16.8	57.5	19.5	np	41.5	348.1
June	140.8	np	17.1	57.8	19.8	np	41.4	349.8
July	141.3	np	17.5	58.1	20.1	np	41.1	351.1
August	141.7	np	17.9	58.4	20.3	np	40.7	352.2
September	142.0	np	18.2	58.5	20.6	np	40.4	352.7

^ 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.

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section 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
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## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

<b>2003</b>								
July	78.4	np	8.7	18.7	^ 6.1	np	29.1	166.7
August	77.7	np	8.4	19.8	5.8	np	28.7	167.4
September	72.7	np	7.5	19.9	^ 5.7	np	24.9	157.2
October	75.6	np	8.4	21.9	5.2	np	24.7	162.8
November	70.8	np	7.6	21.2	4.8	np	23.7	156.6
December	74.5	np	9.5	23.7	6.7	np	23.1	172.3

<b>2004</b>								
January	69.0	np	6.8	18.6	^ 4.2	np	20.5	139.8
February	66.6	np	6.2	17.4	^ 4.3	np	19.4	134.1
March	71.3	np	6.5	19.6	^ 4.7	np	20.6	143.3
April	75.2	np	6.9	19.4	5.5	np	21.7	150.7
May	76.9	np	8.2	21.0	^ 5.4	np	23.5	158.9
June	80.7	np	9.6	23.5	^ 6.1	np	^ 25.5	170.7
July	85.8	np	9.7	20.2	^ 6.1	np	^ 30.1	179.1
August	83.0	np	9.6	21.0	^ 5.9	np	^ 28.2	174.5
September	81.8	np	9.2	19.9	^ 5.9	np	^ 29.6	173.2

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

<b>2003</b>								
July	71.9	np	7.7	18.7	5.5	np	24.7	152.5
August	71.4	np	7.5	19.1	5.3	np	24.9	152.8
September	71.3	np	7.2	19.7	5.3	np	23.8	152.3
October	72.5	np	7.8	20.4	5.2	np	22.8	154.2
November	72.8	np	7.2	20.6	5.0	np	22.9	155.6
December	73.6	np	7.4	19.8	5.5	np	23.2	155.3

<b>2004</b>								
January	75.0	np	7.9	20.0	4.9	np	23.8	155.5
February	75.0	np	7.9	19.7	5.0	np	23.6	156.6
March	74.0	np	8.0	20.7	4.9	np	23.2	154.6
April	75.9	np	8.0	21.0	6.0	np	23.0	158.7
May	76.2	np	8.4	21.4	5.8	np	24.1	161.0
June	78.7	np	9.4	22.7	5.8	np	24.3	167.6
July	77.9	np	8.5	20.2	5.6	np	25.4	162.4
August	78.0	np	8.6	20.4	5.5	np	24.7	161.8
September	79.2	np	8.8	19.4	5.5	np	28.1	166.2

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

<b>2003</b>								
July	71.0	np	7.5	18.5	5.4	np	24.8	151.3
August	71.4	np	7.5	19.1	5.4	np	24.4	152.3
September	71.8	np	7.4	19.7	5.4	np	23.9	153.4
October	72.4	np	7.5	20.0	5.3	np	23.5	154.2
November	73.0	np	7.5	20.1	5.2	np	23.2	154.7
December	73.6	np	7.6	20.1	5.1	np	23.2	155.0

<b>2004</b>								
January	74.1	np	7.7	20.1	5.1	np	23.2	155.4
February	74.7	np	7.8	20.3	5.0	np	23.3	156.2
March	75.3	np	8.0	20.7	4.9	np	23.4	157.5
April	75.9	np	8.2	21.0	(b) 6.0	np	23.6	159.2
May	76.6	np	8.3	21.2	5.9	np	23.9	160.9
June	77.4	np	8.5	21.2	5.7	np	24.5	162.5
July	78.0	np	8.6	20.9	5.6	np	25.1	163.7
August	78.6	np	8.7	20.6	5.5	np	25.8	164.7
September	79.0	np	8.8	20.2	5.5	np	26.5	165.7

^ 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.

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section 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>2003</b>								
July	114.3	24.9	17.1	54.4	16.5	23.5	52.4	303.0
August	115.7	24.3	16.4	54.4	16.1	25.4	51.1	303.5
September	112.3	25.5	16.4	55.2	14.8	26.8	49.3	300.3
October	118.9	28.1	17.4	56.3	14.5	24.8	45.5	305.6
November	119.8	32.8	18.1	60.2	15.2	27.5	45.1	318.7
December	132.5	53.4	24.6	73.9	22.4	39.3	44.8	390.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	120.2	25.8	16.2	57.7	13.0	25.1	35.2	293.3
February	114.3	21.5	15.1	50.0	14.2	24.2	39.4	278.6
March	119.2	26.0	16.6	55.0	14.1	26.2	40.4	297.5
April	117.7	28.7	17.3	51.3	13.3	25.4	40.1	293.6
May	120.0	29.4	18.7	53.2	13.3	24.4	41.7	300.6
June	115.1	30.4	18.5	56.6	^ 13.6	^ 24.6	^ 42.9	301.8
July	123.8	25.8	16.6	55.9	^ 16.3	^ 23.4	^ 43.5	305.3
August	119.3	24.1	16.0	56.6	^ 14.7	^ 23.9	^ 40.7	295.2
September	120.6	26.4	17.4	53.7	^ 13.6	24.7	^ 41.3	297.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	114.0	28.6	17.7	54.7	15.6	24.5	49.8	304.8
August	115.7	28.9	17.8	55.9	16.2	25.6	50.8	310.9
September	115.8	29.1	18.1	58.6	16.0	26.3	48.6	312.4
October	114.6	29.0	17.7	55.4	15.3	25.6	44.6	302.2
November	116.6	28.9	17.8	57.4	15.2	26.6	43.9	306.4
December	118.3	28.5	17.4	57.0	15.9	25.9	43.0	306.0
<b>2004</b>								
January	120.9	29.6	17.8	57.6	14.7	28.3	38.5	307.4
February	119.4	29.0	17.8	54.8	14.6	27.2	43.2	306.0
March	120.0	29.5	17.4	55.6	14.1	27.2	40.3	304.1
April	119.9	29.3	17.2	55.2	14.4	26.8	40.6	303.4
May	120.6	29.2	17.5	55.7	14.1	25.8	40.8	303.7
June	122.8	30.5	17.8	57.8	14.5	26.9	42.2	312.3
July	121.5	28.9	17.3	56.5	14.8	24.6	40.6	304.2
August	121.5	29.6	17.9	58.1	14.9	24.0	40.4	306.5
September	122.2	30.4	18.8	57.1	14.6	24.6	40.8	308.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
July	115.0	29.3	17.9	56.9	15.6	25.1	49.7	309.9
August	114.9	29.2	17.9	56.7	15.7	25.4	49.2	309.3
September	115.1	29.1	17.8	56.7	15.8	25.7	47.8	308.3
October	115.9	28.9	17.8	56.8	15.7	26.1	46.0	307.4
November	116.9	28.9	17.7	56.9	15.5	26.5	44.1	306.6
December	118.1	28.9	17.7	56.7	15.2	26.9	42.4	305.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	119.0	29.1	17.6	56.4	14.9	27.1	41.4	305.4
February	119.7	29.2	17.5	55.9	14.6	27.2	40.9	305.2
March	120.3	29.3	17.5	55.7	14.4	27.2	40.8	305.2
April	120.6	29.4	17.4	55.8	14.3	26.8	40.9	305.4
May	121.0	29.5	17.5	56.1	14.4	26.3	41.0	305.7
June	121.3	29.6	17.6	56.6	14.5	25.7	41.0	306.3
July	121.7	29.7	17.8	57.0	14.6	25.2	40.9	306.9
August	122.0	29.8	18.0	57.4	14.7	24.7	40.8	307.4
September	122.2	29.9	18.2	57.6	14.8	24.3	40.8	308.0

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<i>Total</i>
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	17 695.6	3 138.0	2 723.9	6 109.6	1 813.6	4 393.8	7 030.9	42 890.9
December	19 098.9	4 955.4	3 446.9	7 146.3	2 079.0	5 518.8	7 366.2	49 648.2
<b>2003</b>								
March	17 700.4	3 039.3	2 642.7	6 053.2	1 659.9	4 290.8	6 879.0	42 241.8
June	17 659.5	3 617.5	2 955.9	6 354.0	1 626.0	4 610.2	6 895.7	43 720.3
September	18 171.9	3 420.3	2 831.0	6 970.3	1 842.7	4 896.5	7 290.9	45 423.6
December	19 620.3	5 220.4	3 647.6	8 211.0	2 327.3	6 277.9	8 079.2	53 383.8
<b>2004</b>								
March	18 632.3	3 270.1	2 851.0	7 215.7	1 884.1	4 748.2	7 405.5	46 006.9
June	18 679.6	3 904.1	3 224.9	7 274.7	1 838.0	4 836.3	7 359.5	47 117.2
September	19 061.1	3 754.9	3 135.4	7 689.7	1 930.3	5 115.4	7 390.8	48 077.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	18 018.4	3 562.0	2 895.8	6 193.0	1 870.8	4 560.5	7 039.5	44 128.0
December	18 052.5	3 660.3	2 936.1	6 340.6	1 774.4	4 619.2	6 943.8	44 305.1
<b>2003</b>								
March	17 958.7	3 737.1	2 946.5	6 410.8	1 760.5	4 715.1	7 046.7	44 638.3
June	18 124.9	3 790.9	2 991.0	6 718.7	1 772.9	4 918.9	7 141.9	45 429.7
September	18 507.6	3 840.1	3 015.7	7 072.3	1 907.6	5 115.6	7 327.8	46 786.7
December	18 590.1	3 883.4	3 112.9	7 301.1	1 997.4	5 259.3	7 614.2	47 758.4
<b>2004</b>								
March	18 788.6	3 988.5	3 158.8	7 596.3	1 982.9	5 202.5	7 561.9	48 279.4
June	19 217.7	4 103.0	3 267.1	7 702.0	2 004.2	5 181.7	7 631.4	49 107.0
September	19 395.5	4 223.4	3 349.3	7 820.3	1 994.8	5 345.3	7 418.8	49 547.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	17 969.3	3 585.1	2 886.1	6 244.1	1 834.0	4 566.9	6 964.7	44 042.4
December	18 007.1	3 654.0	2 923.6	6 320.9	1 792.5	4 619.4	7 001.5	44 321.0
<b>2003</b>								
March	18 043.2	3 728.6	2 955.8	6 464.8	1 765.7	4 738.8	7 036.0	44 744.2
June	18 178.9	3 789.1	2 984.9	6 723.4	1 804.0	4 923.6	7 166.0	45 575.6
September	18 388.8	3 836.1	3 031.2	7 033.6	1 892.4	5 106.9	7 359.2	46 644.5
December	18 623.5	3 897.6	3 095.6	7 331.8	1 968.1	5 202.8	7 532.8	47 646.7
<b>2004</b>								
March	18 866.0	3 996.6	3 176.7	7 544.0	1 997.5	5 221.9	7 594.4	48 390.5
June	19 135.3	4 104.1	3 261.1	7 708.5	1 999.6	5 242.1	7 564.3	49 011.9
September	19 412.8	4 172.5	3 329.8	7 841.7	1 997.2	5 279.6	7 490.2	49 572.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Quarter	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	2.5	-5.7	-2.8	2.7	7.6	2.6	5.6	2.2
December	7.9	57.9	26.5	17.0	14.6	25.6	4.8	15.8
<b>2003</b>								
March	-7.3	-38.7	-23.3	-15.3	-20.2	-22.3	-6.6	-14.9
June	-0.2	19.0	11.9	5.0	-2.0	7.4	0.2	3.5
September	2.9	-5.5	-4.2	9.7	13.3	6.2	5.7	3.9
December	8.0	52.6	28.8	17.8	26.3	28.2	10.8	17.5
<b>2004</b>								
March	-5.0	-37.4	-21.8	-12.1	-19.0	-24.4	-8.3	-13.8
June	0.3	19.4	13.1	0.8	-2.5	1.9	-0.6	2.4
September	2.0	-3.8	-2.8	5.7	5.0	5.8	0.4	2.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1.2	0.4	3.0	-0.7	2.6	0.2	2.1	1.1
December	0.2	2.8	1.4	2.4	-5.2	1.3	-1.4	0.4
<b>2003</b>								
March	-0.5	2.1	0.4	1.1	-0.8	2.1	1.5	0.8
June	0.9	1.4	1.5	4.8	0.7	4.3	1.4	1.8
September	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.3	7.6	4.0	2.6	3.0
December	0.4	1.1	3.2	3.2	4.7	2.8	3.9	2.1
<b>2004</b>								
March	1.1	2.7	1.5	4.0	-0.7	-1.1	-0.7	1.1
June	2.3	2.9	3.4	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.9	1.7
September	0.9	2.9	2.5	1.5	-0.5	3.2	-2.8	0.9
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2002</b>								
September	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.2
December	0.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	-2.3	1.2	0.5	0.6
<b>2003</b>								
March	0.2	2.0	1.1	2.3	-1.5	2.6	0.5	1.0
June	0.8	1.6	1.0	4.0	2.2	3.9	1.8	1.9
September	1.2	1.2	1.6	4.6	4.9	3.7	2.7	2.3
December	1.3	1.6	2.1	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.4	2.1
<b>2004</b>								
March	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.6
June	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.1	0.4	-0.4	1.3
September	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.7	-0.1	0.7	-1.0	1.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002-03. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (\$ million)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	14 937.9	10 239.7	8 180.1	3 271.3	4 099.1	835.1	477.7	850.3	42 890.9
December	17 272.1	11 870.5	9 329.4	3 775.8	4 936.2	1 014.4	463.7	986.0	49 648.2
<b>2003</b>									
March	14 640.4	10 156.6	7 965.8	3 190.6	4 172.7	877.2	392.9	845.5	42 241.8
June	15 070.8	10 487.5	8 320.9	3 323.3	4 278.9	899.1	435.5	904.2	43 720.3
September	15 570.0	10 787.3	8 991.4	3 309.3	4 431.0	940.8	487.0	906.8	45 423.6
December	18 211.2	12 859.3	10 522.3	3 936.6	5 216.2	1 136.1	487.8	1 014.4	53 383.8
<b>2004</b>									
March	15 415.1	11 233.5	9 103.5	3 399.6	4 578.2	1 002.5	411.4	863.1	46 006.9
June	15 937.1	11 299.6	9 372.4	3 467.9	4 673.4	1 000.6	473.3	892.9	47 117.2
September	16 125.9	11 485.9	9 762.6	3 496.9	4 795.8	998.6	517.5	894.5	48 077.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	15 307.0	10 616.1	8 319.5	3 383.5	4 267.6	881.2	445.5	868.6	44 128.0
December	15 435.8	10 541.5	8 369.8	3 366.0	4 378.0	902.0	437.0	886.5	44 305.1
<b>2003</b>									
March	15 510.7	10 689.4	8 437.9	3 370.1	4 378.4	908.4	444.3	902.8	44 638.3
June	15 667.7	10 907.3	8 669.0	3 441.4	4 463.0	934.2	443.0	928.0	45 429.7
September	16 015.5	11 222.3	9 145.4	3 430.2	4 599.8	991.3	454.1	928.2	46 786.7
December	16 292.5	11 437.1	9 463.1	3 519.7	4 653.1	1 016.0	461.4	915.5	47 758.4
<b>2004</b>									
March	16 227.6	11 735.4	9 584.2	3 566.4	4 759.5	1 029.8	461.8	914.9	48 279.4
June	16 598.0	11 784.8	9 796.7	3 597.0	4 886.5	1 042.9	482.3	918.7	49 107.0
September	16 573.4	11 961.5	9 942.6	3 630.8	4 985.8	1 052.6	483.1	917.5	49 547.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	15 291.9	10 582.8	8 270.6	3 357.6	4 317.4	891.5	444.6	877.8	44 042.4
December	15 415.1	10 603.5	8 356.8	3 376.1	4 342.5	895.7	441.6	886.3	44 321.0
<b>2003</b>									
March	15 529.8	10 699.7	8 479.0	3 389.4	4 396.5	911.7	441.2	905.3	44 744.2
June	15 735.1	10 913.9	8 736.9	3 413.4	4 478.5	943.8	446.1	921.8	45 575.6
September	15 977.4	11 198.6	9 090.3	3 458.2	4 567.8	981.4	452.2	925.2	46 644.5
December	16 202.7	11 464.1	9 410.3	3 509.3	4 667.8	1 013.7	459.2	920.6	47 646.7
<b>2004</b>									
March	16 361.8	11 667.4	9 620.7	3 558.6	4 769.1	1 031.6	467.8	916.5	48 390.5
June	16 490.8	11 825.2	9 785.0	3 600.7	4 876.2	1 042.7	476.5	916.6	49 011.9
September	16 599.4	11 948.5	9 936.0	3 628.3	4 976.5	1 050.6	484.9	918.1	49 572.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.



Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	2.8	0.7	5.0	2.8	-1.0	-3.0	8.1	-1.2	2.2
December	15.6	15.9	14.0	15.4	20.4	21.5	-2.9	16.0	15.8
<b>2003</b>									
March	-15.2	-14.4	-14.6	-15.5	-15.5	-13.5	-15.3	-14.2	-14.9
June	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.2	2.5	2.5	10.9	6.9	3.5
September	3.3	2.9	8.1	-0.4	3.6	4.6	11.8	0.3	3.9
December	17.0	19.2	17.0	19.0	17.7	20.8	0.2	11.9	17.5
<b>2004</b>									
March	-15.4	-12.6	-13.5	-13.6	-12.2	-11.8	-15.7	-14.9	-13.8
June	3.4	0.6	3.0	2.0	2.1	-0.2	15.0	3.4	2.4
September	1.2	1.6	4.2	0.8	2.6	-0.2	9.3	0.2	2.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	1.3	0.4	2.5	2.5	-1.4	-1.7	-0.7	-1.7	1.1
December	0.8	-0.7	0.6	-0.5	2.6	2.4	-1.9	2.1	0.4
<b>2003</b>									
March	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.8
June	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	-0.3	2.8	1.8
September	2.2	2.9	5.5	-0.3	3.1	6.1	2.5	0.0	3.0
December	1.7	1.9	3.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.6	-1.4	2.1
<b>2004</b>									
March	-0.4	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.1	-0.1	1.1
June	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.3	4.4	0.4	1.7
September	-0.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.9
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2002</b>									
September	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.2
December	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	-0.7	1.0	0.6
<b>2003</b>									
March	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.2	1.8	-0.1	2.1	1.0
June	1.3	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.9	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.9
September	1.5	2.6	4.0	1.3	2.0	4.0	1.4	0.4	2.3
December	1.4	2.4	3.5	1.5	2.2	3.3	1.6	-0.5	2.1
<b>2004</b>									
March	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	-0.5	1.6
June	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.3
September	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.2	1.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2002–03. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

**3** The scope of the Retail Business survey is all employing businesses with at least one retail outlet. Like most 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 Service 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), will provide updated quarterly information and will be available free of charge from the ABS web site. It will be released approximately a week after the release of the March, June, September and December issues of this publication. The upcoming release will present estimates of Net proceeds from gambling to September 2004 incorporating the new sample design and improved estimation method which were introduced into the main Retail trade series in the July 2004 issue.

### 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).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

**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 September 2004 using data up to and including the July 2004 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

	Sep 2003	Aug 2004	Sep 2004
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (July 2004 reference month)	0.96663	0.95826	0.97427
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (September 2004 reference month)	0.96661	0.95597	0.97427

**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 2004 annual reanalysis 93% 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

	Oct 2004	Nov 2004	Dec 2004
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (September 2004 reference month)	1.02181	1.03510	1.31124

**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 August 2004 issue.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

**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** 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

**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 <timeseries@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 2002–03. 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 2004–05 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2002–03 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

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

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

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

	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Depart- ment Stores</i>	<i>Clothing &amp; soft good retailing</i>	<i>House -hold good retailing</i>	<i>Recrea- tional good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospit- ality &amp; services</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	B	A	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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### 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.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**38** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or 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.

### ABBREVIATIONS

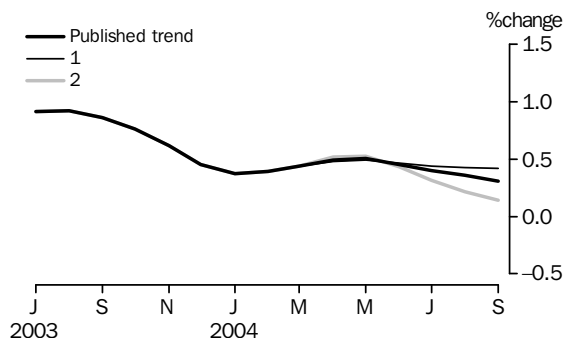
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIMA	autoregressive integrated moving average
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
RSE	relative standard error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

## 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 October seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the September estimate.
- 2 The October seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the September 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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- CPI INFOLINE** For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC** For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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