



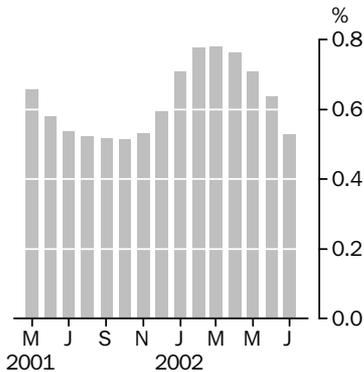
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 3 SEP 2002

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	July 2002	Jun 02 to Jul 02
	\$m	% change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	14 429.1	0.5
Seasonally adjusted estimates	14 348.3	-0.5

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.5% in July 2002. This follows increases of 0.6% in June and 0.7% in May 2002.
- The trend estimate increased in all states except the Australian Capital Territory. The largest increases were in New South Wales and Queensland.
- Over the three months to July 2002 the trend estimate rose by \$267m. The Food retailing (+\$104m), Household good retailing (+\$95m) and Hospitality and services (+\$91m) industries showed the largest increases while Other retailing declined by \$38m.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series decreased by 0.5% in July 2002 compared with June 2002. This follows increases of 0.7% in June and 1.1% in May 2002.
- The July 2002 seasonally adjusted estimate was influenced by Department stores which decreased by 12% in July 2002 compared with June 2002. This primarily resulted from sales being brought forward to June 2002 when the estimate increased by 6%. If the contribution of Department stores is excluded, the seasonally adjusted estimate for the remainder of Retail and Hospitality/Services increased by 0.7% in July.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 3.1% in July 2002 compared with June. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 2.2%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 4.3%.
- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 7.1% in July 2002 compared with July 2001. Chains and other large retailers increased by 7.2%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 7.0%.

- 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>
August 2002	1 October 2002
September 2002	1 November 2002
October 2002	3 December 2002
November 2002	6 January 2003
December 2002	3 February 2003
January 2003	6 March 2003

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## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Refer to the article on the next page.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for July 2002 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)	13 943.5	146.4
Change from preceding month (\$m)	424.3	139.4
% change from preceding month	3.1	1.0

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Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly rotation of approximately 10% of sampled businesses. However, due to the changes described on page 3 of this issue, the rotation for July 2002 was approximately 43%. This rotation is done to spread the reporting load across retailers. At times, the businesses rotated in to the sample can perform differently from the businesses they replace or those already in the sample. The potential impact of the quarterly rotation is reflected in the sampling errors.

For more information see the Explanatory notes, paragraphs 29–32, or contact Graham Phillips on 02 6252 5625.

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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
TAU	Type of activity unit

Susan Linacre  
Acting Australian Statistician

## INTRODUCTION OF NEW STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

As advised in the previous issue, this publication presents the first release of estimates from the Retail Business Survey compiled using new statistical infrastructure. Estimates for July 2002 have been compiled on the new basis. In addition, the opportunity has been taken to incorporate several improvements to coverage and quality.

### HISTORICAL SERIES

To facilitate comparisons over time, the historical series in this release have been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. This has been done by estimating the impacts of the infrastructure and other changes on the statistics, and smoothing this impact back to April 1982, the earliest period for which State and industry data are available. The estimates of the impacts were compiled by combining survey data collected on the old basis in respect of April 2002 with information about the changes. The level estimate for the total Retail and Hospitality/Services series for June 2002 on the new basis is 1.4% lower than the old basis.

### NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

The new infrastructure was described in an information paper, *Improvements in ABS Economic Statistics [Arising from The New Tax System]* (cat. no. 1372.0), released by the ABS on 6 May 2002. The paper described a number of changes to the infrastructure supporting the compilation of ABS economic series. The changes make better use of data available from the taxation system to improve the efficiency, coverage and sample design of the surveys from which these series are sourced.

Although the new infrastructure will result in longer-term benefits for users of economic statistics, the transition to the new basis has added volatility to movement estimates for the July month. This volatility is primarily a result of significantly increased rotation of sample which has led to increased sample error. In the first month of most quarters about 500 units rotate in to and out of the sample. In July 2002, about 1,800 units rotated into sample while about 1,500 units rotated out. The movement relative standard error for July for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series is 1% when it is usually about 0.5 or 0.6%. In addition, there are sampling and non-sampling errors associated with measuring the impacts but they are not quantifiable.

The introduction of the new infrastructure also resulted in a net reduction of about 250 completely enumerated units. However, the majority of the units ceasing to be completely enumerated were relatively small. Units completely enumerated in both June and July contributed about 96% of the value of all completely enumerated units in July 2002.

Completely enumerated businesses still contribute about 55% of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series. Estimates for these businesses do not include any sampling error and generally would not be significantly impacted by measurement error. Therefore, series with a higher contribution from the completely enumerated sector can be used with relative confidence. Estimates at the broader levels (eg total state for larger states or total industry) are also generally less affected by sampling and measurement error and can also be used with more confidence although the sample errors should be taken into account.

## INTRODUCTION OF NEW STATISTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE *continued*

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### IMPACT ON JUNE TO JULY ESTIMATES

Estimates for the smaller states and at the state by industry level are subject to greater volatility and the June to July 2002 movements should be treated with more caution than normal. In addition, care should be taken with comparisons that span before and after July 2002. However, movements between future months will be on a comparable basis and should be as accurate as movement estimates previously released.

The ABS would have been able to reduce some of the measurement error in July by conducting the survey for the same period under both the old and new basis, using a much larger sample of businesses. However, this approach would have placed significant additional burden on the business community and additional cost to the ABS.

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

Chain volume measures to June quarter 2002 were released in the previous issue. Chain volume measures are being compiled for estimates on the new basis and revised estimates are expected to be released via AusStats on Friday 6 September. The chain volume measures will be released as normal in the September issue of this publication. If you require more information about the chain volume series, please contact Graham Phillips on 02 6252 5625.

### SEASONAL REANALYSIS

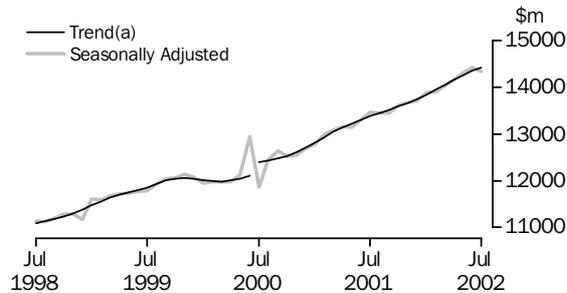
The results of the annual seasonal reanalysis are normally introduced with this issue. However, the annual reanalysis is being delayed one month so that adjustments to the historical series can be taken into account.

# INDUSTRY TRENDS

## MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

### TOTAL RETAIL

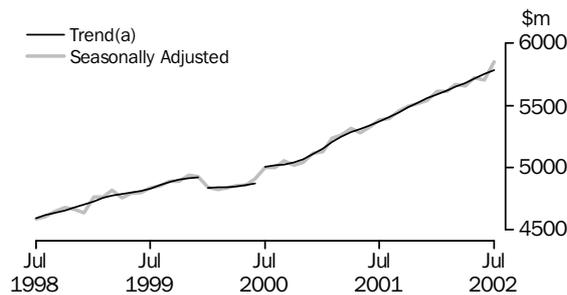
There has been moderate growth in the trend estimate in each of the last three months. The Household good retailing and Hospitality and services industries had strong growth in each of the last six months. The Clothing and soft good retailing and Other retailing industries have not had growth in any of the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

### FOOD RETAILING

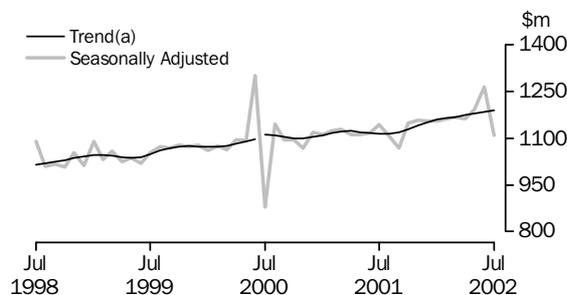
Moderate trend growth continued in July 2002. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia had moderate to strong growth in each of the last four months.



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

### DEPARTMENT STORES

After three months of moderate growth in the trend estimate there was weak growth in July 2002. After six months of strong growth Victoria had moderate growth in July. New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia have had weak growth in each of the last two months.



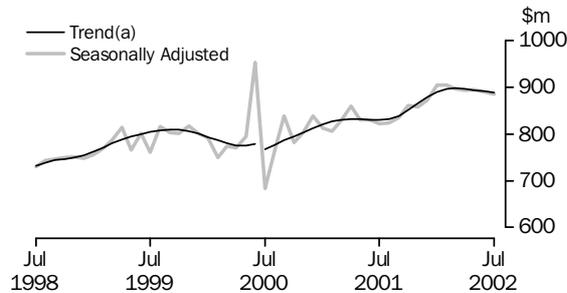
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

**CLOTHING AND SOFT  
GOOD RETAILING**

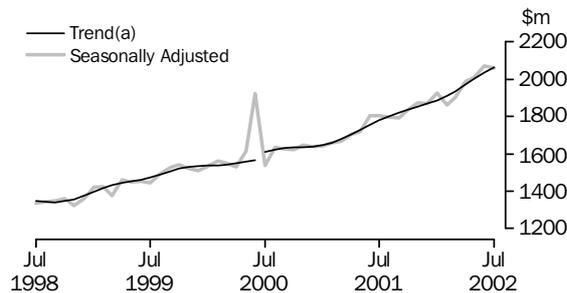
The trend growth rate has been slowing since November 2001, with a decline in each of the last four months. Over this four month period Victoria and Western Australia have had strong growth in each month while New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have been in decline in each month.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**HOUSEHOLD GOOD  
RETAILING**

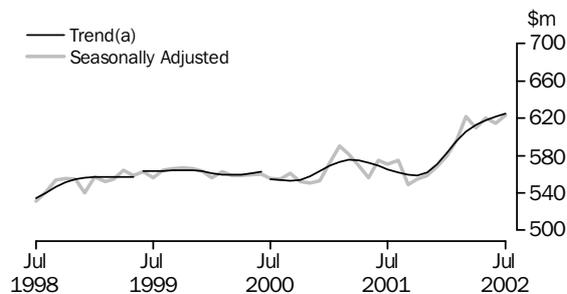
There has been strong trend growth in each month for over twelve months. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia have had strong growth in each of the last six months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**RECREATIONAL GOOD  
RETAILING**

The trend growth rate has been slowing since February 2002, with moderate growth in each of the last two months. This slowing in growth has been most evident in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia while Victoria has had strong growth in each of the last eight months.



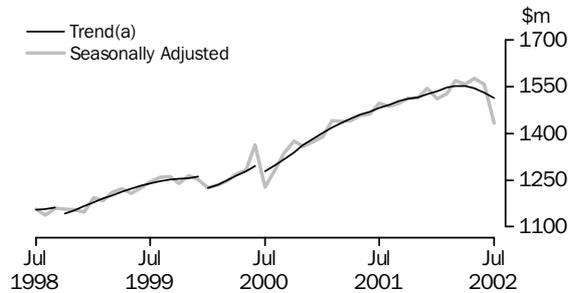
(a) Break in trend series from June 1999 and July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### OTHER RETAILING

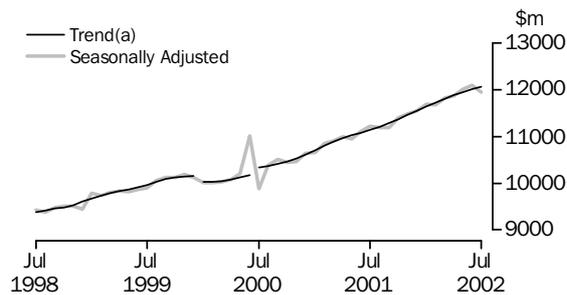
The trend estimate has been a decline in each of the last three months. The strongest declines were in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.



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

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

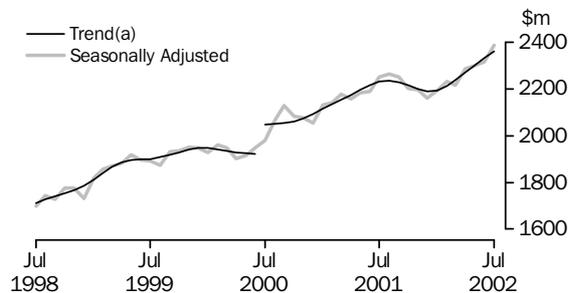
The trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been slightly weaker than the trend growth for Total industries (including Hospitality and services), in each of the last six months.



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

#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been strong growth in the trend estimate in each of the last six months. All states except Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory have had moderate to strong growth in each of the last five months.



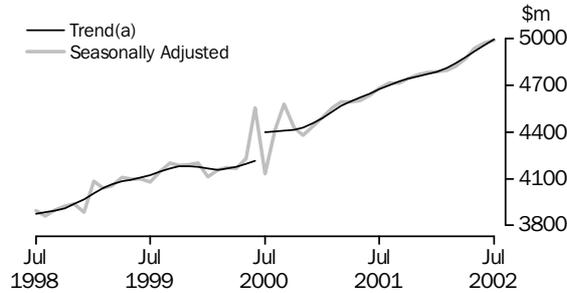
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

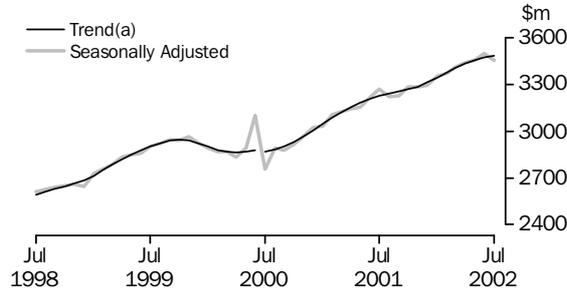
Trend growth in New South Wales has been strong in each of the last four months. The Household goods and Hospitality and services industries had strong growth in each month while Food retailing had medium growth and Clothing and soft good retailing had a decline in each month.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### VICTORIA

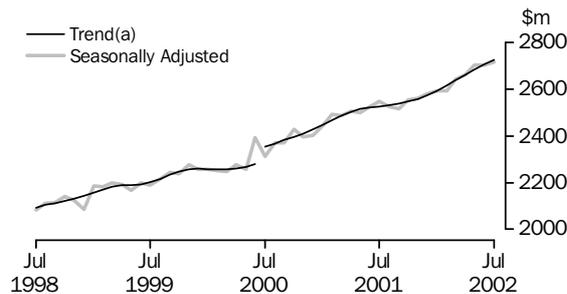
The rate of trend growth in Victoria has been slowing since February 2002 with weak growth in July 2002. For the latest four months the rate of growth has decreased in all industries except Hospitality and services which was in decline April 2002. Despite this, Clothing and soft good retailing, Household good retailing and Recreation good retailing still have had strong growth in each month.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### QUEENSLAND

Trend growth in Queensland has eased slightly in the last two months. Strong growth has been observed in Household good and Food retailing while Clothing and soft good and Other retailing remain in decline. After seven months of strong growth to May 2002, the Recreational good industry is now in decline.



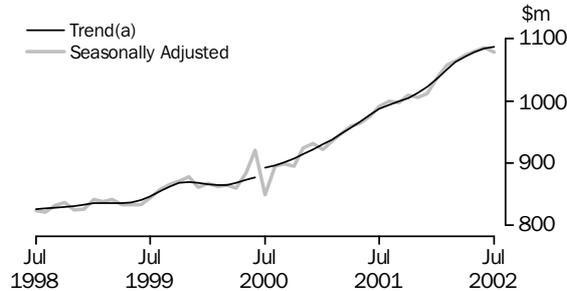
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

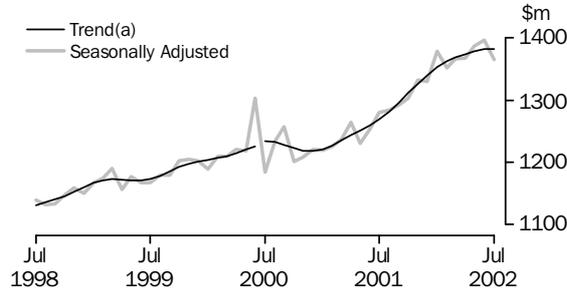
The rate of trend growth in South Australia has been decreasing since February 2002 with weak growth in July 2002. Since March 2002, growth has decreased in all industries except Food retailing which had medium growth in July 2002, and Department stores and Recreational goods retailing which had weak growth.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

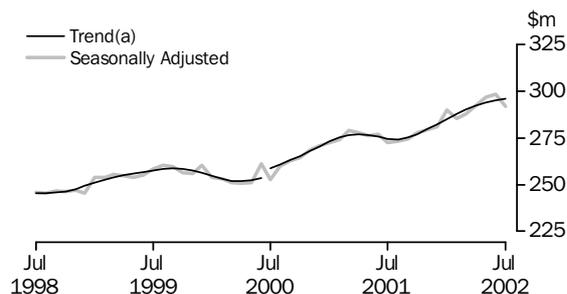
Trend growth in Western Australian has been decreasing throughout 2002 with no growth in July 2002. The Household goods and Other retailing industries continue to be in decline while Department stores and Recreational good retailing have had small declines in July 2002. Only Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services recorded growth in July 2002.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### TASMANIA

The rate of trend growth in Tasmania has continued to slow after strong growth from November 2001 to March 2002. Strong growth has continued in the Hospitality and services industry while Clothing and soft good retailing has been in decline for the last three months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	5 250.0	1 099.0	866.8	1 658.4	523.5	1 436.1	2 112.0	12 945.7
June	5 103.4	1 003.2	814.9	1 756.9	526.3	1 351.2	2 091.0	12 646.8
July	5 194.9	1 082.3	800.0	1 758.5	543.4	1 417.5	2 218.0	13 014.7
August	5 410.8	942.1	760.1	1 785.0	559.5	1 475.1	2 270.5	13 203.2
September	5 263.8	991.9	792.0	1 717.0	523.4	1 440.1	2 207.8	12 936.1
October	5 549.6	1 109.7	871.9	1 875.9	548.4	1 543.7	2 237.0	13 736.1
November	5 619.9	1 320.9	894.3	1 970.9	592.2	1 637.3	2 255.7	14 291.2
December	6 287.0	2 235.0	1 253.7	2 404.5	815.0	2 199.7	2 482.7	17 677.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 776.6	1 011.3	875.7	1 918.4	579.7	1 411.3	2 206.9	13 780.0
February	5 184.8	824.6	713.4	1 663.5	533.8	1 330.2	2 046.0	12 296.5
March	5 799.3	1 021.8	812.6	1 798.5	592.6	1 446.6	2 244.9	13 716.3
April	5 445.3	1 053.6	871.6	1 837.9	563.8	1 454.8	2 208.8	13 435.8
May	5 732.0	1 164.1	941.4	1 961.1	583.2	1 565.6	2 260.0	14 207.3
June	5 393.5	1 120.7	850.6	1 989.0	549.9	1 425.9	2 189.7	13 519.2
July	5 666.8	1 053.4	877.5	2 028.6	606.9	1 362.0	2 348.4	13 943.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	5 279.9	1 112.7	830.0	1 719.3	555.7	1 457.3	2 183.8	13 138.7
June	5 326.3	1 116.8	830.0	1 804.1	574.6	1 464.0	2 190.3	13 306.1
July	5 380.6	1 143.6	823.1	1 803.0	570.9	1 497.1	2 251.6	13 470.0
August	5 393.4	1 107.8	824.5	1 796.8	575.0	1 487.7	2 265.5	13 450.8
September	5 455.0	1 067.4	835.7	1 792.8	548.8	1 497.3	2 252.2	13 449.3
October	5 492.6	1 148.7	861.0	1 835.9	554.3	1 514.4	2 202.6	13 609.6
November	5 516.6	1 158.3	858.0	1 871.4	558.5	1 514.1	2 195.4	13 672.3
December	5 538.0	1 156.5	872.3	1 868.6	568.4	1 545.3	2 159.9	13 709.0
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 614.9	1 154.3	904.3	1 927.9	579.4	1 510.3	2 192.4	13 883.5
February	5 614.4	1 162.7	904.5	1 862.4	596.9	1 529.6	2 233.4	13 903.9
March	5 668.2	1 166.4	896.9	1 902.4	621.7	1 569.6	2 215.5	14 040.7
April	5 656.6	1 163.4	893.2	1 986.6	609.8	1 558.4	2 289.3	14 157.2
May	5 721.1	1 191.7	894.7	2 009.1	619.8	1 576.0	2 300.0	14 312.4
June	5 701.9	1 264.5	890.4	2 071.6	614.2	1 556.7	2 316.8	14 416.2
July	5 849.4	1 109.6	886.2	2 057.7	623.3	1 433.2	2 388.9	14 348.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	5 312.3	1 119.9	832.0	1 729.0	572.4	1 461.2	2 196.5	13 231.1
June	5 340.5	1 115.6	831.0	1 755.5	568.8	1 471.3	2 216.3	13 307.9
July	5 370.9	1 113.4	830.3	1 778.6	565.2	1 481.7	2 231.2	13 379.2
August	5 405.6	1 114.5	831.8	1 799.9	562.1	1 492.8	2 236.8	13 448.9
September	5 444.1	1 120.2	838.6	1 820.2	559.3	1 502.7	2 231.1	13 518.6
October	5 483.8	1 129.4	850.9	1 838.3	558.6	1 510.5	2 216.5	13 588.0
November	5 521.8	1 140.1	865.7	1 854.4	562.0	1 517.2	2 200.1	13 660.3
December	5 557.8	1 150.5	879.6	1 869.4	570.5	1 524.5	2 191.2	13 741.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 590.1	1 159.1	890.5	1 886.4	582.8	1 535.7	2 194.6	13 838.7
February	5 619.7	1 164.9	896.6	1 908.2	595.5	1 546.8	2 212.8	13 946.3
March	5 649.1	1 168.6	898.1	1 935.8	605.6	1 553.0	2 240.6	14 055.0
April	5 680.6	1 173.8	896.8	1 969.1	612.7	1 552.3	2 271.3	14 162.1
May	5 714.4	1 179.8	894.3	2 004.5	617.8	1 544.4	2 302.2	14 262.2
June	5 750.2	1 184.9	891.6	2 037.4	621.8	1 530.3	2 333.4	14 353.3
July	5 784.2	1 188.8	888.0	2 063.7	624.6	1 514.1	2 362.2	14 429.1

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1.9	8.2	6.7	7.4	2.4	7.1	0.5	3.8
June	-2.8	-8.7	-6.0	5.9	0.5	-5.9	-1.0	-2.3
July	1.8	7.9	-1.8	0.1	3.3	4.9	6.1	2.9
August	4.2	-13.0	-5.0	1.5	3.0	4.1	2.4	1.4
September	-2.7	5.3	4.2	-3.8	-6.5	-2.4	-2.8	-2.0
October	5.4	11.9	10.1	9.3	4.8	7.2	1.3	6.2
November	1.3	19.0	2.6	5.1	8.0	6.1	0.8	4.0
December	11.9	69.2	40.2	22.0	37.6	34.3	10.1	23.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	-8.1	-54.8	-30.1	-20.2	-28.9	-35.8	-11.1	-22.0
February	-10.2	-18.5	-18.5	-13.3	-7.9	-5.7	-7.3	-10.8
March	11.9	23.9	13.9	8.1	11.0	8.7	9.7	11.5
April	-6.1	3.1	7.3	2.2	-4.9	0.6	-1.6	-2.0
May	5.3	10.5	8.0	6.7	3.4	7.6	2.3	5.7
June	-5.9	-3.7	-9.6	1.4	-5.7	-8.9	-3.1	-4.8
July	5.1	-6.0	3.2	2.0	10.4	-4.5	7.2	3.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	-0.6	0.0	-3.4	1.0	-2.4	1.1	1.2	-0.1
June	0.9	0.4	0.0	4.9	3.4	0.5	0.3	1.3
July	1.0	2.4	-0.8	-0.1	-0.6	2.3	2.8	1.2
August	0.2	-3.1	0.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.6	-0.1
September	1.1	-3.6	1.4	-0.2	-4.6	0.6	-0.6	0.0
October	0.7	7.6	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.1	-2.2	1.2
November	0.4	0.8	-0.4	1.9	0.7	0.0	-0.3	0.5
December	0.4	-0.2	1.7	-0.2	1.8	2.1	-1.6	0.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	1.4	-0.2	3.7	3.2	1.9	-2.3	1.5	1.3
February	0.0	0.7	0.0	-3.4	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.1
March	1.0	0.3	-0.8	2.1	4.1	2.6	-0.8	1.0
April	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	4.4	-1.9	-0.7	3.3	0.8
May	1.1	2.4	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.1
June	-0.3	6.1	-0.5	3.1	-0.9	-1.2	0.7	0.7
July	2.6	-12.3	-0.5	-0.7	1.5	-7.9	3.1	-0.5
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.6	-0.4	0.9	1.0	0.7
June	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	1.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
July	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.3	-0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
August	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.2	-0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
September	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.1	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.5
October	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.1	0.5	-0.7	0.5
November	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.7	0.5
December	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.5	-0.4	0.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.7
February	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
March	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.8
April	0.6	0.4	-0.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.8
May	0.6	0.5	-0.3	1.8	0.8	-0.5	1.4	0.7
June	0.6	0.4	-0.3	1.6	0.6	-0.9	1.4	0.6
July	0.6	0.3	-0.4	1.3	0.4	-1.1	1.2	0.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	FOOD RETAILING					CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING			HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING			
	Super-markets & grocery stores	Take-away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Department stores	Clothing retailing	Foot-wear, fabric & other soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house-ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
<b>2001</b>												
July	3 807.2	557.2	830.5	5 194.9	1 082.3	541.7	258.3	800.0	428.8	476.9	852.8	1 758.5
August	4 001.2	557.6	852.0	5 410.8	942.1	518.6	241.6	760.1	412.1	516.8	856.0	1 785.0
September	3 865.0	550.7	848.2	5 263.8	991.9	544.0	248.0	792.0	389.9	522.9	804.2	1 717.0
October	4 045.2	575.5	928.9	5 549.6	1 109.7	588.9	283.0	871.9	430.7	606.2	839.1	1 875.9
November	4 092.4	562.1	965.4	5 619.9	1 320.9	613.2	281.0	894.3	441.5	601.6	927.8	1 970.9
December	4 444.4	610.4	1 232.1	6 287.0	2 235.0	896.4	357.3	1 253.7	449.3	705.6	1 249.6	2 404.5
<b>2002</b>												
January	4 174.8	609.3	992.6	5 776.6	1 011.3	578.3	297.5	875.7	448.9	580.9	888.6	1 918.4
February	3 770.1	518.0	896.8	5 184.8	824.6	475.7	237.8	713.4	380.1	518.7	764.7	1 663.5
March	4 228.3	580.9	990.0	5 799.3	1 021.8	563.3	249.3	812.6	406.0	573.4	819.1	1 798.5
April	3 923.4	584.1	937.7	5 445.3	1 053.6	599.4	272.2	871.6	436.0	551.6	850.2	1 837.9
May	4 173.3	583.4	975.3	5 732.0	1 164.1	643.3	298.1	941.4	439.4	537.1	984.7	1 961.1
June	3 910.9	567.3	915.3	5 393.5	1 120.7	581.0	269.6	850.6	454.4	519.0	1 015.6	1 989.0
July	4 071.0	602.5	993.3	5 666.8	1 053.4	598.2	279.3	877.5	474.9	546.8	1 007.0	2 028.6
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2001</b>												
July	1.7	3.8	0.8	1.8	7.9	-5.2	6.1	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
August	5.1	0.1	2.6	4.2	-13.0	-4.3	-6.5	-5.0	-3.9	8.4	0.4	1.5
September	-3.4	-1.3	-0.4	-2.7	5.3	4.9	2.7	4.2	-5.4	1.2	-6.1	-3.8
October	4.7	4.5	9.5	5.4	11.9	8.2	14.1	10.1	10.5	15.9	4.3	9.3
November	1.2	-2.3	3.9	1.3	19.0	4.1	-0.7	2.6	2.5	-0.8	10.6	5.1
December	8.6	8.6	27.6	11.9	69.2	46.2	27.1	40.2	1.8	17.3	34.7	22.0
<b>2002</b>												
January	-6.1	-0.2	-19.4	-8.1	-54.8	-35.5	-16.7	-30.1	-0.1	-17.7	-28.9	-20.2
February	-9.7	-15.0	-9.6	-10.2	-18.5	-17.7	-20.1	-18.5	-15.3	-10.7	-13.9	-13.3
March	12.2	12.1	10.4	11.9	23.9	18.4	4.8	13.9	6.8	10.6	7.1	8.1
April	-7.2	0.6	-5.3	-6.1	3.1	6.4	9.2	7.3	7.4	-3.8	3.8	2.2
May	6.4	-0.1	4.0	5.3	10.5	7.3	9.5	8.0	0.8	-2.6	15.8	6.7
June	-6.3	-2.8	-6.1	-5.9	-3.7	-9.7	-9.6	-9.6	3.4	-3.4	3.1	1.4
July	4.1	6.2	8.5	5.1	-6.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.3	-0.8	2.0
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2001</b>												
July	7.7	9.1	4.3	7.3	27.8	20.7	16.5	19.3	23.0	24.9	11.0	17.3
August	9.8	9.9	2.7	8.6	-4.9	8.6	7.0	8.1	6.8	23.5	6.4	11.0
September	7.8	6.0	0.5	6.4	-4.2	-3.4	-1.4	-2.8	6.1	16.5	5.1	8.6
October	10.1	2.7	14.0	9.9	5.7	14.5	7.2	12.0	9.7	26.1	10.3	14.8
November	9.9	3.7	16.5	10.3	9.4	9.2	4.0	7.5	7.9	19.4	14.5	14.4
December	5.4	4.3	12.4	6.6	4.3	6.3	-4.5	3.0	10.4	12.7	14.6	13.2
<b>2002</b>												
January	10.7	5.4	20.7	11.7	5.9	14.1	7.2	11.7	19.5	18.0	15.5	17.2
February	6.0	1.1	16.7	7.2	3.4	13.4	9.6	12.2	13.0	19.0	7.8	12.3
March	7.1	0.3	13.9	7.5	2.6	7.7	-1.1	4.9	5.9	19.2	9.5	11.5
April	4.5	6.6	10.5	5.7	3.8	4.5	14.1	7.3	15.3	17.1	22.5	19.1
May	7.8	8.5	15.9	9.2	5.9	5.4	16.3	8.6	11.6	13.0	24.7	18.2
June	4.5	5.7	11.1	5.7	11.7	1.7	10.7	4.4	5.4	9.2	19.4	13.2
July	6.9	8.1	19.6	9.1	-2.7	10.4	8.1	9.7	10.7	14.6	18.1	15.4

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				Total all industries
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2001</b>											
July	349.3	194.2	543.4	643.8	773.8	1 417.5	1 267.1	731.3	219.6	2 218.0	13 014.7
August	363.3	196.3	559.5	670.8	804.3	1 475.1	1 299.1	752.4	218.9	2 270.5	13 203.2
September	326.1	197.2	523.4	627.4	812.7	1 440.1	1 288.2	702.2	217.5	2 207.8	12 936.1
October	351.3	197.2	548.4	656.4	887.3	1 543.7	1 290.5	720.6	225.9	2 237.0	13 736.1
November	360.5	231.7	592.2	665.9	971.4	1 637.3	1 296.0	727.1	232.6	2 255.7	14 291.2
December	437.7	377.3	815.0	778.7	1 421.0	2 199.7	1 429.2	788.1	265.3	2 482.7	17 677.6
<b>2002</b>											
January	370.7	209.1	579.7	582.0	829.2	1 411.3	1 274.4	682.8	249.7	2 206.9	13 780.0
February	359.7	174.2	533.8	557.5	772.7	1 330.2	1 182.2	638.5	225.3	2 046.0	12 296.5
March	386.5	206.1	592.6	600.5	846.1	1 446.6	1 299.9	705.0	240.0	2 244.9	13 716.3
April	371.8	192.0	563.8	641.7	813.1	1 454.8	1 277.4	684.6	246.8	2 208.8	13 435.8
May	387.9	195.3	583.2	689.1	876.5	1 565.6	1 298.3	700.1	261.6	2 260.0	14 207.3
June	358.2	191.8	549.9	640.1	785.8	1 425.9	1 266.5	667.7	255.5	2 189.7	13 519.2
July	408.1	198.7	606.9	634.2	727.8	1 362.0	1 328.7	791.2	228.5	2 348.4	13 943.5
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
<b>2001</b>											
July	6.1	-1.5	3.3	5.8	4.2	4.9	6.3	7.1	1.8	6.1	2.9
August	4.0	1.1	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.9	-0.3	2.4	1.4
September	-10.2	0.5	-6.5	-6.5	1.0	-2.4	-0.8	-6.7	-0.6	-2.8	-2.0
October	7.7	0.0	4.8	4.6	9.2	7.2	0.2	2.6	3.9	1.3	6.2
November	2.6	17.5	8.0	1.4	9.5	6.1	0.4	0.9	2.9	0.8	4.0
December	21.4	62.8	37.6	16.9	46.3	34.3	10.3	8.4	14.1	10.1	23.7
<b>2002</b>											
January	-15.3	-44.6	-28.9	-25.2	-41.6	-35.8	-10.8	-13.4	-5.9	-11.1	-22.0
February	-3.0	-16.7	-7.9	-4.2	-6.8	-5.7	-7.2	-6.5	-9.8	-7.3	-10.8
March	7.5	18.3	11.0	7.7	9.5	8.7	10.0	10.4	6.5	9.7	11.5
April	-3.8	-6.9	-4.9	6.9	-3.9	0.6	-1.7	-2.9	2.9	-1.6	-2.0
May	4.3	1.7	3.4	7.4	7.8	7.6	1.6	2.3	6.0	2.3	5.7
June	-7.7	-1.8	-5.7	-7.1	-10.4	-8.9	-2.4	-4.6	-2.3	-3.1	-4.8
July	14.0	3.6	10.4	-0.9	-7.4	-4.5	4.9	18.5	-10.6	7.2	3.1
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
<b>2001</b>											
July	0.8	8.0	3.3	20.4	23.8	22.2	14.4	13.6	7.9	13.4	13.2
August	6.6	-2.4	3.2	14.2	18.5	16.5	10.4	14.7	6.7	11.4	8.9
September	-0.1	-11.0	-4.5	10.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	-4.3	6.1	4.8	4.9
October	4.7	-1.9	2.2	14.6	8.5	11.0	8.8	0.1	5.6	5.5	9.4
November	1.4	1.9	1.6	12.7	11.0	11.7	8.6	4.2	7.0	7.0	9.8
December	1.8	3.9	2.7	10.1	13.6	12.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	6.9
<b>2002</b>											
January	4.3	-1.2	2.3	8.8	10.4	9.7	6.9	-4.0	9.3	3.5	9.9
February	3.9	-3.0	1.5	6.8	5.5	6.0	7.7	-3.2	9.9	4.3	7.0
March	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.7	8.9	7.1	5.2	-6.2	4.5	1.3	6.2
April	18.0	-2.0	10.3	10.7	6.9	8.5	9.1	-4.0	13.8	5.2	7.7
May	16.4	2.6	11.4	8.7	9.3	9.0	10.7	-3.3	21.8	7.0	9.7
June	8.8	-2.7	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.5	6.2	-2.2	18.4	4.7	6.9
July	16.8	2.4	11.7	-1.5	-5.9	-3.9	4.9	8.2	4.1	5.9	7.1

(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)

<b>2001</b>									
May	4 550.9	3 091.4	2 456.1	952.0	1 213.6	271.5	139.1	271.0	12 945.7
June	4 380.2	3 057.0	2 428.7	918.7	1 188.6	262.4	143.6	267.5	12 646.8
July	4 551.8	3 133.5	2 467.2	959.7	1 217.2	254.5	150.2	280.7	13 014.7
August	4 601.1	3 157.5	2 514.7	976.0	1 254.5	265.0	156.3	278.2	13 203.2
September	4 537.3	3 073.6	2 460.9	960.0	1 227.2	257.9	142.1	277.2	12 936.1
October	4 774.5	3 322.0	2 577.1	1 012.9	1 334.4	275.9	150.0	289.3	13 736.1
November	4 962.1	3 458.2	2 650.0	1 070.2	1 402.5	295.7	148.8	303.6	14 291.2
December	6 180.2	4 331.4	3 262.2	1 304.4	1 705.5	361.2	157.2	375.4	17 677.6

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

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

<b>2001</b>									
May	4 604.0	3 156.7	2 499.8	964.2	1 230.4	276.3	137.5	269.8	13 138.7
June	4 639.2	3 216.2	2 524.3	974.9	1 253.6	277.0	140.5	280.3	13 306.1
July	4 681.5	3 273.0	2 548.4	990.7	1 279.8	272.6	141.7	282.3	13 470.0
August	4 717.3	3 223.2	2 525.1	1 000.1	1 283.7	273.4	142.2	285.8	13 450.8
September	4 714.3	3 228.7	2 516.0	996.7	1 292.7	274.3	139.4	287.2	13 449.3
October	4 745.8	3 286.4	2 553.8	1 009.7	1 303.7	277.9	143.7	288.5	13 609.6
November	4 767.4	3 288.4	2 560.6	1 005.4	1 331.8	279.3	147.3	292.1	13 672.3
December	4 780.3	3 293.1	2 582.4	1 011.9	1 329.7	280.9	141.1	289.5	13 709.0

<b>2002</b>									
January	4 786.6	3 353.6	2 592.8	1 037.3	1 379.1	289.9	149.3	294.9	13 883.5
February	4 794.8	3 372.6	2 594.9	1 058.4	1 352.4	285.6	147.0	298.2	13 903.9
March	4 822.5	3 411.4	2 642.9	1 064.5	1 366.3	288.0	148.9	296.3	14 040.7
April	4 872.4	3 440.1	2 662.2	1 073.9	1 367.2	292.3	150.7	298.5	14 157.2
May	4 937.6	3 455.2	2 705.2	1 079.8	1 387.0	296.9	152.3	298.3	14 312.4
June	4 971.3	3 501.6	2 704.7	1 085.9	1 396.8	298.3	153.9	303.7	14 416.2
July	4 994.3	3 456.4	2 717.4	1 078.9	1 365.0	292.0	152.3	292.0	14 348.3

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

<b>2001</b>									
May	4 624.8	3 181.7	2 515.2	967.1	1 250.7	276.5	138.9	276.2	13 231.1
June	4 648.7	3 206.2	2 521.3	977.9	1 259.6	275.5	139.7	278.8	13 307.9
July	4 674.2	3 226.0	2 525.8	986.9	1 269.5	274.6	140.5	281.6	13 379.2
August	4 700.7	3 241.7	2 531.4	993.6	1 281.4	274.3	141.4	284.4	13 448.9
September	4 725.5	3 255.4	2 538.5	999.1	1 295.6	275.2	142.3	286.9	13 518.6
October	4 745.4	3 269.6	2 547.2	1 004.9	1 311.4	277.1	143.2	289.1	13 588.0
November	4 759.6	3 288.1	2 558.5	1 012.6	1 326.8	279.6	144.2	290.9	13 660.3
December	4 771.8	3 312.8	2 573.5	1 022.9	1 340.2	282.3	145.3	292.5	13 741.3

<b>2002</b>									
January	4 787.2	3 344.0	2 592.8	1 036.1	1 352.6	285.1	146.6	294.3	13 838.7
February	4 810.3	3 376.8	2 615.2	1 050.0	1 362.5	287.8	147.9	296.1	13 946.3
March	4 841.4	3 407.0	2 638.6	1 062.2	1 369.3	290.2	149.3	297.4	14 055.0
April	4 878.7	3 434.2	2 662.7	1 071.7	1 374.3	292.3	150.6	298.2	14 162.1
May	4 918.5	3 456.4	2 685.9	1 078.7	1 378.4	294.1	151.8	298.5	14 262.2
June	4 957.6	3 473.6	2 707.1	1 084.3	1 381.7	295.4	152.9	298.5	14 353.3
July	4 996.0	3 483.9	2 726.8	1 087.5	1 381.9	296.0	153.5	297.9	14 429.1

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By State

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2001</b>									
May	3.5	3.6	4.8	4.7	2.5	1.8	8.6	3.2	3.8
June	-3.8	-1.1	-1.1	-3.5	-2.1	-3.3	3.2	-1.3	-2.3
July	3.9	2.5	1.6	4.5	2.4	-3.0	4.6	4.9	2.9
August	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.1	4.1	4.1	-0.9	1.4
September	-1.4	-2.7	-2.1	-1.6	-2.2	-2.7	-9.1	-0.4	-2.0
October	5.2	8.1	4.7	5.5	8.7	7.0	5.6	4.4	6.2
November	3.9	4.1	2.8	5.7	5.1	7.2	-0.8	4.9	4.0
December	24.5	25.3	23.1	21.9	21.6	22.1	5.6	23.7	23.7
<b>2002</b>									
January	-22.9	-24.0	-19.3	-21.4	-20.3	-20.2	-14.8	-25.3	-22.0
February	-10.9	-9.7	-13.2	-9.9	-10.1	-9.0	-8.1	-6.7	-10.8
March	10.5	12.4	12.0	14.6	10.1	11.3	13.6	11.0	11.5
April	-0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-4.2	-3.6	-4.1	1.9	-1.7	-2.0
May	5.9	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.9	5.5	8.3	5.0	5.7
June	-6.0	-4.3	-3.4	-5.3	-5.4	-5.9	0.3	-3.8	-4.8
July	5.0	2.1	2.9	2.8	1.0	-1.3	5.8	0.8	3.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2001</b>									
May	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.4	-2.7	-0.5	0.1	-1.9	-0.1
June	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	2.2	3.9	1.3
July	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.1	-1.6	0.8	0.7	1.2
August	0.8	-1.5	-0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	-0.1
September	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-2.0	0.5	0.0
October	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.2
November	0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.4	2.2	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.5
December	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	-0.2	0.6	-4.2	-0.9	0.3
<b>2002</b>									
January	0.1	1.8	0.4	2.5	3.7	3.2	5.8	1.8	1.3
February	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.0	-1.9	-1.5	-1.5	1.1	0.1
March	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	-0.6	1.0
April	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.8
May	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	-0.1	1.1
June	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.7
July	0.5	-1.3	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-2.1	-1.0	-3.8	-0.5
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
<b>2001</b>									
May	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7
June	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6
July	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	-0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5
August	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.0	0.5
September	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5
October	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
November	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
December	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
<b>2002</b>									
January	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
February	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8
March	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8
April	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8
May	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.7
June	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6
July	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 720.8	393.8	317.1	526.0	178.8	509.1	905.3	4 550.9
June	1 686.0	334.1	283.5	550.7	180.0	473.4	872.6	4 380.2
July	1 710.1	381.5	279.1	549.3	191.6	493.5	946.7	4 551.8
August	1 771.1	326.9	257.4	549.5	194.9	519.9	981.5	4 601.1
September	1 747.9	347.3	276.1	519.0	182.5	501.1	963.4	4 537.3
October	1 857.4	390.2	296.4	547.8	186.2	541.6	954.8	4 774.5
November	1 868.0	459.1	303.7	581.1	206.1	585.3	958.8	4 962.1
December	2 107.4	792.5	439.2	729.9	269.6	800.1	1 041.4	6 180.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 951.7	351.7	315.8	568.2	188.3	486.9	904.8	4 767.6
February	1 731.8	290.9	257.6	479.2	181.4	461.1	843.6	4 245.6
March	1 913.4	350.5	287.7	524.9	207.6	501.5	905.3	4 690.9
April	1 815.0	364.4	286.8	553.9	197.9	510.4	923.6	4 651.9
May	1 888.7	420.1	320.9	596.3	200.6	548.0	953.9	4 928.4
June	1 786.8	381.1	274.9	594.6	188.9	490.6	918.1	4 635.0
July	1 878.9	361.2	298.1	645.3	206.5	493.3	982.1	4 865.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 739.4	389.1	302.1	536.3	187.9	516.7	932.5	4 604.0
June	1 760.7	385.4	299.1	569.9	195.7	520.9	907.4	4 639.2
July	1 775.6	398.4	286.2	547.6	194.0	524.4	955.4	4 681.5
August	1 789.0	383.8	278.4	553.3	196.3	536.0	980.5	4 717.3
September	1 800.6	373.4	288.3	548.9	190.0	530.9	982.2	4 714.3
October	1 825.2	407.0	293.6	544.6	192.8	532.2	950.4	4 745.8
November	1 838.9	401.9	292.8	557.0	195.3	540.4	941.1	4 767.4
December	1 844.6	407.0	301.3	565.2	198.1	546.1	918.0	4 780.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 890.3	397.8	322.4	567.4	196.1	519.5	893.2	4 786.6
February	1 871.2	412.4	326.4	533.4	203.3	529.2	919.0	4 794.8
March	1 886.7	409.8	312.7	556.1	212.6	542.9	901.8	4 822.5
April	1 867.7	402.8	301.4	601.3	206.4	545.0	947.8	4 872.4
May	1 899.4	419.2	304.2	604.2	208.8	542.0	959.8	4 937.6
June	1 888.2	445.1	298.4	619.3	210.5	542.5	967.3	4 971.3
July	1 950.0	380.8	304.3	642.3	205.1	521.0	990.8	4 994.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 750.4	388.4	296.2	547.6	198.3	516.7	931.5	4 624.8
June	1 761.2	387.5	295.1	549.4	194.4	521.7	940.5	4 648.7
July	1 773.4	387.6	291.5	550.5	192.4	526.5	951.6	4 674.2
August	1 787.9	388.7	287.7	551.7	192.2	530.9	960.4	4 700.7
September	1 804.9	391.2	287.1	553.0	192.8	534.0	962.0	4 725.5
October	1 822.9	395.0	291.4	553.2	193.6	535.3	954.1	4 745.4
November	1 840.1	399.1	298.9	552.5	194.9	535.2	938.8	4 759.6
December	1 855.3	402.8	306.9	552.8	197.1	534.7	922.8	4 771.8
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 866.5	405.8	312.6	555.0	200.3	535.1	912.1	4 787.2
February	1 874.1	408.0	314.4	560.9	203.6	536.4	912.5	4 810.3
March	1 880.1	409.3	312.8	571.5	206.1	537.9	922.5	4 841.4
April	1 887.2	410.9	309.3	585.8	207.8	538.8	937.3	4 878.7
May	1 896.1	412.4	305.4	602.1	208.7	538.8	953.1	4 918.5
June	1 906.4	413.2	302.2	617.9	209.1	537.5	968.2	4 957.6
July	1 915.3	413.8	299.0	632.2	209.1	536.5	981.9	4 996.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 285.6	269.0	220.2	435.4	122.4	342.9	415.9	3 091.4
June	1 245.1	256.4	211.5	473.0	124.0	327.4	419.5	3 057.0
July	1 268.9	270.6	205.4	466.9	124.3	357.7	439.6	3 133.5
August	1 322.5	227.1	194.9	475.6	127.5	365.2	444.7	3 157.5
September	1 276.6	245.8	197.7	469.3	120.5	351.6	412.1	3 073.6
October	1 345.7	274.3	223.4	526.0	132.0	372.2	448.3	3 322.0
November	1 381.7	322.5	228.1	536.0	140.8	394.8	454.4	3 458.2
December	1 550.4	563.8	320.1	655.5	198.0	533.7	510.1	4 331.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 389.5	247.9	211.7	510.9	142.2	350.7	440.7	3 293.5
February	1 259.2	203.0	182.2	449.0	123.4	331.2	425.0	2 973.1
March	1 410.5	261.2	215.5	490.4	137.0	352.0	474.2	3 340.8
April	1 314.4	273.3	252.9	500.7	128.2	361.5	436.2	3 267.1
May	1 388.5	287.1	260.7	518.0	140.6	392.7	434.9	3 422.5
June	1 305.1	295.2	235.6	540.1	128.5	347.2	425.3	3 277.0
July	1 383.2	261.0	238.3	522.0	148.5	316.5	476.8	3 346.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 312.1	275.6	208.1	450.1	132.4	350.5	427.9	3 156.7
June	1 309.5	278.9	217.1	486.4	136.3	353.0	435.0	3 216.2
July	1 317.6	290.3	217.3	492.0	134.9	375.9	445.1	3 273.0
August	1 311.7	273.6	213.4	488.3	131.5	365.1	439.5	3 223.2
September	1 336.0	273.6	217.1	491.2	126.0	359.5	425.4	3 228.7
October	1 332.3	283.8	224.1	513.7	133.4	357.6	441.6	3 286.4
November	1 340.2	285.0	216.8	502.0	134.4	364.0	445.9	3 288.4
December	1 334.2	284.5	219.9	497.5	129.4	375.0	452.6	3 293.1
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 360.4	285.0	224.9	504.0	136.6	391.8	450.8	3 353.6
February	1 359.4	287.3	231.4	502.5	141.1	388.2	462.6	3 372.6
March	1 382.6	292.6	232.4	525.0	147.8	376.5	454.4	3 411.4
April	1 382.0	295.8	244.1	543.4	143.5	382.2	449.0	3 440.1
May	1 390.3	298.9	244.7	531.7	148.8	405.3	435.5	3 455.2
June	1 391.8	323.5	243.2	561.4	144.7	387.6	449.4	3 501.6
July	1 420.7	280.3	248.0	540.8	155.9	333.8	476.9	3 456.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 318.0	281.3	216.0	450.6	131.5	351.0	428.1	3 181.7
June	1 317.9	279.8	215.2	464.2	132.5	356.0	433.2	3 206.2
July	1 318.3	279.0	215.2	477.3	132.8	359.6	436.1	3 226.0
August	1 320.6	279.0	215.8	488.5	132.2	361.9	437.7	3 241.7
September	1 325.0	279.8	217.1	496.5	131.3	363.9	439.1	3 255.4
October	1 331.0	280.9	218.4	500.5	131.0	366.2	441.5	3 269.6
November	1 338.2	282.2	219.9	502.1	131.9	369.3	445.6	3 288.1
December	1 346.1	284.0	222.2	503.3	134.2	374.0	450.0	3 312.8
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 354.6	286.5	225.9	506.7	137.2	380.5	452.8	3 344.0
February	1 363.8	289.4	230.3	513.4	140.3	386.1	453.1	3 376.8
March	1 373.5	292.3	234.9	522.2	143.0	388.0	451.7	3 407.0
April	1 383.2	295.4	239.4	531.9	145.6	386.2	450.9	3 434.2
May	1 392.2	298.3	243.0	540.3	147.8	381.8	451.6	3 456.4
June	1 400.7	300.6	245.9	546.9	149.9	375.6	453.7	3 473.6
July	1 407.1	302.3	247.9	551.6	151.3	368.1	456.7	3 483.9

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 019.5	176.3	156.0	316.7	107.8	260.0	419.8	2 456.1
June	990.1	170.2	157.4	330.1	105.2	244.8	430.9	2 428.7
July	1 001.8	178.6	160.5	336.6	105.8	246.1	437.8	2 467.2
August	1 040.1	162.4	153.9	348.0	110.7	253.1	446.4	2 514.7
September	1 005.7	170.6	168.3	333.2	103.4	241.0	438.7	2 460.9
October	1 049.0	189.0	183.0	364.5	112.4	257.2	422.2	2 577.1
November	1 043.0	219.1	177.3	401.2	114.7	274.0	420.8	2 650.0
December	1 151.9	374.4	249.9	481.2	161.8	382.4	460.6	3 262.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 085.4	178.0	182.3	402.4	121.6	245.0	417.3	2 632.0
February	967.3	134.8	130.8	349.7	106.6	227.4	368.1	2 284.6
March	1 095.3	167.4	148.1	370.8	114.3	250.5	411.5	2 557.9
April	1 030.5	168.1	153.6	370.3	114.8	243.6	415.6	2 496.6
May	1 093.6	188.3	168.2	401.4	116.8	263.8	431.6	2 663.6
June	1 027.2	183.9	160.2	410.7	113.9	253.5	424.7	2 574.0
July	1 089.0	181.3	161.1	441.5	114.6	237.3	424.5	2 649.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 010.5	184.6	161.3	329.5	118.3	261.9	433.7	2 499.8
June	1 020.6	185.8	161.9	337.9	115.0	258.7	444.4	2 524.3
July	1 027.9	190.6	164.9	347.1	113.7	257.2	447.1	2 548.4
August	1 028.0	183.2	161.1	347.7	113.8	251.4	439.8	2 525.1
September	1 026.1	174.2	163.8	349.9	106.1	247.9	448.0	2 516.0
October	1 044.0	194.5	171.2	363.2	111.1	256.2	413.5	2 553.8
November	1 043.1	192.8	171.7	383.7	107.3	258.8	403.1	2 560.6
December	1 062.5	197.4	176.8	378.8	111.1	266.5	389.2	2 582.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 046.1	192.7	176.0	387.3	118.5	258.3	414.0	2 592.8
February	1 049.3	190.2	164.2	387.9	121.8	267.2	414.4	2 594.9
March	1 064.4	196.8	174.2	390.2	122.1	277.5	417.6	2 642.9
April	1 063.9	195.4	169.0	405.4	127.6	263.3	437.6	2 662.2
May	1 078.6	200.7	171.4	414.9	128.7	270.0	440.8	2 705.2
June	1 073.5	200.2	168.9	429.6	127.8	263.3	441.4	2 704.7
July	1 109.5	194.7	164.0	445.8	121.2	248.1	434.1	2 717.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	1 015.5	186.6	160.7	330.5	117.8	262.2	440.4	2 515.2
June	1 019.4	185.6	161.9	337.0	115.8	258.0	443.5	2 521.3
July	1 023.7	184.9	163.1	343.1	113.4	254.8	443.2	2 525.8
August	1 028.9	185.1	164.8	349.9	111.1	253.4	438.7	2 531.4
September	1 034.6	186.5	166.8	357.4	109.6	253.4	430.2	2 538.5
October	1 040.1	188.5	169.3	365.4	109.3	255.0	419.6	2 547.2
November	1 044.8	190.7	171.5	372.8	110.4	257.9	410.3	2 558.5
December	1 049.0	192.6	172.8	379.2	112.9	261.6	405.4	2 573.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 052.4	194.1	173.0	384.7	116.5	265.3	406.7	2 592.8
February	1 056.0	195.1	172.4	390.2	120.4	267.8	413.4	2 615.2
March	1 060.8	195.6	171.2	397.1	123.5	268.4	422.4	2 638.6
April	1 067.6	196.5	170.1	406.1	125.5	267.3	430.2	2 662.7
May	1 075.7	197.5	169.1	416.4	126.5	265.0	435.8	2 685.9
June	1 083.9	198.1	168.0	426.8	126.8	262.0	439.9	2 707.1
July	1 092.6	198.7	167.1	435.8	126.4	258.9	441.5	2 726.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	397.4	92.3	51.3	114.8	26.8	129.4	140.1	952.0
June	383.0	88.2	48.6	115.9	25.8	121.8	135.5	918.7
July	394.9	92.5	47.0	116.6	27.1	126.3	155.3	959.7
August	416.5	82.5	45.0	117.7	27.7	129.0	157.6	976.0
September	403.2	82.1	45.9	113.9	24.8	134.6	155.6	960.0
October	422.9	91.6	48.9	128.2	25.9	138.9	156.5	1 012.9
November	438.5	114.4	51.6	134.3	30.5	140.8	160.2	1 070.2
December	486.0	184.3	69.2	157.1	46.4	177.0	184.4	1 304.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	440.2	86.8	49.0	128.0	28.9	120.0	172.7	1 025.7
February	392.7	69.9	40.0	119.0	26.7	115.8	160.2	924.3
March	452.4	90.7	50.4	122.4	31.4	132.0	180.1	1 059.3
April	414.2	89.3	54.0	129.0	24.8	136.2	167.8	1 015.3
May	441.1	97.7	56.2	140.9	25.4	141.6	166.9	1 069.6
June	407.1	97.3	55.1	136.4	23.3	132.6	161.3	1 013.0
July	438.2	91.8	53.4	138.3	31.1	113.9	175.2	1 041.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	397.5	94.2	49.8	118.7	29.2	128.3	146.5	964.2
June	404.4	96.5	47.6	121.9	29.1	129.8	145.6	974.9
July	409.8	94.0	48.4	118.5	28.5	135.0	156.4	990.7
August	416.9	93.8	48.6	117.7	28.4	131.8	163.0	1 000.1
September	416.7	89.9	48.5	120.0	25.8	138.5	157.3	996.7
October	422.4	97.3	48.6	121.2	27.1	138.1	154.9	1 009.7
November	422.0	99.2	48.8	123.7	27.4	131.9	152.6	1 005.4
December	426.3	99.3	49.0	122.4	30.0	129.6	155.3	1 011.9
<b>2002</b>								
January	427.2	99.6	53.2	129.0	29.7	128.6	169.9	1 037.3
February	431.0	98.4	54.0	135.5	30.6	134.0	174.9	1 058.4
March	432.5	100.6	54.0	135.6	30.8	137.0	173.9	1 064.5
April	437.1	98.6	52.7	138.3	28.8	141.4	176.9	1 073.9
May	439.4	100.1	53.1	142.9	28.2	141.4	174.6	1 079.8
June	436.3	107.2	55.1	145.3	26.9	141.2	173.9	1 085.9
July	456.0	92.0	53.6	142.2	32.0	122.5	180.5	1 078.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	400.2	95.2	48.2	116.9	28.7	128.8	149.3	967.1
June	404.8	94.5	48.2	118.6	28.6	131.3	151.5	977.9
July	409.5	94.0	48.1	119.5	28.2	133.5	153.7	986.9
August	413.9	93.9	48.1	119.7	27.7	134.8	155.1	993.6
September	417.9	94.6	48.3	120.0	27.4	135.1	155.9	999.1
October	421.0	95.8	48.7	120.9	27.5	134.3	156.7	1 004.9
November	423.5	97.3	49.6	122.9	28.1	133.1	158.3	1 012.6
December	425.8	98.6	50.6	125.7	29.0	132.2	161.3	1 022.9
<b>2002</b>								
January	428.0	99.4	51.8	129.1	29.6	132.7	165.5	1 036.1
February	430.3	99.6	52.7	132.7	29.9	134.5	170.0	1 050.0
March	433.1	99.4	53.4	136.1	29.7	136.6	173.4	1 062.2
April	436.2	99.4	53.7	139.1	29.4	137.9	175.4	1 071.7
May	439.7	99.5	53.9	141.5	29.1	137.8	176.6	1 078.7
June	443.2	99.7	54.0	143.4	29.1	136.7	177.4	1 084.3
July	446.5	100.0	53.9	144.5	29.2	134.9	177.6	1 087.5

(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)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	538.9	112.0	79.0	171.4	56.2	126.2	129.9	1 213.6
June	515.4	100.9	71.9	189.6	60.3	120.7	129.7	1 188.6
July	530.3	103.6	68.0	192.0	62.2	123.7	137.4	1 217.2
August	556.6	94.5	69.9	193.1	67.4	133.6	139.3	1 254.5
September	538.3	96.4	65.5	184.4	61.8	141.0	139.7	1 227.2
October	570.3	108.4	77.9	203.4	60.5	159.9	154.0	1 334.4
November	581.1	140.1	86.9	207.7	65.3	164.8	156.6	1 402.5
December	659.5	211.8	112.6	248.2	89.9	203.3	180.1	1 705.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	604.1	95.7	74.2	204.6	65.0	139.9	175.5	1 358.9
February	551.3	83.3	63.1	174.5	61.2	130.5	158.3	1 222.2
March	612.3	100.3	69.0	187.1	68.0	136.6	172.1	1 345.4
April	570.9	104.2	79.3	179.3	65.9	130.2	167.7	1 297.4
May	600.9	112.7	85.8	195.4	65.8	142.6	170.9	1 374.1
June	562.9	105.7	79.2	196.2	63.3	132.2	160.0	1 299.6
July	573.6	104.4	84.7	178.9	70.6	124.6	175.5	1 312.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	544.9	110.6	74.2	172.5	59.1	132.6	136.5	1 230.4
June	541.1	111.1	71.8	193.7	62.6	134.4	138.9	1 253.6
July	554.9	111.3	72.0	199.6	64.7	137.4	140.0	1 279.8
August	554.1	109.1	75.9	200.2	66.1	137.7	140.7	1 283.7
September	564.5	108.3	73.0	191.7	65.7	145.0	144.3	1 292.7
October	565.2	109.2	76.3	198.1	59.4	149.5	145.9	1 303.7
November	569.5	124.3	78.8	195.4	64.7	149.1	150.0	1 331.8
December	575.5	111.3	79.8	193.6	66.0	145.4	158.0	1 329.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	596.4	111.7	78.6	203.7	66.7	145.6	176.4	1 379.1
February	589.1	113.1	77.3	193.2	67.4	144.7	167.6	1 352.4
March	594.1	113.5	76.6	198.9	72.5	144.0	166.8	1 366.3
April	588.1	115.1	81.4	194.6	69.4	143.5	175.1	1 367.2
May	600.9	112.5	79.5	200.3	68.6	148.7	176.5	1 387.0
June	603.2	117.8	82.6	199.0	68.7	149.9	175.6	1 396.8
July	593.5	109.2	88.0	188.2	69.5	135.7	181.0	1 365.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	544.2	110.3	73.6	187.7	61.8	134.9	138.2	1 250.7
June	548.3	110.2	72.8	190.8	62.7	136.3	138.8	1 259.6
July	552.0	110.1	72.9	193.7	63.4	138.2	139.4	1 269.5
August	555.8	109.8	73.7	195.7	63.9	140.8	140.8	1 281.4
September	560.6	109.8	75.2	196.8	64.0	143.7	143.8	1 295.6
October	566.8	110.0	76.5	197.1	64.1	146.0	148.3	1 311.4
November	573.5	110.5	77.5	196.9	64.5	147.1	153.8	1 326.8
December	579.7	111.4	78.1	196.5	65.5	146.9	159.6	1 340.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	585.3	112.3	78.3	197.0	66.9	146.2	164.8	1 352.6
February	590.0	113.0	78.4	197.6	68.3	145.6	168.9	1 362.5
March	593.2	113.4	78.8	197.6	69.2	145.3	171.7	1 369.3
April	595.3	113.6	79.8	197.3	69.5	145.3	173.7	1 374.3
May	596.9	113.7	81.3	196.6	69.5	145.0	175.5	1 378.4
June	598.0	113.7	82.9	195.6	69.5	144.4	177.2	1 381.7
July	598.1	113.6	84.6	194.1	69.4	143.5	178.3	1 381.9

(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)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	121.0	np	17.2	39.7	13.8	np	32.4	271.5
June	117.9	np	15.9	40.1	13.1	np	30.1	262.4
July	115.0	np	14.3	37.3	13.6	np	27.9	254.5
August	122.6	np	14.3	39.9	14.3	np	27.6	265.0
September	117.2	np	14.3	38.5	13.7	np	28.9	257.9
October	119.1	np	16.6	42.4	14.8	np	29.9	275.9
November	121.3	np	20.2	45.7	17.1	np	31.9	295.7
December	134.6	np	26.3	56.4	24.6	np	34.7	361.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	127.7	np	17.8	42.8	16.9	np	32.1	288.1
February	116.0	np	16.7	38.6	16.7	np	29.8	262.0
March	129.4	np	18.3	42.2	16.7	np	32.1	291.6
April	121.0	np	18.9	43.5	14.7	np	29.2	279.6
May	126.4	np	20.7	45.8	15.4	np	29.9	294.8
June	118.3	np	18.4	47.1	14.5	np	27.8	277.4
July	115.8	np	15.0	43.1	15.6	np	30.0	273.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	122.0	np	16.5	40.2	14.9	np	33.5	276.3
June	122.9	np	16.1	41.1	14.7	np	33.0	277.0
July	121.1	np	15.7	40.2	15.3	np	30.6	272.6
August	121.7	np	16.2	40.8	15.8	np	30.3	273.4
September	122.1	np	16.2	40.0	15.7	np	32.0	274.3
October	119.1	np	18.1	40.7	15.4	np	30.6	277.9
November	118.9	np	18.0	42.5	16.3	np	30.3	279.3
December	121.2	np	18.2	42.7	16.2	np	29.4	280.9
<b>2002</b>								
January	124.2	np	18.8	44.9	16.0	np	29.5	289.9
February	122.1	np	19.2	44.0	16.7	np	30.2	285.6
March	122.3	np	19.1	44.7	17.4	np	28.7	288.0
April	127.0	np	18.3	45.6	15.6	np	29.4	292.3
May	125.7	np	19.6	46.8	16.5	np	30.5	296.9
June	125.9	np	19.2	47.8	16.6	np	31.5	298.3
July	121.5	np	16.6	45.5	17.0	np	33.8	292.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	121.7	np	16.0	41.3	14.9	np	32.6	276.5
June	122.0	np	16.2	40.8	15.1	np	32.4	275.5
July	121.8	np	16.3	40.3	15.3	np	31.9	274.6
August	121.3	np	16.5	40.3	15.5	np	31.4	274.3
September	120.8	np	16.8	40.7	15.6	np	30.8	275.2
October	120.5	np	17.3	41.3	15.8	np	30.5	277.1
November	120.6	np	17.9	42.1	16.0	np	30.2	279.6
December	121.0	np	18.4	42.9	16.2	np	29.9	282.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	122.0	np	18.8	43.7	16.4	np	29.5	285.1
February	123.2	np	19.0	44.5	16.5	np	29.3	287.8
March	124.1	np	19.0	45.2	16.5	np	29.5	290.2
April	124.7	np	19.0	45.7	16.6	np	30.0	292.3
May	124.8	np	18.8	46.2	16.6	np	30.7	294.1
June	124.8	np	18.5	46.6	16.6	np	31.5	295.4
July	124.5	np	18.2	46.8	16.7	np	32.2	296.0

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)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	66.4	np	7.1	17.0	4.9	np	23.6	139.1
June	66.8	np	7.3	18.3	4.8	np	25.9	143.6
July	68.9	np	7.9	16.6	4.9	np	28.9	150.2
August	71.6	np	8.0	18.4	4.9	np	29.6	156.3
September	66.6	np	7.5	15.9	4.7	np	25.6	142.1
October	69.9	np	7.7	19.1	4.7	np	25.8	150.0
November	68.1	np	7.5	18.6	4.5	np	26.9	148.8
December	67.8	np	9.4	21.2	5.4	np	24.3	157.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	63.9	np	6.4	17.3	4.9	np	21.4	133.9
February	59.3	np	5.4	15.8	4.7	np	19.3	123.1
March	68.6	np	5.7	17.1	5.2	np	22.8	139.8
April	68.2	np	6.0	17.9	4.9	np	22.6	142.4
May	74.7	np	7.1	18.3	5.2	np	25.0	154.2
June	73.4	np	7.1	19.0	5.2	np	25.0	154.7
July	76.9	np	8.6	16.5	5.8	np	28.9	163.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	64.6	np	7.3	16.5	4.7	np	23.5	137.5
June	64.6	np	7.4	17.6	4.8	np	24.8	140.5
July	65.0	np	7.0	17.2	5.0	np	25.3	141.7
August	65.6	np	7.2	18.0	4.4	np	25.4	142.2
September	65.2	np	7.1	16.2	4.5	np	24.8	139.4
October	68.0	np	7.2	18.1	4.6	np	24.1	143.7
November	69.4	np	7.4	18.3	4.7	np	25.5	147.3
December	65.7	np	7.0	18.2	4.9	np	24.3	141.1
<b>2002</b>								
January	70.1	np	7.4	18.8	5.3	np	24.9	149.3
February	68.6	np	7.2	17.9	5.4	np	24.7	147.0
March	70.3	np	7.0	18.2	5.4	np	24.8	148.9
April	70.9	np	6.8	18.4	5.3	np	24.2	150.7
May	72.4	np	7.4	17.8	5.1	np	24.7	152.3
June	72.1	np	7.2	18.6	5.1	np	24.6	153.9
July	71.5	np	7.6	16.7	5.8	np	25.0	152.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	(b)65.2	np	7.3	16.4	4.8	np	24.5	138.9
June	65.1	np	7.2	16.8	4.7	np	24.6	139.7
July	65.2	np	7.2	17.1	4.7	np	24.8	140.5
August	65.6	np	7.2	17.4	4.6	np	24.9	141.4
September	66.2	np	7.2	17.6	4.6	np	24.9	142.3
October	67.0	np	7.2	17.8	4.7	np	24.9	143.2
November	67.6	np	7.2	18.0	4.8	np	24.8	144.2
December	68.2	np	7.2	18.2	5.0	np	24.7	145.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	68.8	np	7.2	18.3	5.1	np	24.7	146.6
February	69.5	np	7.1	18.4	5.2	np	24.7	147.9
March	70.2	np	7.1	18.3	5.3	np	24.6	149.3
April	70.9	np	7.1	18.1	5.3	np	24.6	150.6
May	71.5	np	7.2	18.0	5.3	np	24.6	151.8
June	72.0	np	7.3	17.8	5.4	np	24.7	152.9
July	72.1	np	7.3	17.6	5.4	np	24.7	153.5

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

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

(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)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	100.5	26.5	18.9	37.3	12.7	30.2	45.0	271.0
June	99.1	24.1	18.8	39.1	13.0	26.5	46.8	267.5
July	104.9	27.1	17.8	43.1	13.9	29.4	44.4	280.7
August	109.8	21.8	16.6	42.8	12.1	31.3	43.7	278.2
September	108.4	22.9	16.6	42.9	12.0	30.6	43.9	277.2
October	115.1	25.8	18.0	44.5	11.8	28.6	45.5	289.3
November	118.3	29.9	18.8	46.3	13.2	30.8	46.2	303.6
December	129.4	53.1	26.8	55.0	19.3	44.6	47.1	375.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	114.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	25.9	42.3	280.3
February	107.1	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	24.2	41.8	261.6
March	117.4	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.6	27.9	46.8	290.5
April	111.1	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.8	26.2	46.0	285.6
May	118.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	26.5	46.9	300.0
June	112.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	23.7	47.5	288.6
July	111.1	24.4	18.3	43.0	14.1	24.5	55.5	290.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	99.2	26.1	17.3	38.9	12.8	31.3	44.2	269.8
June	103.7	27.2	18.5	41.9	13.3	30.0	45.6	280.3
July	106.2	27.2	17.9	43.0	14.3	30.5	43.3	282.3
August	109.2	26.7	18.3	43.8	12.5	30.6	44.5	285.8
September	110.8	26.1	18.1	44.8	12.6	30.8	44.1	287.2
October	114.8	27.2	18.7	43.3	12.5	27.0	45.0	288.5
November	115.2	27.3	19.2	44.0	12.4	29.1	44.9	292.1
December	114.4	27.0	18.7	42.0	13.1	29.4	45.0	289.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	114.6	27.2	19.9	43.9	13.8	29.9	45.5	294.9
February	115.0	28.0	21.8	42.3	15.0	29.1	46.9	298.2
March	115.3	27.4	19.1	45.4	12.7	29.7	46.5	296.3
April	117.1	27.4	19.4	47.4	13.5	28.8	44.8	298.5
May	116.1	28.2	20.1	46.6	13.5	27.6	46.1	298.3
June	118.0	31.2	19.9	48.4	12.9	27.0	46.2	303.7
July	113.2	24.4	18.3	42.2	14.2	25.0	54.7	292.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
May	102.3	26.9	17.9	40.2	13.1	31.3	44.1	276.2
June	104.0	26.8	18.0	41.4	13.2	31.0	44.3	278.8
July	106.2	26.8	18.1	42.6	13.1	30.5	44.4	281.6
August	108.8	26.8	18.2	43.5	12.9	30.0	44.4	284.4
September	111.3	26.8	18.4	43.9	12.8	29.5	44.4	286.9
October	113.2	26.9	18.7	43.8	12.7	29.2	44.6	289.1
November	114.4	27.0	19.1	43.4	12.9	29.1	45.0	290.9
December	114.9	27.2	19.5	43.2	13.2	29.2	45.4	292.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	115.3	27.4	19.8	43.5	13.5	29.3	45.5	294.3
February	115.5	27.5	20.0	44.3	13.7	29.4	45.6	296.1
March	115.8	27.6	20.0	45.2	13.6	29.1	45.9	297.4
April	116.1	27.7	19.9	45.9	13.6	28.5	46.4	298.2
May	116.2	27.8	19.7	46.2	13.5	27.7	47.3	298.5
June	116.1	27.8	19.4	46.3	13.5	26.9	48.4	298.5
July	115.9	27.8	19.1	46.0	13.4	26.2	49.6	297.9

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

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

### STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

#### *ATO Maintained Population*

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

#### *ABS Maintained Population*

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

**18** The seasonally adjusted estimates also have an allowance for an Easter proximity effect, which is caused when Easter falls late in March or early in April. This effect, when present, is combined with the seasonal and trading day factors to form the combined adjustment factors. See the Appendix of the July 2001 issue of this publication for more information.

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

**20** Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in July 2001 using data up to and including the June 2001 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>Jul</i> 2001	<i>Jun</i> 2002	<i>Jul</i> 2002
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (June 2001 reference month)	0.96919	0.93588	na
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (July 2002 reference month)	0.96620	0.93778	0.97179

na not available

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Aug</i> 2002	<i>Sep</i> 2002	<i>Oct</i> 2002
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (July 2002 reference month)	0.98330	0.95773	1.02211

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

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

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

### TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**28** The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issues of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year (currently 2000–2001). The reference year is updated in the June publication each year. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year (i.e. for the 2002–2003 financial year) which are based upon price data for the 2000–2001 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**29** There are two types of error possible in estimates of retail turnover: *Sampling error* which occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all establishments in the survey is given by the standard error, see below. Sampling error may be larger for the first month of each quarter, when some of the businesses in the sample are replaced by other businesses so that the reporting load can be spread across retailers. *Non sampling error* which arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. The most significant of these errors are: misreporting of data items; deficiencies in coverage; non-response; and processing errors. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures.

### STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

**32** The table below provides an indicator of reliability for key retail turnover estimates apart from movement estimates for June to July 2002 which are affected by higher error.

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

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

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

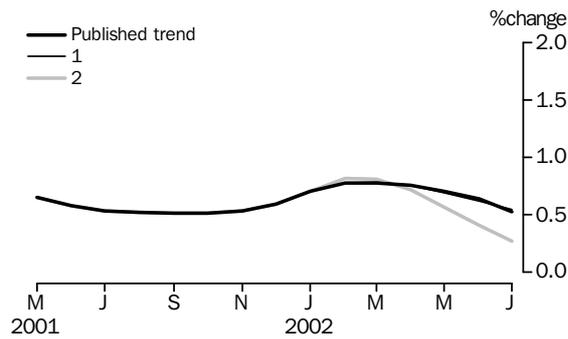
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# TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

## 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 July seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the June estimate.
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the June estimate.



## TECHNICAL NOTE

**2** Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available (for more information, refer to paragraph 25 in the explanatory notes). ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the "what-if" chart presents trend estimates under two different scenarios of the next time period. The chart shows only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and does not include the unknown impact of revision to seasonal factor estimates that would arise when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available.

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