

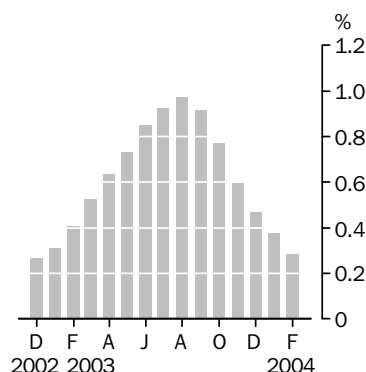
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 31 MAR 2004

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Feb 04 \$m	Jan 04 to Feb 04 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	15 809.2	0.3
Seasonally adjusted estimates	15 761.2	0.1

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.3% in February 2004 compared with January 2004. This follows increases of 0.4% in January 2004 and 0.5% in December 2003.
- The trend estimate increased in all states and territories except New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increase was in Victoria.
- Over the three months to February 2004 the trend estimate rose by \$178m. Food retailing (+\$112m), Hospitality and Services (+\$32m), Household good retailing (+\$18m) and Clothing and soft good retailing (+\$17m) showed the largest increases.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.1% in February 2004 compared with January 2004. This follows a revised increase of 0.6% in January 2004 and a revised decrease of 0.7% in December 2003.
- The estimate of total turnover for February 2004 was 8.3% higher than February 2003.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover fell by 9.0% in February 2004 compared with January 2004. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) fell by 11.3%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) fell by 6.0%.
- Australian turnover increased by 11.6% in February 2004 compared with February 2003. February 2004 had an extra day. Chains and other large retailers increased by 9.9%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 13.8%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
March 2004	6 May 2004
April 2004	1 June 2004
May 2004	1 July 2004
June 2004	2 August 2004
July 2004	31 August 2004
August 2004	30 September 2004

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

An appendix 'Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates' has been included in this issue with data updated to December quarter 2003.

LEAP YEAR

The extra day in February 2004 due to the leap year is taken account of in the seasonal adjustment process, but should be borne in mind when analysing the original estimate.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for February 2004 contained in this publication are:

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<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	14 334.4	137.4
Change from preceding month (\$m)	-1 417.4	56.6
% change from preceding month (%)	-9.0	0.3

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

For more information see the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 30–34.

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

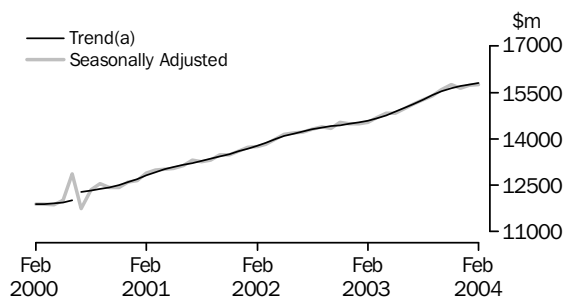
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

TOTAL RETAIL

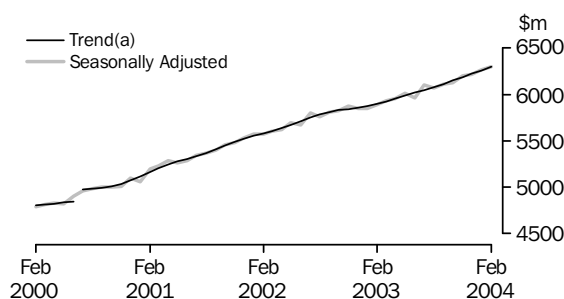
After 12 months of moderate to strong growth, the trend growth was weak in February 2004. Food retailing continued its moderate trend growth. Clothing and soft good retailing has had moderate trend growth for the last three months, while all other industries had weak trend growth, no growth or were in decline in February 2004.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

FOOD RETAILING

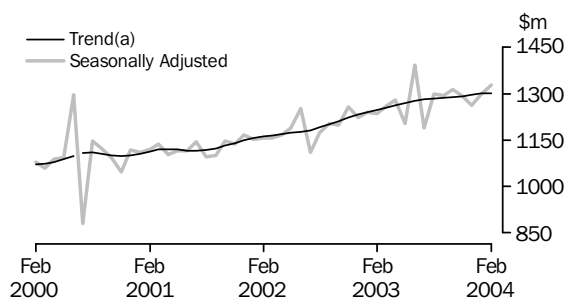
There has been moderate trend growth for the last 13 months. New South Wales has had moderate trend growth for the last nine months. Victoria had strong trend growth in January and February 2004, while Queensland has had moderate trend growth in the last two months after nine months of strong growth. Tasmania has had four months of weak or moderate trend growth and Western Australia has been flat for three months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

DEPARTMENT STORES

The rate of trend growth increased from October 2003 to January 2004, but the trend was flat in February 2004. Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory were in decline in February and New South Wales was flat after four months of moderate trend growth.



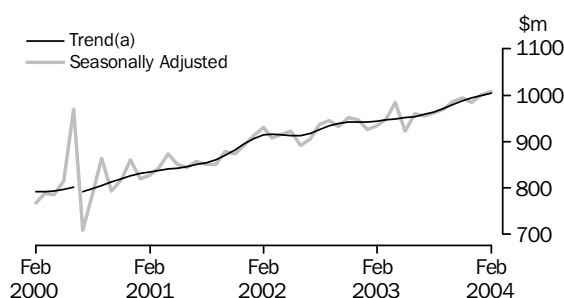
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

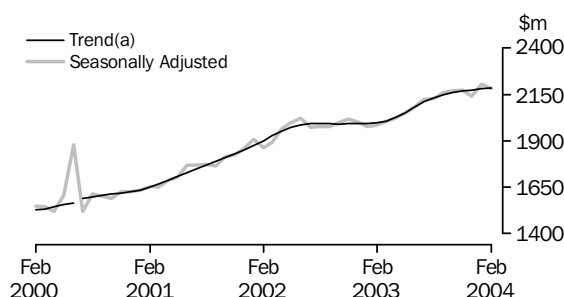
There has been moderate to strong trend growth over the last eight months, but the rate of growth has been slowing since October 2003. New South Wales and South Australia had moderate trend growth in February 2004 after five months of strong growth, while Victoria had strong growth over the last five months. Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have been flat or in decline in the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

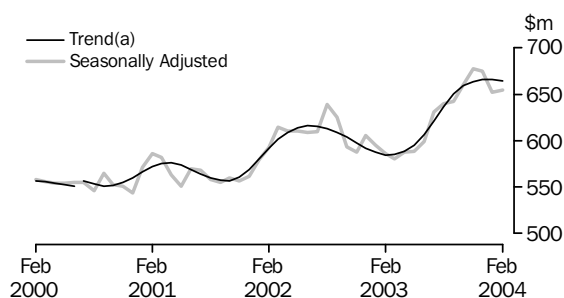
The trend growth rate has been slowing since June 2003 with weak trend growth in the last four months. South Australia has had strong growth over the last six months and Victoria in the last two months. All other states and territories were flat or in decline in February 2004.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

The trend growth rate has been slowing from strong trend growth in August 2003 to being in decline in February 2004. South Australia and Western Australia have had strong trend growth in the last six and nine months respectively. Victoria had moderate trend growth in February 2004. The Northern Territory has had no growth for two months and all other states have been in decline for between two and five months.



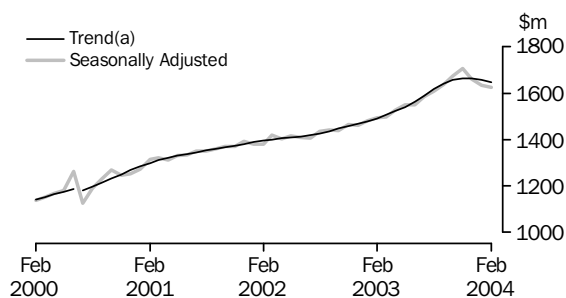
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

OTHER RETAILING

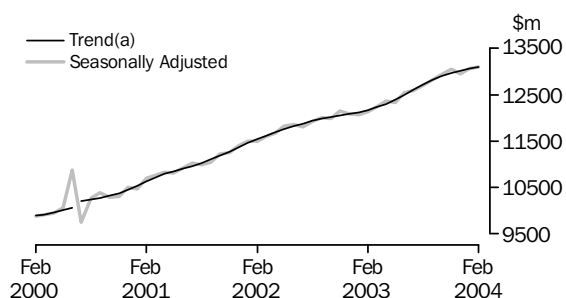
Trend growth was strong for the 10 months to October 2003, but has been in decline over the last three months. Western Australia has had strong growth over the last four months and the Australian Capital Territory over the last six months. New South Wales and Queensland have been in decline for the last four months and Victoria and South Australia have been in decline in the last two months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

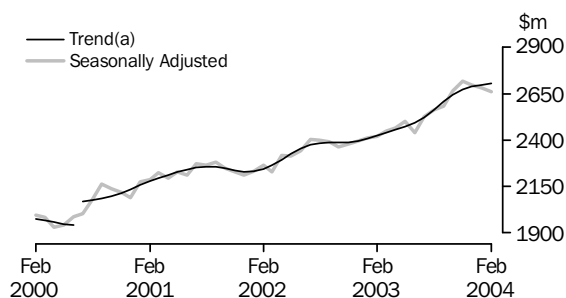
The rate of trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been the same or below that of Total industries (including Hospitality and services) for the last seven months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

After six months of strong trend growth, this industry has had weak to moderate growth in the last three months. After 12 months of strong growth, Queensland had moderate trend growth in February 2004. Victoria had moderate trend growth in February after eight months of strong growth. Western Australia also had moderate trend growth in February 2004 and all other states and territories were flat or in decline.



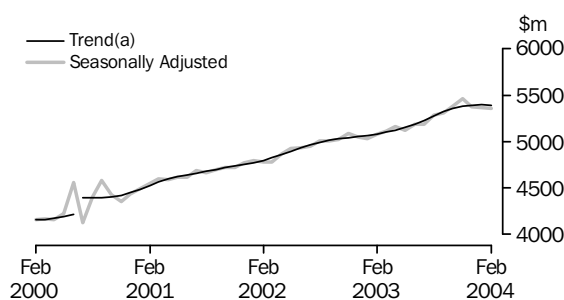
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

NEW SOUTH WALES

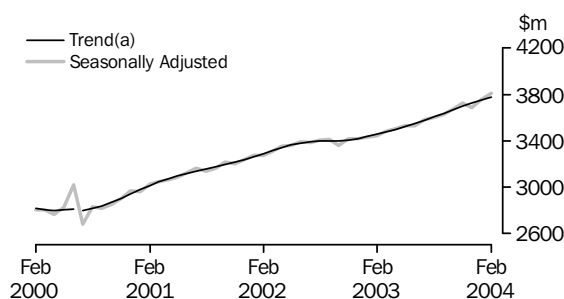
The trend was in decline in February after four months of weak to moderate growth. Food retailing has had moderate trend growth for the last nine months, and Clothing and soft good retailing had moderate growth in February after five months of strong growth. Department stores was flat and all other industries were in decline in February 2004.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

VICTORIA

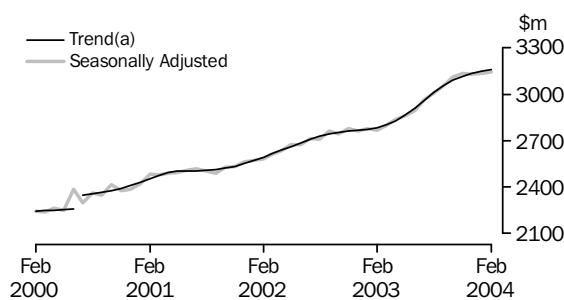
Trend growth has moderated in the last two months after six months of strong growth. The rate of trend growth for Food retailing and Household good retailing has increased in recent months. The rate of growth has slowed in all other industries, particularly Hospitality and services and Other retailing.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

QUEENSLAND

After moderate to strong trend growth for 12 months, there was weak trend growth in February 2004. Food retailing had moderate trend growth in the last two months after nine months of strong growth. Hospitality and services had moderate growth in February 2004 after 12 months of strong growth. Clothing and soft good retailing, Household good retailing and Other retailing have been in decline over the last four months.



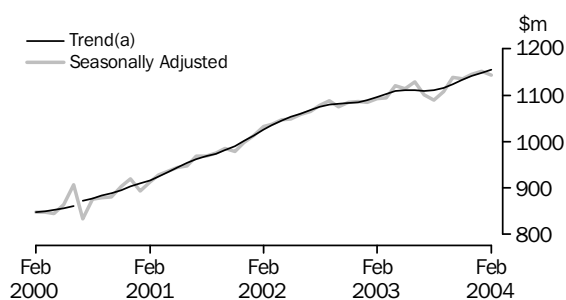
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

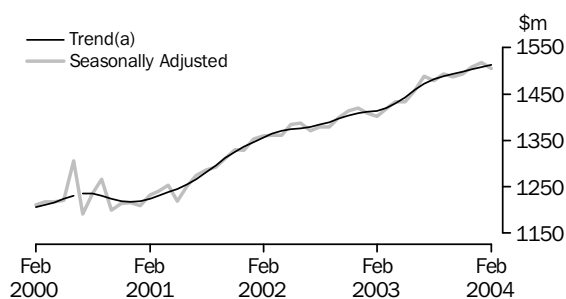
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend has shown moderate growth in the last three months. Clothing and soft good retailing, Household good retailing and Recreational good retailing have shown strong growth over the last six months. Food retailing and Department stores have had moderate trend growth in the last four months. The trend growth rate for Hospitality and services has been falling since October 2003 and was in decline in February 2004.



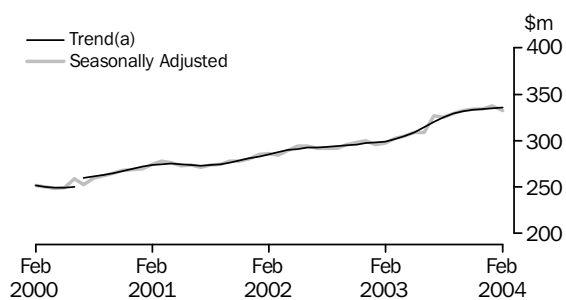
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

For the last four months there has been weak trend growth. The trend growth for Household good retailing had been strong since October 2002, although the rate of growth has been slowing since July 2003 and was in decline for the last two months. Recreational good retailing has had strong growth for the last nine months. Department stores has been in decline for six months. Food retailing has been flat for three months.



TASMANIA

The trend growth has been weak to moderate for the last four months after seven months of strong growth. Food retailing has had weak to moderate growth in the last four months. Clothing and soft good retailing has had strong growth in the last two months. Hospitality and services has been in decline for five months.



RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2002								
December	6 580.9	2 302.3	1 357.9	2 574.0	883.0	2 103.9	2 711.4	18 513.5
2003								
January	6 094.9	1 079.3	910.0	1 977.4	593.5	1 379.5	2 459.2	14 493.9
February	5 449.8	882.1	732.7	1 747.0	526.2	1 298.6	2 206.4	12 842.8
March	5 926.7	1 071.2	876.0	1 898.1	554.2	1 383.3	2 444.6	14 154.1
April	5 852.2	1 197.7	943.7	1 830.4	538.4	1 427.1	2 382.7	14 172.2
May	6 018.9	1 211.1	973.5	1 977.3	555.8	1 522.3	2 453.3	14 712.2
June	5 574.1	1 214.1	929.1	2 041.4	543.5	1 436.0	2 311.2	14 049.3
July	6 012.8	1 155.9	916.8	2 100.6	615.2	1 526.5	2 513.7	14 841.4
August	6 005.8	1 079.9	867.7	2 084.9	626.3	1 547.5	2 603.4	14 815.5
September	5 900.5	1 175.0	925.1	2 117.7	618.2	1 581.7	2 532.3	14 850.5
October	6 322.9	1 292.0	1 010.8	2 247.7	644.8	1 734.7	2 760.0	16 013.0
November	6 213.1	1 503.5	1 035.9	2 272.2	690.9	1 802.6	2 740.4	16 258.6
December	7 060.5	2 386.5	1 428.8	2 757.0	990.4	2 408.9	3 058.7	20 090.8
2004								
January	6 539.4	1 162.1	993.9	2 194.3	645.3	1 497.8	2 719.0	15 751.8
February	6 005.1	970.8	809.6	1 976.6	599.0	1 456.6	2 516.7	14 334.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	5 850.1	1 224.2	947.8	2 001.4	605.6	1 460.3	2 395.5	14 484.9
2003								
January	5 854.1	1 240.0	926.1	1 976.1	595.4	1 479.8	2 410.0	14 481.4
February	5 890.8	1 235.5	934.6	1 985.4	586.4	1 494.0	2 420.1	14 546.9
March	5 934.3	1 258.8	947.9	2 004.8	579.9	1 498.3	2 448.2	14 672.3
April	5 957.0	1 279.6	983.9	2 022.3	587.3	1 526.7	2 464.8	14 821.7
May	6 011.6	1 204.4	923.3	2 052.0	588.8	1 551.3	2 500.8	14 832.2
June	5 960.1	1 392.3	960.2	2 081.7	599.3	1 551.1	2 441.7	14 986.4
July	6 101.8	1 190.1	954.6	2 123.3	631.0	1 586.5	2 526.8	15 114.2
August	6 067.4	1 298.9	961.2	2 126.3	640.3	1 607.9	2 563.0	15 265.0
September	6 110.3	1 293.1	970.0	2 158.9	642.6	1 639.2	2 582.0	15 396.1
October	6 127.2	1 313.0	986.1	2 168.7	660.3	1 672.9	2 663.7	15 591.9
November	6 200.7	1 290.5	994.3	2 172.9	677.9	1 705.6	2 715.8	15 757.6
December	6 220.2	1 262.5	985.3	2 140.8	675.4	1 660.8	2 699.5	15 644.5
2004								
January	6 267.1	1 298.3	1 001.5	2 203.4	652.2	1 635.6	2 681.8	15 739.9
February	6 300.6	1 327.5	1 008.0	2 182.6	654.9	1 625.5	2 662.2	15 761.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	5 860.4	1 232.7	942.2	1 992.1	591.9	1 467.1	2 394.1	14 484.3
2003								
January	5 877.0	1 240.6	942.3	1 992.3	587.3	1 478.4	2 408.1	14 529.3
February	5 898.3	1 247.9	943.8	1 995.6	584.6	1 491.4	2 425.2	14 588.0
March	5 923.8	1 255.0	946.4	2 006.3	584.9	1 506.4	2 441.8	14 665.1
April	5 954.5	1 261.9	949.0	2 025.9	588.2	1 522.9	2 456.7	14 758.8
May	5 986.8	1 268.7	951.3	2 052.6	595.0	1 541.1	2 471.9	14 867.0
June	6 018.4	1 275.9	954.3	2 082.9	606.1	1 563.1	2 492.7	14 993.3
July	6 048.4	1 281.6	958.2	2 110.8	621.0	1 589.4	2 522.9	15 132.4
August	6 079.1	1 285.3	963.7	2 133.4	636.9	1 618.1	2 562.9	15 279.4
September	6 112.5	1 287.3	971.5	2 149.5	650.2	1 642.5	2 606.0	15 419.4
October	6 148.5	1 289.2	980.3	2 160.0	659.1	1 658.3	2 643.9	15 538.8
November	6 185.8	1 291.4	987.7	2 167.5	663.7	1 664.7	2 671.3	15 631.6
December	6 223.3	1 295.3	994.3	2 174.1	665.6	1 663.6	2 688.4	15 704.6
2004								
January	6 258.8	1 301.7	1 000.2	2 179.9	665.6	1 658.0	2 698.1	15 764.4
February	6 297.3	1 301.3	1 004.8	2 185.0	664.5	1 649.0	2 703.1	15 809.2

(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)								
2002								
December	10.3	56.6	35.3	20.9	43.1	34.2	11.2	21.9
2003								
January	-7.4	-53.1	-33.0	-23.2	-32.8	-34.4	-9.3	-21.7
February	-10.6	-18.3	-19.5	-11.7	-11.3	-5.9	-10.3	-11.4
March	8.8	21.4	19.6	8.6	5.3	6.5	10.8	10.2
April	-1.3	11.8	7.7	-3.6	-2.9	3.2	-2.5	0.1
May	2.8	1.1	3.2	8.0	3.2	6.7	3.0	3.8
June	-7.4	0.2	-4.6	3.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.8	-4.5
July	7.9	-4.8	-1.3	2.9	13.2	6.3	8.8	5.6
August	-0.1	-6.6	-5.4	-0.7	1.8	1.4	3.6	-0.2
September	-1.8	8.8	6.6	1.6	-1.3	2.2	-2.7	0.2
October	7.2	10.0	9.3	6.1	4.3	9.7	9.0	7.8
November	-1.7	16.4	2.5	1.1	7.1	3.9	-0.7	1.5
December	13.6	58.7	37.9	21.3	43.3	33.6	11.6	23.6
2004								
January	-7.4	-51.3	-30.4	-20.4	-34.8	-37.8	-11.1	-21.6
February	-8.2	-16.5	-18.5	-9.9	-7.2	-2.7	-7.4	-9.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2002								
December	-0.4	-2.7	-0.4	-0.7	3.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.3
2003								
January	0.1	1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-1.7	1.3	0.6	0.0
February	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.5	-1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5
March	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.0	-1.1	0.3	1.2	0.9
April	0.4	1.7	3.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.0
May	0.9	-5.9	-6.2	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.1
June	-0.9	15.6	4.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	-2.4	1.0
July	2.4	-14.5	-0.6	2.0	5.3	2.3	3.5	0.9
August	-0.6	9.1	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
September	0.7	-0.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.9
October	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.5	2.7	2.1	3.2	1.3
November	1.2	-1.7	0.8	0.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.1
December	0.3	-2.2	-0.9	-1.5	-0.4	-2.6	-0.6	-0.7
2004								
January	0.8	2.8	1.6	2.9	-3.4	-1.5	-0.7	0.6
February	0.5	2.3	0.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.7	0.1
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2002								
December	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	-1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
2003								
January	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3
February	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4
March	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
April	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6
May	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7
June	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.8
July	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9
August	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.0
September	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.9
October	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.8
November	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6
December	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.5
2004								
January	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.4
February	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	0.3

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	FOOD RETAILING				CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING				HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING			
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Depart- ment stores	Clothing retailing	Foot- wear, fabric & other soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
2003												
February	4 025.1	528.1	896.5	5 449.8	882.1	514.9	217.8	732.7	416.2	534.0	796.8	1 747.0
March	4 380.8	583.3	962.6	5 926.7	1 071.2	624.2	251.8	876.0	457.4	597.6	843.1	1 898.1
April	4 275.0	617.6	959.7	5 852.2	1 197.7	679.5	264.2	943.7	467.9	569.8	792.7	1 830.4
May	4 431.3	633.6	954.0	6 018.9	1 211.1	697.9	275.6	973.5	499.8	585.9	891.6	1 977.3
June	4 048.9	615.0	910.2	5 574.1	1 214.1	661.6	267.5	929.1	523.4	583.4	934.6	2 041.4
July	4 382.0	651.7	979.0	6 012.8	1 155.9	647.7	269.1	916.8	534.6	622.6	943.5	2 100.6
August	4 373.6	646.7	985.5	6 005.8	1 079.9	618.4	249.3	867.7	511.0	661.7	912.2	2 084.9
September	4 265.8	632.0	1 002.6	5 900.5	1 175.0	659.0	266.1	925.1	522.5	712.6	882.6	2 117.7
October	4 608.8	671.6	1 042.5	6 322.9	1 292.0	715.4	295.4	1 010.8	541.9	742.8	963.1	2 247.7
November	4 509.2	647.5	1 056.4	6 213.1	1 503.5	740.7	295.1	1 035.9	543.0	750.6	978.7	2 272.2
December	5 001.3	711.1	1 348.1	7 060.5	2 386.5	1 055.6	373.2	1 428.8	553.8	799.0	1 404.1	2 757.0
2004												
January	4 783.5	695.0	1 060.9	6 539.4	1 162.1	695.4	298.5	993.9	511.1	644.6	1 038.6	2 194.3
February	4 405.0	624.2	975.9	6 005.1	970.8	581.7	227.9	809.6	463.5	590.4	922.7	1 976.6
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2003												
February	-9.9	-16.0	-10.0	-10.6	-18.3	-18.1	-22.5	-19.5	-9.3	-11.0	-13.3	-11.7
March	8.8	10.4	7.4	8.8	21.4	21.2	15.6	19.6	9.9	11.9	5.8	8.6
April	-2.4	5.9	-0.3	-1.3	11.8	8.9	4.9	7.7	2.3	-4.6	-6.0	-3.6
May	3.7	2.6	-0.6	2.8	1.1	2.7	4.3	3.2	6.8	2.8	12.5	8.0
June	-8.6	-2.9	-4.6	-7.4	0.2	-5.2	-2.9	-4.6	4.7	-0.4	4.8	3.2
July	8.2	6.0	7.6	7.9	-4.8	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	2.1	6.7	1.0	2.9
August	-0.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.1	-6.6	-4.5	-7.4	-5.4	-4.4	6.3	-3.3	-0.7
September	-2.5	-2.3	1.7	-1.8	8.8	6.6	6.8	6.6	2.2	7.7	-3.2	1.6
October	8.0	6.3	4.0	7.2	10.0	8.6	11.0	9.3	3.7	4.2	9.1	6.1
November	-2.2	-3.6	1.3	-1.7	16.4	3.5	-0.1	2.5	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.1
December	10.9	9.8	27.6	13.6	58.7	42.5	26.5	37.9	2.0	6.5	43.5	21.3
2004												
January	-4.4	-2.3	-21.3	-7.4	-51.3	-34.1	-20.0	-30.4	-7.7	-19.3	-26.0	-20.4
February	-7.9	-10.2	-8.0	-8.2	-16.5	-16.3	-23.7	-18.5	-9.3	-8.4	-11.2	-9.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2003												
February	7.2	3.6	1.3	5.8	7.0	4.4	-8.0	0.4	10.3	4.2	5.7	6.3
March	4.0	2.0	-1.5	2.9	4.8	7.0	1.4	5.3	13.5	5.4	4.4	6.8
April	9.4	7.4	3.8	8.2	13.7	9.6	-2.6	5.9	8.1	4.5	-5.4	0.8
May	6.6	10.3	-0.8	5.7	4.0	4.8	-7.2	1.1	14.6	10.4	-8.1	2.1
June	3.9	10.1	0.9	4.1	8.3	10.0	-0.4	6.8	16.1	13.8	-6.6	3.9
July	7.7	10.0	0.4	6.7	9.7	8.9	-1.6	5.6	13.9	17.9	-0.6	7.9
August	3.1	12.0	1.2	3.7	3.6	2.9	-4.8	0.6	11.6	16.8	-3.0	6.1
September	6.5	10.2	2.6	6.2	13.2	7.0	-1.7	4.3	16.8	20.7	0.5	10.5
October	6.2	10.2	2.6	6.0	8.8	7.2	3.5	6.1	11.4	16.8	4.1	9.8
November	4.0	8.8	2.0	4.1	2.3	3.8	1.7	3.2	9.3	12.4	1.5	6.7
December	7.5	10.7	4.8	7.3	3.7	5.9	3.4	5.2	10.2	8.4	5.2	7.1
2004												
January	7.0	10.5	6.5	7.3	7.7	10.6	6.2	9.2	11.4	7.4	13.1	11.0
February	9.4	18.2	8.9	10.2	10.0	13.0	4.6	10.5	11.4	10.6	15.8	13.1

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	Total all industries
\$ MILLION											
2003											
February	352.1	174.1	526.2	557.8	740.8	1 298.6	1 230.2	766.6	209.6	2 206.4	12 842.8
March	366.6	187.6	554.2	609.3	774.0	1 383.3	1 366.0	850.7	227.9	2 444.6	14 154.1
April	338.7	199.7	538.4	632.4	794.7	1 427.1	1 350.1	826.4	206.1	2 382.7	14 172.2
May	362.6	193.2	555.8	677.3	845.0	1 522.3	1 364.9	869.4	219.0	2 453.3	14 712.2
June	347.1	196.4	543.5	641.8	794.2	1 436.0	1 319.3	792.2	199.7	2 311.2	14 049.3
July	406.1	209.1	615.2	697.6	828.9	1 526.5	1 398.5	882.4	232.8	2 513.7	14 841.4
August	422.2	204.1	626.3	694.1	853.4	1 547.5	1 442.8	926.7	233.8	2 603.4	14 815.5
September	410.9	207.2	618.2	695.1	886.6	1 581.7	1 392.4	916.4	223.4	2 532.3	14 850.5
October	416.5	228.4	644.8	772.8	961.9	1 734.7	1 497.7	1 023.2	239.1	2 760.0	16 013.0
November	431.2	259.8	690.9	766.5	1 036.1	1 802.6	1 492.9	1 012.8	234.7	2 740.4	16 258.6
December	573.7	416.7	990.4	920.1	1 488.8	2 408.9	1 636.1	1 137.4	285.1	3 058.7	20 090.8
2004											
January	419.8	225.4	645.3	670.7	827.1	1 497.8	1 457.9	1 010.8	250.3	2 719.0	15 751.8
February	404.4	194.6	599.0	650.6	806.0	1 456.6	1 322.3	971.1	223.2	2 516.7	14 334.4
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2003											
February	-7.6	-18.1	-11.3	-6.8	-5.2	-5.9	-10.4	-8.9	-14.3	-10.3	-11.4
March	4.1	7.8	5.3	9.2	4.5	6.5	11.0	11.0	8.7	10.8	10.2
April	-7.6	6.4	-2.9	3.8	2.7	3.2	-1.2	-2.9	-9.6	-2.5	0.1
May	7.1	-3.3	3.2	7.1	6.3	6.7	1.1	5.2	6.2	3.0	3.8
June	-4.3	1.7	-2.2	-5.2	-6.0	-5.7	-3.3	-8.9	-8.8	-5.8	-4.5
July	17.0	6.5	13.2	8.7	4.4	6.3	6.0	11.4	16.6	8.8	5.6
August	4.0	-2.4	1.8	-0.5	3.0	1.4	3.2	5.0	0.4	3.6	-0.2
September	-2.7	1.5	-1.3	0.1	3.9	2.2	-3.5	-1.1	-4.4	-2.7	0.2
October	1.3	10.2	4.3	11.2	8.5	9.7	7.6	11.6	7.0	9.0	7.8
November	3.5	13.7	7.1	-0.8	7.7	3.9	-0.3	-1.0	-1.8	-0.7	1.5
December	33.0	60.4	43.3	20.0	43.7	33.6	9.6	12.3	21.5	11.6	23.6
2004											
January	-26.8	-45.9	-34.8	-27.1	-44.4	-37.8	-10.9	-11.1	-12.2	-11.1	-21.6
February	-3.7	-13.7	-7.2	-3.0	-2.6	-2.7	-9.3	-3.9	-10.8	-7.4	-9.0
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2003											
February	-1.5	0.5	-0.9	10.8	6.0	8.0	5.1	8.3	11.4	6.8	5.7
March	-4.6	-8.4	-5.9	12.4	1.1	5.8	6.2	9.2	14.1	7.9	4.4
April	-8.4	4.5	-4.0	9.1	8.5	8.8	6.7	8.5	0.5	6.8	6.8
May	-6.0	-0.5	-4.1	9.0	7.1	7.9	6.2	11.4	1.0	7.5	4.9
June	-2.5	3.0	-0.6	11.4	11.9	11.7	5.2	6.5	-5.9	4.6	5.2
July	2.8	6.5	4.0	9.9	15.5	12.9	2.9	10.2	5.0	5.6	7.3
August	-2.5	-1.9	-2.3	10.5	10.7	10.6	5.0	10.4	3.4	6.7	4.7
September	6.5	3.7	5.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	3.6	15.6	3.5	7.6	8.2
October	12.1	9.7	11.2	26.6	11.4	17.7	11.9	26.2	-0.7	15.4	9.7
November	16.4	5.4	12.0	24.1	9.1	15.0	9.6	20.8	-1.4	12.4	7.0
December	18.8	4.2	12.2	25.0	8.8	14.5	8.7	21.5	5.7	12.8	8.5
2004											
January	10.2	6.1	8.7	12.1	5.9	8.6	6.2	20.1	2.3	10.6	8.7
February	14.9	11.8	13.8	16.6	8.8	12.2	7.5	26.7	6.5	14.1	11.6

(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)

2002									
December	6 468.0	4 435.2	3 467.6	1 385.9	1 823.0	387.9	162.7	383.1	18 513.5
2003									
January	5 036.9	3 407.3	2 829.6	1 085.2	1 412.3	299.5	135.2	288.0	14 493.9
February	4 487.8	3 053.1	2 425.3	955.2	1 251.2	270.6	125.3	274.4	12 842.8
March	4 928.0	3 390.8	2 657.3	1 061.8	1 372.9	296.8	139.9	306.6	14 154.1
April	4 936.9	3 346.2	2 698.8	1 075.3	1 371.8	298.6	140.9	303.7	14 172.2
May	5 092.5	3 486.0	2 814.6	1 108.5	1 434.6	307.4	152.8	315.8	14 712.2
June	4 868.4	3 325.7	2 718.8	1 044.9	1 343.6	287.7	151.7	308.6	14 049.3
July	5 061.1	3 518.1	2 946.4	1 082.8	1 443.0	309.9	169.1	310.9	14 841.4
August	5 113.0	3 465.1	2 951.7	1 063.6	1 434.7	307.0	169.6	310.8	14 815.5
September	5 162.0	3 450.9	2 989.3	1 057.8	1 414.1	309.8	159.2	307.4	14 850.5
October	5 515.8	3 772.0	3 210.3	1 169.5	1 530.4	337.0	164.9	313.2	16 013.0
November	5 630.3	3 839.4	3 216.0	1 186.7	1 556.5	344.3	158.5	327.1	16 258.6
December	6 907.0	4 814.7	3 957.7	1 463.9	1 939.1	433.6	174.6	400.3	20 090.8
2004									
January	5 359.1	3 718.9	3 198.5	1 151.4	1 539.4	341.6	142.0	301.1	15 751.8
February	4 879.9	3 470.9	2 834.7	1 032.7	1 382.3	311.4	136.4	286.1	14 334.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2002									
December	5 045.6	3 421.2	2 761.3	1 086.3	1 419.5	300.2	148.1	302.6	14 484.9
2003									
January	5 029.2	3 431.5	2 777.0	1 084.5	1 409.3	296.0	149.5	304.4	14 481.4
February	5 080.1	3 446.9	2 768.9	1 092.4	1 401.3	297.2	149.7	310.3	14 546.9
March	5 110.5	3 486.6	2 796.8	1 093.8	1 418.3	302.1	150.8	313.5	14 672.3
April	5 165.1	3 501.2	2 834.6	1 120.9	1 432.1	304.9	149.0	314.0	14 821.7
May	5 124.6	3 527.8	2 859.4	1 113.6	1 433.7	308.5	151.2	313.3	14 832.2
June	5 185.3	3 531.2	2 895.1	1 129.3	1 457.6	308.8	151.8	327.2	14 986.4
July	5 188.9	3 583.0	2 962.9	1 101.0	1 488.5	326.8	154.8	308.4	15 114.2
August	5 285.5	3 603.6	3 008.0	1 090.0	1 479.0	325.0	155.0	318.8	15 265.0
September	5 305.7	3 629.4	3 057.2	1 106.6	1 492.6	329.6	155.0	320.0	15 396.1
October	5 379.0	3 675.9	3 110.9	1 138.7	1 486.8	332.3	157.4	310.9	15 591.9
November	5 464.9	3 723.3	3 135.2	1 135.0	1 493.7	333.8	157.7	313.9	15 757.6
December	5 371.1	3 684.5	3 129.1	1 144.5	1 508.7	334.3	157.9	314.4	15 644.5
2004									
January	5 369.3	3 755.6	3 136.2	1 151.3	1 518.7	337.1	156.6	315.1	15 739.9
February	5 354.6	3 808.7	3 143.3	1 144.1	1 504.8	333.0	158.5	314.3	15 761.2

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2002									
December	5 054.3	3 418.2	2 766.6	1 085.0	1 408.4	297.3	148.5	305.4	14 484.3
2003									
January	5 067.2	3 434.9	2 772.7	1 088.8	1 411.3	298.2	148.8	307.0	14 529.3
February	5 082.9	3 454.8	2 783.1	1 095.4	1 413.9	299.3	149.3	309.4	14 588.0
March	5 102.2	3 476.7	2 800.6	1 103.2	1 419.4	301.2	149.9	311.9	14 665.1
April	5 124.8	3 499.0	2 827.5	1 108.8	1 429.3	304.5	150.5	314.4	14 758.8
May	5 150.6	3 521.7	2 863.5	1 111.0	1 443.3	309.2	151.3	316.4	14 867.0
June	5 183.5	3 547.9	2 908.5	1 110.6	1 458.3	314.7	152.4	317.4	14 993.3
July	5 225.0	3 576.3	2 959.0	1 109.5	1 471.4	320.2	153.6	317.4	15 132.4
August	5 274.5	3 605.7	3 010.3	1 110.5	1 481.5	325.2	154.9	316.7	15 279.4
September	5 323.1	3 636.1	3 055.4	1 115.2	1 488.8	329.2	155.9	315.9	15 419.4
October	5 360.7	3 666.9	3 090.4	1 123.6	1 494.2	331.9	156.6	315.0	15 538.8
November	5 382.6	3 697.1	3 115.4	1 133.2	1 498.9	333.5	157.1	314.5	15 631.6
December	5 392.5	3 726.3	3 134.0	1 141.6	1 503.9	334.5	157.5	314.3	15 704.6
2004									
January	5 395.6	3 753.4	3 148.4	1 148.8	1 508.5	335.2	157.9	314.3	15 764.4
February	5 389.4	3 777.1	3 158.6	1 155.0	1 513.5	335.7	158.2	313.6	15 809.2

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)

2002									
December	22.1	23.8	20.3	20.3	22.3	23.9	8.0	18.7	21.9
2003									
January	-22.1	-23.2	-18.4	-21.7	-22.5	-22.8	-16.9	-24.8	-21.7
February	-10.9	-10.4	-14.3	-12.0	-11.4	-9.6	-7.3	-4.7	-11.4
March	9.8	11.1	9.6	11.2	9.7	9.7	11.6	11.7	10.2
April	0.2	-1.3	1.6	1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.9	0.1
May	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.1	4.6	2.9	8.5	4.0	3.8
June	-4.4	-4.6	-3.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.4	-0.7	-2.3	-4.5
July	4.0	5.8	8.4	3.6	7.4	7.7	11.5	0.8	5.6
August	1.0	-1.5	0.2	-1.8	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.0	-0.2
September	1.0	-0.4	1.3	-0.5	-1.4	0.9	-6.1	-1.1	0.2
October	6.9	9.3	7.4	10.6	8.2	8.8	3.6	1.9	7.8
November	2.1	1.8	0.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	-3.9	4.4	1.5
December	22.7	25.4	23.1	23.4	24.6	25.9	10.2	22.4	23.6
2004									
January	-22.4	-22.8	-19.2	-21.3	-20.6	-21.2	-18.7	-24.8	-21.6
February	-8.9	-6.7	-11.4	-10.3	-10.2	-8.8	-3.9	-5.0	-9.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

2002									
December	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	-1.4	-0.3
2003									
January	-0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.7	-1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0
February	1.0	0.4	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.4	0.1	1.9	0.5
March	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
April	1.1	0.4	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.9	-1.2	0.2	1.0
May	-0.8	0.8	0.9	-0.6	0.1	1.2	1.5	-0.2	0.1
June	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	4.4	1.0
July	0.1	1.5	2.3	-2.5	2.1	5.8	2.0	-5.8	0.9
August	1.9	0.6	1.5	-1.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	3.4	1.0
September	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.9
October	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.9	-0.4	0.8	1.5	-2.8	1.3
November	1.6	1.3	0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.1
December	-1.7	-1.0	-0.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.7
2004									
January	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	-0.8	0.2	0.6
February	-0.3	1.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	1.2	-0.3	0.1

TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

2002									
December	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
2003									
January	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
February	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4
March	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
April	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6
May	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
June	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	1.7	-0.1	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.9
August	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	-0.2	1.0
September	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.3	0.9
October	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.8
November	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.6
December	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.5
2004									
January	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
February	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.3

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2002								
December	2 196.9	801.2	483.1	830.0	283.5	758.4	1 114.8	6 468.0
2003								
January	2 022.5	369.8	319.4	629.2	189.5	472.8	1 033.7	5 036.9
February	1 807.1	301.2	251.4	559.4	176.2	461.6	930.9	4 487.8
March	1 964.5	365.2	297.4	606.4	193.4	477.1	1 024.1	4 928.0
April	1 925.8	417.9	319.6	587.4	181.3	502.6	1 002.4	4 936.9
May	1 965.3	415.3	327.9	637.8	184.9	537.1	1 024.0	5 092.5
June	1 833.0	410.0	310.3	649.5	187.9	515.6	962.2	4 868.4
July	1 960.4	387.7	305.3	657.7	221.0	528.5	1 000.5	5 061.1
August	1 967.3	368.3	289.9	660.1	^ 227.0	533.4	1 067.1	5 113.0
September	1 943.1	412.9	313.4	668.8	^ 226.7	558.4	1 038.7	5 162.0
October	2 092.9	442.1	337.6	720.7	^ 222.0	605.3	1 095.2	5 515.8
November	2 067.4	517.9	356.1	716.5	247.6	629.8	1 094.9	5 630.3
December	2 343.5	829.9	504.3	874.9	331.0	814.3	1 209.1	6 907.0
2004								
January	2 159.3	401.0	345.3	667.4	^ 204.8	510.7	1 070.6	5 359.1
February	1 974.3	331.7	275.0	598.8	200.2	496.3	1 003.7	4 879.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 936.5	419.5	323.0	638.7	201.6	518.8	1 007.5	5 045.6
2003								
January	1 941.0	425.4	318.7	630.0	197.0	506.6	1 010.4	5 029.2
February	1 949.9	423.6	323.4	638.8	195.6	528.3	1 020.7	5 080.1
March	1 969.9	436.6	327.8	645.7	190.5	523.8	1 016.2	5 110.5
April	1 963.5	458.9	324.5	648.3	195.7	538.7	1 035.5	5 165.1
May	1 973.6	400.2	314.3	660.2	200.5	544.8	1 030.9	5 124.6
June	1 951.2	485.2	332.1	656.3	203.2	551.1	1 006.3	5 185.3
July	2 004.3	399.9	320.7	664.0	221.8	560.0	1 018.3	5 188.9
August	2 009.3	442.1	321.7	671.2	230.3	557.2	1 053.6	5 285.5
September	2 003.1	444.9	326.9	683.8	227.0	571.8	1 048.1	5 305.7
October	2 020.0	446.1	328.5	697.1	232.9	591.3	1 063.2	5 379.0
November	2 056.2	448.1	346.8	690.0	243.4	595.5	1 085.0	5 464.9
December	2 050.7	434.9	338.7	672.7	235.4	556.9	1 081.9	5 371.1
2004								
January	2 066.6	448.4	347.4	675.2	217.4	560.7	1 053.6	5 369.3
February	2 062.5	455.2	339.5	664.7	219.2	550.0	1 063.6	5 354.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 941.3	425.3	324.7	639.4	194.9	517.6	1 006.8	5 054.3
2003								
January	1 947.1	428.2	324.0	639.4	193.7	519.2	1 012.9	5 067.2
February	1 952.3	431.3	323.5	641.0	193.1	522.9	1 017.5	5 082.9
March	1 957.3	434.2	323.2	643.9	194.0	528.6	1 020.5	5 102.2
April	1 963.4	436.2	323.0	648.1	196.9	535.4	1 021.9	5 124.8
May	1 970.1	437.2	322.7	653.7	201.9	542.5	1 022.8	5 150.6
June	1 978.1	437.6	322.6	660.7	208.8	550.8	1 025.0	5 183.5
July	1 987.9	437.7	323.0	668.3	217.2	559.6	1 031.2	5 225.0
August	2 000.3	438.3	325.0	675.8	225.4	568.3	1 041.3	5 274.5
September	2 014.5	439.8	328.6	681.6	231.2	574.6	1 053.0	5 323.1
October	2 028.5	442.0	332.9	684.2	233.5	577.0	1 063.0	5 360.7
November	2 041.0	444.0	337.0	683.6	233.0	575.5	1 069.1	5 382.6
December	2 051.9	446.1	340.6	680.7	230.7	571.2	1 071.4	5 392.5
2004								
January	2 060.6	448.9	343.4	676.6	227.6	565.5	1 071.3	5 395.6
February	2 068.1	448.7	345.2	672.1	224.1	559.5	1 068.9	5 389.4

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)								
2002								
December	1 625.2	580.8	341.3	674.6	230.2	483.2	500.0	4 435.2
2003								
January	1 506.9	264.7	209.2	502.8	^ 139.0	310.9	473.7	3 407.3
February	1 355.4	219.5	190.8	446.1	120.9	306.1	414.2	3 053.1
March	1 465.0	272.5	240.0	486.3	124.5	333.6	469.0	3 390.8
April	1 440.5	297.0	257.7	473.0	128.0	306.9	443.1	3 346.2
May	1 481.6	304.8	263.5	512.7	130.6	^ 337.0	456.0	3 486.0
June	1 375.4	313.5	246.8	527.2	120.5	^ 311.0	431.2	3 325.7
July	1 479.7	282.1	231.4	530.8	122.8	377.2	494.1	3 518.1
August	1 471.6	264.1	224.4	504.2	125.4	381.6	493.9	3 465.1
September	1 445.6	278.0	230.1	517.2	123.3	385.1	471.5	3 450.9
October	1 530.4	317.4	260.2	540.0	135.0	452.4	536.6	3 772.0
November	1 516.6	370.5	269.9	541.8	145.0	458.3	537.3	3 839.4
December	1 717.9	600.2	366.8	680.8	223.6	620.1	605.4	4 814.7
2004								
January	1 603.9	276.0	240.4	547.6	140.8	366.3	543.8	3 718.9
February	1 496.5	239.9	218.2	508.2	127.0	376.8	504.2	3 470.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 437.5	302.5	242.5	521.2	146.6	323.9	447.0	3 421.2
2003								
January	1 443.5	308.1	223.4	503.7	136.4	349.2	467.2	3 431.5
February	1 456.7	307.1	241.5	500.4	138.9	350.7	451.6	3 446.9
March	1 456.2	314.4	247.5	522.9	136.1	352.4	457.2	3 486.6
April	1 493.3	308.7	252.1	511.8	144.9	336.5	453.9	3 501.2
May	1 490.3	310.5	251.2	525.9	138.3	348.3	463.4	3 527.8
June	1 473.0	342.3	250.0	528.0	132.8	346.3	458.9	3 531.2
July	1 499.8	296.4	246.9	538.4	128.8	387.5	485.1	3 583.0
August	1 491.3	320.8	251.2	527.2	132.1	396.0	485.0	3 603.6
September	1 500.7	315.5	249.1	535.3	129.6	402.2	497.1	3 629.4
October	1 483.8	325.8	253.9	527.6	138.2	429.0	517.7	3 675.9
November	1 508.0	322.8	258.6	515.3	141.5	430.9	546.3	3 723.3
December	1 496.3	310.5	254.2	525.5	138.8	425.3	533.9	3 684.5
2004								
January	1 533.6	315.2	261.0	546.8	139.1	416.4	543.4	3 755.6
February	1 568.7	325.5	269.6	553.5	143.2	414.2	533.9	3 808.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 443.4	304.8	241.9	507.1	141.5	335.0	443.6	3 418.2
2003								
January	1 449.3	307.7	240.0	508.6	140.1	339.4	449.2	3 434.9
February	1 457.5	310.0	240.8	510.8	139.6	342.3	453.9	3 454.8
March	1 466.5	312.1	243.7	514.1	139.2	344.5	456.9	3 476.7
April	1 475.8	313.8	247.0	518.5	138.0	347.1	458.9	3 499.0
May	1 483.6	315.3	249.4	523.8	136.1	352.2	461.3	3 521.7
June	1 488.9	316.8	250.4	528.6	134.1	362.0	467.1	3 547.9
July	1 491.2	317.8	250.4	530.9	132.6	376.4	476.9	3 576.3
August	1 491.3	318.3	250.2	530.2	132.2	393.4	490.0	3 605.7
September	1 492.4	318.4	251.2	528.6	133.3	408.2	504.1	3 636.1
October	1 497.0	318.3	253.2	527.8	135.5	417.8	517.2	3 666.9
November	1 505.3	318.5	255.9	529.1	137.8	422.5	528.0	3 697.1
December	1 516.3	318.9	258.8	532.6	139.7	424.1	536.0	3 726.3
2004								
January	1 528.5	319.6	261.7	537.3	141.2	423.6	541.5	3 753.4
February	1 541.4	318.9	264.2	542.9	142.2	422.2	545.2	3 777.1

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—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)								
2002								
December	1 184.4	384.9	260.4	512.1	168.7	419.4	537.7	3 467.6
2003								
January	1 141.8	188.5	200.9	398.1	^ 121.4	304.7	474.1	2 829.6
February	1 002.3	149.7	141.8	346.9	^ 98.8	257.9	427.8	2 425.3
March	1 096.1	175.5	162.0	373.6	^ 102.2	282.2	465.5	2 657.3
April	1 098.1	198.1	177.0	350.1	^ 101.4	308.5	465.6	2 698.8
May	1 143.0	202.2	181.9	372.5	^ 107.1	313.1	494.8	2 814.6
June	1 054.2	201.8	179.8	404.7	^ 107.9	304.0	466.4	2 718.8
July	1 156.6	204.8	189.9	428.1	125.8	319.5	521.8	2 946.4
August	1 156.2	192.6	175.6	431.7	^ 126.1	327.7	541.8	2 951.7
September	1 144.9	216.8	203.4	447.1	^ 129.5	323.0	524.5	2 989.3
October	1 231.7	229.6	210.8	453.0	^ 141.0	340.7	603.4	3 210.3
November	1 187.1	261.2	200.1	468.8	^ 143.4	362.1	593.3	3 216.0
December	1 349.2	415.9	277.7	551.8	^ 201.8	488.9	672.3	3 957.7
2004								
January	1 279.6	212.5	207.2	448.8	^ 141.3	310.9	598.3	3 198.5
February	1 156.9	170.4	152.8	412.0	^ 123.1	287.5	532.1	2 834.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 084.1	207.9	183.4	406.5	117.5	295.0	466.9	2 761.3
2003								
January	1 089.0	206.7	185.7	388.2	115.9	326.9	464.5	2 777.0
February	1 093.2	211.1	182.3	387.1	111.8	302.7	480.7	2 768.9
March	1 100.1	214.3	193.1	390.3	107.9	308.6	482.6	2 796.8
April	1 112.6	217.7	191.3	391.2	113.4	322.4	485.9	2 834.6
May	1 129.7	212.9	188.4	395.8	115.8	315.5	501.4	2 859.4
June	1 120.3	223.6	191.5	417.1	119.7	322.9	499.9	2 895.1
July	1 154.4	213.7	194.6	426.7	129.3	325.1	519.1	2 962.9
August	1 159.5	221.5	191.2	435.3	131.5	337.5	531.5	3 008.0
September	1 170.9	224.8	195.2	453.9	133.1	341.9	537.4	3 057.2
October	1 197.2	228.8	195.4	443.2	137.5	334.9	574.0	3 110.9
November	1 208.6	227.2	195.8	447.5	142.2	338.6	575.3	3 135.2
December	1 215.3	224.0	191.3	435.4	143.8	339.8	579.6	3 129.1
2004								
January	1 221.5	229.3	191.9	443.2	133.0	333.9	583.5	3 136.2
February	1 230.3	232.6	192.2	445.3	133.6	328.1	581.2	3 143.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	1 088.3	209.0	182.6	403.3	116.3	299.9	466.8	2 766.6
2003								
January	1 090.7	210.7	185.1	395.1	113.8	307.1	470.2	2 772.7
February	1 095.2	212.1	187.2	389.8	112.0	311.5	475.3	2 783.1
March	1 101.9	213.5	188.8	389.0	111.8	314.0	481.6	2 800.6
April	1 110.8	214.8	190.0	393.4	113.4	316.5	488.6	2 827.5
May	1 121.4	216.3	191.0	402.2	116.5	319.7	496.4	2 863.5
June	1 133.5	218.1	192.0	413.9	120.9	323.8	506.2	2 908.5
July	1 147.0	219.9	192.9	426.0	126.1	328.8	518.3	2 959.0
August	1 161.7	221.7	193.6	435.9	131.2	333.6	532.5	3 010.3
September	1 176.7	223.6	194.1	442.1	135.1	336.7	547.2	3 055.4
October	1 191.0	225.3	194.3	444.5	137.5	338.1	560.2	3 090.4
November	1 203.7	226.8	193.9	444.6	138.6	337.8	570.7	3 115.4
December	1 214.6	228.1	193.3	444.1	138.7	336.6	578.7	3 134.0
2004								
January	1 223.3	229.4	192.7	443.6	138.1	334.9	584.4	3 148.4
February	1 230.5	230.1	192.3	442.8	137.2	332.7	587.9	3 158.6

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)								
2002								
December	517.5	190.7	84.6	177.4	51.2	151.9	212.6	1 385.9
2003								
January	466.1	91.6	59.6	133.4	34.1	108.1	192.4	1 085.2
February	419.2	73.8	47.4	114.5	31.5	102.2	166.6	955.2
March	454.1	94.5	59.2	124.4	36.0	108.4	185.2	1 061.8
April	459.1	100.7	63.3	122.6	33.0	117.6	179.1	1 075.3
May	469.3	103.9	66.1	129.6	^ 34.3	125.9	179.4	1 108.5
June	429.3	103.5	62.6	133.7	^ 31.6	116.4	167.9	1 044.9
July	457.2	102.2	58.2	133.9	35.2	113.2	182.9	1 082.8
August	454.0	90.5	54.2	136.8	32.0	111.2	184.9	1 063.6
September	438.9	94.0	54.9	134.9	^ 32.4	115.5	187.2	1 057.8
October	485.1	108.1	68.8	144.3	^ 36.7	124.5	202.0	1 169.5
November	473.6	128.3	71.5	146.4	39.2	132.2	195.4	1 186.7
December	533.3	192.8	91.8	180.6	64.1	175.1	226.2	1 463.9
2004								
January	492.7	99.1	64.7	148.4	39.4	107.8	199.3	1 151.4
February	449.5	81.9	51.2	130.3	36.2	100.8	182.9	1 032.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	457.4	105.1	61.8	137.5	32.6	112.9	179.0	1 086.3
2003								
January	449.5	104.1	61.6	133.8	34.1	116.7	184.7	1 084.5
February	458.8	103.3	63.0	131.9	35.2	119.2	181.0	1 092.4
March	455.6	104.9	61.0	135.1	36.0	114.4	186.8	1 093.8
April	467.6	108.4	63.2	136.7	36.7	121.5	186.7	1 120.9
May	464.2	104.9	63.2	132.2	37.9	124.4	186.9	1 113.6
June	467.0	117.6	63.3	135.6	36.5	124.4	185.0	1 129.3
July	460.1	102.9	60.0	137.2	35.7	118.1	186.9	1 101.0
August	453.2	105.4	60.4	135.0	34.9	115.5	185.6	1 090.0
September	458.5	108.3	60.7	138.8	34.5	116.6	189.3	1 106.6
October	469.8	112.5	65.6	137.6	37.4	122.8	193.1	1 138.7
November	466.7	108.9	66.9	139.3	38.0	124.4	190.7	1 135.0
December	470.9	103.2	65.3	143.2	40.2	128.4	193.3	1 144.5
2004								
January	475.0	111.2	67.6	147.8	40.6	117.8	191.3	1 151.3
February	476.5	112.9	65.9	144.4	39.1	115.3	190.0	1 144.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	453.9	104.0	60.7	135.7	33.4	116.3	181.0	1 085.0
2003								
January	455.1	104.4	61.6	135.5	34.1	116.1	181.8	1 088.8
February	457.5	105.1	62.3	134.8	35.1	117.2	183.4	1 095.4
March	460.2	106.1	62.7	134.3	36.0	119.0	184.9	1 103.2
April	462.2	107.0	62.6	134.2	36.6	120.4	185.8	1 108.8
May	462.8	107.7	62.2	134.6	36.6	120.9	186.1	1 111.0
June	462.3	108.3	61.8	135.2	36.3	120.5	186.4	1 110.6
July	461.2	108.4	61.6	135.7	35.8	119.8	186.9	1 109.5
August	460.7	108.3	61.8	136.4	35.7	119.7	187.9	1 110.5
September	461.6	108.0	62.6	137.5	36.1	120.2	189.2	1 115.2
October	464.2	108.1	63.8	139.1	36.9	121.1	190.5	1 123.6
November	467.6	108.5	65.1	140.8	38.0	121.9	191.3	1 133.2
December	471.0	109.1	66.1	142.6	39.0	122.0	191.8	1 141.6
2004								
January	474.0	109.9	66.8	144.3	39.8	121.4	191.9	1 148.8
February	476.6	110.4	67.3	145.8	40.4	120.5	191.8	1 155.0

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)								
2002								
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	^ 100.0	182.8	221.7	1 823.0
2003								
January	648.1	109.9	82.3	201.1	^ 77.1	^ 114.2	179.7	1 412.3
February	580.8	90.4	66.3	175.5	^ 65.5	^ 106.9	165.7	1 251.2
March	638.6	106.5	75.1	189.2	^ 63.9	^ 112.2	187.3	1 372.9
April	620.8	122.4	81.7	184.8	^ 62.8	^ 122.1	177.2	1 371.8
May	640.0	123.4	89.0	203.2	^ 65.4	^ 135.8	177.7	1 434.6
June	586.6	122.6	85.7	202.2	^ 62.0	^ 121.6	162.9	1 343.6
July	635.5	119.2	89.8	224.6	^ 71.2	116.3	186.4	1 443.0
August	633.4	108.6	83.0	226.0	^ 76.8	117.0	189.8	1 434.7
September	615.5	114.8	83.3	222.0	^ 68.0	122.2	188.4	1 414.1
October	645.1	130.7	90.7	255.5	^ 72.8	^ 131.4	204.2	1 530.4
November	639.4	150.1	93.9	258.8	^ 77.9	^ 135.0	201.4	1 556.5
December	754.2	229.8	126.8	299.8	^ 114.2	^ 194.0	220.3	1 939.1
2004								
January	666.0	115.0	94.8	253.4	^ 83.4	125.3	201.5	1 539.4
February	613.7	96.2	74.7	212.2	^ 75.2	123.3	187.0	1 382.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	625.0	124.9	88.6	191.9	71.9	129.1	188.2	1 419.5
2003								
January	626.3	127.4	85.1	196.3	74.0	122.4	177.8	1 409.3
February	622.8	122.9	83.5	199.1	71.8	121.2	180.0	1 401.3
March	636.5	124.6	85.5	199.0	69.0	120.2	183.5	1 418.3
April	629.5	129.1	85.8	203.1	67.0	130.3	187.2	1 432.1
May	635.5	119.4	80.1	208.1	69.3	138.7	182.6	1 433.7
June	635.2	141.5	87.1	211.6	67.9	133.8	180.5	1 457.6
July	650.3	126.9	95.9	225.3	73.1	124.4	192.6	1 488.5
August	640.1	128.5	89.7	231.9	74.1	123.4	191.2	1 479.0
September	649.7	129.6	89.8	234.7	72.3	123.1	193.4	1 492.6
October	631.4	131.9	89.7	241.7	75.9	125.6	190.7	1 486.8
November	635.2	129.5	89.2	240.3	77.6	126.2	195.7	1 493.7
December	652.6	122.3	88.3	240.1	80.0	133.1	192.3	1 508.7
2004								
January	641.1	128.5	94.8	245.0	80.9	133.3	195.1	1 518.7
February	637.4	129.0	92.9	232.0	80.6	136.5	196.5	1 504.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	625.1	125.2	85.7	193.7	71.1	123.4	184.1	1 408.4
2003								
January	627.3	125.4	85.1	196.0	71.0	123.2	183.6	1 411.3
February	628.8	125.5	84.5	197.7	70.5	124.5	182.8	1 413.9
March	630.3	125.9	84.4	200.1	69.8	126.7	182.4	1 419.4
April	632.9	126.8	84.9	203.8	69.2	128.8	182.9	1 429.3
May	636.5	128.1	86.1	209.1	69.1	130.0	184.4	1 443.3
June	639.5	129.4	87.7	215.7	69.7	129.9	186.4	1 458.3
July	641.4	130.3	89.2	222.8	71.0	128.3	188.5	1 471.4
August	642.2	130.5	90.1	229.7	72.6	126.2	190.3	1 481.5
September	642.2	129.9	90.3	235.2	74.3	125.0	191.9	1 488.8
October	641.8	129.0	90.3	238.6	76.0	125.7	193.0	1 494.2
November	641.3	128.2	90.3	240.2	77.5	128.0	193.7	1 498.9
December	641.1	127.7	90.7	240.7	79.0	130.5	194.3	1 503.9
2004								
January	640.8	127.6	91.4	240.4	80.2	133.0	194.8	1 508.5
February	641.1	127.3	92.5	239.5	81.2	135.1	195.5	1 513.5

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

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

2002								
December	136.0	np	25.0	59.7	^ 24.7	np	42.3	387.9
2003								
January	129.2	np	15.8	44.9	15.5	np	33.7	299.5
February	115.9	np	13.9	41.5	14.9	np	31.0	270.6
March	122.3	np	16.6	48.6	15.0	np	33.8	296.8
April	123.7	np	17.7	45.8	^ 14.5	np	34.9	298.6
May	126.5	np	17.5	49.9	^ 14.4	np	35.9	307.4
June	114.1	np	16.4	52.4	^ 13.6	np	32.4	287.7
July	127.3	np	15.0	54.5	17.2	np	34.7	309.9
August	126.5	np	14.4	53.7	^ 17.8	np	34.9	307.0
September	124.4	np	14.8	54.1	^ 18.2	np	37.4	309.8
October	139.8	np	15.5	57.7	17.9	np	38.0	337.0
November	135.4	np	17.1	60.0	18.2	np	^ 38.7	344.3
December	152.2	np	25.2	73.0	27.0	np	46.7	433.6
2004								
January	145.8	np	17.3	54.0	18.5	np	39.8	341.6
February	130.4	np	15.1	49.0	19.5	np	38.2	311.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2002								
December	122.2	np	17.0	46.1	16.7	np	34.3	300.2
2003								
January	121.4	np	16.3	47.4	14.8	np	31.5	296.0
February	122.1	np	16.3	48.0	14.6	np	31.9	297.2
March	121.9	np	17.3	50.0	15.3	np	32.4	302.1
April	124.5	np	16.7	48.7	15.5	np	34.8	304.9
May	125.8	np	16.4	50.7	15.4	np	35.8	308.5
June	122.5	np	16.8	53.1	15.4	np	36.2	308.8
July	131.8	np	16.7	56.2	18.5	np	38.1	326.8
August	129.7	np	17.0	54.9	19.4	np	38.7	325.0
September	131.5	np	17.0	56.7	19.8	np	39.2	329.6
October	134.8	np	16.5	56.2	19.0	np	38.4	332.3
November	136.6	np	16.1	56.3	18.5	np	38.2	333.8
December	134.8	np	17.2	55.9	18.8	np	38.8	334.3
2004								
January	136.8	np	18.0	56.6	18.0	np	36.7	337.1
February	134.4	np	17.3	55.6	18.4	np	38.2	333.0

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2002								
December	121.9	np	16.5	47.0	15.4	np	32.8	297.3
2003								
January	122.0	np	16.6	47.3	15.2	np	32.6	298.2
February	122.2	np	16.7	47.9	15.1	np	32.7	299.3
March	122.7	np	16.7	48.8	15.0	np	33.2	301.2
April	123.5	np	16.7	50.1	15.3	np	34.2	304.5
May	124.8	np	16.7	51.5	15.9	np	35.4	309.2
June	126.5	np	16.8	53.0	16.8	np	36.7	314.7
July	128.4	np	16.7	54.4	17.8	np	37.8	320.2
August	130.5	np	16.7	55.5	18.6	np	38.4	325.2
September	132.4	np	16.7	56.1	19.1	np	38.7	329.2
October	133.9	np	16.8	56.3	19.1	np	38.6	331.9
November	134.9	np	16.9	56.3	18.9	np	38.4	333.5
December	135.6	np	17.0	56.2	18.7	np	38.1	334.5
2004								
January	135.9	np	17.2	56.1	18.4	np	37.9	335.2
February	136.2	np	17.4	56.1	18.2	np	37.7	335.7

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

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)								
2002								
December	72.3	np	9.3	18.2	^ 6.0	np	25.3	162.7
2003								
January	66.0	np	6.1	16.4	^ 3.8	np	21.9	135.2
February	61.9	np	5.4	14.9	^ 4.1	np	20.0	125.3
March	69.7	np	6.1	16.3	^ 4.3	np	22.2	139.9
April	70.7	np	6.0	15.6	4.8	np	23.6	140.9
May	75.0	np	7.0	17.0	^ 5.4	np	26.1	152.8
June	72.5	np	6.9	17.7	6.4	np	27.0	151.7
July	81.0	np	8.0	18.6	^ 6.7	np	29.7	169.1
August	80.2	np	7.8	19.8	6.3	np	29.3	169.6
September	75.0	np	7.0	19.9	^ 6.3	np	25.4	159.2
October	78.0	np	7.7	22.0	5.8	np	25.2	164.9
November	72.9	np	7.0	21.3	5.3	np	24.3	158.5
December	76.8	np	8.7	24.0	7.4	np	23.8	174.6
2004								
January	71.0	np	6.3	18.8	^ 4.7	np	21.0	142.0
February	68.7	np	5.7	17.5	^ 4.8	np	20.0	136.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	71.9	np	7.1	15.6	5.0	np	25.0	148.1
2003								
January	71.7	np	7.1	17.0	4.4	np	25.0	149.5
February	71.4	np	7.0	16.9	4.8	np	25.3	149.7
March	72.2	np	7.3	17.3	4.7	np	25.1	150.8
April	72.1	np	7.0	16.5	5.4	np	25.2	149.0
May	72.3	np	7.1	17.2	5.6	np	26.0	151.2
June	72.0	np	7.1	17.6	6.5	np	26.2	151.8
July	74.4	np	7.1	18.7	6.0	np	25.4	154.8
August	73.5	np	7.0	19.6	5.8	np	25.2	155.0
September	73.6	np	6.7	19.9	5.8	np	24.6	155.0
October	75.2	np	7.2	20.6	5.6	np	23.7	157.4
November	75.1	np	6.6	20.6	5.4	np	23.5	157.7
December	75.7	np	6.8	19.9	6.0	np	23.7	157.9
2004								
January	77.1	np	7.1	19.8	5.5	np	24.3	156.6
February	77.3	np	7.2	19.4	5.6	np	24.2	158.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	71.5	np	7.2	16.2	4.8	np	24.9	148.5
2003								
January	71.6	np	7.2	16.4	4.7	np	25.0	148.8
February	71.7	np	7.1	16.6	4.8	np	25.2	149.3
March	71.9	np	7.1	16.8	5.0	np	25.3	149.9
April	72.1	np	7.1	17.1	5.3	np	25.5	150.5
May	72.4	np	7.1	17.4	5.7	np	25.7	151.3
June	72.8	np	7.1	18.0	5.9	np	25.7	152.4
July	73.2	np	7.0	18.6	6.0	np	25.4	153.6
August	73.7	np	7.0	19.4	5.9	np	25.0	154.9
September	74.2	np	6.9	19.9	5.8	np	24.5	155.9
October	74.8	np	6.9	20.2	5.7	np	24.1	156.6
November	75.4	np	6.9	20.2	5.7	np	23.9	157.1
December	76.0	np	6.9	20.1	5.6	np	23.8	157.5
2004								
January	76.6	np	7.0	20.0	5.6	np	23.9	157.9
February	77.1	np	7.1	19.8	5.6	np	23.9	158.2

^ 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

<i>Month</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<i>Total</i>
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2002								
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	383.1
2003								
January	114.2	24.2	16.8	51.6	13.1	18.0	50.1	288.0
February	107.0	21.4	15.7	48.3	14.3	17.5	50.2	274.4
March	116.3	25.9	19.6	53.4	14.9	19.1	57.6	306.6
April	113.6	28.9	20.6	51.1	12.7	20.0	56.8	303.7
May	118.1	28.4	20.6	54.6	13.7	21.0	59.4	315.8
June	109.0	30.4	20.6	54.0	13.8	19.8	61.1	308.6
July	115.1	24.9	19.1	52.3	15.3	20.6	63.6	310.9
August	116.5	24.3	18.4	52.6	14.9	22.4	61.7	310.8
September	113.1	25.5	18.3	53.6	13.8	23.9	59.2	307.4
October	119.8	28.1	19.4	54.6	13.7	22.3	55.3	313.2
November	120.6	32.8	20.2	58.7	14.4	25.4	55.0	327.1
December	133.4	53.4	27.5	72.1	21.4	37.7	54.9	400.3
2004								
January	121.1	25.8	18.0	56.0	12.2	23.1	44.7	301.1
February	115.2	21.5	17.0	48.6	13.0	22.3	48.6	286.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2002								
December	115.4	28.3	19.3	47.9	13.1	23.9	54.9	302.6
2003								
January	115.1	28.7	18.4	51.1	15.1	20.7	55.2	304.4
February	115.3	29.1	19.1	54.2	15.7	21.2	55.9	310.3
March	116.8	29.5	20.3	55.0	15.1	20.7	56.1	313.5
April	117.1	29.5	19.7	55.0	13.8	22.0	56.8	314.0
May	116.5	26.8	19.1	56.6	14.0	22.2	58.1	313.3
June	116.6	36.0	20.8	56.1	14.3	22.5	61.0	327.2
July	114.9	25.2	19.2	52.8	14.7	21.5	60.3	308.4
August	116.4	29.1	19.9	54.7	15.1	22.1	61.5	318.8
September	116.8	29.5	20.8	56.1	14.7	22.8	59.3	320.0
October	116.1	29.3	20.1	53.7	14.4	22.5	54.8	310.9
November	117.2	29.2	19.8	55.8	14.3	23.8	53.8	313.9
December	118.8	28.4	19.4	55.6	14.9	24.3	53.0	314.4
2004								
January	121.4	29.0	19.7	55.7	14.0	26.9	48.4	315.1
February	119.9	29.1	19.9	53.3	13.8	25.9	52.3	314.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2002								
December	115.7	28.8	19.3	49.6	14.1	23.7	54.7	305.4
2003								
January	115.7	28.8	19.2	51.4	14.4	22.6	55.2	307.0
February	115.8	29.0	19.3	53.1	14.6	21.7	55.7	309.4
March	116.1	29.3	19.5	54.5	14.7	21.3	56.5	311.9
April	116.4	29.5	19.6	55.3	14.6	21.4	57.6	314.4
May	116.4	29.6	19.8	55.6	14.5	21.6	58.9	316.4
June	116.3	29.6	19.9	55.4	14.4	21.9	59.9	317.4
July	116.1	29.4	20.0	55.0	14.5	22.1	60.3	317.4
August	116.0	29.2	20.0	54.8	14.6	22.2	59.8	316.7
September	116.3	29.1	20.1	54.9	14.7	22.5	58.3	315.9
October	117.0	29.0	20.0	55.0	14.6	23.1	56.3	315.0
November	117.9	28.9	19.9	55.1	14.5	23.9	54.2	314.5
December	118.8	29.0	19.8	55.1	14.4	24.7	52.5	314.3
2004								
January	119.6	29.1	19.8	55.0	14.2	25.5	51.1	314.3
February	120.3	28.9	19.7	54.7	14.1	26.1	50.0	313.6

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

■ Food Retailing

Supermarkets and grocery stores (5110) and non-petrol sales of convenience stores of selected petrol stations

Takeaway food retailing (5125)

Other food retailing

Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)

Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)

Liquor retailing (5123)

Bread and cake retailing (5124)

Specialised food retailing n.e.c. (5129)

■ Department Stores (5210)

■ Clothing and Soft Good Retailing

Clothing retailing (5221)

Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing

Footwear retailing (5222)

Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)

■ Household Good Retailing

Furniture and floor covering retailing

Furniture retailing (5231)

Floor covering retailing (5232)

Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)

Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing

Domestic appliance retailing (5234)

Recorded music retailing (5235)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

ATO Maintained Population

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

ABS Maintained Population

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

continued

17 Turnover presented in the Retail Trade series includes net proceeds from licensed gambling activities undertaken in the Hotels and licensed clubs industry. The impact of net proceeds from gambling on movements in the Retail Trade series was discussed in a feature article 'Contribution of gambling to retail estimates' included in the December 2002 issue of this publication. The article concluded that net proceeds from gambling had not had a significant impact on quarterly movements for the series but net proceeds from gambling had increased over time and users should be aware of this when interpreting the series. Commencing from the February 2004 issue, more up to date data are presented in an appendix in the February, May, August and November issues of this publication.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

21 Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in July 2003 using data up to and including the June 2003 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Feb 2003	Jan 2004	Feb 2004
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (June 2003 reference month)	0.88348	1.00150	0.90915
Factors as estimated with current month's data (February 2004 reference month)	0.88286	1.00076	0.90947

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Mar 2004	Apr 2004	May 2004
Factors as estimated with current month's data (February 2004 reference month)	0.96791	0.97000	0.97108

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

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

29 The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issue of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year. The reference year is advanced in each June issue and is currently 2001-2002. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year. Data for the 2003-2004 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2001-2002 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

30 There are two types of error possible in estimates of retail turnover:

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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

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

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

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

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

35 Retail Survey Special Data Service provides additional retail trade statistics which include further State industry dissections through to 'top ten' industry reports. For more information, contact the Retail Trade Special Data Services manager on Canberra 02 6252 5220.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

36 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

CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

This quarterly appendix presents information about Net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities (hereafter called gambling) undertaken by businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars and Clubs (hospitality) industries. These industries are called 'Hotels and licensed clubs' in this publication.

Gambling includes:

- commission from TAB and Keno transactions
- net takings from Bingo
- net revenue received from poker machines and other electronic gaming machines¹.

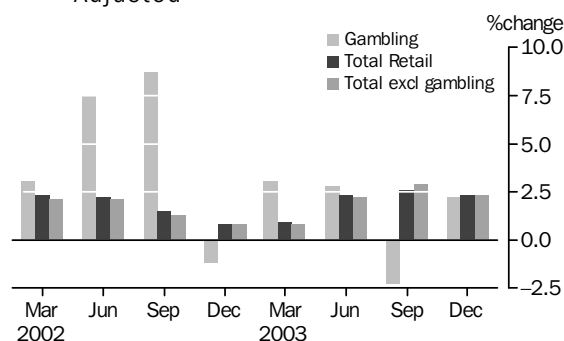
For further background about the gambling series, please refer to the feature article in the December 2002 issue of this publication.

This appendix will be updated on a quarterly basis and included in the issue of this publication for the second month of each quarter.

FINDINGS

Graph A1 compares the growth rate in the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series (seasonally adjusted), the same series excluding gambling and the gambling series. The graph shows that for most of the period shown Total turnover less gambling had slightly weaker growth than Total Retail turnover, as a result of gambling generally growing more quickly than other retail activity. This was the pattern for the period 1996 to 1998 as well. It can be seen from Table A2 that over the period from March quarter 2002 to December quarter 2003, the Total retail series grew by 13%, Hotels and licensed clubs grew by 15% while gambling grew by 22%. From March quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003 the gambling proportion of turnover for hotels and licensed clubs grew by several percentage points, but has since fallen back somewhat.

A1 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Seasonally Adjusted



¹ Each state and territory places some restrictions on the number of gaming machines, whether it be a total cap and/or a cap per hotel or club.

APPENDIX *continued*

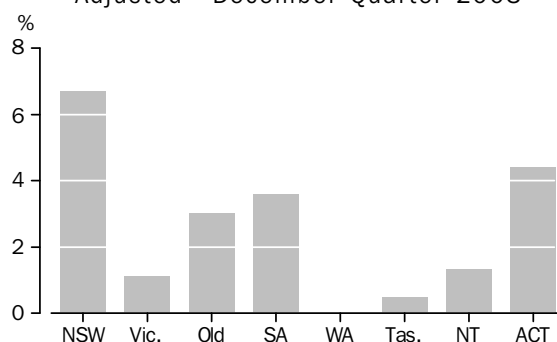
FINDINGS *continued*

A2 GAMBLING IN RETAIL TRADE, Australia—Seasonally adjusted

Quarter	GAMBLING	TOTAL RETAIL		HOTELS AND LICENSED CLUBS	
	Net proceeds	Turnover	Gambling proportion	Turnover	Gambling proportion
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	%
2002					
March	1 362.8	41 370.3	3.3	3 819.1	35.7
June	1 464.6	42 292.8	3.5	3 977.3	36.8
September	1 592.4	42 920.3	3.7	4 028.0	39.5
December	1 572.7	43 255.7	3.6	3 977.7	39.5
2003					
March	1 620.3	43 660.1	3.7	4 081.0	39.7
June	1 666.1	44 652.1	3.7	4 213.8	39.5
September	1 627.9	45 816.7	3.6	4 177.1	39.0
December	1 663.3	46 883.4	3.5	4 382.6	38.0

From Graph A3 it can be seen that in December quarter 2003, gambling as a proportion of state turnover is highest in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory and lowest in Western Australia and Tasmania. This relationship between the states has been consistent since the data has been analysed and needs to be considered in the context of the varying state restrictions on gaming machines. Table A4 shows that from March quarter 2002 to December quarter 2003, New South Wales had the largest increase in gaming as a percentage of State turnover, Queensland and South Australia had smaller increases and Victoria had a noticeable decrease. There was a marked drop in Victoria in the December quarter 2002 coinciding with the introduction of restrictions on smoking in pubs and clubs.

A3 CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO TOTAL TURNOVER, Seasonally Adjusted—December Quarter 2003



APPENDIX *continued*

A4 CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO TOTAL TURNOVER, by State—Seasonally adjusted

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
Quarter	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2002								
March	5.9	1.7	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.7	1.6	4.3
June	6.4	1.6	2.8	3.3	0.1	0.5	1.6	4.4
September	6.8	1.6	2.8	3.6	0.1	0.6	1.4	5.4
December	6.9	1.1	3.0	3.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	4.5
2003								
March	7.1	1.1	3.0	3.5	0.1	0.5	1.5	5.1
June	7.2	1.2	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.7	1.3	4.9
September	6.5	1.2	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.6	1.3	4.7
December	6.7	1.1	3.0	3.6	0.0	0.5	1.3	4.4

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the level estimate for Australia (original data) are shown below. The standard error associated with the seasonally adjusted series is approximately the same as for the original estimates.

A5 STANDARD ERRORS

	Estimate	Standard error	Relative Standard error
<i>Data series</i>	\$m	\$m	%
Net proceeds from gambling			
June quarter 2002	1 425.4	63.1	4.4
June quarter 2003	1 620.9	56.7	3.5

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information about this appendix please contact Graham Phillips on (02) 6252 5625.

RELATED INFORMATION

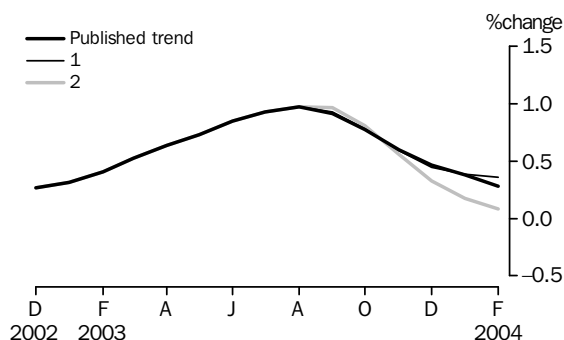
The ABS produces a more comprehensive range of data on gambling via its service industries program. Detailed surveys of the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, Clubs industry and Casino industry are usually conducted every three years. For more information about the service industries program please contact Graham Boxsell on (02) 6252 5633.

TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

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

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



TECHNICAL NOTE

2 Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available (for more information, refer to paragraph 26 in the explanatory notes). ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the "what-if" chart presents trend estimates under two different scenarios of the next time period. The chart shows only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and does not include the unknown impact of revision to seasonal factor estimates that would arise when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available.

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- INTERNET** www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY** A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
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ISSN 1032 3651

RRP \$22.00