

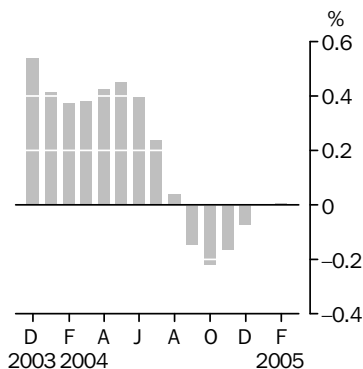
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 4 APR 2005

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Feb 05 \$m	Jan 05 to Feb 05 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	16 446.6	0.0
Seasonally adjusted estimates	16 551.9	0.6

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- There was no change in the trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series in February 2005. This follows a revised estimate of 0.0% in January 2005 and a 0.1% decrease in December 2004.
- In February 2005, there was an increase in the trend estimate in Tasmania (+0.6%), the Northern Territory (+0.6%), South Australia (+0.3%) and New South Wales (+0.1%). These increases were offset by a decrease in the trend in Queensland (-0.2%), Victoria (-0.1%) and the Australian Capital Territory (-0.1%).
- Over the three months to February 2005 the trend estimate decreased by \$11m. Hospitality and services (-\$51m), Other retailing (-\$28m) and Food retailing (-\$17m) decreased, while Household good retailing (+\$35m) and Department stores (+\$23m) had the largest increases.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.6% in February 2005. This followed a similar increase of 0.6% in January 2005.
- All states, except the Australian Capital Territory (-0.6%), had an increase in the seasonally adjusted estimate. The Northern Territory (+2.3%), South Australia (+1.5%), Western Australia (+1.0%) and Victoria (+0.9%) had the largest increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover decreased by 9.1% in February 2005 compared with January 2005. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) decreased by 11.3%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) decreased by 6.0%.
- Australian turnover decreased by 0.8% in February 2005 compared with February 2004, which had 29 days. Chains and other large retailers increased by 4.3%, while 'smaller' retailers fell by 7.0%.

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

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
March 2005	4 May 2005
April 2005	31 May 2005
May 2005	1 July 2005
June 2005	2 August 2005
July 2005	30 August 2005
August 2005	30 September 2005

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for February 2005 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	14 549.4	117.6
Change from preceding month (\$m)	-1 457.4	46.2
% change from preceding month (%)	-9.1	0.3

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

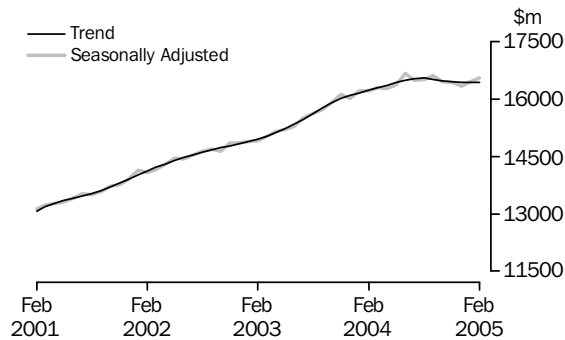
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

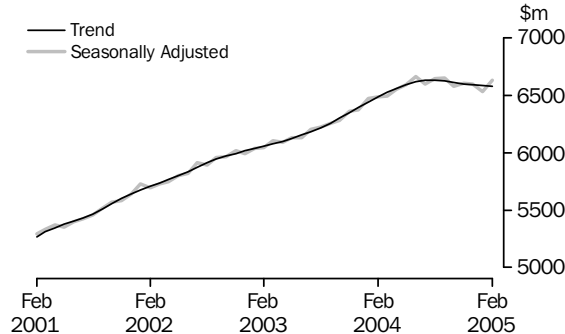
TOTAL RETAIL

After four months of being in decline, the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services trend series has had no change for two months. In February 2005, Department stores and Recreational good retailing had strong trend growth, Clothing and soft good retailing and Household good retailing had moderate trend growth with all other industries being in decline.



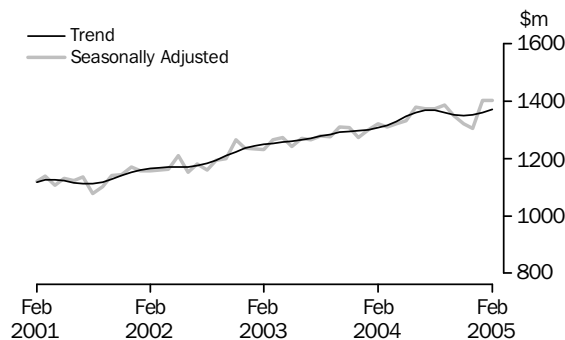
FOOD RETAILING

The trend series has been in decline for six months. Queensland and Western Australia have had a decline in the trend estimate in each of these months. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory have had flat or weak growth for at least three months.



DEPARTMENT STORES

There was strong growth in the trend estimate for February 2005. Of the published states New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia had strong growth in February 2005.

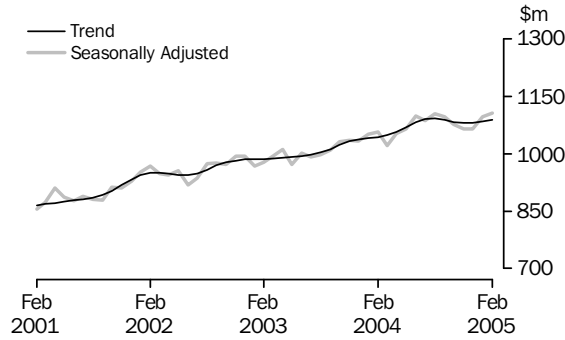


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

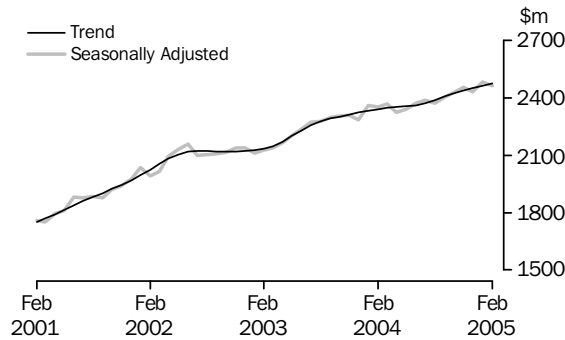
**CLOTHING AND SOFT
GOOD RETAILING**

There was moderate growth in the trend for February 2005. Victoria has had strong growth in the trend estimate for two months. New South Wales and Western Australia have had weak growth for four months while Queensland and South Australia have been in decline for seven months.



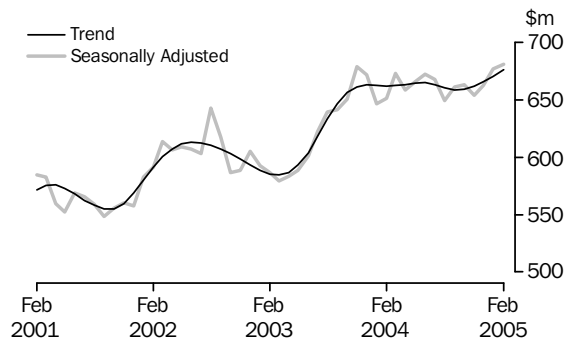
**HOUSEHOLD GOOD
RETAILING**

There has been eight months of moderate trend growth. This growth has been driven by the strong growth in New South Wales in this period. In contrast, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have been in decline for two or more months.



**RECREATIONAL GOOD
RETAILING**

After three months of moderate growth, there was strong growth in the trend in February 2005. Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have had three, four and eight months of strong growth respectively. New South Wales has had moderate to strong growth for five months while Victoria and Tasmania have been in decline for at least six months.

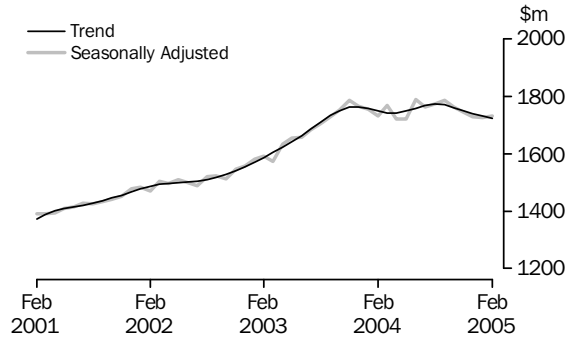


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

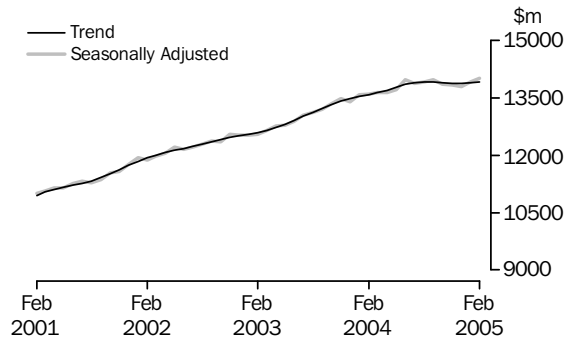
OTHER RETAILING

The trend series has been in decline for six months. New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory have been in decline for at least twelve months, Queensland has been in decline for five months and Western Australia has been in decline for three months.



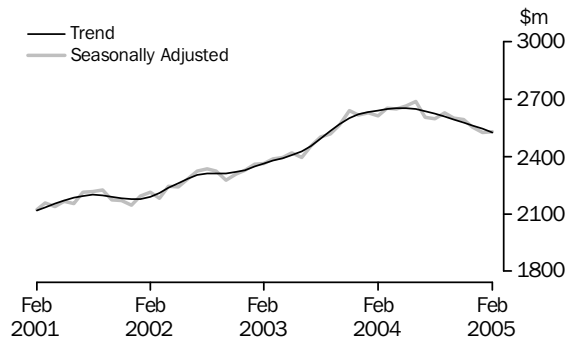
TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has had weak growth for the last two months. Over the last five months, the rate of trend growth has been stronger than that of Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

The trend has been in decline for the last nine months. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have been in decline for at least five months. After eleven months of being in decline Queensland has had weak growth for two months.

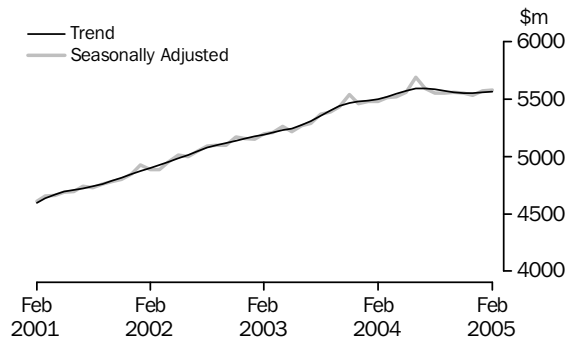


STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

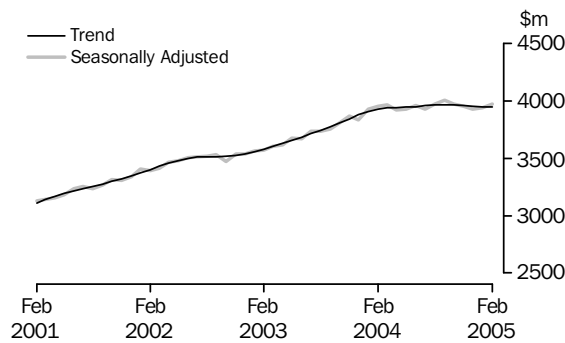
NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been weak trend growth for the last two months. Household good retailing has had eight months of strong growth and Recreational good retailing has had four months of moderate or strong growth. Food retailing and Clothing and soft good retailing have had weak growth for at least three months while Other retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline for at least eight months.



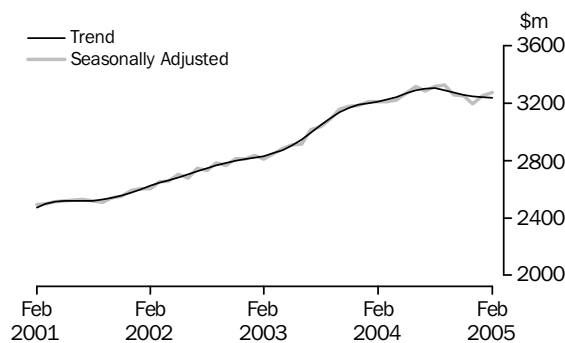
VICTORIA

The trend has been in decline for the last five months. Recreational good retailing, Other retailing and Hospitality and services have had a decline in their trend estimates for at least five months while Household good retailing industry has been in decline for the last two months. In contrast, Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing had strong growth for February 2005.



QUEENSLAND

The trend has been in decline for the last six months. Food retailing, Clothing and soft good retailing, Household good retailing and Other retailing have been in decline for at least four months. After eleven months of being in decline, Hospitality and services has had weak trend growth for the last two months.

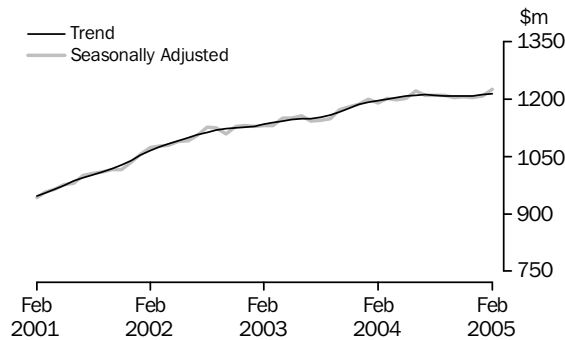


STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

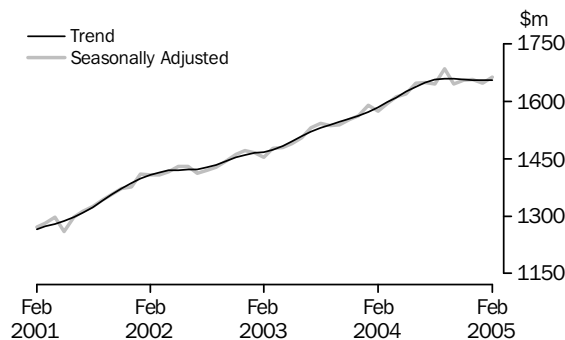
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

There has been weak trend growth for the last three months. Food retailing, the largest contributor, has had weak growth for six months. Household good retailing has had weak growth for two months. Department stores and Recreational good retailing have had strong growth for at least two months while Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline for at least seven months.



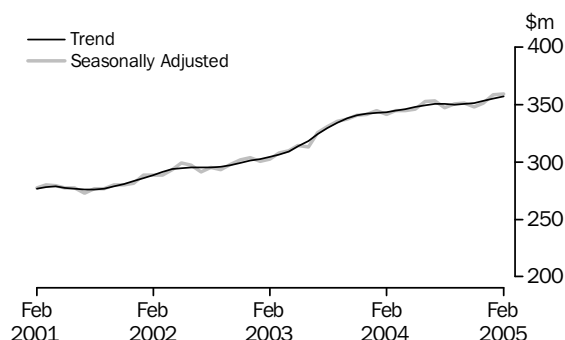
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There has been no change in the trend for the last two months. Food retailing and Other retailing have been in decline for at least three months, while Household good retailing has had moderate trend growth for four months and Recreational good retailing has had strong growth for eight months.



TASMANIA

There has been moderate trend growth for three months. There has been moderate or strong growth in Food retailing for seven months, Household good retailing for nine months and Hospitality and services for four months. Recreational good retailing has been in decline for six 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)								
2003								
December	7 236.4	2 386.5	1 497.4	2 945.3	986.2	2 575.6	2 975.6	20 603.2
2004								
January	6 707.8	1 162.1	1 038.6	2 346.4	642.3	1 584.7	2 642.6	16 124.5
February	6 158.0	970.8	844.0	2 115.3	594.8	1 543.3	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	6 480.6	1 107.5	942.6	2 269.4	654.9	1 669.1	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	6 558.0	1 250.3	1 021.9	2 118.9	610.2	1 588.9	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	6 444.5	1 251.9	1 089.1	2 214.6	613.4	1 665.0	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	6 288.7	1 355.0	1 088.0	2 332.4	619.4	1 645.3	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	6 640.4	1 276.4	1 049.6	2 366.8	658.4	1 680.6	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	6 460.1	1 143.5	989.0	2 326.1	630.2	1 705.6	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	6 536.2	1 288.1	1 066.0	2 354.4	643.0	1 776.8	2 603.3	16 267.8
October	6 704.9	1 328.5	1 097.5	2 505.4	638.7	1 814.9	2 712.8	16 803.0
November	6 589.3	1 507.0	1 106.0	2 628.4	668.1	1 881.6	2 618.7	16 999.1
December	7 681.4	2 452.5	1 551.2	3 159.2	977.5	2 563.2	2 971.6	21 356.6
2005								
January	6 581.9	1 224.5	1 069.7	2 438.3	655.1	1 546.3	2 491.1	16 006.8
February	6 128.5	1 015.4	863.9	2 148.9	610.3	1 494.3	2 288.3	14 549.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	6 377.7	1 274.4	1 032.4	2 287.5	671.9	1 765.8	2 618.6	16 028.4
2004								
January	6 475.2	1 298.6	1 051.2	2 361.7	647.0	1 754.4	2 629.1	16 217.1
February	6 485.4	1 321.7	1 056.6	2 351.8	651.3	1 732.7	2 613.1	16 212.6
March	6 496.5	1 309.6	1 021.6	2 368.6	673.2	1 768.8	2 651.9	16 290.2
April	6 555.1	1 321.4	1 054.1	2 325.0	658.7	1 720.2	2 647.7	16 282.2
May	6 595.4	1 330.6	1 064.5	2 342.6	665.6	1 721.5	2 666.1	16 386.4
June	6 668.2	1 379.2	1 098.6	2 374.6	672.4	1 790.2	2 686.9	16 670.0
July	6 601.9	1 372.9	1 087.5	2 387.5	667.8	1 764.5	2 605.5	16 487.6
August	6 646.0	1 373.3	1 105.3	2 371.8	649.5	1 773.4	2 597.8	16 517.2
September	6 649.5	1 385.8	1 097.3	2 403.6	661.4	1 787.0	2 628.0	16 612.6
October	6 581.6	1 349.8	1 076.6	2 428.0	663.0	1 762.5	2 602.8	16 464.2
November	6 603.3	1 320.0	1 064.8	2 458.0	653.8	1 745.0	2 591.8	16 436.7
December	6 599.8	1 304.1	1 065.1	2 432.4	662.4	1 730.1	2 551.9	16 345.8
2005								
January	6 531.5	1 402.8	1 097.3	2 484.7	676.8	1 726.5	2 527.9	16 447.6
February	6 635.2	1 404.0	1 106.2	2 462.1	680.8	1 732.9	2 530.7	16 551.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	6 395.8	1 298.4	1 038.0	2 324.6	663.0	1 764.1	2 619.3	16 103.1
2004								
January	6 440.6	1 301.3	1 041.2	2 334.2	662.5	1 758.4	2 631.6	16 169.8
February	6 484.4	1 306.5	1 043.8	2 342.3	662.1	1 750.0	2 641.5	16 230.6
March	6 525.0	1 315.8	1 048.7	2 348.3	662.4	1 743.5	2 648.5	16 292.1
April	6 562.8	1 329.5	1 057.6	2 352.5	663.5	1 743.0	2 652.4	16 361.2
May	6 595.6	1 346.1	1 069.9	2 356.2	664.9	1 749.3	2 652.7	16 434.6
June	6 620.1	1 361.3	1 082.4	2 362.9	665.3	1 759.4	2 648.2	16 499.6
July	6 634.4	1 369.3	1 090.8	2 374.0	663.5	1 768.6	2 638.5	16 539.2
August	6 635.7	1 368.4	1 092.7	2 390.0	660.6	1 773.0	2 625.3	16 545.7
September	6 625.0	1 360.9	1 088.6	2 407.4	659.0	1 770.4	2 610.0	16 521.2
October	6 610.4	1 352.6	1 083.0	2 423.9	659.4	1 761.5	2 594.4	16 485.0
November	6 598.5	1 349.5	1 080.2	2 439.0	662.0	1 750.1	2 578.5	16 457.6
December	6 590.8	1 353.2	1 081.0	2 452.8	666.1	1 740.0	2 561.6	16 445.5
2005								
January	6 586.7	1 361.8	1 084.4	2 464.3	670.8	1 731.4	2 545.1	16 445.5
February	6 581.5	1 372.4	1 088.3	2 473.6	676.6	1 722.5	2 527.3	16 446.6

(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)								
2003								
December	13.6	58.7	38.5	21.1	43.5	34.2	11.4	23.6
2004								
January	-7.3	-51.3	-30.6	-20.3	-34.9	-38.5	-11.2	-21.7
February	-8.2	-16.5	-18.7	-9.8	-7.4	-2.6	-7.5	-9.0
March	5.2	14.1	11.7	7.3	10.1	8.1	7.8	7.4
April	1.2	12.9	8.4	-6.6	-6.8	-4.8	-0.2	0.1
May	-1.7	0.1	6.6	4.5	0.5	4.8	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.4	8.2	-0.1	5.3	1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-0.2
July	5.6	-5.8	-3.5	1.5	6.3	2.1	5.3	3.0
August	-2.7	-10.4	-5.8	-1.7	-4.3	1.5	-2.7	-3.0
September	1.2	12.7	7.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	1.1	2.8
October	2.6	3.1	3.0	6.4	-0.7	2.1	4.2	3.3
November	-1.7	13.4	0.8	4.9	4.6	3.7	-3.5	1.2
December	16.6	62.7	40.3	20.2	46.3	36.2	13.5	25.6
2005								
January	-14.3	-50.1	-31.0	-22.8	-33.0	-39.7	-16.2	-25.0
February	-6.9	-17.1	-19.2	-11.9	-6.8	-3.4	-8.1	-9.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2003								
December	0.2	-2.6	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6
2004								
January	1.5	1.9	1.8	3.2	-3.7	-0.6	0.4	1.2
February	0.2	1.8	0.5	-0.4	0.7	-1.2	-0.6	0.0
March	0.2	-0.9	-3.3	0.7	3.4	2.1	1.5	0.5
April	0.9	0.9	3.2	-1.8	-2.2	-2.7	-0.2	0.0
May	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
June	1.1	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.0	4.0	0.8	1.7
July	-1.0	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.7	-1.4	-3.0	-1.1
August	0.7	0.0	1.6	-0.7	-2.7	0.5	-0.3	0.2
September	0.1	0.9	-0.7	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.6
October	-1.0	-2.6	-1.9	1.0	0.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9
November	0.3	-2.2	-1.1	1.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2
December	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	1.3	-0.8	-1.5	-0.6
2005								
January	-1.0	7.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	-0.2	-0.9	0.6
February	1.6	0.1	0.8	-0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2003								
December	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5
2004								
January	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	0.4
February	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	0.4	0.4
March	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.4
April	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
May	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
June	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.4
July	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	0.2
August	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	0.0
September	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1
October	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.2
November	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2
December	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.1
2005								
January	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.0
February	-0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	-0.5	-0.7	0.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	FOOD RETAILING				CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING			HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING				
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Depart- ment stores	Clothing retailing	Foot- wear, fabric & other soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
2004												
February	4 441.5	674.2	1 042.3	6 158.0	970.8	630.4	213.6	844.0	496.4	650.8	968.2	2 115.3
March	4 674.3	696.1	1 110.2	6 480.6	1 107.5	694.6	247.9	942.6	556.9	695.0	1 017.5	2 269.4
April	4 675.1	739.8	1 143.2	6 558.0	1 250.3	771.7	250.2	1 021.9	510.4	665.5	942.9	2 118.9
May	4 644.7	721.2	1 078.5	6 444.5	1 251.9	822.9	266.2	1 089.1	540.2	671.1	1 003.3	2 214.6
June	4 510.6	701.7	1 076.4	6 288.7	1 355.0	821.4	266.7	1 088.0	571.0	662.8	1 098.6	2 332.4
July	4 776.1	760.8	1 103.5	6 640.4	1 276.4	768.7	280.9	1 049.6	583.3	709.5	1 074.0	2 366.8
August	4 631.9	737.4	1 090.7	6 460.1	1 143.5	719.1	269.9	989.0	551.9	727.8	1 046.5	2 326.1
September	4 674.6	756.6	1 105.0	6 536.2	1 288.1	792.3	273.7	1 066.0	568.0	774.8	1 011.5	2 354.4
October	4 788.3	753.7	1 162.9	6 704.9	1 328.5	810.6	287.0	1 097.5	607.4	821.4	1 076.7	2 505.4
November	4 699.4	715.8	1 174.1	6 589.3	1 507.0	823.1	282.9	1 106.0	619.7	848.0	1 160.8	2 628.4
December	5 340.6	783.4	1 557.4	7 681.4	2 452.5	1 174.9	376.3	1 551.2	613.7	957.2	1 588.4	3 159.2
2005												
January	4 712.4	742.2	1 127.3	6 581.9	1 224.5	767.8	301.9	1 069.7	589.0	764.9	1 084.5	2 438.3
February	4 394.3	667.0	1 067.2	6 128.5	1 015.4	614.6	249.3	863.9	527.2	672.6	949.0	2 148.9
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2004												
February	-7.9	-10.2	-8.1	-8.2	-16.5	-16.9	-23.8	-18.7	-9.0	-8.5	-11.1	-9.8
March	5.2	3.2	6.5	5.2	14.1	10.2	16.1	11.7	12.2	6.8	5.1	7.3
April	0.0	6.3	3.0	1.2	12.9	11.1	0.9	8.4	-8.3	-4.2	-7.3	-6.6
May	-0.6	-2.5	-5.7	-1.7	0.1	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.8	0.8	6.4	4.5
June	-2.9	-2.7	-0.2	-2.4	8.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	5.7	-1.2	9.5	5.3
July	5.9	8.4	2.5	5.6	-5.8	-6.4	5.3	-3.5	2.2	7.0	-2.2	1.5
August	-3.0	-3.1	-1.2	-2.7	-10.4	-6.5	-3.9	-5.8	-5.4	2.6	-2.6	-1.7
September	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	12.7	10.2	1.4	7.8	2.9	6.5	-3.3	1.2
October	2.4	-0.4	5.2	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.8	3.0	6.9	6.0	6.4	6.4
November	-1.9	-5.0	1.0	-1.7	13.4	1.5	-1.4	0.8	2.0	3.2	7.8	4.9
December	13.6	9.4	32.6	16.6	62.7	42.7	33.0	40.3	-1.0	12.9	36.8	20.2
2005												
January	-11.8	-5.3	-27.6	-14.3	-50.1	-34.7	-19.8	-31.0	-4.0	-20.1	-31.7	-22.8
February	-6.7	-10.1	-5.3	-6.9	-17.1	-19.9	-17.4	-19.2	-10.5	-12.1	-12.5	-11.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2004												
February	9.5	18.6	9.0	10.3	10.0	13.1	4.0	10.7	12.1	10.9	15.9	13.4
March	5.9	10.8	8.2	6.8	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.3	14.1	5.8	15.2	11.9
April	8.5	11.3	11.7	9.3	4.4	5.1	0.2	3.9	2.1	6.2	13.3	8.2
May	4.0	5.7	6.6	4.6	3.4	9.2	2.3	7.4	1.1	4.2	7.2	4.7
June	10.5	5.8	11.4	10.1	11.6	14.8	5.7	12.5	2.1	3.3	12.0	6.9
July	8.1	8.2	5.4	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.1	9.9	2.4	3.6	8.4	5.4
August	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.2	15.0	9.2	1.3	0.0	9.4	4.3
September	8.7	11.0	3.8	8.1	9.6	10.2	9.6	10.0	1.9	-1.2	9.3	3.8
October	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.9	0.4	6.8	4.2
November	3.4	2.5	4.4	3.4	0.2	2.5	1.9	2.3	6.8	2.6	13.3	8.1
December	5.9	2.1	9.3	6.1	2.8	2.4	7.5	3.6	3.4	8.7	8.0	7.3
2005												
January	-2.3	-1.1	-0.6	-1.9	5.4	1.2	7.7	3.0	7.9	7.5	-0.4	3.9
February	-1.1	-1.1	2.4	-0.5	4.6	-2.5	16.7	2.4	6.2	3.3	-2.0	1.6

(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											
2004											
February	401.4	193.4	594.8	621.2	922.1	1 543.3	1 311.4	949.1	183.6	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	434.9	220.1	654.9	703.4	965.7	1 669.1	1 418.0	1 026.1	190.2	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	404.5	205.6	610.2	685.6	903.3	1 588.9	1 435.6	986.7	205.8	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	418.9	194.5	613.4	715.0	949.9	1 665.0	1 407.5	980.0	202.8	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	409.3	210.1	619.4	710.4	934.9	1 645.3	1 397.2	919.0	197.8	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	437.5	220.9	658.4	723.5	957.1	1 680.6	1 466.2	969.0	^ 212.4	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	429.2	201.0	630.2	731.6	974.0	1 705.6	1 415.7	963.8	^ 195.7	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	428.0	215.0	643.0	747.1	1 029.8	1 776.8	1 391.7	1 010.3	^ 201.3	2 603.3	16 267.8
October	415.2	223.5	638.7	744.8	1 070.2	1 814.9	1 494.9	997.7	^ 220.3	2 712.8	16 803.0
November	432.6	235.5	668.1	760.3	1 121.3	1 881.6	1 439.7	967.1	^ 211.9	2 618.7	16 999.1
December	594.2	383.3	977.5	916.0	1 647.2	2 563.2	1 636.5	1 079.4	^ 255.8	2 971.6	21 356.6
2005											
January	449.5	205.6	655.1	602.4	943.9	1 546.3	1 380.4	901.8	^ 208.8	2 491.1	16 006.8
February	425.6	184.7	610.3	609.7	884.6	1 494.3	1 251.2	853.6	^ 183.5	2 288.3	14 549.4
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2004											
February	-3.4	-14.7	-7.4	-3.1	-2.3	-2.6	-9.3	-4.2	-10.7	-7.5	-9.0
March	8.3	13.8	10.1	13.2	4.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	3.6	7.8	7.4
April	-7.0	-6.6	-6.8	-2.5	-6.5	-4.8	1.2	-3.8	8.2	-0.2	0.1
May	3.5	-5.4	0.5	4.3	5.2	4.8	-2.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.3	8.1	1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-6.2	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2
July	6.9	5.1	6.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	3.0
August	-1.9	-9.0	-4.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	-3.4	-0.5	-7.9	-2.7	-3.0
September	-0.3	7.0	2.0	2.1	5.7	4.2	-1.7	4.8	2.9	1.1	2.8
October	-3.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.3	3.9	2.1	7.4	-1.2	9.4	4.2	3.3
November	4.2	5.4	4.6	2.1	4.8	3.7	-3.7	-3.1	-3.8	-3.5	1.2
December	37.4	62.8	46.3	20.5	46.9	36.2	13.7	11.6	20.7	13.5	25.6
2005											
January	-24.4	-46.4	-33.0	-34.2	-42.7	-39.7	-15.6	-16.4	-18.4	-16.2	-25.0
February	-5.3	-10.2	-6.8	1.2	-6.3	-3.4	-9.4	-5.4	-12.1	-8.1	-9.1
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2004											
February	14.6	11.2	13.5	16.0	9.6	12.1	7.2	26.7	6.3	13.9	11.7
March	19.2	17.2	18.5	20.1	9.9	14.0	4.4	23.5	2.1	10.9	8.9
April	20.1	1.9	13.3	12.9	0.1	5.3	7.0	22.2	20.0	13.2	8.7
May	16.3	-0.4	10.4	10.0	-1.2	3.4	3.8	15.3	11.9	8.5	5.4
June	18.6	7.1	14.4	15.5	3.6	8.4	6.7	18.5	19.5	11.7	10.1
July	8.1	6.5	7.6	8.2	1.2	4.1	5.7	11.7	9.0	8.1	7.4
August	1.8	-1.1	0.9	9.7	0.0	4.0	-1.1	6.2	0.1	1.6	4.4
September	4.5	4.4	4.4	11.8	1.5	5.6	0.6	12.7	7.6	5.5	6.9
October	0.4	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	-3.0	-1.5	0.5	-0.7	11.9	0.9	2.4
November	0.9	-8.8	-2.8	3.4	-5.3	-1.9	-2.9	-2.6	8.4	-2.0	2.0
December	4.4	-8.1	-0.9	3.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.8	-3.1	7.6	-0.1	3.7
2005											
January	8.1	-9.3	2.0	-6.0	0.0	-2.4	-4.5	-9.0	1.6	-5.7	-0.7
February	6.0	-4.5	2.6	-1.9	-4.1	-3.2	-4.6	-10.1	-0.1	-6.4	-0.8

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

RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
-------	-----------------	----------	------------	-----------------	-------------------	----------	--------------------	------------------------------	-----------

ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2003									
December	7 025.1	5 021.7	4 023.6	1 514.6	2 012.7	442.4	172.3	390.9	20 603.2
2004									
January	5 436.5	3 858.8	3 254.3	1 194.0	1 598.3	349.7	139.8	293.3	16 124.5
February	4 944.9	3 606.3	2 881.7	1 069.3	1 437.7	317.6	134.1	278.6	14 670.3
March	5 310.1	3 900.2	3 052.7	1 174.6	1 539.5	340.4	143.3	297.5	15 758.3
April	5 357.6	3 798.0	3 088.2	1 178.1	1 567.5	342.4	150.7	293.6	15 776.3
May	5 442.6	3 782.7	3 129.0	1 163.6	1 560.8	330.4	158.9	300.6	15 868.6
June	5 350.5	3 764.1	3 197.9	1 163.3	1 560.0	334.5	170.7	301.8	15 842.8
July	5 514.5	3 865.0	3 286.0	1 198.4	1 628.1	343.5	179.1	305.3	16 319.8
August	5 337.1	3 779.4	3 214.6	1 142.2	1 564.5	322.2	174.5	295.2	15 829.7
September	5 473.3	3 863.4	3 319.6	1 178.0	1 626.3	336.3	173.2	297.7	16 267.8
October	5 681.5	4 044.3	3 332.2	1 229.1	1 682.0	351.9	170.3	311.7	16 803.0
November	5 762.2	4 093.1	3 334.3	1 252.5	1 721.5	359.1	161.9	314.5	16 999.1
December	7 222.8	5 222.1	4 109.2	1 575.3	2 180.0	467.7	183.7	395.7	21 356.6
2005									
January	5 449.2	3 788.9	3 214.3	1 167.1	1 601.1	350.9	144.8	290.5	16 006.8
February	4 885.3	3 521.8	2 856.9	1 072.2	1 476.6	325.0	141.5	270.0	14 549.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2003									
December	5 459.5	3 833.8	3 182.8	1 186.1	1 562.1	341.3	156.2	306.6	16 028.4
2004									
January	5 480.3	3 927.6	3 212.4	1 200.5	1 589.2	344.8	155.8	306.5	16 217.1
February	5 479.0	3 952.4	3 211.7	1 190.1	1 574.8	341.3	156.3	307.1	16 212.6
March	5 515.5	3 966.5	3 208.5	1 202.4	1 593.4	344.4	154.5	304.9	16 290.2
April	5 522.1	3 921.2	3 222.6	1 197.3	1 612.4	344.9	158.4	303.3	16 282.2
May	5 559.9	3 927.5	3 266.2	1 202.7	1 619.7	346.3	160.4	303.7	16 386.4
June	5 689.6	3 959.8	3 316.8	1 223.0	1 648.1	353.0	167.2	312.4	16 670.0
July	5 594.7	3 928.7	3 285.7	1 210.4	1 649.5	353.3	161.6	303.8	16 487.6
August	5 552.4	3 976.3	3 315.6	1 209.8	1 646.8	347.7	162.2	306.5	16 517.2
September	5 557.0	4 007.4	3 328.7	1 210.3	1 685.3	350.9	165.7	307.3	16 612.6
October	5 562.7	3 973.0	3 256.3	1 205.0	1 646.1	351.1	162.8	307.2	16 464.2
November	5 550.5	3 952.8	3 255.9	1 206.6	1 654.9	348.1	162.6	305.3	16 436.7
December	5 536.7	3 926.4	3 197.3	1 203.6	1 658.6	351.7	163.8	307.7	16 345.8
2005									
January	5 571.2	3 938.5	3 250.3	1 208.2	1 647.3	358.6	165.6	307.9	16 447.6
February	5 578.9	3 974.2	3 274.2	1 226.7	1 663.3	359.1	169.4	306.1	16 551.9

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2003									
December	5 481.3	3 879.5	3 190.0	1 185.7	1 563.4	341.9	155.4	306.0	16 103.1
2004									
January	5 488.4	3 909.5	3 202.2	1 192.3	1 573.4	342.6	155.7	305.7	16 169.8
February	5 499.9	3 930.6	3 212.8	1 196.8	1 585.2	343.5	156.3	305.5	16 230.6
March	5 521.0	3 940.6	3 225.1	1 200.3	1 597.6	344.7	157.3	305.5	16 292.1
April	5 548.5	3 943.8	3 243.5	1 203.8	1 610.9	346.3	158.9	305.6	16 361.2
May	5 575.6	3 945.8	3 266.2	1 207.4	1 625.1	348.0	160.7	305.8	16 434.6
June	5 593.6	3 950.7	3 288.4	1 210.2	1 638.6	349.5	162.3	306.2	16 499.6
July	5 595.9	3 958.6	3 302.8	1 211.6	1 649.9	350.4	163.3	306.6	16 539.2
August	5 586.0	3 966.9	3 303.9	1 210.9	1 657.0	350.5	163.6	306.8	16 545.7
September	5 570.1	3 970.3	3 291.9	1 208.9	1 659.3	350.3	163.5	306.9	16 521.2
October	5 557.2	3 967.0	3 273.8	1 207.3	1 658.8	350.6	163.5	306.8	16 485.0
November	5 552.7	3 960.2	3 257.7	1 207.2	1 657.4	351.6	163.9	306.8	16 457.6
December	5 554.8	3 953.8	3 246.7	1 208.9	1 656.4	353.3	164.7	306.9	16 445.5
2005									
January	5 559.9	3 949.7	3 240.4	1 211.6	1 655.9	355.2	165.8	307.1	16 445.5
February	5 566.7	3 945.3	3 234.6	1 214.8	1 655.4	357.2	166.9	306.9	16 446.6

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)									
2003									
December	22.6	25.8	23.2	23.2	24.5	25.6	10.0	22.6	23.6
2004									
January	-22.6	-23.2	-19.1	-21.2	-20.6	-21.0	-18.9	-25.0	-21.7
February	-9.0	-6.5	-11.4	-10.4	-10.0	-9.2	-4.0	-5.0	-9.0
March	7.4	8.1	5.9	9.8	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.4
April	0.9	-2.6	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	5.2	-1.3	0.1
May	1.6	-0.4	1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-3.5	5.4	2.4	0.6
June	-1.7	-0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	0.4	-0.2
July	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.4	2.7	4.9	1.2	3.0
August	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-4.7	-3.9	-6.2	-2.5	-3.3	-3.0
September	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.4	-0.7	0.9	2.8
October	3.8	4.7	0.4	4.3	3.4	4.6	-1.7	4.7	3.3
November	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	-5.0	0.9	1.2
December	25.3	27.6	23.2	25.8	26.6	30.2	13.5	25.8	25.6
2005									
January	-24.6	-27.4	-21.8	-25.9	-26.6	-25.0	-21.2	-26.6	-25.0
February	-10.3	-7.0	-11.1	-8.1	-7.8	-7.4	-2.3	-7.1	-9.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
2003									
December	-1.5	-0.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.6
2004									
January	0.4	2.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	-0.2	0.0	1.2
February	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
March	0.7	0.4	-0.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.5
April	0.1	-1.1	0.4	-0.4	1.2	0.1	2.5	-0.5	0.0
May	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.6
June	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	4.2	2.9	1.7
July	-1.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	0.1	-3.4	-2.8	-1.1
August	-0.8	1.2	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-1.6	0.4	0.9	0.2
September	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.3	0.6
October	0.1	-0.9	-2.2	-0.4	-2.3	0.1	-1.8	0.0	-0.9
November	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2
December	-0.2	-0.7	-1.8	-0.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	-0.6
2005									
January	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	-0.7	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.6
February	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.2	2.3	-0.6	0.6
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
2003									
December	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5
2004									
January	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.4
February	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.4
March	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4
April	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.4
May	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.4
June	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.4
July	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
August	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
September	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
October	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
November	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2
December	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1
2005									
January	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0
February	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2003								
December	2 369.4	829.9	552.6	923.2	317.2	864.1	1 168.8	7 025.1
2004								
January	2 188.7	401.0	374.8	704.4	^ 198.9	533.2	1 035.5	5 436.5
February	2 001.5	331.7	299.6	633.3	195.0	516.3	967.5	4 944.9
March	2 098.6	376.0	332.5	677.5	227.3	554.2	1 043.9	5 310.1
April	2 126.6	424.7	353.9	635.2	194.6	518.6	1 103.9	5 357.6
May	2 106.0	435.5	393.9	679.4	203.7	558.6	1 065.5	5 442.6
June	2 032.4	462.0	380.9	707.1	199.5	533.1	1 035.6	5 350.5
July	2 148.5	430.7	353.3	744.4	214.2	535.5	1 087.9	5 514.5
August	2 103.5	392.5	328.8	705.9	205.2	542.8	1 058.4	5 337.1
September	2 127.9	443.4	366.3	715.0	205.1	564.8	1 050.8	5 473.3
October	2 194.1	452.9	378.5	768.8	203.4	567.1	1 116.7	5 681.5
November	2 164.7	525.2	389.9	822.1	215.9	580.8	1 063.5	5 762.2
December	2 519.3	844.9	561.3	995.1	311.2	774.0	1 217.0	7 222.8
2005								
January	2 176.1	417.5	385.4	761.7	201.9	495.8	1 010.7	5 449.2
February	2 012.4	342.9	295.1	671.3	191.9	466.4	905.3	4 885.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	2 080.7	438.7	368.6	710.6	227.4	590.4	1 043.2	5 459.5
2004								
January	2 110.9	449.7	374.4	710.5	212.0	590.9	1 032.1	5 480.3
February	2 103.1	455.2	370.8	714.2	215.4	578.5	1 041.8	5 479.0
March	2 114.4	450.1	365.0	710.5	220.7	591.2	1 063.7	5 515.5
April	2 130.0	454.2	368.6	700.3	211.6	560.3	1 097.0	5 522.1
May	2 150.6	452.6	381.0	713.3	219.3	570.9	1 072.2	5 559.9
June	2 175.2	479.9	390.3	725.6	216.8	587.0	1 114.8	5 689.6
July	2 147.8	470.8	375.7	742.4	213.0	568.6	1 076.3	5 594.7
August	2 163.4	468.4	374.3	720.0	206.5	556.0	1 063.8	5 552.4
September	2 156.4	472.5	380.8	734.1	206.1	562.1	1 045.1	5 557.0
October	2 140.6	457.3	371.9	749.9	214.0	557.7	1 071.4	5 562.7
November	2 159.9	455.4	377.5	762.2	206.8	531.1	1 057.6	5 550.5
December	2 162.5	446.7	370.3	755.2	224.0	520.9	1 057.2	5 536.7
2005								
January	2 145.3	478.5	385.2	780.3	216.7	547.5	1 017.6	5 571.2
February	2 178.2	479.3	378.9	775.2	215.5	541.2	1 010.5	5 578.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	2 086.6	447.1	368.7	717.6	223.8	600.2	1 037.7	5 481.3
2004								
January	2 098.9	448.4	369.9	713.0	220.7	592.7	1 044.8	5 488.4
February	2 111.1	450.0	370.9	709.6	218.3	585.2	1 055.0	5 499.9
March	2 123.2	452.9	372.3	709.0	216.9	579.2	1 067.4	5 521.0
April	2 135.4	457.4	374.5	711.4	215.9	575.6	1 078.3	5 548.5
May	2 146.7	462.6	376.9	715.4	215.2	573.9	1 085.0	5 575.6
June	2 154.7	467.2	378.9	720.7	213.9	572.4	1 085.8	5 593.6
July	2 158.6	469.2	379.5	726.5	211.9	569.0	1 081.2	5 595.9
August	2 158.6	468.3	378.6	733.0	210.3	563.3	1 074.0	5 586.0
September	2 156.1	465.2	376.9	740.0	210.0	555.9	1 066.1	5 570.1
October	2 154.2	462.1	375.7	747.4	211.1	548.2	1 058.5	5 557.2
November	2 154.8	461.0	375.9	755.4	213.0	542.0	1 050.5	5 552.7
December	2 157.0	462.5	376.8	763.6	215.1	538.0	1 041.8	5 554.8
2005								
January	2 160.2	465.6	378.1	770.8	216.8	535.7	1 032.7	5 559.9
February	2 162.7	469.3	379.1	777.8	218.3	534.9	1 023.9	5 566.7

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

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—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)								
2003								
December	1 761.6	600.2	370.9	756.0	240.6	707.2	585.3	5 021.7
2004								
January	1 643.9	276.0	243.1	610.1	149.5	411.4	524.9	3 858.8
February	1 534.2	239.9	220.7	565.8	132.4	425.7	487.7	3 606.3
March	1 610.2	277.7	247.3	596.9	147.5	468.0	552.7	3 900.2
April	1 598.5	317.3	278.0	546.3	136.2	416.1	505.6	3 798.0
May	1 574.4	306.7	287.4	552.3	127.9	429.6	504.5	3 782.7
June	1 528.7	338.0	^ 273.8	576.7	^ 131.6	429.6	485.7	3 764.1
July	1 593.8	310.8	275.1	571.8	140.2	446.2	527.1	3 865.0
August	1 553.7	273.6	266.3	593.4	137.7	449.5	505.2	3 779.4
September	1 578.0	304.1	^ 264.3	592.6	143.2	462.4	518.8	3 863.4
October	1 639.3	320.5	280.0	643.6	^ 139.7	481.6	539.7	4 044.3
November	1 620.3	361.7	277.3	663.1	^ 142.7	498.6	529.4	4 093.1
December	1 885.9	611.5	388.7	815.1	218.0	705.6	597.4	5 222.1
2005								
January	1 615.4	294.3	254.3	616.0	132.1	385.5	491.3	3 788.9
February	1 512.6	254.4	233.8	549.1	121.2	397.1	453.6	3 521.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	1 533.1	315.8	260.8	585.5	151.0	473.5	514.0	3 833.8
2004								
January	1 593.4	315.4	267.2	609.3	147.0	467.8	527.5	3 927.6
February	1 605.1	322.8	273.9	612.0	149.4	468.6	520.7	3 952.4
March	1 596.7	320.8	255.2	622.3	152.3	489.2	530.0	3 966.5
April	1 612.4	329.0	268.2	590.9	150.1	456.7	514.0	3 921.2
May	1 616.3	322.0	273.2	585.8	142.1	462.2	526.0	3 927.5
June	1 623.3	331.3	278.2	583.4	144.3	477.1	522.1	3 959.8
July	1 591.9	338.6	286.5	589.4	146.1	470.4	505.7	3 928.7
August	1 605.3	335.5	293.2	615.8	146.5	463.7	516.2	3 976.3
September	1 617.8	346.8	281.4	612.8	150.2	468.0	530.5	4 007.4
October	1 611.7	328.9	277.2	624.0	143.1	462.6	525.6	3 973.0
November	1 616.9	318.3	266.2	627.1	138.7	460.8	524.8	3 952.8
December	1 602.4	323.5	272.2	623.1	135.4	460.2	509.6	3 926.4
2005								
January	1 607.2	342.9	281.1	622.6	135.8	445.5	503.4	3 938.5
February	1 622.6	348.5	296.1	613.0	140.1	455.6	498.4	3 974.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	1 565.0	320.7	262.8	594.3	149.1	475.1	517.7	3 879.5
2004								
January	1 580.7	320.2	264.5	600.9	150.4	474.4	523.0	3 909.5
February	1 595.4	320.4	265.4	604.3	150.2	472.9	525.2	3 930.6
March	1 605.8	321.7	266.8	603.2	149.1	471.1	524.3	3 940.6
April	1 611.1	324.5	269.8	599.0	147.7	469.8	521.9	3 943.8
May	1 612.1	328.7	274.4	594.3	146.8	469.3	519.7	3 945.8
June	1 611.5	332.7	279.4	592.8	146.4	468.8	518.6	3 950.7
July	1 610.6	335.1	282.9	596.4	146.3	468.3	519.1	3 958.6
August	1 610.0	335.2	283.3	604.4	145.8	467.5	520.7	3 966.9
September	1 609.7	333.7	281.1	613.4	144.7	465.9	521.8	3 970.3
October	1 610.1	331.9	278.2	619.8	143.0	463.1	521.1	3 967.0
November	1 611.0	331.1	276.7	622.7	140.7	459.8	518.2	3 960.2
December	1 611.9	332.2	277.3	623.2	138.6	456.9	513.6	3 953.8
2005								
January	1 613.1	334.6	279.4	622.6	137.1	454.4	508.5	3 949.7
February	1 613.3	337.9	282.3	620.4	136.1	452.4	502.9	3 945.3

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)								
2003								
December	1 417.5	415.9	316.0	553.7	^ 198.3	481.2	641.1	4 023.6
2004								
January	1 349.1	212.5	233.8	449.4	^ 137.5	302.1	569.9	3 254.3
February	1 217.9	170.4	172.6	413.5	^ 119.8	279.9	507.6	2 881.7
March	1 280.2	190.4	188.5	443.2	^ 125.1	303.2	522.2	3 052.7
April	1 303.6	213.1	202.6	414.7	^ 130.2	313.5	510.4	3 088.2
May	1 273.1	213.9	217.6	437.5	^ 134.7	331.3	520.9	3 129.0
June	1 266.5	241.8	238.9	461.2	^ 139.1	341.6	508.7	3 197.9
July	1 341.4	233.2	233.8	461.7	^ 147.4	348.2	520.3	3 286.0
August	1 302.3	212.0	216.4	456.9	^ 136.7	368.3	522.0	3 214.6
September	1 304.3	245.7	246.8	467.7	138.3	387.2	529.6	3 319.6
October	1 312.0	247.6	243.6	476.7	^ 140.3	376.6	535.3	3 332.2
November	1 259.4	273.3	243.5	511.6	^ 143.5	391.5	511.5	3 334.3
December	1 443.9	440.9	327.9	572.0	^ 205.8	534.0	584.6	4 109.2
2005								
January	1 286.9	226.4	250.8	466.0	^ 147.1	328.0	509.2	3 214.3
February	1 176.4	178.3	177.5	406.0	132.7	318.6	467.5	2 856.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	1 278.1	223.5	217.3	438.7	138.9	330.5	555.8	3 182.8
2004								
January	1 299.5	229.4	217.5	448.6	131.4	325.8	560.3	3 212.4
February	1 301.7	234.8	219.8	452.3	132.5	320.5	550.2	3 211.7
March	1 286.3	233.1	220.6	461.8	133.0	327.8	546.0	3 208.5
April	1 299.3	234.4	220.1	462.4	141.4	338.5	526.6	3 222.6
May	1 297.9	236.6	229.0	465.1	150.5	344.4	542.7	3 266.2
June	1 318.4	244.0	249.5	468.8	151.2	350.5	534.6	3 316.8
July	1 315.6	248.2	236.8	462.3	148.7	362.6	511.4	3 285.7
August	1 327.2	249.2	237.8	458.1	139.3	378.3	525.5	3 315.6
September	1 313.4	249.4	235.4	466.1	140.4	396.0	528.1	3 328.7
October	1 287.1	247.1	230.1	468.7	141.2	371.4	510.8	3 256.3
November	1 285.8	243.8	232.8	481.0	138.8	372.3	501.5	3 255.9
December	1 273.8	235.7	226.6	453.6	142.0	367.9	497.7	3 197.3
2005								
January	1 275.0	253.6	235.3	467.1	146.7	360.1	512.5	3 250.3
February	1 287.0	249.6	229.9	460.4	148.8	375.8	522.7	3 274.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	1 278.8	228.6	218.4	446.6	135.0	326.3	553.6	3 190.0
2004								
January	1 285.8	229.7	218.0	449.3	134.8	326.0	554.8	3 202.2
February	1 290.3	231.2	219.0	453.5	135.8	326.9	551.8	3 212.8
March	1 294.0	233.3	222.0	458.2	138.3	329.7	545.8	3 225.1
April	1 299.3	236.2	226.7	462.0	141.7	335.7	539.3	3 243.5
May	1 306.1	239.7	231.8	463.8	145.0	344.7	534.0	3 266.2
June	1 312.6	243.3	235.9	464.5	146.7	355.8	529.7	3 288.4
July	1 316.0	246.0	238.0	464.9	146.3	366.4	525.8	3 302.8
August	1 314.1	247.4	237.8	465.5	144.2	374.1	521.1	3 303.9
September	1 306.9	247.3	235.8	466.3	141.9	377.4	516.2	3 291.9
October	1 297.4	246.4	233.3	466.9	140.8	376.9	512.0	3 273.8
November	1 288.4	245.6	231.6	466.8	141.4	374.3	509.5	3 257.7
December	1 281.7	245.6	230.8	466.1	142.8	371.2	508.6	3 246.7
2005								
January	1 277.2	246.1	230.6	464.9	144.5	368.8	509.1	3 240.4
February	1 274.2	247.0	230.3	463.5	146.5	366.5	509.7	3 234.6

^ 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)								
2003								
December	533.8	192.8	81.0	226.2	58.2	184.1	238.3	1 514.6
2004								
January	491.0	99.1	59.3	185.8	35.3	113.6	209.9	1 194.0
February	447.9	81.9	45.8	163.0	32.3	106.2	192.2	1 069.3
March	480.4	95.1	56.8	178.2	37.7	117.1	209.1	1 174.6
April	487.8	106.6	62.3	166.5	^ 38.2	113.4	203.2	1 178.1
May	476.2	105.5	62.3	166.5	35.5	116.4	201.3	1 163.6
June	463.0	112.6	^ 63.5	180.6	^ 36.2	116.6	190.8	1 163.3
July	501.0	108.9	^ 60.8	178.1	^ 39.2	114.4	196.1	1 198.4
August	476.7	96.4	^ 57.4	171.2	^ 35.7	115.7	189.2	1 142.2
September	487.7	104.0	^ 63.2	172.2	^ 36.0	118.4	196.4	1 178.0
October	507.8	110.7	62.1	186.8	^ 37.5	120.8	203.4	1 229.1
November	502.8	123.0	58.9	196.7	^ 42.0	134.9	194.2	1 252.5
December	594.2	191.0	80.6	237.9	^ 66.2	180.1	225.2	1 575.3
2005								
January	485.1	105.9	53.7	180.6	^ 40.3	114.5	187.1	1 167.1
February	466.4	86.6	47.6	155.9	^ 38.8	105.1	171.9	1 072.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	469.1	106.9	60.3	177.2	36.6	132.1	203.9	1 186.1
2004								
January	481.0	109.3	60.8	184.9	36.1	123.9	204.5	1 200.5
February	478.0	110.9	57.9	182.9	35.7	121.6	203.2	1 190.1
March	481.9	109.0	59.3	186.0	37.3	121.9	207.0	1 202.4
April	481.7	111.9	60.7	179.3	40.2	117.7	205.8	1 197.3
May	484.2	110.5	60.7	175.7	39.6	118.6	213.4	1 202.7
June	493.5	114.2	63.2	180.9	40.6	122.0	208.6	1 223.0
July	496.4	113.4	62.0	180.0	40.5	119.9	198.3	1 210.4
August	494.0	116.4	65.7	174.5	39.5	122.2	197.4	1 209.8
September	493.5	115.2	66.1	182.7	38.3	118.8	195.5	1 210.3
October	497.3	113.8	59.7	179.9	39.6	121.2	193.4	1 205.0
November	501.1	109.0	57.5	182.0	40.3	124.6	192.1	1 206.6
December	504.8	103.6	56.5	184.2	40.9	126.9	186.6	1 203.6
2005								
January	491.5	119.4	57.2	184.7	42.7	125.8	186.9	1 208.2
February	510.3	119.3	62.2	180.5	43.2	123.2	187.9	1 226.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	471.7	109.2	59.8	179.1	35.2	127.6	203.1	1 185.7
2004								
January	475.6	109.4	60.0	181.1	36.1	125.9	204.3	1 192.3
February	478.7	109.6	59.9	182.3	37.1	123.5	205.8	1 196.8
March	481.6	110.1	59.8	182.3	38.0	121.2	207.2	1 200.3
April	484.4	111.0	60.3	181.3	38.9	119.9	207.9	1 203.8
May	487.4	112.3	61.5	179.9	39.6	119.5	207.3	1 207.4
June	490.1	113.6	62.8	178.8	40.0	119.6	205.5	1 210.2
July	492.8	114.3	63.6	178.4	39.9	120.0	202.6	1 211.6
August	495.0	114.1	63.5	178.9	39.7	120.6	199.1	1 210.9
September	496.5	113.2	62.5	180.0	39.6	121.5	195.6	1 208.9
October	497.7	112.3	61.0	181.1	39.8	122.5	192.8	1 207.3
November	498.9	112.0	59.6	182.0	40.4	123.6	190.8	1 207.2
December	500.4	112.4	58.6	182.7	41.2	124.5	189.1	1 208.9
2005								
January	502.0	113.5	58.2	183.1	41.9	125.2	187.7	1 211.6
February	503.6	114.7	57.9	183.5	42.7	125.5	186.5	1 214.8

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2003								
December	792.9	229.8	118.2	313.8	^ 115.5	^ 217.2	225.4	2 012.7
2004								
January	698.0	115.0	87.8	265.1	^ 84.7	142.4	205.2	1 598.3
February	643.4	96.2	69.2	222.0	^ 76.4	139.9	190.5	1 437.7
March	681.3	109.3	78.2	242.0	^ 79.6	145.8	203.3	1 539.5
April	707.9	124.5	83.1	233.6	^ 73.8	144.5	200.0	1 567.5
May	683.2	126.3	84.7	251.1	^ 74.5	148.0	192.9	1 560.8
June	667.9	131.3	85.6	268.9	^ 75.3	145.5	185.5	1 560.0
July	705.4	128.4	84.3	276.5	^ 76.0	154.8	202.7	1 628.1
August	688.0	111.8	79.1	263.7	^ 76.0	149.3	196.5	1 564.5
September	697.8	127.9	82.6	275.5	^ 81.6	161.4	199.5	1 626.3
October	702.8	131.1	92.4	289.7	^ 80.4	181.6	203.9	1 682.0
November	701.4	149.6	93.5	292.6	^ 86.3	188.6	209.6	1 721.5
December	846.6	243.9	131.8	360.0	^ 123.6	248.9	225.3	2 180.0
2005								
January	675.3	119.9	83.9	280.5	^ 99.1	150.9	191.6	1 601.1
February	638.3	101.9	73.4	247.5	^ 88.0	137.2	190.3	1 476.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	679.4	125.0	81.7	248.6	81.0	147.9	198.4	1 562.1
2004								
January	679.5	128.4	88.1	260.2	82.1	150.2	200.7	1 589.2
February	678.9	128.7	85.3	244.8	80.1	156.7	200.2	1 574.8
March	679.0	130.3	88.6	257.0	82.0	155.7	200.9	1 593.4
April	699.2	130.9	83.7	261.8	79.0	156.7	201.0	1 612.4
May	701.5	129.6	81.3	264.4	79.4	158.0	205.4	1 619.7
June	711.1	133.8	86.8	271.7	80.2	159.2	205.4	1 648.1
July	705.4	135.9	86.1	279.3	77.7	163.5	201.7	1 649.5
August	711.0	135.3	86.6	274.1	79.3	159.4	201.1	1 646.8
September	719.6	141.5	90.0	279.2	86.0	166.1	202.9	1 685.3
October	699.7	131.6	91.3	271.5	85.3	173.8	192.8	1 646.1
November	699.6	132.9	88.3	278.5	85.8	170.5	199.3	1 654.9
December	703.4	132.3	90.0	282.2	87.1	169.2	194.6	1 658.6
2005								
January	683.0	137.8	87.9	280.7	96.2	165.2	196.4	1 647.3
February	692.4	139.0	91.4	285.5	93.1	157.3	204.6	1 663.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	672.9	128.5	84.5	251.2	80.1	146.9	199.3	1 563.4
2004								
January	676.4	128.4	85.1	252.1	80.8	150.5	200.0	1 573.4
February	681.6	128.6	85.6	253.9	81.1	153.5	200.9	1 585.2
March	687.7	129.2	85.4	256.9	80.7	155.9	201.8	1 597.6
April	694.3	130.5	85.1	261.2	79.9	157.3	202.7	1 610.9
May	700.8	132.1	84.9	266.1	79.4	158.4	203.4	1 625.1
June	706.5	133.8	85.3	270.6	79.3	159.7	203.5	1 638.6
July	710.3	135.0	86.2	273.9	79.9	161.8	202.8	1 649.9
August	711.3	135.6	87.5	275.9	81.0	164.5	201.3	1 657.0
September	709.3	135.5	88.6	276.7	82.8	167.0	199.4	1 659.3
October	705.6	135.1	89.3	277.4	85.0	168.4	198.0	1 658.8
November	701.3	134.8	89.6	278.5	87.4	168.6	197.4	1 657.4
December	696.9	135.0	89.7	280.0	89.7	167.6	197.5	1 656.4
2005								
January	693.1	135.5	89.9	281.6	91.8	165.9	198.1	1 655.9
February	689.4	136.3	90.0	283.4	93.4	164.1	198.9	1 655.4

^ 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
-------	----------------	-------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------	--------------------------	-------

ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2003								
December	154.3	np	24.5	74.9	27.3	np	48.9	442.4
2004								
January	147.8	np	16.9	55.4	19.1	np	41.4	349.7
February	132.1	np	14.8	50.4	20.4	np	39.8	317.6
March	139.5	np	16.2	57.0	18.8	np	42.1	340.4
April	140.7	np	17.8	51.9	18.4	np	43.0	342.4
May	134.7	np	16.4	53.7	^ 18.4	np	39.9	330.4
June	134.3	np	^ 17.2	57.8	^ 18.0	np	39.2	334.5
July	140.7	np	^ 16.0	58.1	^ 19.1	np	40.1	343.5
August	133.6	np	^ 15.5	57.5	^ 18.3	np	35.0	322.2
September	138.1	np	^ 16.2	57.8	^ 19.3	np	37.4	336.3
October	145.2	np	13.9	60.2	^ 18.4	np	41.8	351.9
November	143.6	np	16.1	62.1	^ 18.6	np	42.1	359.1
December	170.3	np	23.9	80.3	^ 26.2	np	51.3	467.7
2005								
January	152.6	np	15.9	57.0	^ 17.8	np	42.1	350.9
February	137.8	np	^ 15.5	52.2	^ 18.5	np	41.7	325.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2003								
December	136.2	np	16.9	57.2	19.7	np	40.8	341.3
2004								
January	138.6	np	17.3	58.6	18.5	np	38.5	344.8
February	137.9	np	16.4	57.0	19.3	np	40.5	341.3
March	139.4	np	16.7	58.5	18.6	np	40.8	344.4
April	139.0	np	16.2	56.0	19.2	np	41.8	344.9
May	140.1	np	16.2	56.8	19.6	np	41.7	346.3
June	141.7	np	17.5	58.1	19.8	np	41.8	353.0
July	141.1	np	17.2	59.4	20.2	np	41.7	353.3
August	141.2	np	17.6	58.6	19.5	np	39.3	347.7
September	141.8	np	18.0	57.4	21.1	np	40.5	350.9
October	142.5	np	15.7	59.8	19.7	np	41.1	351.1
November	144.2	np	15.5	59.0	18.4	np	40.7	348.1
December	145.5	np	15.7	60.1	18.2	np	41.8	351.7
2005								
January	149.1	np	17.0	61.3	17.9	np	41.6	358.6
February	147.4	np	17.7	60.8	18.2	np	43.8	359.1

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2003								
December	137.5	np	16.7	57.8	19.2	np	40.0	341.9
2004								
January	138.0	np	16.7	57.7	19.0	np	40.1	342.6
February	138.5	np	16.6	57.5	19.0	np	40.4	343.5
March	139.0	np	16.6	57.4	19.0	np	40.9	344.7
April	139.6	np	16.6	57.4	19.2	np	41.3	346.3
May	140.2	np	16.8	57.5	19.5	np	41.5	348.0
June	140.6	np	17.1	57.8	19.8	np	41.4	349.5
July	141.0	np	17.2	58.1	20.1	np	41.1	350.4
August	141.5	np	17.2	58.4	20.1	np	40.7	350.5
September	142.1	np	16.9	58.8	19.9	np	40.6	350.3
October	143.2	np	16.6	59.1	19.5	np	40.7	350.6
November	144.4	np	16.3	59.5	19.0	np	41.1	351.6
December	145.7	np	16.3	60.0	18.5	np	41.6	353.3
2005								
January	147.0	np	16.5	60.5	18.2	np	42.1	355.2
February	148.0	np	16.6	61.0	17.9	np	42.7	357.2

^ 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.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2003								
December	74.5	np	9.5	23.7	6.7	np	23.1	172.3
2004								
January	69.0	np	6.8	18.6	^ 4.2	np	20.5	139.8
February	66.6	np	6.2	17.4	^ 4.3	np	19.4	134.1
March	71.3	np	6.5	19.6	^ 4.7	np	20.6	143.3
April	75.2	np	6.9	19.4	5.5	np	21.7	150.7
May	76.9	np	8.2	21.0	^ 5.4	np	23.5	158.9
June	80.7	np	9.6	23.5	^ 6.1	np	^ 25.5	170.7
July	85.8	np	9.7	20.2	^ 6.1	np	^ 30.1	179.1
August	83.0	np	9.6	21.0	^ 5.9	np	^ 28.2	174.5
September	81.8	np	9.2	19.9	^ 5.9	np	^ 29.6	173.2
October	78.4	np	8.4	21.0	^ 5.9	np	^ 28.1	170.3
November	73.0	np	8.1	21.5	^ 5.2	np	^ 26.9	161.9
December	80.2	np	9.8	23.1	^ 7.0	np	^ 27.5	183.7
2005								
January	67.2	np	7.1	20.2	^ 4.9	np	^ 23.8	144.8
February	68.6	np	6.2	18.5	^ 4.8	np	^ 23.3	141.5

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2003								
December	73.9	np	7.5	20.3	5.4	np	23.3	156.2
2004								
January	75.3	np	7.9	19.8	4.9	np	23.6	155.8
February	74.9	np	7.9	19.6	5.0	np	23.5	156.3
March	74.2	np	8.0	20.6	4.9	np	23.1	154.5
April	75.8	np	8.0	20.9	6.0	np	23.0	158.4
May	76.1	np	8.3	21.2	5.7	np	23.9	160.4
June	78.6	np	9.4	22.8	5.8	np	24.2	167.2
July	77.4	np	8.3	20.1	5.6	np	25.2	161.6
August	77.9	np	8.6	20.4	5.5	np	25.0	162.2
September	78.2	np	8.6	19.5	5.6	np	28.4	165.7
October	76.3	np	7.9	20.0	5.7	np	26.3	162.8
November	76.5	np	8.0	20.7	5.5	np	26.2	162.6
December	77.3	np	7.7	20.1	5.6	np	26.8	163.8
2005								
January	75.5	np	8.4	21.6	5.8	np	28.4	165.6
February	79.0	np	8.3	21.5	5.7	np	28.9	169.4

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2003								
December	73.9	np	7.6	20.2	5.1	np	23.2	155.4
2004								
January	74.4	np	7.7	20.2	5.0	np	23.2	155.7
February	74.8	np	7.9	20.3	5.0	np	23.2	156.3
March	75.3	np	8.0	20.6	4.9	np	23.3	157.3
April	75.9	np	8.2	20.9	(b) 6.0	np	23.4	158.9
May	76.6	np	8.3	21.2	5.8	np	23.8	160.7
June	77.2	np	8.4	21.1	5.7	np	24.4	162.3
July	77.7	np	8.5	20.9	5.6	np	25.1	163.3
August	77.7	np	8.4	20.5	5.6	np	25.8	163.6
September	77.4	np	8.3	20.2	5.6	np	26.3	163.5
October	77.1	np	8.2	20.1	5.6	np	26.7	163.5
November	76.9	np	8.1	20.3	5.6	np	27.0	163.9
December	76.9	np	8.1	20.7	5.7	np	27.4	164.7
2005								
January	77.0	np	8.1	21.0	5.7	np	27.9	165.8
February	77.2	np	8.1	21.3	5.7	np	28.3	166.9

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2003								
December	132.5	53.4	24.6	73.9	22.4	39.3	44.8	390.9
2004								
January	120.2	25.8	16.2	57.7	13.0	25.1	35.2	293.3
February	114.3	21.5	15.1	50.0	14.2	24.2	39.4	278.6
March	119.2	26.0	16.6	55.0	14.1	26.2	40.4	297.5
April	117.7	28.7	17.3	51.3	13.3	25.4	40.1	293.6
May	120.0	29.4	18.7	53.2	13.3	24.4	41.7	300.6
June	115.1	30.4	18.5	56.6	^ 13.6	^ 24.6	^ 42.9	301.8
July	123.8	25.8	16.6	55.9	^ 16.3	^ 23.4	^ 43.5	305.3
August	119.3	24.1	16.0	56.6	^ 14.7	^ 23.9	^ 40.7	295.2
September	120.6	26.4	17.4	53.7	^ 13.6	24.7	^ 41.3	297.7
October	125.2	27.4	18.6	58.7	^ 13.3	24.5	^ 43.9	311.7
November	124.1	31.3	18.8	58.8	13.9	^ 26.2	^ 41.4	314.5
December	141.0	52.0	27.2	75.6	19.5	37.1	^ 43.4	395.7
2005								
January	123.4	25.2	18.5	56.4	^ 12.0	19.8	^ 35.2	290.5
February	116.1	21.2	14.8	48.5	14.5	20.3	^ 34.7	270.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2003								
December	118.4	28.7	17.4	57.0	16.3	26.0	42.9	306.6
2004								
January	120.5	29.3	17.3	57.6	14.7	28.3	38.7	306.5
February	119.7	29.1	18.2	55.2	14.3	27.4	43.2	307.1
March	119.9	29.4	17.5	55.9	14.2	27.4	40.6	304.9
April	119.8	29.2	17.2	55.1	14.5	26.8	40.8	303.3
May	120.7	29.0	17.5	55.6	14.0	25.9	40.9	303.7
June	122.7	30.4	18.0	57.6	14.5	26.9	42.3	312.4
July	121.5	28.6	17.3	56.7	14.8	24.4	40.5	303.8
August	121.5	29.3	17.9	58.5	14.8	24.1	40.4	306.5
September	121.8	30.2	18.7	56.4	14.4	24.5	41.1	307.3
October	121.4	28.2	18.7	58.1	14.1	25.1	41.6	307.2
November	122.6	28.1	18.8	56.5	13.8	24.5	41.1	305.3
December	123.6	28.5	19.0	57.0	13.9	24.2	41.4	307.7
2005								
January	126.4	29.0	20.0	56.8	13.7	22.8	39.1	307.9
February	125.3	28.9	18.5	55.5	14.8	23.8	39.3	306.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2003								
December	118.1	29.1	17.6	56.8	15.3	26.9	42.3	306.0
2004								
January	119.0	29.2	17.6	56.5	14.9	27.2	41.4	305.7
February	119.7	29.2	17.6	56.1	14.6	27.4	41.0	305.5
March	120.3	29.3	17.5	55.8	14.4	27.3	41.0	305.5
April	120.7	29.3	17.5	55.9	14.3	26.9	41.0	305.6
May	121.0	29.4	17.5	56.1	14.4	26.3	41.1	305.8
June	121.3	29.5	17.6	56.6	14.5	25.7	41.1	306.2
July	121.5	29.4	17.8	57.1	14.6	25.2	41.1	306.6
August	121.6	29.2	18.0	57.4	14.5	24.9	41.1	306.8
September	121.8	29.0	18.4	57.4	14.4	24.6	41.2	306.9
October	122.3	28.8	18.7	57.3	14.2	24.4	41.1	306.8
November	123.0	28.7	18.9	57.0	14.1	24.3	40.9	306.8
December	123.8	28.6	19.1	56.8	14.0	24.0	40.6	306.9
2005								
January	124.7	28.6	19.2	56.5	14.0	23.8	40.2	307.1
February	125.5	28.6	19.2	56.2	14.1	23.6	39.8	306.9

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

■ Food Retailing

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

Takeaway food retailing (5125)

Other food retailing

Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)

Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)

Liquor retailing (5123)

Bread and cake retailing (5124)

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

■ Department Stores (5210)

■ Clothing and Soft Good Retailing

Clothing retailing (5221)

Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing

Footwear retailing (5222)

Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)

■ Household Good Retailing

Furniture and floor covering retailing

Furniture retailing (5231)

Floor covering retailing (5232)

Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)

Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing

Domestic appliance retailing (5234)

Recorded music retailing (5235)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

ATO Maintained Population

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

ABS Maintained Population

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

22 Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in September 2004 using data up to and including the July 2004 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Feb</i> 2004	<i>Jan</i> 2005	<i>Feb</i> 2005
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (July 2004 reference month)	0.90679	0.97617	0.88051
Factors as estimated with current month's data (February 2005 reference month)	0.90487	0.97320	0.87902

23 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The retail collection uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis and following the 2004 annual reanalysis 93% of Retail series use an ARIMA model. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see *Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions* in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

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

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Mar</i> 2005	<i>Apr</i> 2005	<i>May</i> 2005
Factors as estimated with current month's data (February 2005 reference month)	0.97435	0.96587	0.96618

25 The seasonal and trading day factors are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual reanalysis will not normally result in significant changes. For Retail Trade, the results of the latest review are shown in the August 2004 issue.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

31 The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issue of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year. The reference year is advanced in each June issue and is currently 2002–03. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year. Data for the 2004–05 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2002–03 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

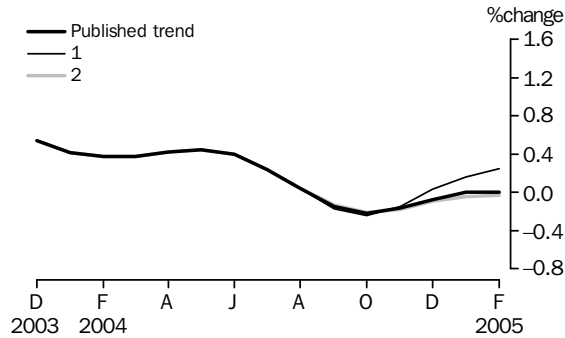
38 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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.



2 Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available (for more information, refer to paragraph 28 in the Explanatory Notes). ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the 'what-if' chart presents trend estimates under two different scenarios of the next time period. The chart shows only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and does not include the unknown impact of revision to seasonal factor estimates that would arise when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- 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.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* This service now provides only current Consumer Price Index statistics call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

INFORMATION SERVICE

Data already published that can be provided within five minutes will be free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE* 1300 135 070
- EMAIL* client.services@abs.gov.au
- FAX* 1300 135 211
- POST* Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of selected ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE* 1300 366 323
- EMAIL* subscriptions@abs.gov.au
- FAX* (03) 9615 7848
- POST* Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne Vic 3001



2850100002057

ISSN 1032 3651

RRP \$23.00