

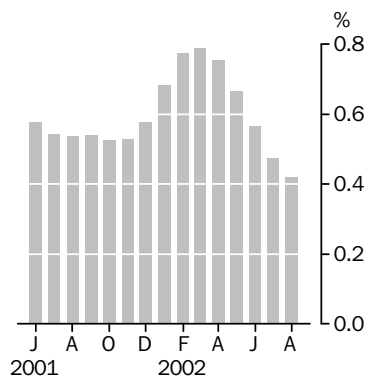


RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 1 OCT 2002

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change

KEY FIGURES

	August 2002	Jul 02 to Aug 02
	\$m	% change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	14 464.1	0.4
Seasonally adjusted estimates	14 400.1	0.2

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.4% in August 2002 compared with July 2002. This follows increases of 0.5% in July and 0.6% in June 2002.
- The trend estimate increased in all states. The largest increases were in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia.
- Over the three months to August 2002 the trend estimate rose by \$209m. The Hospitality and services (+\$93m), Food retailing (+\$86m) and Household good retailing (+\$69m) industries showed the largest increases while Other retailing declined by \$69m.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.2% in August 2002 compared with July 2002. This follows a decline of 0.2% in July and a 0.5% increase in June 2002.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 1.9% in August 2002 compared with July 2002. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 2.6%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 1.2%.
- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 7.6% in August 2002 compared with August 2001. Chains and other large retailers increased by 8.9%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 6.1%.

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2002	1 November 2002
October 2002	3 December 2002
November 2002	6 January 2003
December 2002	3 February 2003
January 2003	6 March 2003
February 2003	2 April 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

As advised in the July release, the seasonally adjusted and trend series have been updated following the normal annual review of the seasonal adjustment process. The review did not result in any significant change to the seasonal adjustment methods but an additional feature has been included to take account of the timing of Father's Day. This improvement, which is described in the Appendix, impacts on the estimates for August and September in some years.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for August 2002 contained in this publication are:

<i>DATA SERIES</i>	<i>ESTIMATE</i>	<i>STANDARD ERROR</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	14 213.2	143.6
Change from preceding month (\$m)	269.7	38.1
% change from preceding month	1.9	0.3

Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly rotation of approximately 10% of sampled businesses. This rotation is done to spread the reporting load across retailers. At times, the businesses rotated in to 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 29–32.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian business number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
PAYGW	Pay-as-you-go withholding
TAU	Type of activity unit

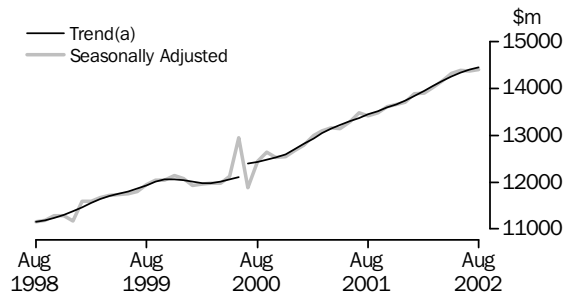
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

TOTAL RETAIL

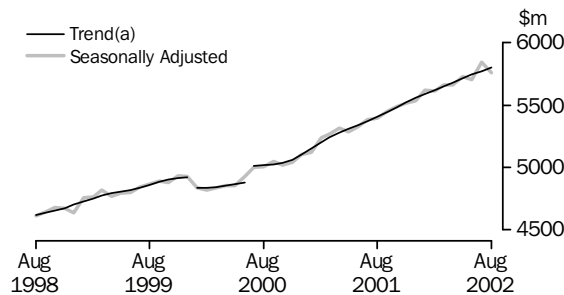
There has been moderate growth in the trend estimate in each of the last four months. The Household good retailing, Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services industries had strong growth in each of the last seven months. The trend growth rate for Other retailing has been decreasing since February 2002, with a decline in each of the last five months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

FOOD RETAILING

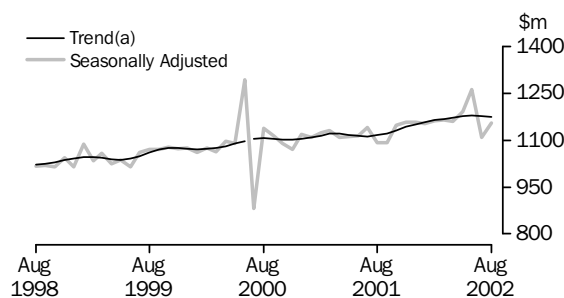
Moderate trend growth continued in August 2002. New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia had moderate to strong growth in each of the last four months.



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

DEPARTMENT STORES

The trend growth rate has been slowing since November 2001, with a decline in August 2002. The slowing in the trend estimate for the last seven months has been influenced by the large decrease in the seasonally adjusted estimate for July 2002. The trend growth rates for New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia have decreased over the last six months.



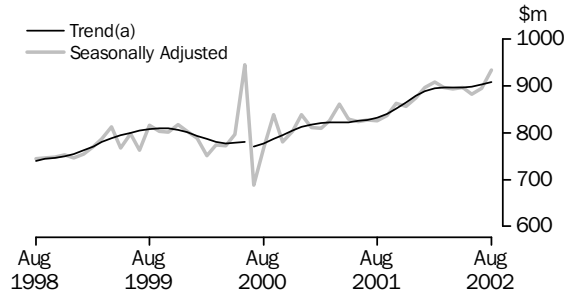
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

**CLOTHING AND SOFT
GOOD RETAILING**

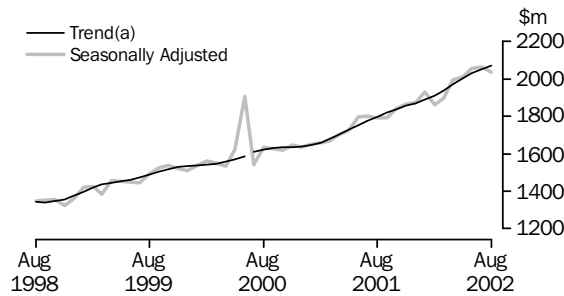
There has been moderate trend growth in each of the last two months. Victoria, Western Australia and the Northern Territory have had strong growth in each of the last four months, while Tasmania had a decline in each month. Queensland had no growth in August 2002 after being in decline for six months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**HOUSEHOLD GOOD
RETAILING**

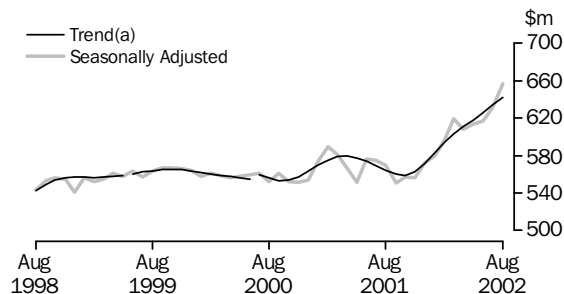
There has been strong trend growth in each month for over twelve months, although the rate of growth has slowed since May 2002. New South Wales and Queensland have had strong growth in each of the last seven months. The trend growth rate for all other states, except Tasmania, was in decline in August 2002.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**RECREATIONAL GOOD
RETAILING**

There has been strong trend growth in each of the last nine months. New South Wales and Victoria have had strong growth in each of these months.



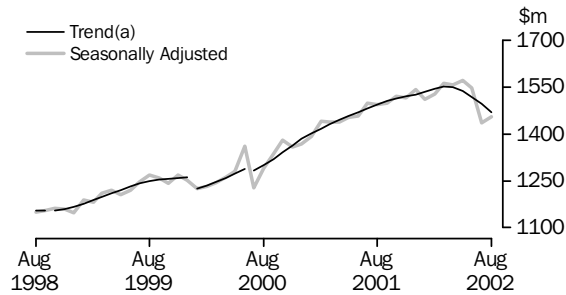
(a) Break in trend series from June 1999 and July 2000

INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

OTHER RETAILING

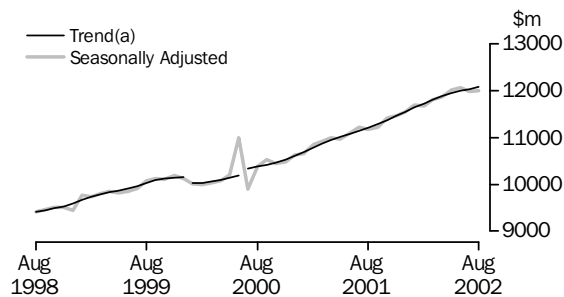
There has been a decline in the trend growth rate in each of the last five months. Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have had the largest falls over this period.



(a) Break in trend series from October 1998, January and July 2000

TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

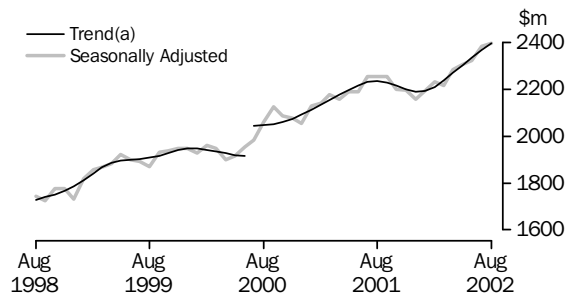
The trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been slightly weaker than the trend growth for Total industries (including Hospitality and services), in each of the last six months.



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

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been strong growth in the trend estimate in each of the last seven months. All states except Queensland and the Northern Territory have had strong growth in each of the last three months. Northern Territory has had six months of no growth.



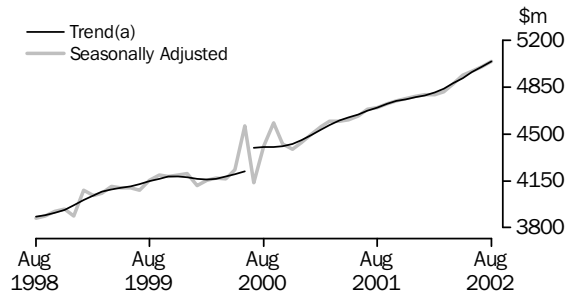
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

NEW SOUTH WALES

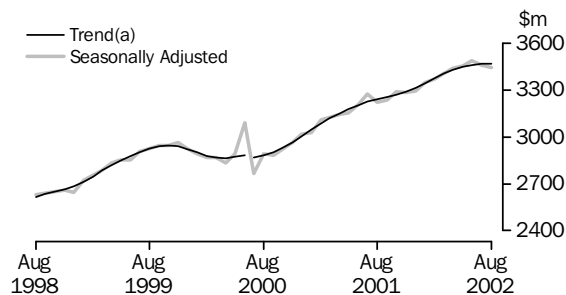
Trend growth has been strong in each of the last five months. The Household good retailing, Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services industries had strong growth in each of the last six months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

VICTORIA

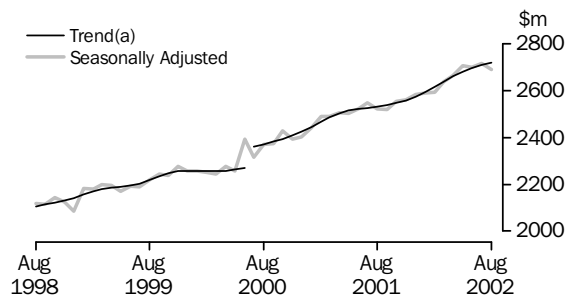
The rate of trend growth has been slowing since February 2002 with weak growth in each of the last three months. For the last five months the rate of growth has decreased in all industries except Hospitality and services, which was in decline in April 2002. Despite this, Clothing and soft good retailing and Recreational good retailing have had strong growth in each month.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

QUEENSLAND

There has been moderate trend growth in each of the last three months. Strong growth has been observed in the Household good retailing industry for over twelve months, while Other retailing has been in decline in each of the last five months.



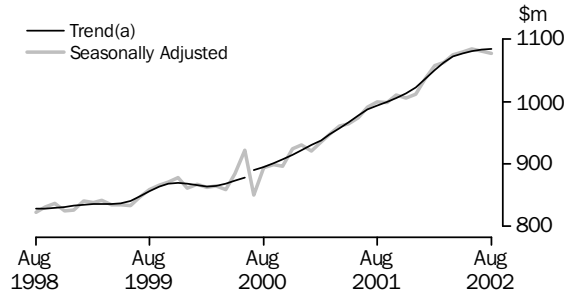
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

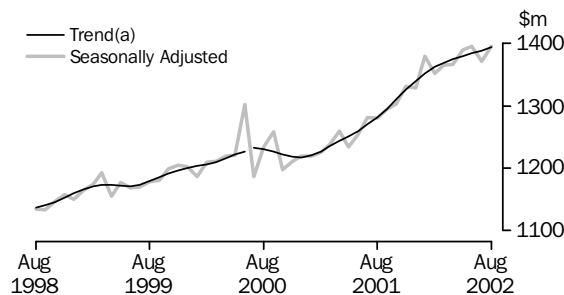
The rate of trend growth has been decreasing since February 2002, with weak growth in the last three months. The Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services industries have had strong growth in each of the last three months, while Other retailing has been in decline in each of these months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

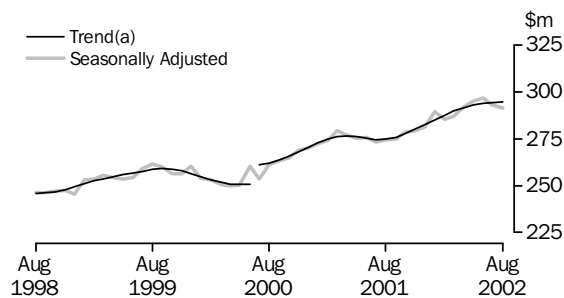
After three months of weak growth there was moderate growth in August 2002. The Household good retailing and Other retailing industries have been in decline in each of the last five months, while the Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services industries have been strong in each of these months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

TASMANIA

After five months of strong trend growth from November 2001 to March 2002, trend growth slowed to July 2002 and remained weak in August 2002. Strong growth has continued in the Hospitality and services industry. The Clothing and soft good retailing industry has been in decline for the last five months and the Food retailing industry has been in decline for the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2001								
June	5 103.4	1 003.2	814.9	1 756.9	526.3	1 351.2	2 091.0	12 646.8
July	5 194.9	1 082.3	800.0	1 758.5	543.4	1 417.5	2 218.0	13 014.7
August	5 410.8	942.1	760.1	1 785.0	559.5	1 475.1	2 270.5	13 203.2
September	5 263.8	991.9	792.0	1 717.0	523.4	1 440.1	2 207.8	12 936.1
October	5 549.6	1 109.7	871.9	1 875.9	548.4	1 543.7	2 237.0	13 736.1
November	5 619.9	1 320.9	894.3	1 970.9	592.2	1 637.3	2 255.7	14 291.2
December	6 287.0	2 235.0	1 253.7	2 404.5	815.0	2 199.7	2 482.7	17 677.6
2002								
January	5 776.6	1 011.3	875.7	1 918.4	579.7	1 411.3	2 206.9	13 780.0
February	5 184.8	824.6	713.4	1 663.5	533.8	1 330.2	2 046.0	12 296.5
March	5 799.3	1 021.8	812.6	1 798.5	592.6	1 446.6	2 244.9	13 716.3
April	5 445.3	1 053.6	871.6	1 837.9	563.8	1 454.8	2 208.8	13 435.8
May	5 732.0	1 164.1	941.4	1 961.1	583.2	1 565.6	2 260.0	14 207.3
June	5 393.5	1 120.7	850.6	1 989.0	549.9	1 425.9	2 189.7	13 519.2
July	5 666.8	1 053.4	877.5	2 028.6	606.9	1 362.0	2 348.4	13 943.5
August	5 799.7	1 042.8	867.6	2 012.8	648.0	1 423.9	2 418.4	14 213.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	5 328.9	1 115.2	824.7	1 795.7	576.5	1 458.1	2 191.7	13 290.8
July	5 380.1	1 140.9	827.2	1 799.9	574.5	1 498.6	2 254.8	13 476.0
August	5 394.1	1 092.8	826.4	1 791.2	570.4	1 494.2	2 254.9	13 423.9
September	5 452.0	1 092.8	836.5	1 793.5	550.5	1 499.5	2 255.5	13 480.1
October	5 486.5	1 147.2	862.4	1 842.1	557.3	1 521.1	2 201.1	13 617.6
November	5 518.4	1 157.6	855.9	1 867.4	556.4	1 516.7	2 196.7	13 669.0
December	5 533.3	1 157.1	873.3	1 873.1	572.4	1 543.7	2 159.3	13 712.2
2002								
January	5 620.0	1 152.4	896.9	1 928.5	579.2	1 511.7	2 193.6	13 882.4
February	5 613.2	1 162.3	908.4	1 861.7	596.7	1 528.0	2 233.7	13 903.9
March	5 662.5	1 165.8	897.2	1 899.0	619.6	1 563.5	2 215.0	14 022.6
April	5 661.1	1 160.7	893.5	1 994.6	607.8	1 557.2	2 285.9	14 160.7
May	5 725.8	1 192.0	896.8	2 012.8	613.9	1 571.8	2 305.5	14 318.6
June	5 705.1	1 261.6	882.7	2 057.4	616.7	1 546.6	2 324.0	14 394.1
July	5 847.3	1 110.3	895.5	2 064.0	630.8	1 436.0	2 386.0	14 369.9
August	5 761.8	1 154.9	934.1	2 037.4	656.7	1 455.9	2 399.3	14 400.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	5 338.8	1 113.6	824.8	1 753.3	573.8	1 469.8	2 217.5	13 305.8
July	5 369.9	1 112.5	828.1	1 775.9	568.9	1 482.2	2 231.5	13 377.8
August	5 404.8	1 115.2	832.6	1 797.8	564.1	1 495.2	2 236.2	13 449.5
September	5 443.1	1 122.2	840.5	1 819.2	560.1	1 506.4	2 230.1	13 521.9
October	5 482.2	1 132.0	851.9	1 838.5	558.9	1 514.4	2 215.7	13 592.9
November	5 519.8	1 142.3	865.3	1 855.4	562.5	1 520.1	2 199.7	13 664.5
December	5 556.2	1 151.5	878.7	1 870.8	571.3	1 525.9	2 191.2	13 743.5
2002								
January	5 589.4	1 158.7	889.6	1 887.7	582.8	1 535.2	2 194.7	13 837.6
February	5 621.0	1 164.5	895.4	1 909.8	594.1	1 546.3	2 211.6	13 944.6
March	5 651.9	1 168.6	896.8	1 937.5	603.5	1 552.3	2 239.2	14 054.4
April	5 682.9	1 173.2	896.4	1 969.9	611.0	1 549.7	2 271.8	14 160.4
May	5 713.5	1 177.1	896.4	2 003.0	618.0	1 537.6	2 304.8	14 254.8
June	5 743.7	1 178.8	898.6	2 031.7	625.5	1 518.4	2 337.0	14 335.6
July	5 771.8	1 178.3	902.5	2 053.7	633.8	1 495.6	2 368.0	14 403.5
August	5 799.6	1 176.0	907.5	2 072.4	641.6	1 469.0	2 397.3	14 464.1

(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)								
2001								
June	-2.8	-8.7	-6.0	5.9	0.5	-5.9	-1.0	-2.3
July	1.8	7.9	-1.8	0.1	3.3	4.9	6.1	2.9
August	4.2	-13.0	-5.0	1.5	3.0	4.1	2.4	1.4
September	-2.7	5.3	4.2	-3.8	-6.5	-2.4	-2.8	-2.0
October	5.4	11.9	10.1	9.3	4.8	7.2	1.3	6.2
November	1.3	19.0	2.6	5.1	8.0	6.1	0.8	4.0
December	11.9	69.2	40.2	22.0	37.6	34.3	10.1	23.7
2002								
January	-8.1	-54.8	-30.1	-20.2	-28.9	-35.8	-11.1	-22.0
February	-10.2	-18.5	-18.5	-13.3	-7.9	-5.7	-7.3	-10.8
March	11.9	23.9	13.9	8.1	11.0	8.7	9.7	11.5
April	-6.1	3.1	7.3	2.2	-4.9	0.6	-1.6	-2.0
May	5.3	10.5	8.0	6.7	3.4	7.6	2.3	5.7
June	-5.9	-3.7	-9.6	1.4	-5.7	-8.9	-3.1	-4.8
July	5.1	-6.0	3.2	2.0	10.4	-4.5	7.2	3.1
August	2.3	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	6.8	4.5	3.0	1.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2001								
June	0.8	0.3	-0.5	4.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
July	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.2	-0.3	2.8	2.9	1.4
August	0.3	-4.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
September	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	-3.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
October	0.6	5.0	3.1	2.7	1.2	1.4	-2.4	1.0
November	0.6	0.9	-0.8	1.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.4
December	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.9	1.8	-1.7	0.3
2002								
January	1.6	-0.4	2.7	3.0	1.2	-2.1	1.6	1.2
February	-0.1	0.9	1.3	-3.5	3.0	1.1	1.8	0.2
March	0.9	0.3	-1.2	2.0	3.8	2.3	-0.8	0.9
April	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	5.0	-1.9	-0.4	3.2	1.0
May	1.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
June	-0.4	5.8	-1.6	2.2	0.5	-1.6	0.8	0.5
July	2.5	-12.0	1.5	0.3	2.3	-7.1	2.7	-0.2
August	-1.5	4.0	4.3	-1.3	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.2
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2001								
June	0.6	-0.4	0.3	1.5	-0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
July	0.6	-0.1	0.4	1.3	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
August	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.2	-0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5
September	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	-0.7	0.8	-0.3	0.5
October	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	-0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.5
November	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	-0.7	0.5
December	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.4	-0.4	0.6
2002								
January	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.7
February	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
March	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.8
April	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.2	-0.2	1.5	0.8
May	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.1	-0.8	1.5	0.7
June	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.2	-1.3	1.4	0.6
July	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.3	-1.5	1.3	0.5
August	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	-1.8	1.2	0.4

(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	Department 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												
2001												
August	4 001.2	557.6	852.0	5 410.8	942.1	518.6	241.6	760.1	412.1	516.8	856.0	1 785.0
September	3 865.0	550.7	848.2	5 263.8	991.9	544.0	248.0	792.0	389.9	522.9	804.2	1 717.0
October	4 045.2	575.5	928.9	5 549.6	1 109.7	588.9	283.0	871.9	430.7	606.2	839.1	1 875.9
November	4 092.4	562.1	965.4	5 619.9	1 320.9	613.2	281.0	894.3	441.5	601.6	927.8	1 970.9
December	4 444.4	610.4	1 232.1	6 287.0	2 235.0	896.4	357.3	1 253.7	449.3	705.6	1 249.6	2 404.5
2002												
January	4 174.8	609.3	992.6	5 776.6	1 011.3	578.3	297.5	875.7	448.9	580.9	888.6	1 918.4
February	3 770.1	518.0	896.8	5 184.8	824.6	475.7	237.8	713.4	380.1	518.7	764.7	1 663.5
March	4 228.3	580.9	990.0	5 799.3	1 021.8	563.3	249.3	812.6	406.0	573.4	819.1	1 798.5
April	3 923.4	584.1	937.7	5 445.3	1 053.6	599.4	272.2	871.6	436.0	551.6	850.2	1 837.9
May	4 173.3	583.4	975.3	5 732.0	1 164.1	643.3	298.1	941.4	439.4	537.1	984.7	1 961.1
June	3 910.9	567.3	915.3	5 393.5	1 120.7	581.0	269.6	850.6	454.4	519.0	1 015.6	1 989.0
July	4 071.0	602.5	993.3	5 666.8	1 053.4	598.2	279.3	877.5	474.9	546.8	1 007.0	2 028.6
August	4 233.7	580.9	985.1	5 799.7	1 042.8	605.6	262.1	867.6	459.3	575.7	977.9	2 012.8
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2001												
August	5.1	0.1	2.6	4.2	-13.0	-4.3	-6.5	-5.0	-3.9	8.4	0.4	1.5
September	-3.4	-1.3	-0.4	-2.7	5.3	4.9	2.7	4.2	-5.4	1.2	-6.1	-3.8
October	4.7	4.5	9.5	5.4	11.9	8.2	14.1	10.1	10.5	15.9	4.3	9.3
November	1.2	-2.3	3.9	1.3	19.0	4.1	-0.7	2.6	2.5	-0.8	10.6	5.1
December	8.6	8.6	27.6	11.9	69.2	46.2	27.1	40.2	1.8	17.3	34.7	22.0
2002												
January	-6.1	-0.2	-19.4	-8.1	-54.8	-35.5	-16.7	-30.1	-0.1	-17.7	-28.9	-20.2
February	-9.7	-15.0	-9.6	-10.2	-18.5	-17.7	-20.1	-18.5	-15.3	-10.7	-13.9	-13.3
March	12.2	12.1	10.4	11.9	23.9	18.4	4.8	13.9	6.8	10.6	7.1	8.1
April	-7.2	0.6	-5.3	-6.1	3.1	6.4	9.2	7.3	7.4	-3.8	3.8	2.2
May	6.4	-0.1	4.0	5.3	10.5	7.3	9.5	8.0	0.8	-2.6	15.8	6.7
June	-6.3	-2.8	-6.1	-5.9	-3.7	-9.7	-9.6	-9.6	3.4	-3.4	3.1	1.4
July	4.1	6.2	8.5	5.1	-6.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.3	-0.8	2.0
August	4.0	-3.6	-0.8	2.3	-1.0	1.2	-6.2	-1.1	-3.3	5.3	-2.9	-0.8
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2001												
August	9.8	9.9	2.7	8.6	-4.9	8.6	7.0	8.1	6.8	23.5	6.4	11.0
September	7.8	6.0	0.5	6.4	-4.2	-3.4	-1.4	-2.8	6.1	16.5	5.1	8.6
October	10.1	2.7	14.0	9.9	5.7	14.5	7.2	12.0	9.7	26.1	10.3	14.8
November	9.9	3.7	16.5	10.3	9.4	9.2	4.0	7.5	7.9	19.4	14.5	14.4
December	5.4	4.3	12.4	6.6	4.3	6.3	-4.5	3.0	10.4	12.7	14.6	13.2
2002												
January	10.7	5.4	20.7	11.7	5.9	14.1	7.2	11.7	19.5	18.0	15.5	17.2
February	6.0	1.1	16.7	7.2	3.4	13.4	9.6	12.2	13.0	19.0	7.8	12.3
March	7.1	0.3	13.9	7.5	2.6	7.7	-1.1	4.9	5.9	19.2	9.5	11.5
April	4.5	6.6	10.5	5.7	3.8	4.5	14.1	7.3	15.3	17.1	22.5	19.1
May	7.8	8.5	15.9	9.2	5.9	5.4	16.3	8.6	11.6	13.0	24.7	18.2
June	4.5	5.7	11.1	5.7	11.7	1.7	10.7	4.4	5.4	9.2	19.4	13.2
July	6.9	8.1	19.6	9.1	-2.7	10.4	8.1	9.7	10.7	14.6	18.1	15.4
August	5.8	4.2	15.6	7.2	10.7	16.8	8.5	14.1	11.4	11.4	14.2	12.8

(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											
2001											
August	363.3	196.3	559.5	670.8	804.3	1 475.1	1 299.1	752.4	218.9	2 270.5	13 203.2
September	326.1	197.2	523.4	627.4	812.7	1 440.1	1 288.2	702.2	217.5	2 207.8	12 936.1
October	351.3	197.2	548.4	656.4	887.3	1 543.7	1 290.5	720.6	225.9	2 237.0	13 736.1
November	360.5	231.7	592.2	665.9	971.4	1 637.3	1 296.0	727.1	232.6	2 255.7	14 291.2
December	437.7	377.3	815.0	778.7	1 421.0	2 199.7	1 429.2	788.1	265.3	2 482.7	17 677.6
2002											
January	370.7	209.1	579.7	582.0	829.2	1 411.3	1 274.4	682.8	249.7	2 206.9	13 780.0
February	359.7	174.2	533.8	557.5	772.7	1 330.2	1 182.2	638.5	225.3	2 046.0	12 296.5
March	386.5	206.1	592.6	600.5	846.1	1 446.6	1 299.9	705.0	240.0	2 244.9	13 716.3
April	371.8	192.0	563.8	641.7	813.1	1 454.8	1 277.4	684.6	246.8	2 208.8	13 435.8
May	387.9	195.3	583.2	689.1	876.5	1 565.6	1 298.3	700.1	261.6	2 260.0	14 207.3
June	358.2	191.8	549.9	640.1	785.8	1 425.9	1 266.5	667.7	255.5	2 189.7	13 519.2
July	408.1	198.7	606.9	634.2	727.8	1 362.0	1 328.7	791.2	228.5	2 348.4	13 943.5
August	436.9	211.1	648.0	645.5	778.4	1 423.9	1 350.9	840.5	227.0	2 418.4	14 213.2
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2001											
August	4.0	1.1	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.9	-0.3	2.4	1.4
September	-10.2	0.5	-6.5	-6.5	1.0	-2.4	-0.8	-6.7	-0.6	-2.8	-2.0
October	7.7	0.0	4.8	4.6	9.2	7.2	0.2	2.6	3.9	1.3	6.2
November	2.6	17.5	8.0	1.4	9.5	6.1	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.8	4.0
December	21.4	62.8	37.6	16.9	46.3	34.3	10.3	8.4	14.1	10.1	23.7
2002											
January	-15.3	-44.6	-28.9	-25.2	-41.6	-35.8	-10.8	-13.4	-5.9	-11.1	-22.0
February	-3.0	-16.7	-7.9	-4.2	-6.8	-5.7	-7.2	-6.5	-9.8	-7.3	-10.8
March	7.5	18.3	11.0	7.7	9.5	8.7	10.0	10.4	6.5	9.7	11.5
April	-3.8	-6.9	-4.9	6.9	-3.9	0.6	-1.7	-2.9	2.9	-1.6	-2.0
May	4.3	1.7	3.4	7.4	7.8	7.6	1.6	2.3	6.0	2.3	5.7
June	-7.7	-1.8	-5.7	-7.1	-10.4	-8.9	-2.4	-4.6	-2.3	-3.1	-4.8
July	14.0	3.6	10.4	-0.9	-7.4	-4.5	4.9	18.5	-10.6	7.2	3.1
August	7.0	6.2	6.8	1.8	7.0	4.5	1.7	6.2	-0.7	3.0	1.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2001											
August	6.6	-2.4	3.2	14.2	18.5	16.5	10.4	14.7	6.7	11.4	8.9
September	-0.1	-11.0	-4.5	10.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	-4.3	6.1	4.8	4.9
October	4.7	-1.9	2.2	14.6	8.5	11.0	8.8	0.1	5.6	5.5	9.4
November	1.4	1.9	1.6	12.7	11.0	11.7	8.6	4.2	7.0	7.0	9.8
December	1.8	3.9	2.7	10.1	13.6	12.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	6.9
2002											
January	4.3	-1.2	2.3	8.8	10.4	9.7	6.9	-4.0	9.3	3.5	9.9
February	3.9	-3.0	1.5	6.8	5.5	6.0	7.7	-3.2	9.9	4.3	7.0
March	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.7	8.9	7.1	5.2	-6.2	4.5	1.3	6.2
April	18.0	-2.0	10.3	10.7	6.9	8.5	9.1	-4.0	13.8	5.2	7.7
May	16.4	2.6	11.4	8.7	9.3	9.0	10.7	-3.3	21.8	7.0	9.7
June	8.8	-2.7	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	-2.2	18.4	4.7	6.9
July	16.8	2.4	11.7	-1.5	-5.9	-3.9	4.9	8.2	4.1	5.9	7.1
August	20.3	7.5	15.8	-3.8	-3.2	-3.5	4.0	11.7	3.7	6.5	7.6

(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)

2001									
June	4 380.2	3 057.0	2 428.7	918.7	1 188.6	262.4	143.6	267.5	12 646.8
July	4 551.8	3 133.5	2 467.2	959.7	1 217.2	254.5	150.2	280.7	13 014.7
August	4 601.1	3 157.5	2 514.7	976.0	1 254.5	265.0	156.3	278.2	13 203.2
September	4 537.3	3 073.6	2 460.9	960.0	1 227.2	257.9	142.1	277.2	12 936.1
October	4 774.5	3 322.0	2 577.1	1 012.9	1 334.4	275.9	150.0	289.3	13 736.1
November	4 962.1	3 458.2	2 650.0	1 070.2	1 402.5	295.7	148.8	303.6	14 291.2
December	6 180.2	4 331.4	3 262.2	1 304.4	1 705.5	361.2	157.2	375.4	17 677.6

2002									
January	4 767.6	3 293.5	2 632.0	1 025.7	1 358.9	288.1	133.9	280.3	13 780.0
February	4 245.6	2 973.1	2 284.6	924.3	1 222.2	262.0	123.1	261.6	12 296.5
March	4 690.9	3 340.8	2 557.9	1 059.3	1 345.4	291.6	139.8	290.5	13 716.3
April	4 651.9	3 267.1	2 496.6	1 015.3	1 297.4	279.6	142.4	285.6	13 435.8
May	4 928.4	3 422.5	2 663.6	1 069.6	1 374.1	294.8	154.2	300.0	14 207.3
June	4 635.0	3 277.0	2 574.0	1 013.0	1 299.6	277.4	154.7	288.6	13 519.2
July	4 865.3	3 346.3	2 649.4	1 041.9	1 312.3	273.8	163.6	290.8	13 943.5
August	4 963.7	3 365.9	2 694.7	1 061.0	1 383.3	279.4	165.1	300.0	14 213.2

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2001									
June	4 636.8	3 206.7	2 521.7	974.4	1 255.1	275.9	140.1	280.1	13 290.8
July	4 684.6	3 273.9	2 547.6	991.7	1 281.0	273.2	141.8	282.4	13 476.0
August	4 694.7	3 223.3	2 524.3	999.3	1 280.3	274.5	142.0	285.5	13 423.9
September	4 727.2	3 238.0	2 520.1	997.8	1 294.2	275.1	139.8	287.9	13 480.1
October	4 749.1	3 289.5	2 554.3	1 010.2	1 303.1	278.7	144.0	288.8	13 617.6
November	4 767.7	3 286.0	2 560.9	1 005.5	1 330.7	279.4	146.7	292.1	13 669.0
December	4 780.1	3 295.1	2 584.0	1 012.2	1 328.7	281.2	141.7	289.3	13 712.2

2002									
January	4 791.1	3 350.5	2 590.9	1 036.3	1 380.1	289.7	148.8	295.0	13 882.4
February	4 795.9	3 373.2	2 593.9	1 058.3	1 352.1	285.5	147.2	297.8	13 903.9
March	4 815.9	3 409.0	2 638.7	1 063.1	1 365.0	287.0	148.6	295.2	14 022.6
April	4 873.6	3 439.8	2 665.3	1 074.4	1 366.5	292.1	150.9	298.0	14 160.7
May	4 941.9	3 454.2	2 705.9	1 080.2	1 389.3	295.4	152.3	299.4	14 318.6
June	4 967.3	3 492.0	2 699.7	1 084.7	1 396.2	296.8	153.5	303.9	14 394.1
July	5 003.5	3 460.0	2 716.2	1 080.4	1 371.7	293.3	152.8	292.0	14 369.9
August	5 043.6	3 444.3	2 692.4	1 078.0	1 396.1	291.5	149.1	305.1	14 400.1

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2001									
June	4 647.3	3 205.0	2 521.3	978.1	1 260.1	275.3	139.7	279.0	13 305.8
July	4 672.1	3 225.9	2 525.8	987.1	1 269.9	274.7	140.5	281.9	13 377.8
August	4 698.9	3 242.8	2 531.7	993.9	1 281.4	274.8	141.4	284.6	13 449.5
September	4 724.9	3 257.7	2 539.3	999.5	1 295.3	275.9	142.3	287.2	13 521.9
October	4 746.2	3 272.0	2 548.2	1 005.2	1 310.9	277.8	143.2	289.3	13 592.9
November	4 761.3	3 289.9	2 559.1	1 012.7	1 326.2	280.1	144.2	291.0	13 664.5
December	4 773.7	3 313.5	2 573.6	1 022.8	1 339.7	282.5	145.2	292.4	13 743.5

2002									
January	4 788.3	3 343.4	2 592.4	1 035.7	1 352.1	285.0	146.5	294.1	13 837.6
February	4 809.3	3 376.8	2 615.2	1 050.0	1 362.2	287.5	148.0	295.7	13 944.6
March	4 839.4	3 407.6	2 639.2	1 062.6	1 369.4	289.8	149.4	297.0	14 054.4
April	4 878.1	3 433.3	2 662.5	1 071.9	1 374.7	291.7	150.6	298.0	14 160.4
May	4 920.9	3 451.4	2 682.6	1 077.5	1 379.5	293.1	151.5	298.8	14 254.8
June	4 963.5	3 462.8	2 698.5	1 081.1	1 384.2	294.0	152.0	299.5	14 335.6
July	5 004.1	3 469.1	2 710.8	1 083.5	1 388.1	294.4	152.1	300.2	14 403.5
August	5 043.2	3 471.2	2 720.3	1 084.3	1 393.7	294.7	152.2	300.9	14 464.1

RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By State

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)									
2001									
June	-3.8	-1.1	-1.1	-3.5	-2.1	-3.3	3.2	-1.3	-2.3
July	3.9	2.5	1.6	4.5	2.4	-3.0	4.6	4.9	2.9
August	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	4.1	4.1	-0.9	1.4
September	-1.4	-2.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.2	-2.7	-9.1	-0.4	-2.0
October	5.2	8.1	4.7	5.5	8.7	7.0	5.6	4.4	6.2
November	3.9	4.1	2.8	5.7	5.1	7.2	-0.8	4.9	4.0
December	24.5	25.3	23.1	21.9	21.6	22.1	5.6	23.7	23.7
2002									
January	-22.9	-24.0	-19.3	-21.4	-20.3	-20.2	-14.8	-25.3	-22.0
February	-10.9	-9.7	-13.2	-9.9	-10.1	-9.0	-8.1	-6.7	-10.8
March	10.5	12.4	12.0	14.6	10.1	11.3	13.6	11.0	11.5
April	-0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-4.2	-3.6	-4.1	1.9	-1.7	-2.0
May	5.9	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.9	5.5	8.3	5.0	5.7
June	-6.0	-4.3	-3.4	-5.3	-5.4	-5.9	0.3	-3.8	-4.8
July	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.8	1.0	-1.3	5.8	0.8	3.1
August	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.8	5.4	2.0	0.9	3.2	1.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
2001									
June	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.7	3.4	1.1
July	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	-1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4
August	0.2	-1.5	-0.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.1	-0.4
September	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	0.2	-1.5	0.8	0.4
October	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.3	1.0
November	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	2.1	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.4
December	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.1	0.6	-3.4	-0.9	0.3
2002									
January	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.4	3.9	3.0	5.0	2.0	1.2
February	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	-2.0	-1.4	-1.1	1.0	0.2
March	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	-0.9	0.9
April	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
May	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.1
June	0.5	1.1	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.5
July	0.7	-0.9	0.6	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2	-0.5	-3.9	-0.2
August	0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	1.8	-0.6	-2.4	4.5	0.2
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
2001									
June	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.7	-0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6
July	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5
August	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5
September	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
October	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
November	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
December	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
2002									
January	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
February	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.8
March	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.8
April	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.8
May	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
June	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
July	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
August	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4

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)								
2001								
June	1 686.0	334.1	283.5	550.7	180.0	473.4	872.6	4 380.2
July	1 710.1	381.5	279.1	549.3	191.6	493.5	946.7	4 551.8
August	1 771.1	326.9	257.4	549.5	194.9	519.9	981.5	4 601.1
September	1 747.9	347.3	276.1	519.0	182.5	501.1	963.4	4 537.3
October	1 857.4	390.2	296.4	547.8	186.2	541.6	954.8	4 774.5
November	1 868.0	459.1	303.7	581.1	206.1	585.3	958.8	4 962.1
December	2 107.4	792.5	439.2	729.9	269.6	800.1	1 041.4	6 180.2
2002								
January	1 951.7	351.7	315.8	568.2	188.3	486.9	904.8	4 767.6
February	1 731.8	290.9	257.6	479.2	181.4	461.1	843.6	4 245.6
March	1 913.4	350.5	287.7	524.9	207.6	501.5	905.3	4 690.9
April	1 815.0	364.4	286.8	553.9	197.9	510.4	923.6	4 651.9
May	1 888.7	420.1	320.9	596.3	200.6	548.0	953.9	4 928.4
June	1 786.8	381.1	274.9	594.6	188.9	490.6	918.1	4 635.0
July	1 878.9	361.2	298.1	645.3	206.5	493.3	982.1	4 865.3
August	1 907.8	367.2	295.1	645.0	227.1	509.0	1 012.5	4 963.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 762.6	383.0	297.1	561.1	196.7	518.5	917.7	4 636.8
July	1 775.1	398.3	287.9	550.8	196.5	527.2	948.8	4 684.6
August	1 781.5	375.2	278.7	550.4	195.0	537.3	976.7	4 694.7
September	1 803.6	384.3	289.1	548.3	190.1	531.0	980.8	4 727.2
October	1 824.2	406.2	294.9	546.7	194.7	533.4	949.1	4 749.1
November	1 840.3	401.8	291.6	553.4	196.2	539.9	944.6	4 767.7
December	1 841.0	407.2	301.5	569.6	196.9	546.6	917.3	4 780.1
2002								
January	1 895.5	399.4	321.0	565.2	196.0	519.0	894.9	4 791.1
February	1 872.4	412.3	326.9	535.0	201.5	528.1	919.8	4 795.9
March	1 885.6	409.0	312.8	555.9	210.7	545.2	896.8	4 815.9
April	1 867.7	401.8	300.3	605.9	205.8	543.2	948.9	4 873.6
May	1 901.4	417.9	304.4	604.6	209.5	541.2	962.9	4 941.9
June	1 888.4	444.2	297.1	611.7	211.6	540.1	974.2	4 967.3
July	1 949.3	380.8	307.5	649.7	210.0	524.2	982.2	5 003.5
August	1 904.1	404.7	318.3	650.8	225.7	537.0	1 003.0	5 043.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 761.0	386.5	295.0	548.4	195.0	521.5	940.9	4 647.3
July	1 772.6	386.8	291.8	549.2	193.2	526.5	951.1	4 672.1
August	1 786.7	388.5	288.2	550.5	193.1	531.2	959.2	4 698.9
September	1 803.8	391.7	287.6	552.2	193.6	534.8	960.8	4 724.9
October	1 822.3	396.0	291.7	552.8	194.1	536.7	953.4	4 746.2
November	1 840.1	400.3	299.0	552.7	195.0	537.3	938.7	4 761.3
December	1 855.9	403.8	306.7	553.3	196.7	537.4	923.0	4 773.7
2002								
January	1 867.4	406.3	312.2	555.8	199.4	537.8	912.5	4 788.3
February	1 875.6	408.1	313.9	561.2	202.1	538.6	911.7	4 809.3
March	1 881.9	409.2	312.1	571.3	204.7	539.1	921.3	4 839.4
April	1 888.2	410.4	308.9	586.1	207.3	539.1	937.2	4 878.1
May	1 895.6	411.2	306.1	603.6	209.9	538.6	954.9	4 920.9
June	1 903.9	411.1	305.0	621.1	212.5	537.4	971.4	4 963.5
July	1 911.5	410.5	305.4	636.9	215.3	535.9	985.9	5 004.1
August	1 919.4	408.9	307.0	650.9	217.6	534.2	997.0	5 043.2

(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)								
2001								
June	1 245.1	256.4	211.5	473.0	124.0	327.4	419.5	3 057.0
July	1 268.9	270.6	205.4	466.9	124.3	357.7	439.6	3 133.5
August	1 322.5	227.1	194.9	475.6	127.5	365.2	444.7	3 157.5
September	1 276.6	245.8	197.7	469.3	120.5	351.6	412.1	3 073.6
October	1 345.7	274.3	223.4	526.0	132.0	372.2	448.3	3 322.0
November	1 381.7	322.5	228.1	536.0	140.8	394.8	454.4	3 458.2
December	1 550.4	563.8	320.1	655.5	198.0	533.7	510.1	4 331.4
2002								
January	1 389.5	247.9	211.7	510.9	142.2	350.7	440.7	3 293.5
February	1 259.2	203.0	182.2	449.0	123.4	331.2	425.0	2 973.1
March	1 410.5	261.2	215.5	490.4	137.0	352.0	474.2	3 340.8
April	1 314.4	273.3	252.9	500.7	128.2	361.5	436.2	3 267.1
May	1 388.5	287.1	260.7	518.0	140.6	392.7	434.9	3 422.5
June	1 305.1	295.2	235.6	540.1	128.5	347.2	425.3	3 277.0
July	1 383.2	261.0	238.3	522.0	148.5	316.5	476.8	3 346.3
August	1 419.4	246.4	231.2	500.0	154.8	333.8	480.4	3 365.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 306.7	276.4	215.2	480.7	135.4	356.5	435.9	3 206.7
July	1 322.2	289.8	218.9	490.2	136.2	370.5	446.2	3 273.9
August	1 309.6	273.6	212.6	489.1	131.5	370.0	437.0	3 223.3
September	1 336.8	275.1	217.8	492.2	126.0	362.9	427.1	3 238.0
October	1 332.3	282.8	223.8	514.0	133.8	360.3	442.6	3 289.5
November	1 339.4	286.6	216.8	500.3	134.2	363.5	445.2	3 286.0
December	1 330.8	284.3	219.5	501.5	129.3	375.9	453.7	3 295.1
2002								
January	1 361.7	285.7	225.4	504.1	136.2	387.2	450.2	3 350.5
February	1 359.1	287.3	231.2	504.4	141.1	387.9	462.1	3 373.2
March	1 380.1	293.3	233.0	524.2	147.6	376.4	454.3	3 409.0
April	1 383.0	295.7	243.5	543.9	142.8	383.5	447.4	3 439.8
May	1 394.1	299.2	245.0	531.5	150.4	399.5	434.6	3 454.2
June	1 394.5	319.5	242.9	555.0	143.6	382.8	453.8	3 492.0
July	1 423.1	278.7	248.1	540.3	158.1	335.1	476.6	3 460.0
August	1 400.3	285.5	255.9	521.2	160.4	343.8	477.1	3 444.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 316.3	279.3	215.2	463.0	132.6	358.5	433.3	3 205.0
July	1 318.1	278.4	215.3	476.1	133.0	361.3	436.3	3 225.9
August	1 321.1	278.7	215.9	487.7	132.4	363.2	438.0	3 242.8
September	1 325.4	279.8	217.1	496.4	131.5	365.1	439.4	3 257.7
October	1 330.8	281.3	218.4	501.0	131.1	367.4	441.9	3 272.0
November	1 337.4	282.7	219.9	503.1	131.8	370.2	445.9	3 289.9
December	1 345.0	284.6	222.3	504.5	134.0	374.0	450.1	3 313.5
2002								
January	1 353.5	287.1	225.9	507.8	136.9	379.8	452.5	3 343.4
February	1 363.5	290.2	230.2	514.8	139.9	385.4	452.3	3 376.8
March	1 374.2	293.0	234.8	523.4	142.7	387.6	450.8	3 407.6
April	1 384.4	295.3	239.3	531.7	145.5	384.9	450.5	3 433.3
May	1 393.2	296.7	243.2	537.4	148.4	378.5	452.7	3 451.4
June	1 400.5	296.7	246.6	540.0	151.2	370.0	457.2	3 462.8
July	1 406.2	295.9	249.6	540.4	154.1	360.5	462.9	3 469.1
August	1 410.9	294.4	252.1	539.1	156.6	351.4	468.5	3 471.2

(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)								
2001								
June	990.1	170.2	157.4	330.1	105.2	244.8	430.9	2 428.7
July	1 001.8	178.6	160.5	336.6	105.8	246.1	437.8	2 467.2
August	1 040.1	162.4	153.9	348.0	110.7	253.1	446.4	2 514.7
September	1 005.7	170.6	168.3	333.2	103.4	241.0	438.7	2 460.9
October	1 049.0	189.0	183.0	364.5	112.4	257.2	422.2	2 577.1
November	1 043.0	219.1	177.3	401.2	114.7	274.0	420.8	2 650.0
December	1 151.9	374.4	249.9	481.2	161.8	382.4	460.6	3 262.2
2002								
January	1 085.4	178.0	182.3	402.4	121.6	245.0	417.3	2 632.0
February	967.3	134.8	130.8	349.7	106.6	227.4	368.1	2 284.6
March	1 095.3	167.4	148.1	370.8	114.3	250.5	411.5	2 557.9
April	1 030.5	168.1	153.6	370.3	114.8	243.6	415.6	2 496.6
May	1 093.6	188.3	168.2	401.4	116.8	263.8	431.6	2 663.6
June	1 027.2	183.9	160.2	410.7	113.9	253.5	424.7	2 574.0
July	1 089.0	181.3	161.1	441.5	114.6	237.3	424.5	2 649.4
August	1 103.0	183.0	162.8	435.6	122.6	245.7	442.1	2 694.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 020.6	186.4	161.6	336.6	114.2	259.9	442.5	2 521.7
July	1 027.4	189.4	164.6	345.5	114.5	257.8	448.4	2 547.6
August	1 029.0	181.5	161.2	348.3	114.3	249.7	440.3	2 524.3
September	1 027.8	175.0	163.8	349.7	106.6	249.3	448.0	2 520.1
October	1 043.4	194.5	171.5	363.0	111.4	257.4	413.1	2 554.3
November	1 044.0	193.6	171.8	383.0	107.0	258.6	402.9	2 560.9
December	1 050.2	198.5	177.7	383.2	112.0	268.9	393.4	2 584.0
2002								
January	1 048.5	192.5	175.8	386.3	118.0	257.2	412.6	2 590.9
February	1 051.4	190.0	163.6	387.7	121.2	266.6	413.4	2 593.9
March	1 066.4	196.0	173.6	388.2	121.8	276.5	416.3	2 638.7
April	1 066.0	195.6	169.1	406.4	127.2	263.3	437.7	2 665.3
May	1 080.8	201.8	172.3	415.1	128.4	267.9	439.8	2 705.9
June	1 074.2	200.5	168.5	427.5	126.7	263.0	439.2	2 699.7
July	1 106.7	193.0	163.7	445.0	123.0	249.6	435.2	2 716.2
August	1 090.1	197.7	170.2	437.4	123.7	240.2	433.1	2 692.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	1 020.9	185.3	161.8	336.5	115.7	256.3	443.1	2 521.3
July	1 024.7	184.5	163.1	342.5	113.6	253.5	443.1	2 525.8
August	1 029.2	184.8	164.8	349.3	111.5	252.8	438.8	2 531.7
September	1 034.1	186.3	167.0	357.3	110.1	253.6	430.6	2 539.3
October	1 038.7	188.6	169.5	365.7	109.7	255.7	420.2	2 548.2
November	1 042.9	191.1	171.7	373.4	110.6	258.7	410.9	2 559.1
December	1 047.2	193.0	172.9	379.9	112.9	262.1	405.8	2 573.6
2002								
January	1 051.4	194.4	173.0	385.1	116.3	265.4	406.8	2 592.4
February	1 056.2	195.3	172.3	390.3	120.1	267.9	413.1	2 615.2
March	1 062.2	195.7	171.0	396.9	123.3	268.5	421.8	2 639.2
April	1 069.3	196.5	169.9	405.5	125.2	266.9	429.5	2 662.5
May	1 076.9	197.4	169.2	415.7	125.9	263.5	434.3	2 682.6
June	1 084.2	197.9	168.7	425.9	126.0	258.8	437.1	2 698.5
July	1 090.6	198.1	168.2	434.7	125.7	253.7	438.4	2 710.8
August	1 095.6	198.0	168.2	442.0	125.2	248.1	439.0	2 720.3

(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)								
2001								
June	383.0	88.2	48.6	115.9	25.8	121.8	135.5	918.7
July	394.9	92.5	47.0	116.6	27.1	126.3	155.3	959.7
August	416.5	82.5	45.0	117.7	27.7	129.0	157.6	976.0
September	403.2	82.1	45.9	113.9	24.8	134.6	155.6	960.0
October	422.9	91.6	48.9	128.2	25.9	138.9	156.5	1 012.9
November	438.5	114.4	51.6	134.3	30.5	140.8	160.2	1 070.2
December	486.0	184.3	69.2	157.1	46.4	177.0	184.4	1 304.4
2002								
January	440.2	86.8	49.0	128.0	28.9	120.0	172.7	1 025.7
February	392.7	69.9	40.0	119.0	26.7	115.8	160.2	924.3
March	452.4	90.7	50.4	122.4	31.4	132.0	180.1	1 059.3
April	414.2	89.3	54.0	129.0	24.8	136.2	167.8	1 015.3
May	441.1	97.7	56.2	140.9	25.4	141.6	166.9	1 069.6
June	407.1	97.3	55.1	136.4	23.3	132.6	161.3	1 013.0
July	438.2	91.8	53.4	138.3	31.1	113.9	175.2	1 041.9
August	452.1	88.7	51.1	131.4	33.9	121.5	182.3	1 061.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	405.5	97.1	47.7	121.0	28.8	129.7	144.7	974.4
July	409.4	94.5	48.6	118.2	28.3	134.7	157.9	991.7
August	414.9	94.6	48.6	118.1	28.5	132.7	161.9	999.3
September	417.1	89.3	48.6	120.1	25.8	138.7	158.2	997.8
October	422.0	97.1	48.6	121.5	27.1	138.3	155.5	1 010.2
November	422.5	99.3	48.7	123.6	27.7	132.0	151.7	1 005.5
December	426.3	99.0	49.0	122.5	29.8	129.7	155.9	1 012.2
2002								
January	427.0	99.3	52.9	129.3	29.9	128.4	169.5	1 036.3
February	431.2	98.4	54.0	135.4	30.5	134.2	174.5	1 058.3
March	432.5	100.4	53.9	134.9	30.8	136.7	173.9	1 063.1
April	437.3	98.4	52.4	139.5	28.9	141.3	176.6	1 074.4
May	440.4	100.6	53.3	142.2	28.3	140.9	174.5	1 080.2
June	437.1	107.4	55.2	143.7	26.6	140.7	173.9	1 084.7
July	455.1	92.5	53.9	141.9	31.8	122.2	183.1	1 080.4
August	445.3	98.9	54.9	132.2	34.6	127.1	185.0	1 078.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	404.8	94.8	48.2	118.5	28.5	131.2	151.6	978.1
July	409.3	94.3	48.2	119.4	28.2	133.5	153.8	987.1
August	413.6	94.1	48.2	119.7	27.7	135.0	155.3	993.9
September	417.6	94.7	48.3	120.0	27.4	135.3	156.1	999.5
October	420.8	95.8	48.8	121.1	27.6	134.6	156.8	1 005.2
November	423.4	97.1	49.6	123.0	28.2	133.2	158.3	1 012.7
December	425.8	98.4	50.5	125.8	29.0	132.2	161.2	1 022.8
2002								
January	428.1	99.2	51.6	129.2	29.7	132.7	165.3	1 035.7
February	430.6	99.5	52.6	133.0	29.8	134.6	169.6	1 050.0
March	433.4	99.4	53.3	136.6	29.6	136.6	173.1	1 062.6
April	436.6	99.4	53.7	139.1	29.3	137.8	175.4	1 071.9
May	439.9	99.6	53.9	140.4	29.3	137.1	176.9	1 077.5
June	443.0	99.8	54.1	140.7	29.8	135.0	178.5	1 081.1
July	445.9	100.0	54.3	140.3	30.5	132.4	180.2	1 083.5
August	448.1	100.1	54.5	139.3	31.4	129.3	181.9	1 084.3

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2001								
June	515.4	100.9	71.9	189.6	60.3	120.7	129.7	1 188.6
July	530.3	103.6	68.0	192.0	62.2	123.7	137.4	1 217.2
August	556.6	94.5	69.9	193.1	67.4	133.6	139.3	1 254.5
September	538.3	96.4	65.5	184.4	61.8	141.0	139.7	1 227.2
October	570.3	108.4	77.9	203.4	60.5	159.9	154.0	1 334.4
November	581.1	140.1	86.9	207.7	65.3	164.8	156.6	1 402.5
December	659.5	211.8	112.6	248.2	89.9	203.3	180.1	1 705.5
2002								
January	604.1	95.7	74.2	204.6	65.0	139.9	175.5	1 358.9
February	551.3	83.3	63.1	174.5	61.2	130.5	158.3	1 222.2
March	612.3	100.3	69.0	187.1	68.0	136.6	172.1	1 345.4
April	570.9	104.2	79.3	179.3	65.9	130.2	167.7	1 297.4
May	600.9	112.7	85.8	195.4	65.8	142.6	170.9	1 374.1
June	562.9	105.7	79.2	196.2	63.3	132.2	160.0	1 299.6
July	573.6	104.4	84.7	178.9	70.6	124.6	175.5	1 312.3
August	603.2	104.8	85.6	193.3	74.1	134.5	187.7	1 383.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	542.0	111.1	71.8	194.7	62.6	134.0	139.0	1 255.1
July	555.3	111.4	71.7	198.9	65.3	137.5	140.8	1 281.0
August	552.3	108.3	75.4	199.4	65.4	138.5	141.1	1 280.3
September	564.1	109.4	73.6	191.4	66.0	145.4	144.3	1 294.2
October	565.8	108.9	76.2	196.9	59.6	149.3	146.3	1 303.1
November	568.6	124.6	78.2	196.4	64.6	149.0	149.2	1 330.7
December	576.2	110.8	80.6	192.5	66.1	145.9	156.6	1 328.7
2002								
January	595.5	112.6	78.9	205.5	66.7	145.5	175.6	1 380.1
February	589.3	112.9	76.8	192.9	67.3	144.6	168.4	1 352.1
March	591.0	113.2	76.7	199.7	72.5	144.0	168.0	1 365.0
April	591.8	114.1	82.0	194.2	68.6	142.4	173.6	1 366.5
May	600.7	112.9	78.3	201.6	68.6	148.5	178.7	1 389.3
June	602.3	118.2	83.2	199.4	68.9	149.3	175.0	1 396.2
July	597.5	109.7	87.7	186.8	70.5	135.9	183.6	1 371.7
August	597.5	114.3	91.3	195.9	73.1	139.7	184.3	1 396.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	548.2	110.3	72.7	191.7	62.7	136.3	139.2	1 260.1
July	551.9	110.1	72.7	195.0	63.5	138.3	140.0	1 269.9
August	555.9	109.9	73.6	197.5	64.0	141.0	141.5	1 281.4
September	560.7	109.9	75.1	198.6	64.1	143.9	144.2	1 295.3
October	566.4	110.1	76.5	198.8	64.2	146.3	147.9	1 310.9
November	572.0	110.7	77.6	198.1	64.6	147.3	152.0	1 326.2
December	576.7	111.5	78.2	197.2	65.5	147.0	156.0	1 339.7
2002								
January	(b)587.5	112.3	78.3	197.3	66.8	146.2	(b)167.4	1 352.1
February	590.9	112.9	78.3	197.7	68.1	145.5	170.1	1 362.2
March	593.5	113.3	78.5	197.9	68.9	145.1	172.1	1 369.4
April	595.5	113.5	79.6	197.6	69.3	144.9	173.9	1 374.7
May	597.0	113.7	81.5	196.8	69.7	144.5	176.0	1 379.5
June	598.3	113.8	83.8	195.8	70.1	143.6	178.5	1 384.2
July	599.2	113.9	86.3	194.7	70.6	142.4	180.9	1 388.1
August	600.1	114.0	88.6	194.2	71.1	141.1	183.4	1 393.7

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Possible break in series. See paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2001								
June	117.9	np	15.9	40.1	13.1	np	30.1	262.4
July	115.0	np	14.3	37.3	13.6	np	27.9	254.5
August	122.6	np	14.3	39.9	14.3	np	27.6	265.0
September	117.2	np	14.3	38.5	13.7	np	28.9	257.9
October	119.1	np	16.6	42.4	14.8	np	29.9	275.9
November	121.3	np	20.2	45.7	17.1	np	31.9	295.7
December	134.6	np	26.3	56.4	24.6	np	34.7	361.2
2002								
January	127.7	np	17.8	42.8	16.9	np	32.1	288.1
February	116.0	np	16.7	38.6	16.7	np	29.8	262.0
March	129.4	np	18.3	42.2	16.7	np	32.1	291.6
April	121.0	np	18.9	43.5	14.7	np	29.2	279.6
May	126.4	np	20.7	45.8	15.4	np	29.9	294.8
June	118.3	np	18.4	47.1	14.5	np	27.8	277.4
July	115.8	np	15.0	43.1	15.6	np	30.0	273.8
August	119.6	np	15.2	45.6	14.8	np	29.8	279.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	122.2	np	16.0	40.9	14.8	np	32.8	275.9
July	121.7	np	15.6	40.4	15.3	np	30.5	273.2
August	122.9	np	16.5	40.7	15.8	np	30.4	274.5
September	122.6	np	16.2	39.9	15.7	np	32.0	275.1
October	119.6	np	18.1	40.8	15.4	np	30.6	278.7
November	118.8	np	18.2	42.5	16.3	np	30.3	279.4
December	119.3	np	18.4	43.3	16.4	np	29.8	281.2
2002								
January	124.3	np	18.8	44.7	15.9	np	29.5	289.7
February	122.3	np	19.1	43.9	16.7	np	30.2	285.5
March	121.9	np	19.1	44.6	17.3	np	28.7	287.0
April	127.1	np	18.3	45.6	15.6	np	29.2	292.1
May	125.1	np	19.5	46.6	16.4	np	30.3	295.4
June	125.2	np	19.1	47.6	16.7	np	31.3	296.8
July	122.5	np	16.4	45.9	17.0	np	33.8	293.3
August	120.5	np	17.8	47.1	16.6	np	32.9	291.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	122.1	np	16.1	40.7	15.1	np	32.3	275.3
July	122.1	np	16.3	40.3	15.3	np	31.8	274.7
August	121.7	np	16.5	40.3	15.5	np	31.3	274.8
September	121.2	np	16.9	40.7	15.7	np	30.9	275.9
October	120.7	np	17.4	41.4	15.9	np	30.6	277.8
November	120.4	np	18.0	42.1	16.1	np	30.3	280.1
December	120.7	np	18.5	43.0	16.2	np	30.0	282.5
2002								
January	121.6	np	18.8	43.8	16.4	np	29.6	285.0
February	122.9	np	19.0	44.5	16.4	np	29.3	287.5
March	124.0	np	19.0	45.1	16.5	np	29.4	289.8
April	124.6	np	18.9	45.7	16.5	np	29.9	291.7
May	124.5	np	18.6	46.1	16.5	np	30.6	293.1
June	124.1	np	18.3	46.5	16.6	np	31.4	294.0
July	123.4	np	18.0	46.9	16.7	np	32.2	294.4
August	122.7	np	17.6	47.1	16.7	np	32.9	294.7

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2001								
June	66.8	np	7.3	18.3	4.8	np	25.9	143.6
July	68.9	np	7.9	16.6	4.9	np	28.9	150.2
August	71.6	np	8.0	18.4	4.9	np	29.6	156.3
September	66.6	np	7.5	15.9	4.7	np	25.6	142.1
October	69.9	np	7.7	19.1	4.7	np	25.8	150.0
November	68.1	np	7.5	18.6	4.5	np	26.9	148.8
December	67.8	np	9.4	21.2	5.4	np	24.3	157.2
2002								
January	63.9	np	6.4	17.3	4.9	np	21.4	133.9
February	59.3	np	5.4	15.8	4.7	np	19.3	123.1
March	68.6	np	5.7	17.1	5.2	np	22.8	139.8
April	68.2	np	6.0	17.9	4.9	np	22.6	142.4
May	74.7	np	7.1	18.3	5.2	np	25.0	154.2
June	73.4	np	7.1	19.0	5.2	np	25.0	154.7
July	76.9	np	8.6	16.5	5.8	np	28.9	163.6
August	77.8	np	8.5	17.9	6.2	np	27.5	165.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	64.5	np	7.4	17.4	4.8	np	24.7	140.1
July	64.9	np	7.1	17.3	4.9	np	25.5	141.8
August	65.2	np	7.2	17.9	4.4	np	25.6	142.0
September	65.2	np	7.3	16.2	4.6	np	24.9	139.8
October	68.2	np	7.2	18.1	4.6	np	24.2	144.0
November	69.3	np	7.2	18.2	4.6	np	25.5	146.7
December	66.1	np	6.9	18.4	4.8	np	24.4	141.7
2002								
January	69.8	np	7.3	18.8	5.3	np	24.8	148.8
February	68.8	np	7.2	17.9	5.4	np	24.5	147.2
March	70.3	np	6.9	18.2	5.4	np	24.6	148.6
April	71.0	np	6.8	18.4	5.3	np	24.1	150.9
May	72.3	np	7.5	17.9	5.2	np	24.5	152.3
June	71.9	np	7.3	18.6	5.2	np	24.5	153.5
July	71.6	np	7.7	16.8	5.9	np	25.2	152.8
August	70.2	np	7.5	17.5	5.5	np	24.0	149.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	64.9	np	7.3	16.8	4.8	np	24.6	139.7
July	65.1	np	7.3	17.1	4.7	np	24.8	140.5
August	65.5	np	7.3	17.4	4.6	np	25.0	141.4
September	66.2	np	7.2	17.6	4.6	np	25.1	142.3
October	66.9	np	7.2	17.8	4.6	np	25.0	143.2
November	67.6	np	7.2	18.0	4.8	np	24.9	144.2
December	68.3	np	7.1	18.2	4.9	np	24.7	145.2
2002								
January	68.9	np	7.1	18.3	5.1	np	24.6	146.5
February	69.6	np	7.0	18.4	5.2	np	24.5	148.0
March	70.3	np	7.1	18.3	5.3	np	24.5	149.4
April	71.0	np	7.1	18.2	5.3	np	24.5	150.6
May	71.4	np	7.2	18.0	5.4	np	24.5	151.5
June	71.6	np	7.3	17.8	5.4	np	24.5	152.0
July	71.5	np	7.5	17.6	5.5	np	24.5	152.1
August	71.5	np	7.6	17.5	5.5	np	24.5	152.2

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2001								
June	99.1	24.1	18.8	39.1	13.0	26.5	46.8	267.5
July	104.9	27.1	17.8	43.1	13.9	29.4	44.4	280.7
August	109.8	21.8	16.6	42.8	12.1	31.3	43.7	278.2
September	108.4	22.9	16.6	42.9	12.0	30.6	43.9	277.2
October	115.1	25.8	18.0	44.5	11.8	28.6	45.5	289.3
November	118.3	29.9	18.8	46.3	13.2	30.8	46.2	303.6
December	129.4	53.1	26.8	55.0	19.3	44.6	47.1	375.4
2002								
January	114.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	25.9	42.3	280.3
February	107.1	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	24.2	41.8	261.6
March	117.4	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.6	27.9	46.8	290.5
April	111.1	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.8	26.2	46.0	285.6
May	118.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	26.5	46.9	300.0
June	112.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	23.7	47.5	288.6
July	111.1	24.4	18.3	43.0	14.1	24.5	55.5	290.8
August	116.9	24.1	18.1	44.2	14.4	26.4	56.0	300.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2001								
June	103.4	27.2	18.4	40.8	13.3	29.5	47.5	280.1
July	106.2	27.4	17.7	43.0	13.8	30.6	43.7	282.4
August	108.7	26.8	18.5	43.9	12.7	30.6	44.3	285.5
September	111.4	26.0	18.2	45.1	12.7	30.9	43.6	287.9
October	114.9	27.2	18.6	43.7	12.5	27.1	44.8	288.8
November	115.0	27.3	19.2	43.7	12.5	29.1	45.1	292.1
December	114.3	27.0	18.6	42.3	13.1	29.6	44.5	289.3
2002								
January	114.9	27.2	20.2	43.8	13.8	29.9	45.3	295.0
February	114.8	28.0	21.7	42.5	15.0	29.1	46.7	297.8
March	115.1	27.2	19.3	45.6	12.6	29.6	45.8	295.2
April	117.0	27.3	19.2	47.6	13.6	28.7	44.7	298.0
May	116.7	28.2	20.1	46.6	13.7	27.6	46.5	299.4
June	118.0	31.4	19.9	47.2	12.7	26.7	47.9	303.9
July	113.0	24.5	18.1	42.5	13.8	25.1	55.0	292.0
August	114.9	28.1	20.2	46.3	14.8	25.4	55.3	305.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2001								
June	104.1	26.9	18.0	41.2	13.2	30.9	44.8	279.0
July	106.2	26.9	18.1	42.4	13.1	30.4	44.8	281.9
August	108.8	26.8	18.2	43.4	12.9	30.0	44.7	284.6
September	111.3	26.8	18.4	43.9	12.8	29.6	44.5	287.2
October	113.2	26.9	18.7	43.9	12.8	29.3	44.5	289.3
November	114.4	27.0	19.0	43.6	12.9	29.3	44.7	291.0
December	114.9	27.1	19.3	43.3	13.2	29.3	45.0	292.4
2002								
January	115.2	27.3	19.6	43.6	13.5	29.4	45.2	294.1
February	115.5	27.5	19.8	44.3	13.6	29.4	45.2	295.7
March	115.8	27.6	19.8	45.1	13.6	29.1	45.5	297.0
April	116.1	27.7	19.7	45.8	13.5	28.4	46.4	298.0
May	116.2	27.8	19.6	46.1	13.5	27.6	47.9	298.8
June	116.0	27.9	19.5	46.0	13.6	26.8	49.7	299.5
July	115.6	28.0	19.4	45.8	13.7	26.0	51.7	300.2
August	115.2	28.0	19.4	45.6	13.9	25.4	53.6	300.9

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

2 Estimates of turnover contained in this publication are compiled from the Retail Business survey which includes about 6,500 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 4,100 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 55% of the total estimate ensures a highly reliable Australian total turnover estimate.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

- Food Retailing
 - Supermarkets and grocery stores (5110) and non-petrol sales of selected convenience stores of 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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.

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

12 The survey is conducted monthly by both telephone interview and a questionnaire mailed to businesses. The businesses included in the survey are selected by random sample from a frame stratified by state, industry and business size. For the ABS Maintained Population, the ABS uses reported employment as the measure of business size. For the ATO Maintained Population, for which employment data are not updated on a regular basis, the ABS uses a derived size benchmark. The derived size benchmark is a modelled employment size measure, based primarily on wages and salaries from Business Activity Statements or number of payees from the ATO, which is scaled to be the same magnitude as the previous employment benchmark, using current ABS employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings.

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

17 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.

18 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. See the Appendix of the July 2001 issue of this publication for more information.

19 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).

20 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 2002 using data up to and including the July 2002 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Aug</i> 2001	<i>Jul</i> 2002	<i>Aug</i> 2002
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (July 2002 reference month)	0.98414	0.96948	0.98862
Factors as estimated with current month's data (August 2002 reference month)	0.98356	0.97033	0.98702

21 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 it becomes available.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Sep 2002	Oct 2002	Nov 2002
Factors as estimated with current month's data (August 2002 reference month)	0.95332	1.02117	1.03702

22 The seasonal and trading day factors are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual reanalysis will not normally result in significant changes. For Retail Trade, the results of the latest review are usually shown in the July issue each year, but for 2002 appear in the August issue.

23 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.

24 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

25 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).

26 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 2000 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.

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

28 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 (currently 2000–2001). The reference year is updated in the June publication each year. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

continued

previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year (i.e. for the 2002–2003 financial year) which are based upon price data for the 2000–2001 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

29 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

30 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.

31 To assist users in assessing the reliability of estimates, each data series has been given a grading of A to E. Where:

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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

	Food retailing	Depart- ment stores	Clothing & soft good retailing	House- hold good retailing	Recre- ational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospit- ality & services	Total
NSW	B	A	B	C	C	C	B	A
Vic.	B	A	C	C	C	C	B	A
Qld	B	A	B	C	C	D	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	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

33 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

34 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (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.

APPENDIX FATHER'S DAY PROXIMITY EFFECT

FATHER'S DAY PROXIMITY EFFECT

Father's Day occurs on the first Sunday of September each year. This means that Father's Day may fall on any of the first seven days in September. In 2002, Father's Day fell on the first of September.

If Father's Day expenditure occurred wholly in September any systematic pattern would be catered for in the seasonal adjustment process. However, some of the expenditure occurs in the days leading up to Father's Day and, depending upon how close Father's Day is to the start of September, the expenditure will move between August and September. The previous seasonal adjustment process did not adequately cater for these instances which are referred to as the Father's Day proximity effect.

ADJUSTMENT METHOD

In 1996, the ABS investigated the Father's Day proximity effect. For more information refer to the feature article in *Australian Economic Indicators, December 1996* (cat. no 1350.0). At that time, the evidence for a Father's Day effect was not conclusive. However, recent investigations have used a regression model that is embedded in the seasonal adjustment process to correct the Father's Day impact if it is proved statistically significant.

The regression method uses the irregular values from August and September obtained from the seasonal adjustment program (X11) for each series and, if the irregular values in the affected years deviate significantly, this deviation is used to estimate the Father's Day proximity effect. This methodology has also been recently implemented to address the Easter proximity effect (refer to the appendix in the July 2001 issue of this publication).

IMPACT ON RETAIL TRADE

The Father's Day proximity effect was found to have a significant impact in one main Retail industry; Department stores. Other significant impacts occurred in other industries; for example, Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing, Hotels and licensed clubs, Other food retailing, and Supermarkets and grocery stores. Significant impacts were found in the New South Wales total state series, and the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series. The correction for this effect has been included in the seasonal adjustment process from this year's seasonal reanalysis and has led to historical revisions to the affected series, especially for August and September months.

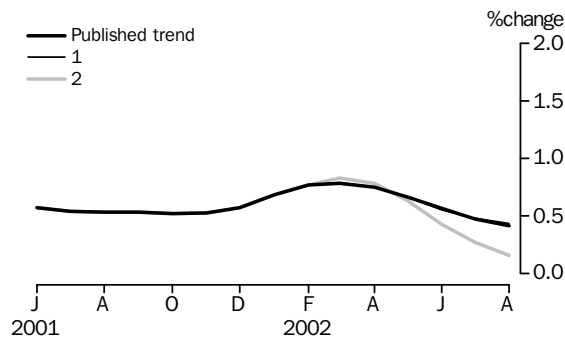
The correction for the Father's Day proximity effect reduced the August 2002 seasonally adjusted estimates for Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services by 0.8 percentage points and Department stores by 3.4 percentage points.

TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

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

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



TECHNICAL NOTE

2 Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available (for more information, refer to paragraph 25 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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