

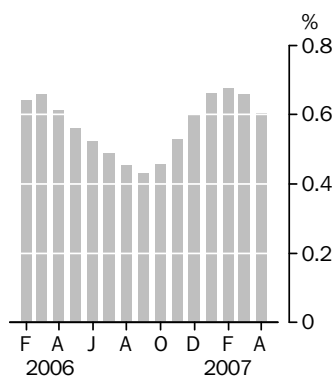
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 30 MAY 2007

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	Apr 07 \$m	Mar 07 to Apr 07 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	19 028.4	0.6
Seasonally adjusted estimates	19 013.1	0.1

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.6% in April 2007. This follows increases of 0.7% in both March and February 2007.
- In April 2007, all states and territories had an increase in the trend estimate. The largest increase occurred in Queensland and Western Australia (both +0.9%).

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.1% in April 2007. This follows a revised increase of 1.0% in March 2007 and an increase of 0.9% in February 2007.
- All states and territories except New South Wales (-0.1%), South Australia (-0.7%) and the Australian Capital Territory (-0.9%) had increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate. The largest increase occurred in Tasmania (+1.2%).

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover decreased by 4.4% in April 2007 compared with March 2007. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) decreased by 4.1%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) decreased by 4.8%.
- Australian turnover increased by 5.1% in April 2007 compared with April 2006. Chains and other large retailers increased by 4.9%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 5.4%.

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
May 2007	3 July 2007
June 2007	1 August 2007
July 2007	31 August 2007
August 2007	3 October 2007
September 2007	1 November 2007
October 2007	3 December 2007

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## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

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

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	17 941.0	125.2
Change from preceding month (\$m)	-826.4	72.0
% change from preceding month (%)	-4.4	0.4

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

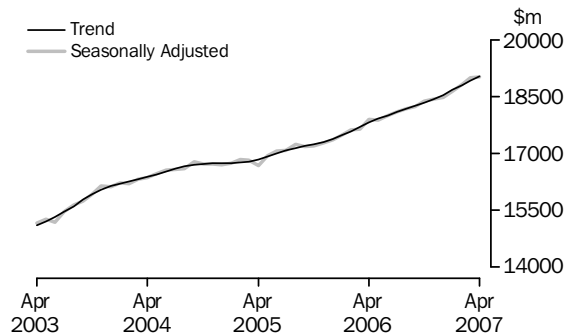
Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

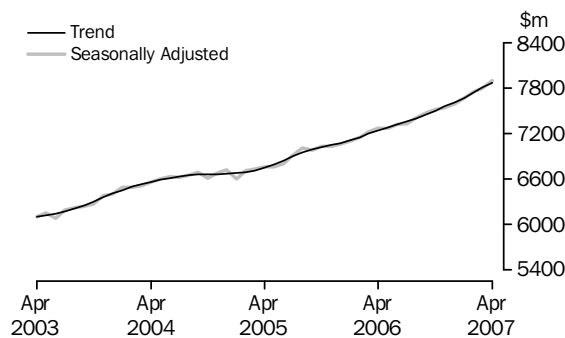
#### TOTAL RETAIL

There has been moderate trend growth for 17 months. Food retailing, the major contributor, has had five months of strong trend growth following 15 months of moderate growth. Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services have had four months of moderate trend growth, while Department stores and Recreational good retailing were in decline in April 2007.



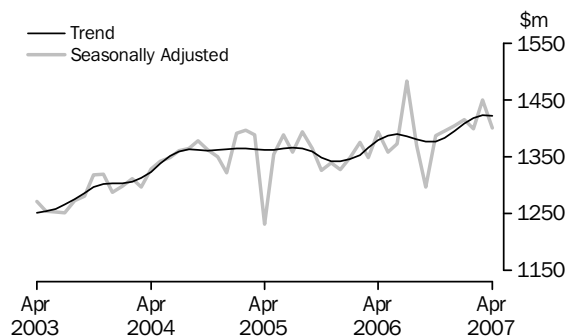
#### FOOD RETAILING

There has been strong trend growth for five months. Queensland (five months), Western Australia (seven months), Tasmania (five months) and the Australian Capital Territory (four months) have had strong growth. New South Wales (ten months), Victoria (four months) and South Australia (two months) have had moderate trend growth, while the Northern Territory's trend was flat in April 2007.



#### DEPARTMENT STORES

The trend was in decline in April 2007 following moderate to strong growth over the previous five months. Western Australia had weak trend growth in April 2007, while all the other published states and territories were in decline.

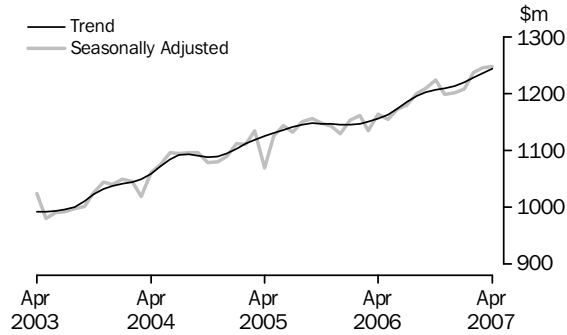


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

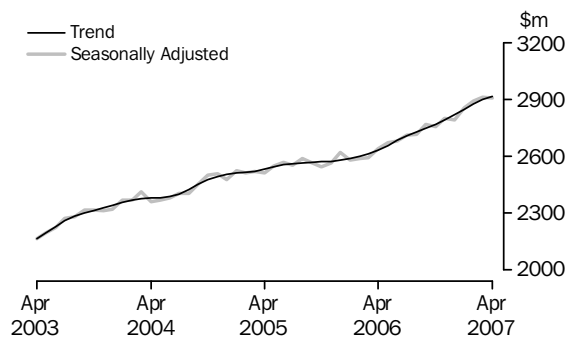
#### CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for the last four months. New South Wales (four months) and Victoria (two months) have had moderate trend growth, while Western Australia (four months), Queensland (one month) and the Australian Capital Territory (six months) have had strong growth. The remaining states and territories have trends that were flat or in decline in April 2007.



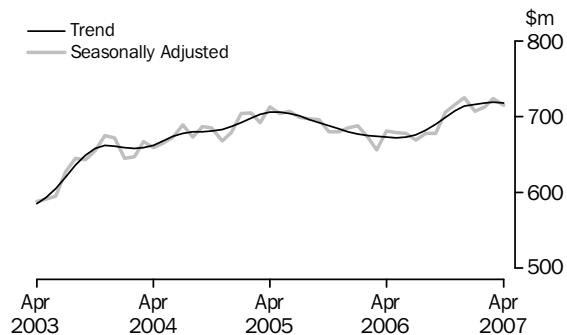
#### HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

There was moderate trend growth in April 2007 following six months of strong growth. Queensland (12 months), Western Australia (three months), Tasmania (two months) and the Northern Territory (five months) have had strong trend growth, while New South Wales had moderate growth in April following five months of strong growth. The trend for the Australian Capital Territory has been in decline for five months.



#### RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

The trend growth has been slowing since October 2006 to being in decline in April 2007. New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia all had a trend in decline in April, while the Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory to have strong trend growth in April.

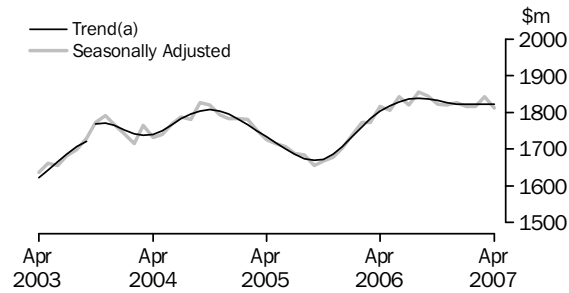


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### OTHER RETAILING

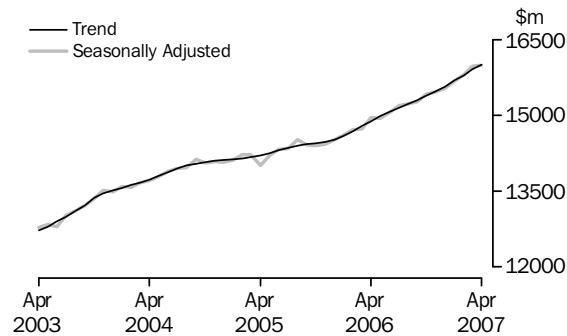
Other retailing had weak trend growth in April 2007 following two months of being flat. New South Wales had weak trend growth following seven months of decline, while Victoria has been in decline for nine months. By contrast, Western Australia has had 17 months of strong trend growth.



(a) Break in trend series from October 2003.

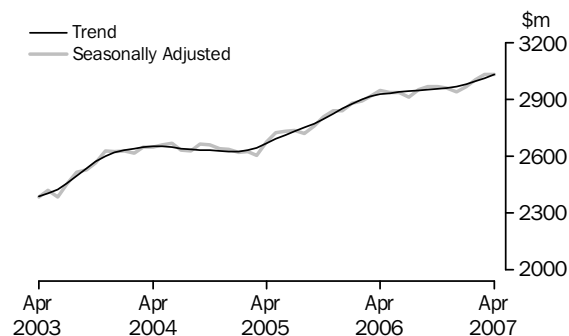
#### TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

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



#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been moderate trend growth for four months. New South Wales has had moderate trend growth for five months. Queensland (two months), South Australia (three months), Western Australia (16 months) and the Northern Territory (one month) have had strong trend growth, while the remaining states and territories have been flat or in decline.

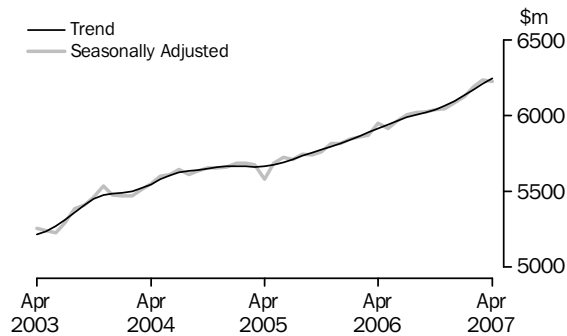


## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

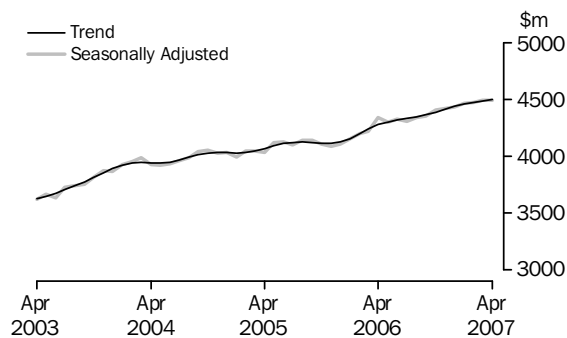
#### NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been moderate trend growth for the last six months. Food retailing (ten months), Clothing and soft good retailing (four months) and Hospitality and services (five months) have had moderate trend growth. Household good retailing had moderate trend growth in April 2007 following five months of strong growth. Department stores and Recreational good retailing were in decline in April.



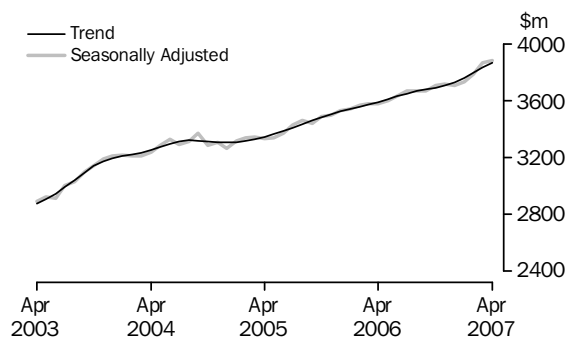
#### VICTORIA

Victoria has had weak trend growth for the last two months following six months of moderate growth. Household good retailing had the same pattern of trend growth. Food retailing (four months) and Clothing and soft good retailing (two months) have had moderate trend growth. Recreational good retailing had moderate trend growth in April 2007 following six months of strong growth. Department stores was in decline in April.



#### QUEENSLAND

Queensland has had strong trend growth for the last four months. Food retailing (five months), Clothing and soft good retailing (one month), Household good retailing (12 months), Other retailing (one month) and Hospitality and services (two months) have had strong trend growth. The trend for Department stores was in decline in April 2007.

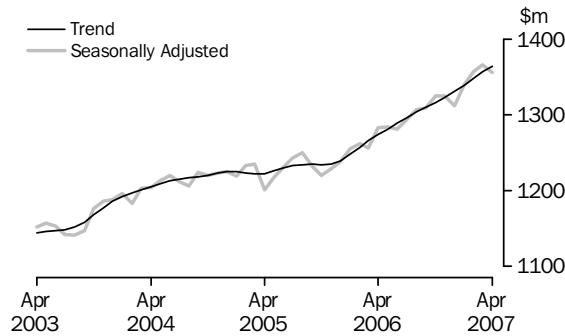


## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

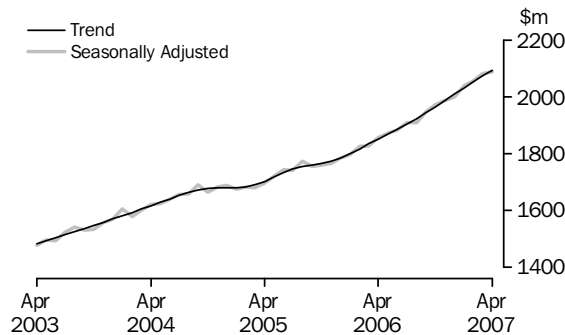
#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been moderate for 14 months. Food retailing (two months) and Household good retailing (seven months) have had moderate trend growth. Hospitality and services has had strong trend growth in the last three months. All other industries were in decline in April 2007.



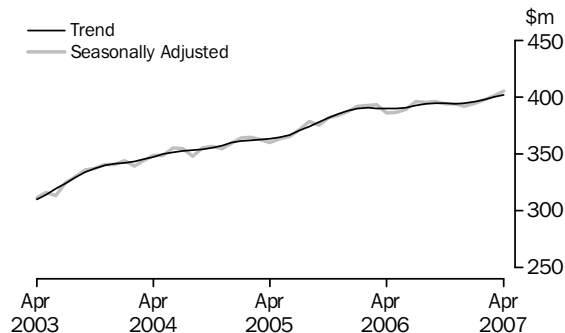
#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been strong for 16 months. Food retailing (seven months), Clothing and soft good retailing (four months), Household good retailing (three months), Other retailing (17 months) and Hospitality and services (16 months) have had strong trend growth. Department stores had weak trend growth in April and March 2007, while Recreational food retailing has been in decline in the last four months.



#### TASMANIA

The trend has been moderate for the last three months. Clothing and soft good retailing (six months) and Hospitality and services (six months) have been in decline, while, by contrast, Food retailing (five months) and Household good retailing (two months) have had strong trend growth.



## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	6 591.7	1 003.3	917.8	2 267.7	603.6	1 546.4	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	7 325.0	1 183.4	1 054.9	2 482.4	650.2	1 693.7	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	7 132.8	1 320.2	1 115.9	2 346.8	618.9	1 640.2	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	7 115.9	1 243.7	1 158.8	2 556.3	630.7	1 742.9	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	7 048.3	1 391.7	1 172.4	2 678.3	632.5	1 718.3	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	7 204.3	1 381.2	1 121.1	2 655.1	640.2	1 716.9	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	7 385.8	1 210.6	1 113.7	2 664.5	659.6	1 842.1	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	7 307.7	1 189.2	1 181.0	2 706.4	643.4	1 788.3	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	7 599.3	1 316.4	1 258.8	2 823.6	680.5	1 862.6	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	7 638.5	1 592.5	1 247.6	2 962.2	743.4	1 981.0	3 058.1	19 223.3
December	8 683.5	2 565.6	1 701.3	3 613.3	1 076.9	2 623.0	3 372.5	23 636.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 699.4	1 241.1	1 170.0	2 851.8	692.1	1 652.5	2 912.8	18 219.6
February	7 140.3	1 023.6	979.8	2 530.6	636.0	1 585.3	2 707.7	16 603.2
March	7 947.7	1 301.8	1 171.8	2 807.2	717.8	1 749.0	3 072.1	18 767.4
April	7 683.8	1 276.2	1 181.7	2 566.9	647.0	1 629.8	2 955.5	17 941.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	7 150.1	1 375.8	1 161.6	2 586.9	672.5	1 772.7	2 890.0	17 609.5
March	7 222.5	1 349.1	1 134.3	2 593.0	655.5	1 773.2	2 916.2	17 643.8
April	7 264.9	1 393.9	1 163.9	2 640.0	680.8	1 815.4	2 945.2	17 904.2
May	7 268.6	1 357.5	1 154.1	2 669.9	678.8	1 805.0	2 936.3	17 870.3
June	7 318.8	1 372.8	1 172.1	2 679.6	678.0	1 842.0	2 934.6	17 998.0
July	7 332.1	1 483.4	1 179.3	2 713.0	668.9	1 819.5	2 912.0	18 108.2
August	7 403.3	1 369.8	1 199.3	2 715.2	678.3	1 854.2	2 951.8	18 171.7
September	7 467.5	1 296.7	1 209.4	2 769.2	677.5	1 844.6	2 966.5	18 231.4
October	7 522.0	1 387.6	1 223.4	2 753.9	705.8	1 822.7	2 965.5	18 380.8
November	7 538.9	1 394.7	1 198.8	2 800.7	716.0	1 819.3	2 960.6	18 428.9
December	7 583.6	1 404.8	1 201.8	2 791.8	724.8	1 825.4	2 940.4	18 472.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 671.1	1 415.7	1 207.0	2 857.2	707.2	1 815.6	2 968.3	18 642.1
February	7 750.9	1 400.0	1 237.2	2 889.4	712.8	1 815.6	3 002.8	18 808.7
March	7 794.7	1 449.7	1 245.5	2 911.2	723.5	1 843.0	3 029.7	18 997.3
April	7 900.6	1 400.7	1 247.8	2 907.1	714.4	1 811.0	3 031.4	19 013.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	7 154.9	1 353.2	1 147.1	2 598.1	675.0	1 759.3	2 898.8	17 586.4
March	7 200.2	1 366.4	1 150.4	2 613.7	673.7	1 783.0	2 914.6	17 702.0
April	7 241.6	1 379.2	1 155.1	2 633.4	672.7	1 802.6	2 925.6	17 810.2
May	7 280.5	1 387.5	1 162.4	2 656.7	672.0	1 818.2	2 932.6	17 910.0
June	7 318.8	1 389.7	1 172.6	2 682.7	672.8	1 829.3	2 937.7	18 003.6
July	7 359.2	1 386.3	1 184.5	2 707.2	676.0	1 836.1	2 942.0	18 091.3
August	7 402.6	1 381.0	1 195.3	2 727.9	681.9	1 838.4	2 946.2	18 173.4
September	7 450.0	1 376.3	1 202.5	2 747.2	689.7	1 836.1	2 949.8	18 251.7
October	7 500.0	1 376.4	1 206.4	2 768.4	698.9	1 831.3	2 953.8	18 335.1
November	7 553.1	1 383.4	1 209.2	2 793.0	707.6	1 826.4	2 959.5	18 432.1
December	7 610.5	1 395.4	1 212.9	2 820.1	713.4	1 822.9	2 967.8	18 542.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	7 672.4	1 409.0	1 219.1	2 848.0	716.3	1 821.4	2 979.5	18 664.9
February	7 737.8	1 417.6	1 227.4	2 874.6	717.6	1 821.2	2 994.8	18 790.8
March	7 803.4	1 422.7	1 236.1	2 897.5	718.4	1 821.5	3 011.4	18 914.4
April	7 867.2	1 421.2	1 244.1	2 917.1	717.5	1 822.6	3 028.8	19 028.4

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.



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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	-7.3	-14.2	-18.3	-11.7	-9.9	-1.4	-7.3	-8.7
March	11.1	17.9	14.9	9.5	7.7	9.5	13.3	11.6
April	-2.6	11.6	5.8	-5.5	-4.8	-3.2	-2.0	-1.6
May	-0.2	-5.8	3.8	8.9	1.9	6.3	-0.9	1.5
June	-1.0	11.9	1.2	4.8	0.3	-1.4	-2.0	0.8
July	2.2	-0.8	-4.4	-0.9	1.2	-0.1	3.3	1.0
August	2.5	-12.4	-0.7	0.4	3.0	7.3	1.4	1.1
September	-1.1	-1.8	6.0	1.6	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2	-0.4
October	4.0	10.7	6.6	4.3	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.8
November	0.5	21.0	-0.9	4.9	9.2	6.4	0.2	3.4
December	13.7	61.1	36.4	22.0	44.9	32.4	10.3	23.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	-11.3	-51.6	-31.2	-21.1	-35.7	-37.0	-13.6	-22.9
February	-7.3	-17.5	-16.3	-11.3	-8.1	-4.1	-7.0	-8.9
March	11.3	27.2	19.6	10.9	12.9	10.3	13.5	13.0
April	-3.3	-2.0	0.8	-8.6	-9.9	-6.8	-3.8	-4.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	-2.2	2.0	0.3	0.7
March	1.0	-1.9	-2.4	0.2	-2.5	0.0	0.9	0.2
April	0.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.4	1.0	1.5
May	0.1	-2.6	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2
June	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.4	-0.1	2.1	-0.1	0.7
July	0.2	8.1	0.6	1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.8	0.6
August	1.0	-7.7	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.4
September	0.9	-5.3	0.8	2.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.3
October	0.7	7.0	1.2	-0.6	4.2	-1.2	0.0	0.8
November	0.2	0.5	-2.0	1.7	1.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.3
December	0.6	0.7	0.3	-0.3	1.2	0.3	-0.7	0.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.3	-2.4	-0.5	0.9	0.9
February	1.0	-1.1	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.9
March	0.6	3.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0
April	1.4	-3.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-1.7	0.1	0.1
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.8	0.6
March	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	-0.2	1.4	0.5	0.7
April	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6
May	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.6
June	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
July	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
August	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5
September	0.6	-0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4
October	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	-0.3	0.1	0.5
November	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.5
December	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.7
February	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7
March	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7
April	0.8	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	FOOD RETAILING				CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING			HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING				
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Depart- ment stores	Foot- wear, fabric & other Clothing retailing	soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
<b>2006</b>												
April	5 065.1	781.9	1 285.7	7 132.8	1 320.2	820.6	295.3	1 115.9	553.0	740.8	1 053.0	2 346.8
May	5 061.8	769.8	1 284.2	7 115.9	1 243.7	846.8	312.0	1 158.8	601.5	744.2	1 210.6	2 556.3
June	5 015.7	768.5	1 264.1	7 048.3	1 391.7	858.3	314.1	1 172.4	630.7	730.1	1 317.4	2 678.3
July	5 120.2	798.1	1 286.1	7 204.3	1 381.2	816.5	304.6	1 121.1	663.5	726.3	1 265.2	2 655.1
August	5 257.7	802.1	1 326.0	7 385.8	1 210.6	821.8	291.9	1 113.7	662.0	770.9	1 231.6	2 664.5
September	5 176.2	795.8	1 335.7	7 307.7	1 189.2	877.5	303.5	1 181.0	667.8	786.6	1 252.0	2 706.4
October	5 388.3	804.0	1 407.0	7 599.3	1 316.4	913.2	345.6	1 258.8	694.0	860.9	1 268.7	2 823.6
November	5 390.2	794.2	1 454.1	7 638.5	1 592.5	933.1	314.5	1 247.6	719.6	865.2	1 377.4	2 962.2
December	5 955.6	846.5	1 881.4	8 683.5	2 565.6	1 286.2	415.1	1 701.3	745.0	925.2	1 943.1	3 613.3
<b>2007</b>												
January	5 431.3	816.5	1 451.6	7 699.4	1 241.1	858.2	311.8	1 170.0	689.8	816.6	1 345.3	2 851.8
February	5 029.5	735.2	1 375.5	7 140.3	1 023.6	721.1	258.7	979.8	599.5	749.7	1 181.4	2 530.6
March	5 609.1	829.4	1 509.2	7 947.7	1 301.8	875.7	296.1	1 171.8	654.0	799.0	1 354.3	2 807.2
April	5 360.5	825.4	1 498.0	7 683.8	1 276.2	884.2	297.5	1 181.7	625.7	749.2	1 192.0	2 566.9
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2006</b>												
April	-3.1	1.6	-3.4	-2.6	11.6	8.4	-0.9	5.8	-4.3	-5.8	-5.9	-5.5
May	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-5.8	3.2	5.7	3.8	8.8	0.5	15.0	8.9
June	-0.9	-0.2	-1.6	-1.0	11.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	4.9	-1.9	8.8	4.8
July	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	-0.8	-4.9	-3.0	-4.4	5.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.9
August	2.7	0.5	3.1	2.5	-12.4	0.6	-4.2	-0.7	-0.2	6.1	-2.7	0.4
September	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	-1.1	-1.8	6.8	4.0	6.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
October	4.1	1.0	5.3	4.0	10.7	4.1	13.9	6.6	3.9	9.4	1.3	4.3
November	0.0	-1.2	3.3	0.5	21.0	2.2	-9.0	-0.9	3.7	0.5	8.6	4.9
December	10.5	6.6	29.4	13.7	61.1	37.8	32.0	36.4	3.5	6.9	41.1	22.0
<b>2007</b>												
January	-8.8	-3.5	-22.8	-11.3	-51.6	-33.3	-24.9	-31.2	-7.4	-11.7	-30.8	-21.1
February	-7.4	-10.0	-5.2	-7.3	-17.5	-16.0	-17.0	-16.3	-13.1	-8.2	-12.2	-11.3
March	11.5	12.8	9.7	11.3	27.2	21.4	14.5	19.6	9.1	6.6	14.6	10.9
April	-4.4	-0.5	-0.7	-3.3	-2.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	-4.3	-6.2	-12.0	-8.6
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2006</b>												
April	7.5	4.9	7.1	7.1	17.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	-3.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
May	7.5	4.3	12.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	6.8	2.3	-0.9	3.8	8.9	5.0
June	8.2	5.0	11.0	8.4	-2.0	0.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	3.3	9.6	5.7
July	4.3	1.2	9.4	4.8	9.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.2	2.0	9.2	5.4
August	6.7	5.3	10.7	7.2	1.9	6.8	4.2	6.1	5.0	1.7	8.0	5.4
September	5.3	4.8	10.0	6.0	-5.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	9.6	0.8	11.5	7.7
October	7.0	0.5	10.6	6.9	2.4	6.0	7.8	6.5	14.9	0.0	11.9	8.6
November	8.4	1.6	11.1	8.2	5.3	6.8	2.0	5.6	17.9	-3.4	12.1	8.3
December	5.7	-1.0	11.4	6.2	3.2	3.3	7.4	4.3	15.0	-6.7	9.2	5.7
<b>2007</b>												
January	7.6	4.2	13.7	8.3	6.2	6.8	-2.4	4.2	20.1	4.5	10.9	11.0
February	7.0	6.9	14.4	8.3	2.0	8.4	2.4	6.8	13.0	4.3	16.0	11.6
March	7.4	7.8	13.4	8.5	10.0	15.7	-0.6	11.1	13.2	1.6	21.1	13.1
April	5.8	5.6	16.5	7.7	-3.3	7.7	0.8	5.9	13.1	1.1	13.2	9.4

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				Total all industries
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2006</b>											
April	393.4	225.5	618.9	713.0	927.2	1 640.2	1 610.4	1 030.4	^ 250.0	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	416.8	213.9	630.7	768.0	974.9	1 742.9	1 555.8	1 075.9	233.4	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	412.9	219.6	632.5	754.2	964.1	1 718.3	1 554.0	1 022.8	^ 229.9	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	424.3	216.0	640.2	759.7	957.2	1 716.9	1 604.3	1 063.6	^ 230.7	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	435.5	224.1	659.6	809.2	1 032.8	1 842.1	1 625.0	1 081.5	231.3	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	416.7	226.7	643.4	771.3	1 017.1	1 788.3	1 617.7	1 084.1	229.8	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	430.8	249.7	680.5	822.1	1 040.4	1 862.6	1 671.1	1 145.9	^ 234.2	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	463.3	280.1	743.4	848.4	1 132.7	1 981.0	1 671.8	1 147.8	^ 238.4	3 058.1	19 223.3
December	599.8	477.1	1 076.9	993.5	1 629.6	2 623.0	1 841.2	1 264.4	^ 266.9	3 372.5	23 636.1
<b>2007</b>											
January	435.4	256.7	692.1	721.9	930.6	1 652.5	1 589.7	1 114.8	^ 208.2	2 912.8	18 219.6
February	408.1	227.9	636.0	697.6	887.7	1 585.3	1 454.0	1 056.0	197.6	2 707.7	16 603.2
March	448.7	269.0	717.8	786.7	962.4	1 749.0	1 657.3	1 195.2	219.6	3 072.1	18 767.4
April	394.4	252.7	647.0	742.1	887.7	1 629.8	1 596.8	1 147.6	^ 211.1	2 955.5	17 941.0
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
<b>2006</b>											
April	-8.6	2.6	-4.8	-3.5	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-2.7	5.5	-2.0	-1.6
May	6.0	-5.2	1.9	7.7	5.1	6.3	-3.4	4.4	-6.7	-0.9	1.5
June	-0.9	2.7	0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.9	-1.5	-2.0	0.8
July	2.8	-1.7	1.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	3.2	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.0
August	2.6	3.8	3.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.1
September	-4.3	1.2	-2.5	-4.7	-1.5	-2.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
October	3.4	10.1	5.8	6.6	2.3	4.1	3.3	5.7	1.9	4.1	4.8
November	7.5	12.2	9.2	3.2	8.9	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.4
December	29.5	70.3	44.9	17.1	43.9	32.4	10.1	10.2	11.9	10.3	23.0
<b>2007</b>											
January	-27.4	-46.2	-35.7	-27.3	-42.9	-37.0	-13.7	-11.8	-22.0	-13.6	-22.9
February	-6.3	-11.2	-8.1	-3.4	-4.6	-4.1	-8.5	-5.3	-5.1	-7.0	-8.9
March	9.9	18.1	12.9	12.8	8.4	10.3	14.0	13.2	11.1	13.5	13.0
April	-12.1	-6.1	-9.9	-5.7	-7.8	-6.8	-3.7	-4.0	-3.9	-3.8	-4.4
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
<b>2006</b>											
April	-9.6	-1.0	-6.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	5.3	11.2	19.3	8.4	6.0
May	-6.0	3.1	-3.1	9.5	3.1	5.9	2.6	17.5	15.7	8.8	6.0
June	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	9.4	6.1	7.5	4.4	13.4	11.8	8.1	6.0
July	-8.5	2.2	-5.2	9.8	5.7	7.4	1.2	12.7	2.7	5.3	5.2
August	-5.5	5.2	-2.2	15.2	9.1	11.7	3.4	17.8	10.5	8.9	6.8
September	-8.2	5.0	-3.9	12.9	8.2	10.2	3.8	14.1	3.2	7.4	5.5
October	-0.5	13.8	4.3	17.4	4.7	10.0	1.7	11.3	-1.0	4.9	6.7
November	0.5	17.5	6.3	15.6	4.0	8.7	2.2	11.0	0.8	5.2	7.3
December	-2.0	17.5	5.8	9.6	3.6	5.8	-1.8	11.6	-1.4	2.9	5.1
<b>2007</b>											
January	-1.1	11.7	3.3	8.3	3.1	5.4	-0.6	13.9	-9.7	3.7	7.1
February	-1.2	19.6	5.4	6.1	-0.1	2.5	-0.8	14.0	-7.1	4.0	6.9
March	4.3	22.3	10.4	6.5	0.8	3.3	0.2	12.8	-7.3	4.1	8.2
April	0.3	12.0	4.5	4.1	-4.3	-0.6	-0.8	11.4	-15.6	2.2	5.1

^ 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
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## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

## 2006

February	5 154.2	3 723.1	3 119.8	1 116.4	1 626.4	359.4	146.3	289.2	15 534.8
March	5 750.3	4 199.5	3 457.5	1 257.3	1 792.5	398.4	164.6	319.1	17 339.2
April	5 697.1	4 134.9	3 371.2	1 230.6	1 770.1	369.9	169.8	322.0	17 065.6
May	5 740.0	4 193.1	3 447.9	1 240.5	1 812.7	368.5	183.9	326.7	17 313.3
June	5 765.9	4 203.2	3 524.8	1 240.3	1 816.4	370.2	193.6	333.9	17 448.2
July	5 830.7	4 148.8	3 618.6	1 252.7	1 850.9	376.9	205.2	333.6	17 617.5
August	5 856.9	4 217.0	3 675.6	1 270.5	1 870.2	380.0	207.6	336.3	17 814.2
September	5 870.0	4 182.1	3 624.6	1 268.4	1 887.1	377.3	198.1	340.1	17 747.6
October	6 108.3	4 449.2	3 776.9	1 329.0	1 987.9	390.8	196.8	353.6	18 592.4
November	6 321.5	4 602.7	3 858.0	1 384.2	2 083.4	412.2	192.3	369.1	19 223.3
December	7 823.2	5 723.8	4 656.0	1 678.7	2 576.4	510.3	216.2	451.5	23 636.1

## 2007

January	5 992.9	4 334.1	3 702.9	1 313.7	1 980.8	392.9	171.9	330.5	18 219.6
February	5 450.7	3 967.7	3 310.0	1 202.0	1 828.7	364.4	165.3	314.5	16 603.2
March	6 150.3	4 467.7	3 764.3	1 372.0	2 057.9	407.8	189.1	358.2	18 767.4
April	5 897.7	4 276.6	3 607.6	1 286.0	1 963.0	382.7	185.8	341.6	17 941.0

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

## 2006

February	5 857.4	4 196.2	3 569.4	1 262.2	1 828.2	392.8	175.1	328.2	17 609.5
March	5 870.7	4 217.8	3 576.5	1 255.8	1 828.0	393.2	174.4	327.4	17 643.8
April	5 947.6	4 337.8	3 577.4	1 283.2	1 855.0	386.0	181.7	335.6	17 904.2
May	5 912.7	4 299.8	3 597.9	1 283.5	1 870.4	386.5	185.1	334.5	17 870.3
June	5 966.9	4 323.2	3 630.9	1 281.4	1 881.4	389.2	186.6	338.4	17 998.0
July	6 004.3	4 308.7	3 666.7	1 294.3	1 909.4	395.9	188.8	340.2	18 108.2
August	6 016.8	4 341.0	3 670.6	1 306.7	1 910.0	395.3	188.3	343.1	18 171.7
September	6 023.3	4 354.0	3 666.2	1 308.7	1 946.6	395.9	189.7	347.1	18 231.4
October	6 037.3	4 402.5	3 707.1	1 324.9	1 972.4	394.1	191.2	351.3	18 380.8
November	6 042.4	4 418.0	3 717.3	1 324.5	1 985.8	394.1	192.2	354.6	18 428.9
December	6 085.8	4 432.6	3 703.7	1 312.0	1 999.7	391.9	195.5	351.3	18 472.5

## 2007

January	6 125.8	4 463.6	3 734.7	1 339.6	2 038.1	394.8	195.2	350.2	18 642.1
February	6 189.9	4 470.0	3 785.2	1 356.6	2 054.5	397.7	197.7	357.1	18 808.7
March	6 231.4	4 489.7	3 864.2	1 365.3	2 082.5	400.4	199.5	364.2	18 997.3
April	6 223.9	4 494.9	3 884.0	1 356.2	2 087.7	405.3	200.2	360.9	19 013.1

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

## 2006

February	5 863.0	4 196.3	3 558.6	1 257.3	1 816.7	390.4	175.3	328.7	17 586.4
March	5 887.5	4 239.9	3 574.6	1 266.5	1 834.8	390.2	177.9	330.7	17 702.0
April	5 913.5	4 276.7	3 590.8	1 274.1	1 851.7	389.8	180.8	332.7	17 810.2
May	5 941.0	4 302.4	3 608.9	1 281.0	1 868.2	390.0	183.5	335.1	17 910.0
June	5 967.2	4 319.1	3 628.8	1 288.5	1 885.2	390.9	185.9	337.9	18 003.6
July	5 989.3	4 331.8	3 649.2	1 296.3	1 903.3	392.5	187.8	341.1	18 091.3
August	6 006.8	4 346.0	3 667.2	1 303.5	1 922.6	393.9	189.2	344.3	18 173.4
September	6 021.7	4 364.7	3 680.7	1 309.7	1 943.0	394.6	190.2	347.0	18 251.7
October	6 039.3	4 388.6	3 691.5	1 315.9	1 964.6	394.5	191.3	349.3	18 335.1
November	6 063.7	4 414.3	3 705.9	1 323.0	1 987.2	394.1	192.8	351.3	18 432.1
December	6 095.3	4 436.9	3 728.3	1 330.5	2 010.0	394.5	194.4	353.1	18 542.6

## 2007

January	6 132.8	4 455.9	3 758.7	1 339.0	2 032.3	395.8	196.0	355.0	18 664.9
February	6 170.9	4 472.2	3 793.7	1 347.8	2 053.8	397.7	197.6	357.1	18 790.8
March	6 207.3	4 486.1	3 830.8	1 356.3	2 074.0	399.8	199.0	359.4	18 914.4
April	6 241.7	4 495.5	3 866.8	1 363.6	2 092.5	401.9	200.4	361.5	19 028.4

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By state

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

2006									
February	-9.4	-7.6	-10.7	-8.6	-6.1	-7.0	-4.5	-7.0	-8.7
March	11.6	12.8	10.8	12.6	10.2	10.8	12.5	10.4	11.6
April	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1	-1.3	-7.2	3.2	0.9	-1.6
May	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.4	-0.4	8.3	1.4	1.5
June	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.2	2.2	0.8
July	1.1	-1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	6.0	-0.1	1.0
August	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1
September	0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.7	-4.6	1.1	-0.4
October	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	5.3	3.6	-0.7	4.0	4.8
November	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.2	4.8	5.5	-2.3	4.4	3.4
December	23.8	24.4	20.7	21.3	23.7	23.8	12.4	22.3	23.0
2007									
January	-23.4	-24.3	-20.5	-21.7	-23.1	-23.0	-20.5	-26.8	-22.9
February	-9.0	-8.5	-10.6	-8.5	-7.7	-7.3	-3.8	-4.8	-8.9
March	12.8	12.6	13.7	14.1	12.5	11.9	14.4	13.9	13.0
April	-4.1	-4.3	-4.2	-6.3	-4.6	-6.1	-1.8	-4.6	-4.4

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

2006									
February	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.7
March	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.2
April	1.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	1.5	-1.8	4.1	2.5	1.5
May	-0.6	-0.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.9	-0.3	-0.2
June	0.9	0.5	0.9	-0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7
July	0.6	-0.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.6
August	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.4
September	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3
October	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	-0.5	0.8	1.2	0.8
November	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
December	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.9	0.7	-0.6	1.7	-0.9	0.2
2007									
January	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	0.9
February	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.9
March	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.0
April	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	-0.9	0.1

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

2006									
February	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.6
March	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.7
April	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	-0.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
May	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.6
June	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5
July	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5
August	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
September	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
October	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
November	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	-0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
December	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
2007									
January	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7
February	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
March	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
April	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	2 173.6	330.2	302.4	686.3	180.3	454.5	1 026.8	5 154.2
March	2 398.0	387.3	348.9	751.2	201.0	502.2	1 161.5	5 750.3
April	2 311.7	442.0	377.1	720.8	184.8	499.2	1 161.5	5 697.1
May	2 291.8	414.7	399.1	783.3	201.4	519.3	1 130.3	5 740.0
June	2 255.1	466.5	389.9	812.7	^ 199.5	505.8	1 136.5	5 765.9
July	2 336.0	449.1	363.2	782.5	^ 202.1	531.6	1 166.2	5 830.7
August	2 386.6	394.5	358.3	768.1	^ 212.3	545.7	1 191.5	5 856.9
September	2 363.4	398.4	397.1	778.7	^ 203.6	546.3	1 182.4	5 870.0
October	2 445.4	435.6	421.9	824.0	^ 215.4	543.9	1 222.0	6 108.3
November	2 469.4	522.3	427.8	874.2	^ 230.3	575.7	1 221.7	6 321.5
December	2 827.5	844.0	599.0	1 092.2	317.9	791.6	1 350.9	7 823.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 477.5	406.3	405.3	837.2	^ 211.7	490.9	1 164.0	5 992.9
February	2 288.8	333.6	325.6	745.9	^ 190.8	460.2	1 105.8	5 450.7
March	2 540.1	424.1	392.0	831.9	^ 225.5	501.3	1 235.5	6 150.3
April	2 438.5	424.7	398.6	763.2	^ 190.6	495.4	1 186.7	5 897.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	2 350.5	456.7	387.5	792.1	202.1	525.3	1 143.3	5 857.4
March	2 375.4	446.8	375.5	786.9	197.1	532.1	1 156.9	5 870.7
April	2 356.4	461.9	391.6	813.4	208.7	543.3	1 172.4	5 947.6
May	2 356.9	451.0	388.6	807.4	215.6	535.6	1 157.6	5 912.7
June	2 367.6	460.1	394.2	809.2	215.0	545.6	1 175.3	5 966.9
July	2 381.8	496.1	394.1	799.2	204.4	556.3	1 172.3	6 004.3
August	2 405.7	448.5	398.2	795.6	217.5	559.2	1 192.1	6 016.8
September	2 423.9	428.4	408.4	803.1	211.3	551.7	1 196.5	6 023.3
October	2 402.0	457.8	416.1	807.9	222.4	542.9	1 188.4	6 037.3
November	2 416.4	457.8	409.9	825.4	218.8	531.5	1 182.5	6 042.4
December	2 448.0	460.4	407.4	823.8	216.8	545.8	1 183.6	6 085.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 459.8	463.0	407.4	842.4	220.3	534.7	1 198.4	6 125.8
February	2 474.1	460.3	417.3	861.7	215.7	532.5	1 228.3	6 189.9
March	2 493.6	474.3	418.9	862.4	222.6	536.8	1 222.8	6 231.4
April	2 517.7	460.6	426.0	861.8	215.2	539.1	1 203.5	6 223.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	2 348.9	450.9	383.4	797.9	203.6	528.2	1 147.8	5 863.0
March	2 355.8	454.5	384.5	800.5	205.1	532.8	1 151.0	5 887.5
April	2 361.2	458.5	386.3	802.3	207.1	537.9	1 156.1	5 913.5
May	2 367.7	461.3	389.0	802.9	209.1	543.4	1 163.6	5 941.0
June	2 375.3	462.0	392.7	803.1	211.2	548.3	1 172.0	5 967.2
July	2 384.5	460.4	397.3	802.6	213.0	551.3	1 179.1	5 989.3
August	2 394.9	457.5	401.9	802.3	214.5	551.8	1 183.9	6 006.8
September	2 406.0	454.4	405.6	804.2	215.7	549.8	1 186.5	6 021.7
October	2 416.9	453.0	408.1	810.2	217.0	545.9	1 188.5	6 039.3
November	2 428.5	454.2	409.9	820.0	218.2	541.6	1 191.4	6 063.7
December	2 442.4	457.8	411.3	831.3	218.9	538.1	1 196.0	6 095.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	2 458.7	462.1	412.9	842.3	218.8	536.5	1 202.1	6 132.8
February	2 476.0	464.8	415.3	851.9	218.6	535.9	1 208.4	6 170.9
March	2 492.2	466.4	418.1	860.0	218.4	535.8	1 213.8	6 207.3
April	2 507.3	466.1	420.8	866.3	217.7	536.3	1 218.1	6 241.7

^ 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)—Victoria

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 617.8	242.2	238.9	566.4	^ 121.6	419.9	516.3	3 723.1
March	1 803.6	288.1	281.4	623.7	^ 135.1	470.1	597.6	4 199.5
April	1 773.5	331.4	283.6	590.2	^ 131.9	454.3	570.0	4 134.9
May	1 768.5	298.9	289.5	634.2	^ 129.6	482.9	589.4	4 193.1
June	1 748.5	337.2	291.8	657.8	^ 132.8	488.0	547.1	4 203.2
July	1 743.5	333.7	275.7	658.8	^ 122.5	451.9	562.7	4 148.8
August	1 794.4	285.1	273.9	663.7	^ 129.1	505.2	565.5	4 217.0
September	1 768.6	274.9	287.5	670.7	^ 127.4	478.1	575.0	4 182.1
October	1 881.4	312.2	334.6	697.9	134.9	524.6	563.6	4 449.2
November	1 877.8	380.6	317.3	719.4	149.8	567.5	590.3	4 602.7
December	2 148.2	628.2	420.2	888.4	241.2	711.4	686.1	5 723.8
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 891.4	294.5	288.6	704.3	143.6	434.7	577.0	4 334.1
February	1 773.6	242.4	262.4	620.7	^ 134.1	418.5	516.0	3 967.7
March	1 947.4	318.6	322.7	672.5	153.5	459.4	593.6	4 467.7
April	1 889.9	311.8	321.3	633.9	^ 137.6	416.9	565.3	4 276.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 738.7	333.5	292.9	638.6	140.1	481.1	571.3	4 196.2
March	1 771.3	323.7	284.8	648.9	136.5	482.4	570.3	4 217.8
April	1 805.3	343.2	288.9	653.9	143.2	516.8	586.5	4 337.8
May	1 797.3	324.4	281.3	660.6	141.1	503.0	592.1	4 299.8
June	1 812.6	326.2	286.1	652.9	141.6	523.2	580.6	4 323.2
July	1 793.5	355.1	290.6	684.3	136.9	487.6	560.7	4 308.7
August	1 818.4	329.8	295.2	680.2	135.4	504.5	577.7	4 341.0
September	1 819.1	310.2	307.3	691.2	136.7	509.1	580.3	4 354.0
October	1 862.8	331.8	320.5	680.3	140.6	499.0	567.5	4 402.5
November	1 861.2	337.4	307.3	688.3	143.1	506.0	574.8	4 418.0
December	1 864.0	337.2	310.0	687.0	149.5	490.6	594.3	4 432.6
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 881.1	342.5	318.4	705.6	148.4	492.2	575.4	4 463.6
February	1 907.9	333.2	320.7	701.1	154.4	480.5	572.2	4 470.0
March	1 902.0	353.5	325.3	696.4	153.7	482.2	576.6	4 489.7
April	1 934.1	333.2	323.4	699.7	151.8	472.9	579.8	4 494.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 756.8	327.0	287.4	642.3	142.3	480.5	564.0	4 196.3
March	1 772.0	330.0	286.6	646.2	141.3	492.4	574.2	4 239.9
April	1 785.3	332.7	285.7	651.9	140.5	501.2	580.8	4 276.7
May	1 795.7	333.8	285.7	658.9	139.7	506.1	582.4	4 302.4
June	1 803.8	333.4	288.0	666.7	138.7	507.8	580.1	4 319.1
July	1 811.4	332.0	292.4	673.7	138.0	507.3	576.7	4 331.8
August	1 819.7	330.6	298.3	679.2	137.7	505.7	574.8	4 346.0
September	1 830.5	329.8	304.1	683.8	138.4	503.7	574.5	4 364.7
October	1 843.9	330.4	309.0	687.5	140.5	501.6	575.8	4 388.6
November	1 858.4	332.7	312.6	690.4	143.7	498.9	577.7	4 414.3
December	1 872.4	335.8	315.2	693.0	147.0	494.9	578.7	4 436.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 885.7	339.1	317.4	695.8	149.7	489.6	578.5	4 455.9
February	1 898.5	341.1	319.8	698.4	151.8	484.5	578.2	4 472.2
March	1 910.8	342.1	322.1	700.2	153.3	479.8	577.8	4 486.1
April	1 920.0	341.4	323.9	701.9	154.2	476.2	577.9	4 495.5

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 247.6	184.6	196.1	458.2	^ 135.3	331.2	566.8	3 119.8
March	1 386.6	218.6	224.2	499.9	^ 138.3	350.6	639.2	3 457.5
April	1 375.2	226.2	227.6	438.7	^ 142.4	339.2	622.0	3 371.2
May	1 379.3	225.1	244.7	485.8	^ 138.3	372.3	602.3	3 447.9
June	1 376.3	260.0	264.3	529.0	^ 138.6	364.5	592.0	3 524.8
July	1 439.8	264.8	^ 259.4	531.9	^ 146.8	368.9	607.0	3 618.6
August	1 472.8	237.9	^ 261.7	545.9	^ 148.5	392.5	616.4	3 675.6
September	1 441.5	232.2	^ 276.1	542.1	^ 147.8	374.8	610.0	3 624.6
October	1 492.3	253.4	254.4	573.6	^ 162.0	373.6	667.7	3 776.9
November	1 471.2	302.0	253.1	616.4	^ 173.1	390.6	651.5	3 858.0
December	1 654.0	483.6	342.5	718.1	241.2	523.8	692.8	4 656.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 522.7	243.1	255.7	591.4	^ 156.7	329.9	603.4	3 702.9
February	1 378.9	195.8	187.5	539.1	147.5	315.3	545.9	3 310.0
March	1 559.4	237.4	216.0	598.9	161.6	360.5	630.5	3 764.3
April	1 519.5	230.4	222.9	527.4	155.6	333.4	618.4	3 607.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 372.9	254.3	259.1	514.9	150.9	381.7	635.6	3 569.4
March	1 372.6	255.8	261.9	516.9	145.2	376.3	647.7	3 576.5
April	1 396.2	253.8	255.7	507.5	154.9	373.8	635.5	3 577.4
May	1 405.4	252.8	259.3	519.4	147.5	387.3	626.1	3 597.9
June	1 417.2	259.0	268.0	532.9	146.3	386.9	620.6	3 630.9
July	1 437.0	281.9	260.6	535.8	152.3	383.9	615.2	3 666.7
August	1 446.7	261.6	269.9	545.6	149.0	382.4	615.2	3 670.6
September	1 457.8	238.7	256.9	549.7	155.7	384.8	622.6	3 666.2
October	1 480.5	262.3	243.2	556.3	162.8	366.3	635.7	3 707.1
November	1 468.9	264.9	245.7	576.0	169.8	366.1	626.0	3 717.3
December	1 484.5	266.6	244.4	573.6	173.0	369.2	592.5	3 703.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 505.0	268.9	243.7	589.5	157.3	363.2	607.2	3 734.7
February	1 521.6	269.0	248.0	606.0	164.8	362.6	613.1	3 785.2
March	1 541.9	271.1	247.9	620.0	168.4	382.9	631.9	3 864.2
April	1 561.3	269.3	252.6	609.9	169.4	375.6	645.9	3 884.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	1 365.9	250.1	260.3	513.3	149.0	374.7	645.3	3 558.6
March	1 378.1	253.6	260.2	514.5	149.3	378.2	640.8	3 574.6
April	1 391.6	257.0	260.9	517.1	149.1	381.2	633.9	3 590.8
May	1 406.0	259.7	262.2	521.5	148.7	383.7	627.1	3 608.9
June	1 420.5	261.0	263.2	527.7	148.8	384.8	622.9	3 628.8
July	1 434.2	261.0	262.8	535.3	150.4	384.2	621.4	3 649.2
August	1 446.8	260.4	260.2	543.4	153.6	381.9	621.0	3 667.2
September	1 457.9	259.8	255.9	551.4	157.6	377.7	620.4	3 680.7
October	1 468.0	260.1	250.9	560.1	161.5	372.6	618.4	3 691.5
November	1 478.8	261.7	247.0	569.8	164.4	368.7	615.7	3 705.9
December	1 491.4	264.5	245.2	580.6	165.9	367.1	614.0	3 728.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	1 506.1	267.6	245.3	591.4	166.4	367.6	614.7	3 758.7
February	1 521.8	269.7	246.5	601.4	166.7	369.4	618.3	3 793.7
March	1 537.0	271.0	248.0	610.0	167.0	371.7	623.8	3 830.8
April	1 549.9	270.7	249.9	616.5	167.1	374.8	629.8	3 866.8

^ 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>2006</b>								
February	502.6	83.8	51.8	140.9	^ 37.7	112.7	186.7	1 116.4
March	565.1	97.3	59.3	155.4	^ 41.9	^ 123.5	214.8	1 257.3
April	539.7	110.1	68.5	150.0	^ 37.3	122.0	203.0	1 230.6
May	542.3	105.7	66.0	169.7	^ 38.2	121.8	196.8	1 240.5
June	539.0	107.9	65.6	177.9	^ 37.1	120.8	192.0	1 240.3
July	547.5	112.4	61.9	180.3	^ 37.2	114.4	199.1	1 252.7
August	572.8	98.9	61.4	176.9	^ 38.9	^ 124.6	197.1	1 270.5
September	572.2	95.0	60.8	186.5	^ 33.6	120.7	199.5	1 268.4
October	587.2	105.7	71.6	197.1	^ 36.8	129.1	201.5	1 329.0
November	599.0	127.4	71.9	204.5	^ 39.6	138.1	203.7	1 384.2
December	681.7	202.2	97.1	239.1	^ 60.7	178.2	219.7	1 678.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	598.5	101.2	61.3	201.7	^ 33.7	^ 125.2	192.0	1 313.7
February	556.2	83.1	54.3	167.8	^ 35.1	124.1	181.4	1 202.0
March	622.1	107.9	67.8	189.1	^ 39.4	^ 134.7	211.0	1 372.0
April	595.5	102.3	62.7	171.3	^ 33.5	^ 115.6	205.1	1 286.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	545.6	113.7	65.8	162.9	41.6	127.5	205.1	1 262.2
March	552.9	107.8	60.8	163.3	39.6	126.9	204.6	1 255.8
April	552.3	115.0	67.6	170.7	41.2	130.0	206.5	1 283.2
May	554.6	113.5	66.5	177.8	41.6	124.8	204.7	1 283.5
June	558.3	108.4	65.4	176.9	40.1	127.9	204.5	1 281.4
July	561.9	115.5	66.2	185.1	40.3	123.8	201.4	1 294.3
August	574.2	111.0	67.2	184.4	40.2	128.6	201.0	1 306.7
September	584.2	106.5	65.8	190.7	37.8	124.8	198.8	1 308.7
October	585.2	113.5	68.3	190.2	38.8	130.0	198.9	1 324.9
November	588.6	111.2	66.5	193.1	37.3	127.7	200.2	1 324.5
December	589.6	113.7	69.2	183.0	39.0	127.4	190.0	1 312.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	600.9	114.8	65.9	196.4	35.8	132.5	193.3	1 339.6
February	603.5	112.1	68.7	193.9	38.9	140.1	199.3	1 356.6
March	605.1	116.9	69.7	196.4	37.7	137.9	201.6	1 365.3
April	616.4	112.0	64.0	195.1	36.6	123.6	208.5	1 356.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	545.4	111.0	63.6	165.3	40.8	127.4	203.8	1 257.3
March	549.3	111.7	64.5	167.2	41.0	127.6	205.3	1 266.5
April	552.5	112.2	65.2	170.2	41.0	127.3	205.6	1 274.1
May	555.9	112.3	65.8	174.3	40.9	126.9	205.0	1 281.0
June	560.5	112.0	66.2	178.9	40.5	126.6	203.8	1 288.5
July	566.1	111.4	66.5	183.2	40.1	126.4	202.6	1 296.3
August	572.5	111.1	66.7	186.3	39.5	126.3	201.1	1 303.5
September	578.9	111.0	66.9	188.3	38.9	126.5	199.3	1 309.7
October	584.6	111.3	67.2	189.5	38.4	127.6	197.4	1 315.9
November	589.4	112.1	67.5	190.5	38.0	129.3	196.1	1 323.0
December	593.8	112.9	67.7	191.4	37.8	131.1	195.9	1 330.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	598.3	113.6	67.8	192.5	37.7	132.5	196.8	1 339.0
February	603.0	114.0	67.6	193.7	37.6	133.4	198.5	1 347.8
March	607.5	114.2	67.4	194.8	37.4	133.5	200.8	1 356.3
April	611.6	114.0	66.9	195.8	37.3	133.0	203.1	1 363.6

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^ 88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^ 91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^ 83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^ 83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^ 84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^ 85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
August	782.9	133.4	109.7	344.6	^ 87.2	173.2	239.2	1 870.2
September	792.8	130.7	109.4	359.1	^ 87.4	169.3	238.5	1 887.1
October	815.2	147.7	124.7	358.5	^ 88.5	191.0	262.3	1 987.9
November	836.4	182.7	126.1	367.2	^ 104.7	206.8	259.5	2 083.4
December	955.4	284.8	171.9	450.0	^ 152.5	279.6	282.2	2 576.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	834.0	133.8	109.8	353.9	^ 103.0	183.8	262.3	1 980.8
February	785.7	116.9	102.0	310.1	^ 83.9	181.7	248.5	1 828.7
March	879.0	146.9	117.4	347.1	^ 89.4	199.9	278.2	2 057.9
April	853.6	143.4	121.5	320.1	^ 84.6	180.8	258.9	1 963.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	785.1	146.6	104.8	319.7	96.1	162.3	213.6	1 828.2
March	790.5	146.9	100.5	319.1	94.4	158.8	217.9	1 828.0
April	794.6	149.3	108.7	333.0	90.8	153.2	225.3	1 855.0
May	791.4	148.6	107.7	340.6	90.5	157.3	234.4	1 870.4
June	798.0	150.1	108.8	339.4	93.1	157.3	234.7	1 881.4
July	789.7	161.7	115.8	342.8	90.7	168.3	240.3	1 909.4
August	787.9	150.4	117.2	342.8	92.0	178.9	240.9	1 910.0
September	808.3	147.9	118.3	362.2	91.8	174.8	243.3	1 946.6
October	816.5	155.2	120.8	351.8	95.7	185.8	246.4	1 972.4
November	824.9	155.3	119.2	346.7	100.4	189.9	249.4	1 985.8
December	820.2	157.9	120.0	352.1	99.7	196.0	253.7	1 999.7
<b>2007</b>								
January	842.0	156.9	117.6	356.6	97.7	196.8	270.6	2 038.1
February	854.8	156.7	125.3	356.5	92.7	202.1	266.3	2 054.5
March	860.4	160.9	127.1	363.9	92.6	204.7	273.0	2 082.5
April	871.7	157.3	126.5	368.6	92.7	203.9	267.1	2 087.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	782.2	144.6	103.0	320.1	97.0	154.3	214.0	1 816.7
March	787.7	147.0	104.4	325.1	94.8	155.8	219.1	1 834.8
April	791.1	149.1	106.2	330.0	92.8	157.2	224.9	1 851.7
May	792.4	150.8	108.5	335.4	91.3	159.1	230.6	1 868.2
June	793.1	152.0	111.2	340.7	90.8	162.2	235.4	1 885.2
July	794.7	152.6	114.1	345.3	91.2	166.9	238.7	1 903.3
August	798.2	153.0	116.5	348.3	92.5	172.8	241.2	1 922.6
September	803.9	153.4	118.1	350.3	94.3	179.1	243.8	1 943.0
October	811.6	154.0	119.1	351.4	96.1	184.9	247.5	1 964.6
November	820.9	154.9	119.8	352.4	97.2	189.9	252.2	1 987.2
December	831.0	156.1	120.5	353.8	97.4	194.1	257.5	2 010.0
<b>2007</b>								
January	841.0	157.3	121.8	355.8	96.6	197.8	262.5	2 032.3
February	850.7	158.1	123.3	358.7	95.3	201.1	266.7	2 053.8
March	859.6	158.6	124.9	361.6	94.0	203.7	269.9	2 074.0
April	867.2	158.7	126.2	365.2	92.6	205.3	272.2	2 092.5

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	145.8	np	^ 20.7	59.9	^ 21.3	np	44.8	359.4
March	161.7	np	22.7	67.6	^ 22.5	np	48.4	398.4
April	149.4	np	22.4	61.1	^ 20.4	np	41.5	369.9
May	148.7	np	21.2	68.8	^ 19.0	np	^ 39.2	368.5
June	147.4	np	20.3	71.0	^ 18.2	np	^ 38.1	370.2
July	148.5	np	20.4	68.7	^ 21.9	np	39.0	376.9
August	150.4	np	20.9	70.3	^ 22.6	np	39.7	380.0
September	148.6	np	22.2	69.9	^ 23.2	np	39.8	377.3
October	154.5	np	23.1	71.3	^ 21.1	np	42.6	390.8
November	157.9	np	24.1	73.5	^ 23.1	np	^ 45.0	412.2
December	174.6	np	32.3	93.7	31.9	np	51.4	510.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	163.4	np	21.5	67.9	^ 21.7	np	^ 42.9	392.9
February	153.0	np	^ 21.0	61.7	^ 22.2	np	^ 38.6	364.4
March	169.8	np	23.5	71.1	^ 22.8	np	^ 41.6	407.8
April	160.7	np	23.6	63.9	^ 20.9	np	^ 41.2	382.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	154.3	np	23.3	69.2	21.1	np	46.2	392.8
March	156.0	np	22.5	69.4	22.6	np	45.3	393.2
April	151.7	np	21.6	68.9	21.9	np	42.0	386.0
May	154.4	np	21.5	71.7	20.9	np	41.5	386.5
June	154.2	np	20.2	71.8	20.2	np	41.4	389.2
July	154.1	np	22.5	70.3	22.8	np	42.7	395.9
August	153.7	np	23.0	70.8	23.4	np	42.9	395.3
September	154.1	np	23.9	71.5	23.8	np	42.9	395.9
October	154.4	np	25.8	69.1	22.5	np	42.1	394.1
November	154.4	np	23.4	69.5	22.9	np	43.2	394.1
December	153.6	np	22.4	71.1	22.6	np	41.8	391.9
<b>2007</b>								
January	157.9	np	22.8	70.8	22.5	np	41.1	394.8
February	161.7	np	23.6	71.2	22.0	np	39.8	397.7
March	162.3	np	23.3	71.8	22.6	np	38.5	400.4
April	165.4	np	22.9	73.4	22.9	np	42.6	405.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	154.5	np	21.8	69.5	22.4	np	45.0	390.4
March	154.3	np	21.9	69.7	21.8	np	44.2	390.2
April	154.0	np	21.7	70.1	21.5	np	43.2	389.8
May	153.9	np	21.6	70.6	21.4	np	42.5	390.0
June	153.9	np	21.8	70.9	21.7	np	42.1	390.9
July	153.9	np	22.3	71.0	22.2	np	42.2	392.5
August	153.8	np	23.0	70.8	22.7	np	42.4	393.9
September	153.7	np	23.6	70.5	23.0	np	42.7	394.6
October	153.9	np	23.9	70.2	23.1	np	42.7	394.5
November	154.7	np	23.8	70.2	22.9	np	42.2	394.1
December	156.1	np	23.5	70.5	22.7	np	41.6	394.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	158.0	np	23.2	70.9	22.5	np	41.0	395.8
February	160.1	np	23.1	71.4	22.5	np	40.6	397.7
March	162.2	np	23.0	72.0	22.5	np	40.4	399.8
April	164.0	np	22.9	72.6	22.6	np	40.3	401.9

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	67.1	np	6.2	19.9	^ 3.8	np	28.1	146.3
March	75.5	np	6.9	22.6	^ 4.4	np	30.3	164.6
April	80.0	np	7.2	20.9	^ 5.2	np	32.0	169.8
May	83.9	np	8.3	23.5	^ 6.3	np	34.5	183.9
June	87.0	np	9.5	26.8	^ 6.8	np	36.3	193.6
July	93.7	np	10.3	26.0	^ 6.2	np	39.6	205.2
August	94.5	np	10.4	26.8	^ 6.6	np	40.0	207.6
September	90.2	np	9.0	26.0	^ 6.4	np	37.7	198.1
October	90.8	np	9.1	25.4	^ 6.8	np	^ 37.2	196.8
November	88.9	np	8.6	25.9	^ 6.6	np	34.6	192.3
December	94.2	np	10.8	30.4	^ 8.9	np	^ 34.3	216.2
<b>2007</b>								
January	82.6	np	8.0	24.9	^ 5.5	np	^ 28.6	171.9
February	79.2	np	7.6	22.8	^ 5.6	np	^ 28.7	165.3
March	90.6	np	8.2	26.9	^ 6.2	np	^ 33.2	189.1
April	88.6	np	7.9	25.9	^ 7.0	np	^ 32.4	185.8

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

<b>2006</b>								
February	78.0	np	8.2	23.0	4.8	np	34.3	175.1
March	76.5	np	8.0	23.3	5.0	np	33.4	174.4
April	81.9	np	8.4	23.0	5.4	np	34.5	181.7
May	82.6	np	8.5	23.8	6.4	np	35.0	185.1
June	83.4	np	8.9	25.5	6.6	np	34.4	186.6
July	86.0	np	9.0	25.7	5.6	np	34.8	188.8
August	85.9	np	8.9	25.8	5.9	np	34.9	188.3
September	87.6	np	8.6	25.6	6.0	np	35.1	189.7
October	89.7	np	8.9	25.0	6.5	np	34.8	191.2
November	90.7	np	8.6	25.1	6.9	np	34.6	192.2
December	92.6	np	8.7	26.1	7.1	np	33.9	195.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	92.1	np	9.4	26.6	6.9	np	33.7	195.2
February	92.2	np	10.1	26.5	7.1	np	35.0	197.7
March	92.3	np	9.4	27.6	6.9	np	35.9	199.5
April	91.8	np	9.3	28.5	7.4	np	35.4	200.2

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

<b>2006</b>								
February	77.8	np	8.1	23.1	5.0	np	34.1	175.3
March	79.0	np	8.2	23.3	5.2	np	34.3	177.9
April	80.5	np	8.4	23.7	5.5	np	34.4	180.8
May	82.1	np	8.6	24.2	5.8	np	34.6	183.5
June	83.7	np	8.7	24.8	6.0	np	34.7	185.9
July	85.2	np	8.8	25.2	6.1	np	34.9	187.8
August	86.7	np	8.8	25.5	6.1	np	34.9	189.2
September	88.1	np	8.8	25.5	6.3	np	34.8	190.2
October	89.5	np	8.8	25.5	6.4	np	34.6	191.3
November	90.7	np	8.9	25.6	6.7	np	34.4	192.8
December	91.5	np	9.0	25.9	6.9	np	34.4	194.4
<b>2007</b>								
January	92.0	np	9.3	26.4	7.0	np	34.5	196.0
February	92.3	np	9.4	27.0	7.1	np	34.8	197.6
March	92.4	np	9.6	27.5	7.2	np	35.0	199.0
April	92.4	np	9.6	28.0	7.2	np	35.3	200.4

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	115.8	22.4	16.6	57.6	^ 15.3	^ 25.7	^ 35.8	289.2
March	128.2	26.2	20.4	61.6	^ 15.2	^ 28.3	^ 39.3	319.1
April	123.6	30.6	22.2	63.1	^ 13.4	^ 27.0	42.1	322.0
May	124.3	28.6	21.6	64.1	^ 14.3	^ 28.3	^ 45.5	326.7
June	123.4	34.0	21.5	69.7	^ 14.9	^ 27.4	43.0	333.9
July	126.6	28.2	19.1	67.5	^ 17.6	^ 28.4	^ 46.1	333.6
August	131.5	26.4	17.4	68.2	^ 14.5	^ 29.8	^ 48.5	336.3
September	130.3	24.6	18.9	73.4	^ 14.0	^ 30.5	^ 48.5	340.1
October	132.4	27.7	19.3	75.8	^ 15.1	^ 29.0	^ 54.3	353.6
November	137.9	33.3	18.6	81.0	^ 16.3	^ 30.2	^ 51.8	369.1
December	147.8	56.5	27.4	101.3	^ 22.7	^ 40.7	^ 55.0	451.5
<b>2007</b>								
January	129.2	28.0	19.7	70.4	^ 16.1	^ 24.4	^ 42.6	330.5
February	124.9	22.7	^ 19.4	62.5	^ 16.8	^ 25.7	^ 42.6	314.5
March	139.3	28.8	^ 24.3	69.7	^ 19.3	^ 28.3	^ 48.5	358.2
April	137.5	29.5	^ 23.2	61.2	17.3	^ 25.4	^ 47.4	341.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	125.1	30.5	20.0	66.4	15.9	29.7	40.7	328.2
March	127.5	29.6	20.3	65.1	15.2	29.6	40.1	327.4
April	126.5	31.0	21.4	69.6	14.9	29.7	42.4	335.6
May	126.0	29.5	20.7	68.5	15.1	29.6	45.0	334.5
June	127.4	31.4	20.6	71.1	15.1	29.6	43.2	338.4
July	128.0	31.5	20.6	70.0	15.8	29.9	44.5	340.2
August	130.8	30.9	19.7	70.0	14.9	29.8	47.1	343.1
September	132.5	28.5	20.1	75.1	14.5	29.4	47.1	347.1
October	130.9	30.1	19.8	73.2	16.4	29.2	51.7	351.3
November	133.8	30.1	18.3	76.6	16.8	29.1	50.0	354.6
December	131.2	31.3	19.6	75.2	16.9	26.6	50.5	351.3
<b>2007</b>								
January	132.3	31.4	21.9	69.5	18.3	28.2	48.7	350.2
February	135.0	30.8	23.3	72.5	17.2	29.5	48.8	357.1
March	137.1	31.9	23.8	72.7	19.1	30.3	49.3	364.2
April	142.2	30.4	23.1	70.0	18.4	27.9	48.7	360.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2006</b>								
February	127.4	30.2	20.5	66.6	15.0	29.0	40.1	328.7
March	126.8	30.3	20.5	67.2	15.2	29.5	41.1	330.7
April	126.6	30.5	20.7	68.0	15.2	29.7	42.1	332.7
May	126.8	30.6	20.7	68.8	15.2	29.8	43.1	335.1
June	127.6	30.7	20.7	69.8	15.1	29.8	44.2	337.9
July	128.8	30.5	20.4	71.0	15.1	29.8	45.5	341.1
August	130.0	30.3	19.9	72.2	15.2	29.6	46.9	344.3
September	131.0	30.2	19.5	73.3	15.5	29.3	48.3	347.0
October	131.6	30.1	19.5	74.0	16.0	28.9	49.3	349.3
November	132.1	30.3	19.8	74.1	16.5	28.6	49.9	351.3
December	132.8	30.7	20.5	73.7	17.1	28.5	49.9	353.1
<b>2007</b>								
January	133.9	31.0	21.4	73.0	17.6	28.5	49.6	355.0
February	135.4	31.2	22.3	72.2	18.1	28.7	49.3	357.1
March	137.1	31.3	23.1	71.4	18.4	28.8	49.0	359.4
April	138.9	31.2	23.8	70.9	18.6	29.0	48.6	361.5

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

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

### STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

#### *ATO Maintained Population*

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

#### *ABS Maintained Population*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

**18** Turnover presented in the Retail Trade series includes net proceeds from licensed gambling activities undertaken in the Hotels and licensed clubs industry. The impact of net proceeds from gambling on movements in the Retail Trade series was discussed in *Feature article: Contribution of gambling to retail estimates* included in the December 2002 issue of this publication. The article concluded that net proceeds from gambling had not had a significant impact on quarterly movements for the series but net proceeds from gambling had increased over time and users should be aware of this when interpreting the series. An electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), provides updated quarterly information and is available free of charge from the ABS web site. It is released approximately a week after the release of the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

**22** Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in August 2006 using data up to and including the June 2006 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Apr</i> 2006	<i>Mar</i> 2007	<i>Apr</i> 2007
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (June 2006 reference month)	0.95399	0.98412	0.94270
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (April 2007 reference month)	0.95316	0.98789	0.94362

**23** The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The retail collection uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis and following the 2006 annual reanalysis 94% of Retail series use an ARIMA model. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see *Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions* in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

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

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>May</i> 2007	<i>Jun</i> 2007	<i>Jul</i> 2007
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (April 2007 reference month)	0.98006	0.96628	0.97112

**25** The seasonal and trading day factors are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual reanalysis will not normally result in significant changes. For Retail Trade, the results of the latest review are shown in the July 2006 issue.

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

### STANDARD ERRORS

**33** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates and chain volume measures are also subject to sampling variability. For seasonally adjusted estimates, the standard errors are approximately the same as for the original estimates. For trend estimates, the standard errors are likely to be smaller. For chain volume measures, the standard errors may be up to 10% higher than those for the corresponding current price estimates because of

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

# TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

## EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

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

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