

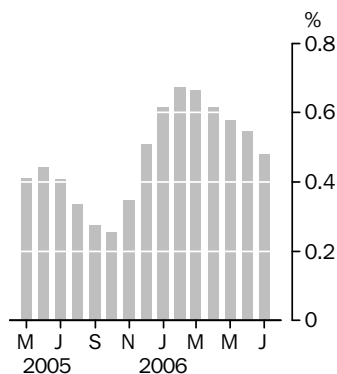
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 30 AUG 2006

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Jul 06 \$m	Jun 06 to Jul 06 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	18 111.3	0.5
Seasonally adjusted estimates	18 135.4	0.6

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.5% in July 2006. This follows an increase of 0.5% in June and 0.6% in May 2006.
- In July 2006, all states had an increase in the trend estimate. The largest increases occurred in the Northern Territory (+1.5%), Western Australia (+0.8%) and Queensland (+0.6%).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.6% in July 2006. This follows a revised increase of 0.9% in June 2006 and a revised decrease of 0.1% in May 2006.
- All states and territories had an increase in the seasonally adjusted estimate, except Victoria which was flat.
- Department stores (+7.0%) was the major contributor to the increase in the seasonally adjusted estimate.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 1.0% in July 2006 compared with June 2006. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 1.4%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 0.4%.
- Australian turnover increased by 5.2% in July 2006 compared with July 2005. Chains and other large retailers increased by 6.9%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 2.9%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
August 2006	3 October 2006
September 2006	2 November 2006
October 2006	30 November 2006
November 2006	9 January 2007
December 2006	5 February 2007
January 2007	2 March 2007

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The seasonally adjusted and trend series have been updated following the normal annual review of the seasonal adjustment process.

CHANGES IN TIME SERIES SPREADSHEETS

Time series spreadsheets are being released in Excel format for the first time with this issue of the publication. A concordance between the old Lotus 1,2,3 spreadsheets and the new Excel spreadsheets is available in *Information Paper: Changes to Spreadsheet Tables for Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.004). The information paper is on the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au>.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for July 2006 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	17 617.5	132.8
Change from preceding month (\$m)	169.3	93.2
% change from preceding month (%)	1.0	0.5

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

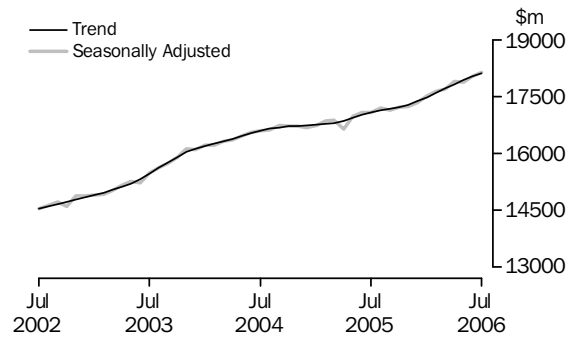
Susan Linacre
Acting Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

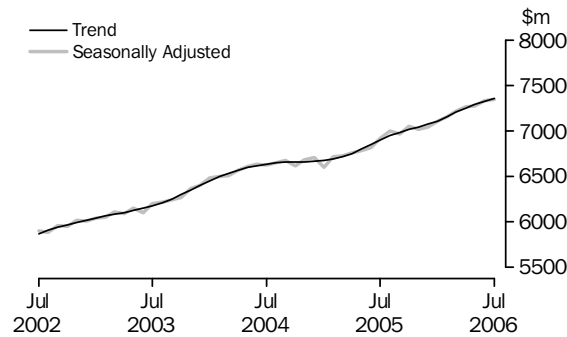
TOTAL RETAIL

There has been moderate trend growth for the last eight months. Food retailing has had moderate trend growth for the last 12 months. Other retailing has had moderate growth in the last two months after seven months of strong growth. Department stores and Household good retailing have had strong growth for at least three months. Clothing retailing and Hospitality and services have been weak for three months.



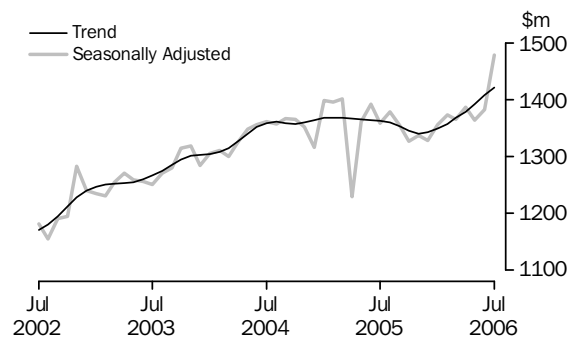
FOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate growth in the trend since August 2005. Queensland and the Northern Territory have had strong trend growth for five and six months respectively. New South Wales has had weak growth for five months, while Victoria, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory had weak trend growth in July 2006.



DEPARTMENT STORES

There has been strong trend growth for the last four months. New South Wales (three months), Victoria (two months), Queensland (seven months) and Western Australia (eight months) have all had strong trend growth. South Australia has had weak trend growth for the last four months and the Australian Capital Territory has had moderate growth for the last three months.

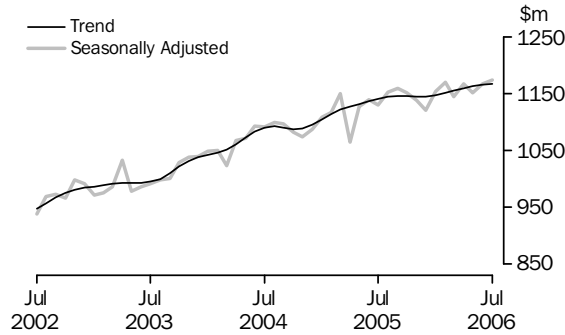


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

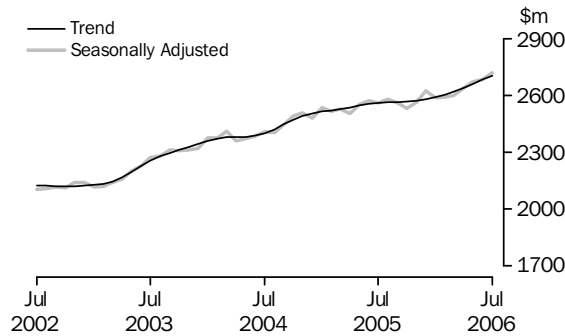
**CLOTHING AND SOFT
GOOD RETAILING**

The trend growth has been weak for the last three months. Western Australia and the Northern Territory have had strong trend growth for ten and six months respectively. Queensland has had moderate trend growth for four months. New South Wales and South Australia had weak trend growth in July 2006, while Victoria (11 months) and Tasmania (4 months) have been in decline.



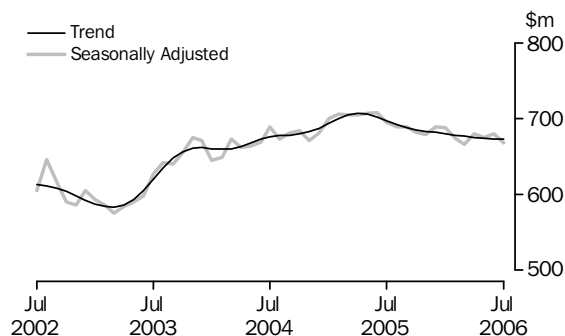
**HOUSEHOLD GOOD
RETAILING**

There has been strong trend growth in the last three months following moderate growth in the previous four months. Victoria (four months), Queensland (two months), South Australia (five months), Western Australia (seven months), the Northern Territory (12 months) and the Australian Capital Territory (four months) have all had strong trend growth.



**RECREATIONAL GOOD
RETAILING**

The trend has continued to be in decline for 15 months. Victoria has been in decline for 14 months, Queensland for two months, South Australia for four months and Western Australia for eight months. In contrast, the Northern Territory has had strong trend growth for six months.

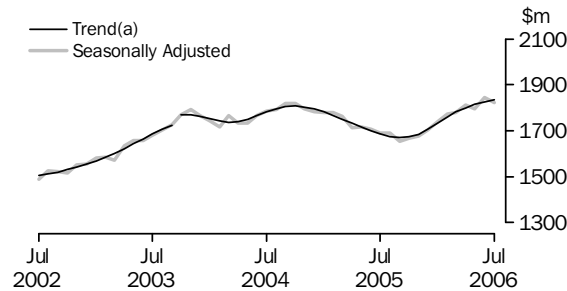


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

OTHER RETAILING

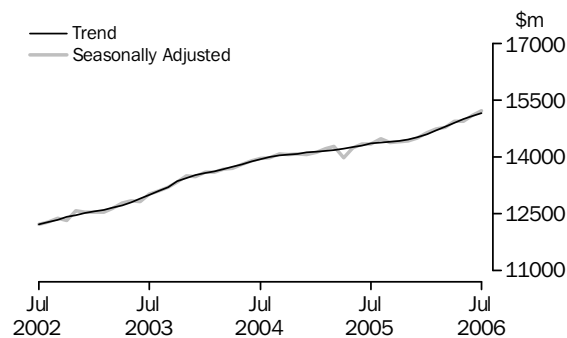
There has been moderate trend growth for the last two months following seven months of strong growth. New South Wales has had strong trend growth for eight months. Queensland had moderate trend growth in July 2006 after nine months of strong growth, while growth for Victoria was weak in July, also after a period of strong growth.



(a) Break in trend series from October 2003.

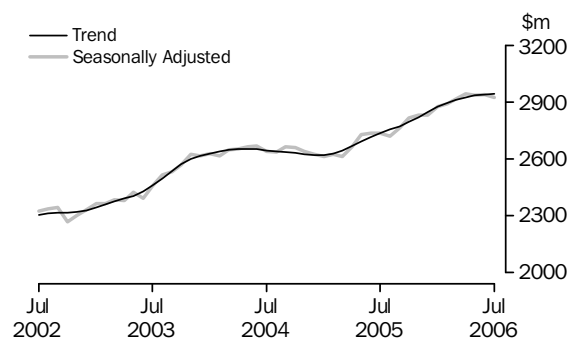
TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has had moderate trend growth for the last seven months. Over the last six months, the trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) was similar to the growth in Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been weak trend growth for the last three months. New South Wales and the Northern Territory had weak trend growth in July 2006 and Victoria and South Australia were in decline. The Australian Capital Territory and Western Australia have had seven months of strong trend growth, while Queensland and Tasmania have been in decline for six months.

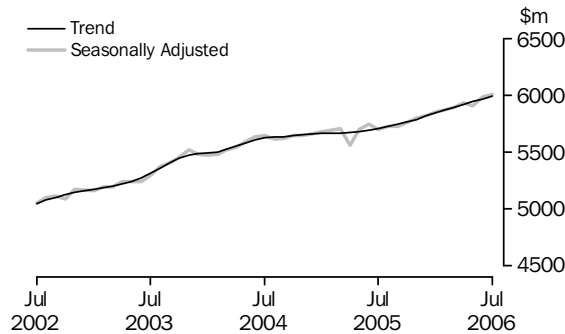


STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

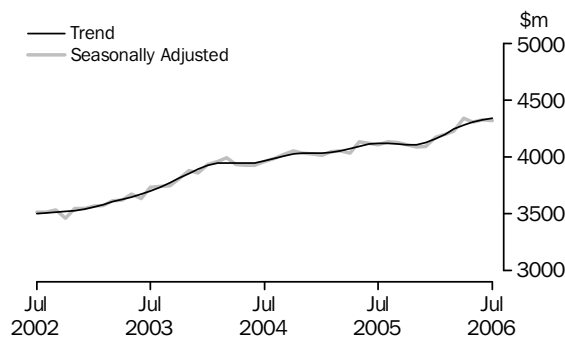
NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been moderate trend growth for nine months. Department stores and Other retailing have had strong trend growth for the last three and eight months respectively. All the other industries had weak trend growth in July 2006.



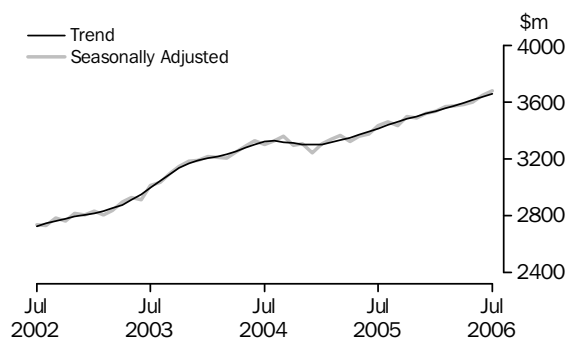
VICTORIA

There was weak trend growth in July 2006, with strong or moderate growth in the previous seven months. Food retailing had weak trend growth in July as did Other retailing. There has been strong trend growth in Household good retailing (four months) and Department stores (two months), while growth in Hospitality and services has been slowing to be in decline in July 2006.



QUEENSLAND

There has been moderate trend growth for at least 15 months. Food retailing (five months), Department stores (seven months) and Household good retailing (two months) have had strong trend growth. Clothing and soft good retailing has had moderate trend growth for the last four months, and Other retailing had moderate growth in July 2006 following strong growth in the previous nine months.

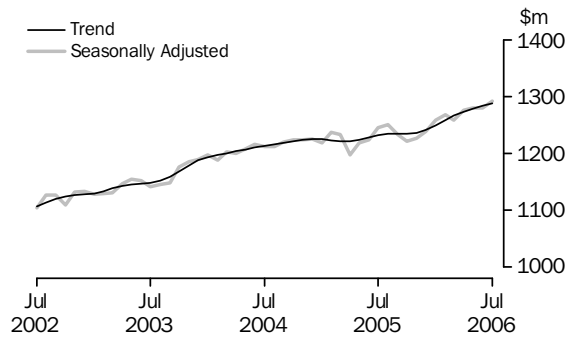


STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

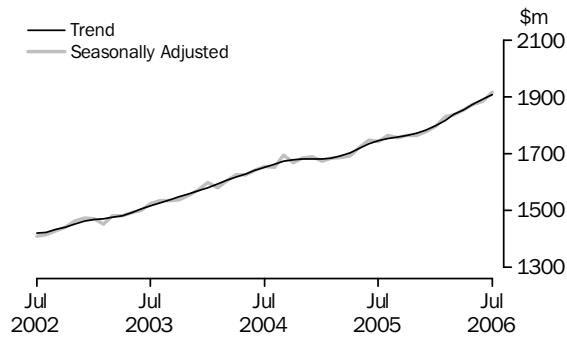
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend growth was weak in July 2006 after four months of moderate growth. Food retailing and Clothing and soft good retailing had weak trend growth in July 2006, while Department stores has had weak trend growth for four months. Household good retailing has had strong trend growth for five months. The other industries have been in decline for at least two months.



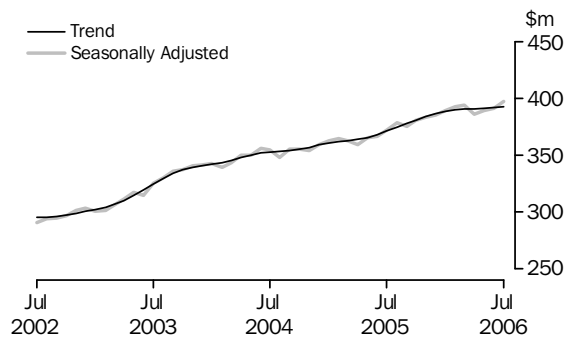
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been strong for the last seven months. Household good retailing, Hospitality and services, Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing have had at least seven months of strong trend growth. The trend for Food retailing has been slowing since March 2006 and was flat in July.



TASMANIA

The trend growth has been weak for the last six months. Food retailing was flat in July 2006 after nine months of weak trend growth. Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline for four and six months respectively.



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)								
2005								
May	6 590.6	1 235.2	1 133.1	2 435.6	651.1	1 646.5	2 634.1	16 326.2
June	6 504.7	1 420.1	1 146.3	2 532.8	656.0	1 598.1	2 595.3	16 453.4
July	6 871.7	1 259.0	1 073.5	2 519.9	675.2	1 598.1	2 752.9	16 750.3
August	6 889.3	1 188.6	1 049.5	2 528.7	674.1	1 649.4	2 698.5	16 678.0
September	6 890.8	1 255.4	1 134.0	2 513.0	669.7	1 623.0	2 730.5	16 816.4
October	7 109.7	1 285.5	1 182.3	2 598.9	652.5	1 693.9	2 909.0	17 431.7
November	7 062.3	1 513.0	1 181.7	2 735.1	699.5	1 822.7	2 906.2	17 920.6
December	8 178.8	2 486.3	1 631.4	3 418.8	1 018.3	2 479.5	3 278.1	22 491.3
2006								
January	7 107.9	1 168.7	1 123.0	2 568.7	670.1	1 568.5	2 809.7	17 016.6
February	6 591.7	1 003.3	917.8	2 267.7	603.6	1 546.4	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	7 325.0	1 183.4	1 054.9	2 482.4	650.2	1 693.7	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	7 132.8	1 320.2	1 115.9	2 346.8	618.9	1 640.2	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	7 115.9	1 243.7	1 158.8	2 556.3	630.7	1 742.9	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	7 048.3	1 391.7	1 172.4	2 678.3	632.5	1 718.3	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	7 204.3	1 381.2	1 121.1	2 655.1	640.2	1 716.9	2 898.6	17 617.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	6 785.5	1 361.8	1 127.4	2 551.4	707.1	1 715.2	2 727.5	16 976.0
June	6 815.1	1 391.3	1 139.7	2 571.9	707.4	1 707.5	2 734.7	17 067.6
July	6 916.0	1 358.1	1 129.1	2 558.4	695.3	1 689.4	2 737.0	17 083.2
August	6 998.4	1 379.0	1 152.7	2 579.1	688.5	1 689.1	2 719.5	17 206.3
September	6 969.6	1 355.0	1 158.9	2 559.3	689.2	1 652.1	2 762.5	17 146.6
October	7 047.6	1 327.1	1 151.7	2 531.5	681.6	1 665.6	2 816.7	17 221.9
November	7 016.5	1 337.9	1 137.1	2 563.5	679.1	1 677.2	2 830.2	17 241.5
December	7 038.6	1 328.4	1 120.7	2 622.7	688.4	1 702.8	2 830.6	17 332.2
2006								
January	7 109.7	1 356.4	1 154.1	2 587.6	687.5	1 738.7	2 876.3	17 510.1
February	7 160.2	1 373.1	1 169.6	2 591.8	674.3	1 772.2	2 890.8	17 632.0
March	7 216.5	1 365.4	1 144.4	2 599.5	666.3	1 779.7	2 914.6	17 686.4
April	7 262.9	1 386.5	1 167.2	2 637.9	679.9	1 812.1	2 942.1	17 888.5
May	7 277.7	1 363.4	1 151.8	2 669.6	675.2	1 796.7	2 934.0	17 868.4
June	7 335.1	1 382.4	1 167.5	2 683.8	679.7	1 844.5	2 940.8	18 033.8
July	7 351.0	1 478.9	1 174.1	2 717.2	667.9	1 822.2	2 924.0	18 135.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	6 797.9	1 365.0	1 131.2	2 546.0	706.1	1 717.7	2 692.9	16 934.1
June	6 851.3	1 363.9	1 135.9	2 554.1	702.2	1 701.0	2 716.0	17 008.8
July	6 903.5	1 362.6	1 141.0	2 558.7	697.0	1 686.0	2 735.9	17 077.9
August	6 948.9	1 359.6	1 144.7	2 561.6	692.0	1 674.6	2 754.0	17 135.3
September	6 986.4	1 352.9	1 146.3	2 563.5	688.1	1 669.4	2 772.8	17 182.4
October	7 015.1	1 344.7	1 145.8	2 566.2	685.3	1 672.1	2 794.6	17 226.0
November	7 041.1	1 340.0	1 144.6	2 571.0	683.4	1 684.9	2 820.4	17 285.4
December	7 070.8	1 342.9	1 144.8	2 579.1	681.7	1 706.4	2 847.6	17 373.4
2006								
January	7 109.1	1 348.9	1 146.8	2 589.5	680.0	1 733.0	2 873.2	17 480.4
February	7 155.7	1 357.0	1 150.6	2 602.8	678.2	1 759.6	2 894.4	17 598.2
March	7 204.1	1 367.1	1 155.5	2 619.2	676.6	1 781.9	2 911.2	17 715.1
April	7 249.5	1 378.4	1 159.7	2 638.1	675.3	1 799.4	2 924.5	17 824.3
May	7 290.2	1 391.8	1 162.9	2 659.8	674.3	1 814.0	2 933.9	17 926.9
June	7 327.3	1 407.2	1 166.0	2 680.9	673.4	1 826.7	2 940.6	18 024.8
July	7 358.6	1 421.6	1 167.3	2 702.1	672.8	1 836.4	2 943.0	18 111.3

(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)								
2005								
May	-1.0	9.6	7.9	3.6	-1.8	3.6	-1.2	1.4
June	-1.3	15.0	1.2	4.0	0.8	-2.9	-1.5	0.8
July	5.6	-11.3	-6.4	-0.5	2.9	0.0	6.1	1.8
August	0.3	-5.6	-2.2	0.3	-0.2	3.2	-2.0	-0.4
September	0.0	5.6	8.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.6	1.2	0.8
October	3.2	2.4	4.3	3.4	-2.6	4.4	6.5	3.7
November	-0.7	17.7	-0.1	5.2	7.2	7.6	-0.1	2.8
December	15.8	64.3	38.1	25.0	45.6	36.0	12.8	25.5
2006								
January	-13.1	-53.0	-31.2	-24.9	-34.2	-36.7	-14.3	-24.3
February	-7.3	-14.2	-18.3	-11.7	-9.9	-1.4	-7.3	-8.7
March	11.1	17.9	14.9	9.5	7.7	9.5	13.3	11.6
April	-2.6	11.6	5.8	-5.5	-4.8	-3.2	-2.0	-1.6
May	-0.2	-5.8	3.8	8.9	1.9	6.3	-0.9	1.5
June	-1.0	11.9	1.2	4.8	0.3	-1.4	-2.0	0.8
July	2.2	-0.8	-4.4	-0.9	1.2	-0.1	3.3	1.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2005								
May	0.4	10.8	5.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	2.3	2.0
June	0.4	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.5
July	1.5	-2.4	-0.9	-0.5	-1.7	-1.1	0.1	0.1
August	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.8	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.7
September	-0.4	-1.7	0.5	-0.8	0.1	-2.2	1.6	-0.3
October	1.1	-2.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	2.0	0.4
November	-0.4	0.8	-1.3	1.3	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1
December	0.3	-0.7	-1.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.5
2006								
January	1.0	2.1	3.0	-1.3	-0.1	2.1	1.6	1.0
February	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.2	-1.9	1.9	0.5	0.7
March	0.8	-0.6	-2.2	0.3	-1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3
April	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.1
May	0.2	-1.7	-1.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1
June	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.9
July	0.2	7.0	0.6	1.2	-1.7	-1.2	-0.6	0.6
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2005								
May	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	0.9	0.4
June	0.8	-0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.6	-1.0	0.9	0.4
July	0.8	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.4
August	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	0.7	0.3
September	0.5	-0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.3
October	0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3
November	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3
December	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
2006								
January	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	-0.2	1.6	0.9	0.6
February	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.7	0.7
March	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	-0.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
April	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	-0.2	1.0	0.5	0.6
May	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
June	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
July	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.1	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 good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house-ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
2005												
July	4 907.7	788.7	1 175.3	6 871.7	1 259.0	783.9	289.5	1 073.5	649.2	712.1	1 158.6	2 519.9
August	4 929.6	761.5	1 198.2	6 889.3	1 188.6	769.2	280.2	1 049.5	630.4	757.7	1 140.6	2 528.7
September	4 916.8	759.5	1 214.5	6 890.8	1 255.4	841.5	292.5	1 134.0	609.5	780.6	1 122.9	2 513.0
October	5 037.2	800.2	1 272.3	7 109.7	1 285.5	861.7	320.6	1 182.3	604.2	861.0	1 133.7	2 598.9
November	4 971.1	782.0	1 309.1	7 062.3	1 513.0	873.4	308.3	1 181.7	610.3	895.7	1 229.1	2 735.1
December	5 634.7	854.9	1 689.2	8 178.8	2 486.3	1 244.8	386.6	1 631.4	647.6	991.6	1 779.6	3 418.8
2006												
January	5 047.9	783.8	1 276.2	7 107.9	1 168.7	803.5	319.4	1 123.0	574.2	781.7	1 212.8	2 568.7
February	4 701.8	688.0	1 201.9	6 591.7	1 003.3	665.2	252.6	917.8	530.6	718.6	1 018.5	2 267.7
March	5 224.5	769.7	1 330.8	7 325.0	1 183.4	757.0	298.0	1 054.9	577.6	786.2	1 118.6	2 482.4
April	5 065.1	781.9	1 285.7	7 132.8	1 320.2	820.6	295.3	1 115.9	553.0	740.8	1 053.0	2 346.8
May	5 061.8	769.8	1 284.2	7 115.9	1 243.7	846.8	312.0	1 158.8	601.5	744.2	1 210.6	2 556.3
June	5 015.7	768.5	1 264.1	7 048.3	1 391.7	858.3	314.1	1 172.4	630.7	730.1	1 317.4	2 678.3
July	5 120.2	798.1	1 286.1	7 204.3	1 381.2	816.5	304.6	1 121.1	663.5	726.3	1 265.2	2 655.1
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2005												
July	5.9	7.8	3.2	5.6	-11.3	-8.6	0.3	-6.4	4.1	0.7	-3.6	-0.5
August	0.4	-3.4	1.9	0.3	-5.6	-1.9	-3.2	-2.2	-2.9	6.4	-1.6	0.3
September	-0.3	-0.3	1.4	0.0	5.6	9.4	4.4	8.1	-3.3	3.0	-1.5	-0.6
October	2.4	5.4	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.4	9.6	4.3	-0.9	10.3	1.0	3.4
November	-1.3	-2.3	2.9	-0.7	17.7	1.4	-3.8	-0.1	1.0	4.0	8.4	5.2
December	13.3	9.3	29.0	15.8	64.3	42.5	25.4	38.1	6.1	10.7	44.8	25.0
2006												
January	-10.4	-8.3	-24.5	-13.1	-53.0	-35.4	-17.4	-31.2	-11.3	-21.2	-31.8	-24.9
February	-6.9	-12.2	-5.8	-7.3	-14.2	-17.2	-20.9	-18.3	-7.6	-8.1	-16.0	-11.7
March	11.1	11.9	10.7	11.1	17.9	13.8	18.0	14.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.5
April	-3.1	1.6	-3.4	-2.6	11.6	8.4	-0.9	5.8	-4.3	-5.8	-5.9	-5.5
May	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-5.8	3.2	5.7	3.8	8.8	0.5	15.0	8.9
June	-0.9	-0.2	-1.6	-1.0	11.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	4.9	-1.9	8.8	4.8
July	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	-0.8	-4.9	-3.0	-4.4	5.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2005												
July	2.3	3.3	5.9	3.0	-1.4	1.3	3.0	1.8	10.3	-0.6	6.9	5.5
August	6.0	3.0	9.1	6.2	3.9	6.3	3.7	5.6	13.3	3.1	8.0	7.7
September	4.8	0.1	9.2	5.0	-2.5	5.5	6.8	5.9	6.4	-0.2	10.1	5.8
October	4.3	5.4	7.7	5.0	-3.2	5.1	11.6	6.8	-2.2	-0.5	3.4	0.8
November	4.7	8.5	9.6	6.0	0.4	4.9	8.6	5.8	-3.1	3.7	4.0	2.2
December	4.5	8.4	6.8	5.4	1.4	4.8	2.4	4.2	3.9	2.5	10.3	6.7
2006												
January	6.1	5.0	11.5	6.9	-4.6	2.5	5.5	3.3	-4.5	0.0	9.0	2.9
February	6.1	2.6	10.9	6.5	-1.2	6.1	1.0	4.7	-1.7	4.4	4.1	2.8
March	6.1	6.4	9.3	6.7	-6.4	-1.8	11.3	1.6	4.1	4.0	8.9	6.2
April	7.5	4.9	7.1	7.1	17.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	-3.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
May	7.5	4.3	12.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	6.8	2.3	-0.9	3.8	8.9	5.0
June	8.2	5.0	11.0	8.4	-2.0	0.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	3.3	9.6	5.7
July	4.3	1.2	9.4	4.8	9.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.2	2.0	9.2	5.4

(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											
2005											
July	463.8	211.3	675.2	692.1	906.0	1 598.1	1 584.8	943.6	^ 224.5	2 752.9	16 750.3
August	461.1	213.0	674.1	702.4	946.9	1 649.4	1 571.5	917.7	^ 209.3	2 698.5	16 678.0
September	453.7	216.0	669.7	683.3	939.6	1 623.0	1 557.8	949.9	^ 222.8	2 730.5	16 816.4
October	433.0	219.5	652.5	700.6	993.3	1 693.9	1 643.1	1 029.4	^ 236.5	2 909.0	17 431.7
November	461.2	238.3	699.5	734.1	1 088.7	1 822.7	1 635.6	1 034.0	^ 236.6	2 906.2	17 920.6
December	612.3	406.0	1 018.3	906.5	1 573.0	2 479.5	1 874.6	1 132.8	^ 270.7	3 278.1	22 491.3
2006											
January	440.2	229.9	670.1	666.3	902.2	1 568.5	1 600.1	979.1	^ 230.6	2 809.7	17 016.6
February	413.0	190.5	603.6	657.7	888.7	1 546.4	1 465.5	926.1	212.8	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	430.3	219.9	650.2	739.0	954.7	1 693.7	1 653.6	1 059.1	^ 237.0	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	393.4	225.5	618.9	713.0	927.2	1 640.2	1 610.4	1 030.4	^ 250.0	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	416.8	213.9	630.7	768.0	974.9	1 742.9	1 555.8	1 075.9	233.4	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	412.9	219.6	632.5	754.2	964.1	1 718.3	1 554.0	1 022.8	^ 229.9	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	424.3	216.0	640.2	759.7	957.2	1 716.9	1 604.3	1 063.6	^ 230.7	2 898.6	17 617.5
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2005											
July	7.6	-6.0	2.9	0.3	-0.3	0.0	6.5	4.7	9.2	6.1	1.8
August	-0.6	0.8	-0.2	1.5	4.5	3.2	-0.8	-2.7	-6.8	-2.0	-0.4
September	-1.6	1.4	-0.7	-2.7	-0.8	-1.6	-0.9	3.5	6.5	1.2	0.8
October	-4.5	1.6	-2.6	2.5	5.7	4.4	5.5	8.4	6.1	6.5	3.7
November	6.5	8.6	7.2	4.8	9.6	7.6	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.1	2.8
December	32.8	70.4	45.6	23.5	44.5	36.0	14.6	9.6	14.4	12.8	25.5
2006											
January	-28.1	-43.4	-34.2	-26.5	-42.6	-36.7	-14.6	-13.6	-14.8	-14.3	-24.3
February	-6.2	-17.1	-9.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-8.4	-5.4	-7.7	-7.3	-8.7
March	4.2	15.4	7.7	12.4	7.4	9.5	12.8	14.4	11.4	13.3	11.6
April	-8.6	2.6	-4.8	-3.5	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-2.7	5.5	-2.0	-1.6
May	6.0	-5.2	1.9	7.7	5.1	6.3	-3.4	4.4	-6.7	-0.9	1.5
June	-0.9	2.7	0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.9	-1.5	-2.0	0.8
July	2.8	-1.7	1.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	3.2	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.0
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2005											
July	3.1	-6.4	-0.1	-6.2	-6.1	-6.2	6.8	-2.8	5.6	3.2	1.9
August	4.1	3.7	3.9	-5.8	-3.6	-4.6	9.6	-5.0	6.8	4.0	4.6
September	3.2	-1.7	1.5	-10.4	-9.5	-9.9	10.6	-6.2	10.6	4.1	2.7
October	0.5	-4.5	-1.2	-9.0	-9.0	-9.0	5.9	2.3	7.1	4.7	2.0
November	3.2	-1.0	1.8	-6.4	-4.7	-5.4	9.4	6.1	11.4	8.3	3.8
December	0.0	3.7	1.4	-4.2	-6.1	-5.4	10.4	4.1	5.6	7.7	3.9
2006											
January	-5.3	4.3	-2.2	5.0	-7.0	-2.2	9.3	7.4	10.0	8.7	4.2
February	-6.4	-1.0	-4.7	2.7	-2.4	-0.3	10.9	7.3	15.6	9.9	4.7
March	-3.3	-4.4	-3.7	5.1	1.1	2.8	12.3	15.1	18.6	13.8	5.6
April	-9.6	-1.0	-6.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	5.3	11.2	19.3	8.4	6.0
May	-6.0	3.1	-3.1	9.5	3.1	5.9	2.6	17.5	15.7	8.8	6.0
June	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	9.4	6.1	7.5	4.4	13.4	11.8	8.1	6.0
July	-8.5	2.2	-5.2	9.8	5.7	7.4	1.2	12.7	2.7	5.3	5.2

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

RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2005									
May	5 498.1	4 006.3	3 184.3	1 169.4	1 651.1	343.8	165.3	307.9	16 326.2
June	5 521.9	3 978.5	3 264.2	1 181.9	1 676.0	345.8	173.3	311.8	16 453.4
July	5 566.1	3 997.1	3 409.9	1 221.4	1 702.8	357.3	182.7	313.1	16 750.3
August	5 537.0	3 971.1	3 408.6	1 197.8	1 706.3	356.6	187.6	313.0	16 678.0
September	5 616.5	4 016.0	3 418.0	1 201.6	1 709.7	360.1	180.6	313.8	16 816.4
October	5 868.1	4 127.2	3 556.2	1 222.9	1 777.6	379.0	176.8	323.9	17 431.7
November	6 040.0	4 244.6	3 608.2	1 279.5	1 841.8	399.1	168.7	338.6	17 920.6
December	7 547.6	5 361.2	4 509.4	1 605.9	2 340.7	513.0	193.8	419.5	22 491.3

2006									
January	5 690.9	4 028.6	3 493.2	1 220.8	1 732.8	386.4	153.1	310.9	17 016.6
February	5 154.2	3 723.1	3 119.8	1 116.4	1 626.4	359.4	146.3	289.2	15 534.8
March	5 750.3	4 199.5	3 457.5	1 257.3	1 792.5	398.4	164.6	319.1	17 339.2
April	5 697.1	4 134.9	3 371.2	1 230.6	1 770.1	369.9	169.8	322.0	17 065.6
May	5 740.0	4 193.1	3 447.9	1 240.5	1 812.7	368.5	183.9	326.7	17 313.3
June	5 765.9	4 203.2	3 524.8	1 240.3	1 816.4	370.2	193.6	333.9	17 448.2
July	5 830.7	4 148.8	3 618.6	1 252.7	1 850.9	376.9	205.2	333.6	17 617.5

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2005									
May	5 698.2	4 131.5	3 357.8	1 218.5	1 721.5	365.1	168.0	315.3	16 976.0
June	5 748.6	4 121.4	3 374.0	1 224.6	1 748.5	366.7	167.7	316.1	17 067.6
July	5 700.9	4 105.8	3 434.5	1 244.9	1 741.7	371.7	167.5	316.1	17 083.2
August	5 728.0	4 130.4	3 460.3	1 251.0	1 764.9	378.5	172.0	321.3	17 206.3
September	5 725.9	4 126.3	3 435.5	1 233.3	1 756.4	375.4	171.1	322.7	17 146.6
October	5 757.3	4 110.1	3 496.9	1 221.5	1 763.3	380.9	170.6	321.3	17 221.9
November	5 800.9	4 083.5	3 487.8	1 226.9	1 764.2	383.2	168.9	326.1	17 241.5
December	5 819.3	4 094.9	3 518.7	1 238.3	1 777.2	385.5	173.0	325.4	17 332.2

2006									
January	5 850.8	4 171.5	3 537.4	1 259.1	1 796.4	389.4	175.6	330.0	17 510.1
February	5 874.1	4 196.7	3 566.9	1 268.0	1 829.7	392.6	175.8	328.2	17 632.0
March	5 894.7	4 227.6	3 571.5	1 259.1	1 836.1	393.9	174.4	329.1	17 686.4
April	5 930.8	4 342.4	3 583.8	1 275.2	1 855.0	385.9	181.3	334.0	17 888.5
May	5 907.6	4 303.1	3 597.1	1 279.4	1 873.3	389.4	185.4	333.3	17 868.4
June	5 985.6	4 323.3	3 644.6	1 279.8	1 884.6	391.1	187.2	337.5	18 033.8
July	6 002.3	4 321.8	3 678.9	1 292.0	1 914.5	397.5	189.6	338.9	18 135.4

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2005									
May	5 681.4	4 094.1	3 368.6	1 224.1	1 718.5	365.3	168.7	313.4	16 934.1
June	5 693.4	4 111.2	3 390.0	1 228.4	1 733.8	367.9	168.6	315.4	17 008.8
July	5 709.1	4 119.4	3 413.3	1 232.2	1 746.3	371.1	168.9	317.6	17 077.9
August	5 726.9	4 118.3	3 438.0	1 234.1	1 754.2	374.6	169.4	319.8	17 135.3
September	5 745.6	4 112.0	3 461.3	1 234.6	1 759.1	377.8	170.2	321.7	17 182.4
October	5 765.4	4 105.4	3 481.7	1 234.5	1 763.8	380.9	170.8	323.4	17 226.0
November	5 789.6	4 108.0	3 500.2	1 236.0	1 771.4	383.9	171.5	324.9	17 285.4
December	5 818.9	4 125.8	3 518.5	1 241.4	1 783.5	386.6	172.3	326.4	17 373.4

2006									
January	5 846.9	4 158.2	3 536.2	1 249.7	1 799.4	388.7	173.6	327.7	17 480.4
February	5 871.8	4 200.7	3 554.3	1 259.1	1 817.8	389.9	175.6	329.2	17 598.2
March	5 895.1	4 244.4	3 572.5	1 267.0	1 837.1	390.4	178.1	330.9	17 715.1
April	5 918.5	4 281.0	3 592.5	1 273.0	1 855.6	390.8	180.9	332.6	17 824.3
May	5 943.0	4 308.5	3 614.2	1 278.4	1 873.3	391.3	183.8	334.5	17 926.9
June	5 967.7	4 328.8	3 636.6	1 283.7	1 890.3	392.1	186.6	336.5	18 024.8
July	5 990.9	4 340.1	3 659.0	1 287.9	1 906.0	392.9	189.3	338.2	18 111.3

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)									
2005									
May	1.9	2.3	0.3	-0.1	0.8	-1.6	3.7	2.4	1.4
June	0.4	-0.7	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	4.8	1.3	0.8
July	0.8	0.5	4.5	3.3	1.6	3.3	5.4	0.4	1.8
August	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-1.9	0.2	-0.2	2.7	0.0	-0.4
September	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	-3.7	0.3	0.8
October	4.5	2.8	4.0	1.8	4.0	5.3	-2.1	3.2	3.7
November	2.9	2.8	1.5	4.6	3.6	5.3	-4.6	4.6	2.8
December	25.0	26.3	25.0	25.5	27.1	28.5	14.9	23.9	25.5
2006									
January	-24.6	-24.9	-22.5	-24.0	-26.0	-24.7	-21.0	-25.9	-24.3
February	-9.4	-7.6	-10.7	-8.6	-6.1	-7.0	-4.5	-7.0	-8.7
March	11.6	12.8	10.8	12.6	10.2	10.8	12.5	10.4	11.6
April	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1	-1.3	-7.2	3.2	0.9	-1.6
May	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.4	-0.4	8.3	1.4	1.5
June	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.2	2.2	0.8
July	1.1	-1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	6.0	-0.1	1.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
2005									
May	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.2	2.3	2.0
June	0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.5
July	-0.8	-0.4	1.8	1.7	-0.4	1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1
August	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.7	1.6	0.7
September	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-1.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5	0.4	-0.3
October	0.5	-0.4	1.8	-1.0	0.4	1.5	-0.3	-0.5	0.4
November	0.8	-0.6	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	-1.0	1.5	0.1
December	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.4	-0.2	0.5
2006									
January	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0
February	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.7
March	0.4	0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.4	0.3	-0.8	0.3	0.3
April	0.6	2.7	0.3	1.3	1.0	-2.0	4.0	1.5	1.1
May	-0.4	-0.9	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.2	-0.2	-0.1
June	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.9
July	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.6
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
2005									
May	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4
June	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4
July	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4
August	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3
September	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3
October	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
November	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
December	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
2006									
January	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
February	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
March	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.7
April	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.6
May	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.6
June	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.5
July	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.5	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)								
2005								
May	2 123.3	421.1	397.3	766.0	197.1	503.5	1 089.9	5 498.1
June	2 099.0	480.2	394.1	785.8	197.3	498.1	1 067.5	5 521.9
July	2 232.9	415.3	360.4	781.1	207.1	481.3	1 087.9	5 566.1
August	2 234.0	400.6	346.4	786.3	202.2	501.6	1 065.9	5 537.0
September	2 231.9	428.3	377.3	786.4	201.2	505.3	1 086.1	5 616.5
October	2 353.9	435.4	395.1	793.1	198.1	513.9	1 178.6	5 868.1
November	2 334.2	516.2	403.8	849.0	209.7	557.8	1 169.3	6 040.0
December	2 715.7	838.8	555.4	1 078.1	297.2	756.9	1 305.4	7 547.6
2006								
January	2 355.3	393.4	383.6	788.8	194.2	476.6	1 098.9	5 690.9
February	2 173.6	330.2	302.4	686.3	180.3	454.5	1 026.8	5 154.2
March	2 398.0	387.3	348.9	751.2	201.0	502.2	1 161.5	5 750.3
April	2 311.7	442.0	377.1	720.8	184.8	499.2	1 161.5	5 697.1
May	2 291.8	414.7	399.1	783.3	201.4	519.3	1 130.3	5 740.0
June	2 255.1	466.5	389.9	812.7	[^] 199.5	505.8	1 136.5	5 765.9
July	2 336.0	449.1	363.2	782.5	[^] 202.1	531.6	1 166.2	5 830.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	2 191.2	461.3	386.8	796.5	211.3	525.3	1 125.8	5 698.2
June	2 224.1	476.4	395.0	801.9	210.8	533.6	1 106.8	5 748.6
July	2 261.1	456.1	385.9	789.2	208.7	511.6	1 088.5	5 700.9
August	2 286.5	463.7	392.9	803.2	202.9	514.3	1 064.5	5 728.0
September	2 267.9	457.4	393.7	800.8	205.3	508.8	1 092.1	5 725.9
October	2 303.4	447.0	392.4	775.2	205.7	503.6	1 129.9	5 757.3
November	2 306.9	450.2	383.8	794.1	204.0	513.0	1 148.8	5 800.9
December	2 318.8	446.1	371.2	814.3	209.4	522.6	1 136.9	5 819.3
2006								
January	2 339.0	455.8	385.5	802.2	205.2	524.5	1 138.6	5 850.8
February	2 353.8	457.6	388.4	794.0	201.9	526.7	1 151.5	5 874.1
March	2 368.2	458.9	382.7	790.5	201.3	532.5	1 160.6	5 894.7
April	2 352.6	462.0	388.9	810.1	206.6	543.7	1 167.0	5 930.8
May	2 359.5	451.0	386.3	807.9	212.1	537.8	1 153.1	5 907.6
June	2 377.5	463.8	394.2	812.9	212.2	546.3	1 178.7	5 985.6
July	2 391.2	490.4	392.4	799.6	202.4	558.2	1 168.1	6 002.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	2 205.5	471.8	387.6	792.2	211.9	534.6	1 093.1	5 681.4
June	2 225.4	467.3	388.5	794.3	209.1	525.0	1 097.8	5 693.4
July	2 247.0	462.5	389.9	795.3	207.2	516.9	1 101.6	5 709.1
August	2 267.2	458.3	390.9	795.6	206.1	511.8	1 105.4	5 726.9
September	2 284.6	454.7	390.6	795.5	205.6	509.7	1 111.3	5 745.6
October	2 298.8	452.0	388.9	795.5	205.4	510.1	1 120.1	5 765.4
November	2 311.7	450.6	386.5	796.2	205.1	512.9	1 130.8	5 789.6
December	2 324.6	451.1	384.9	797.4	204.8	517.7	1 140.2	5 818.9
2006								
January	2 336.9	452.5	384.0	798.9	204.6	523.2	1 146.3	5 846.9
February	2 347.5	454.3	384.4	800.5	204.8	528.5	1 149.8	5 871.8
March	2 355.7	456.9	385.9	802.1	205.5	533.6	1 152.8	5 895.1
April	2 362.7	459.9	387.7	803.3	206.4	538.3	1 156.8	5 918.5
May	2 369.3	463.7	389.3	804.7	207.4	543.1	1 161.4	5 943.0
June	2 375.6	468.3	390.8	806.0	208.0	547.7	1 165.9	5 967.7
July	2 380.7	472.7	391.9	807.6	208.5	551.9	1 169.5	5 990.9

[^] 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)								
2005								
May	1 631.2	311.0	308.7	657.1	^ 135.0	465.4	497.9	4 006.3
June	1 583.5	350.6	296.1	682.7	^ 139.4	436.2	490.0	3 978.5
July	1 669.0	311.6	273.2	629.1	^ 136.5	437.3	540.3	3 997.1
August	1 666.6	284.1	266.9	631.6	141.2	449.8	531.0	3 971.1
September	1 673.4	300.8	290.2	637.8	139.1	438.2	536.4	4 016.0
October	1 733.6	310.4	297.4	645.2	140.4	460.9	539.5	4 127.2
November	1 726.6	358.1	292.2	677.6	154.0	490.9	545.2	4 244.6
December	2 014.2	605.9	392.8	835.9	236.1	675.6	600.7	5 361.2
2006								
January	1 732.3	278.7	268.4	642.7	^ 142.0	416.9	547.6	4 028.6
February	1 617.8	242.2	238.9	566.4	^ 121.6	419.9	516.3	3 723.1
March	1 803.6	288.1	281.4	623.7	^ 135.1	470.1	597.6	4 199.5
April	1 773.5	331.4	283.6	590.2	^ 131.9	454.3	570.0	4 134.9
May	1 768.5	298.9	289.5	634.2	^ 129.6	482.9	589.4	4 193.1
June	1 748.5	337.2	291.8	657.8	^ 132.8	488.0	547.1	4 203.2
July	1 743.5	333.7	275.7	658.8	^ 122.5	451.9	562.7	4 148.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	1 672.5	335.4	295.8	680.9	148.1	481.9	516.8	4 131.5
June	1 661.2	337.9	291.2	692.2	150.0	468.8	520.1	4 121.4
July	1 691.8	333.2	289.4	650.8	148.2	464.9	527.4	4 105.8
August	1 702.6	337.8	290.1	654.5	147.5	467.0	530.9	4 130.4
September	1 701.3	331.4	304.3	649.7	143.8	447.4	548.4	4 126.3
October	1 727.3	324.8	291.5	637.5	145.8	448.8	534.4	4 110.1
November	1 711.4	322.1	285.9	640.2	147.3	445.9	530.8	4 083.5
December	1 723.6	322.5	280.4	640.9	146.4	452.4	528.7	4 094.9
2006								
January	1 727.5	327.7	293.3	642.7	145.8	474.5	560.0	4 171.5
February	1 744.9	332.0	295.1	636.0	141.7	480.8	566.4	4 196.7
March	1 768.9	328.5	287.5	647.6	139.8	484.7	570.6	4 227.6
April	1 815.0	338.0	287.1	654.3	146.2	513.4	588.4	4 342.4
May	1 798.9	325.7	281.4	661.5	141.0	501.5	593.0	4 303.1
June	1 813.4	327.1	285.4	651.7	140.6	524.8	580.4	4 323.3
July	1 803.0	356.8	288.2	686.9	136.3	488.3	562.2	4 321.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	1 671.5	334.0	291.3	658.9	148.7	472.2	514.8	4 094.1
June	1 679.8	333.5	292.1	659.8	148.5	469.9	522.3	4 111.2
July	1 688.0	333.2	292.8	657.6	147.8	465.1	528.5	4 119.4
August	1 696.4	332.4	293.1	653.1	147.2	458.9	532.1	4 118.3
September	1 705.0	330.4	292.6	647.8	146.7	453.3	533.8	4 112.0
October	1 712.7	327.5	291.5	643.2	146.3	450.3	535.2	4 105.4
November	1 720.3	325.4	290.3	640.2	145.8	451.7	538.1	4 108.0
December	1 729.3	325.5	289.6	639.3	145.2	457.7	543.7	4 125.8
2006								
January	1 741.9	326.3	288.9	640.1	144.6	468.0	552.9	4 158.2
February	1 757.8	327.8	288.5	642.6	143.9	480.3	563.9	4 200.7
March	1 774.3	329.7	288.2	647.0	142.9	491.5	573.6	4 244.4
April	1 789.2	331.8	287.4	652.4	141.9	499.8	579.7	4 281.0
May	1 801.1	334.2	286.3	658.6	141.0	505.3	582.1	4 308.5
June	1 809.8	337.2	285.6	664.9	140.0	508.5	582.1	4 328.8
July	1 815.2	340.2	284.6	670.9	139.0	509.1	579.3	4 340.1

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Queensland

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2005								
May	1 272.6	217.2	229.3	434.8	^ 155.0	328.8	546.6	3 184.3
June	1 275.0	250.9	245.3	461.1	^ 153.3	327.5	551.2	3 264.2
July	1 343.5	232.5	247.7	497.1	^ 150.6	342.2	596.3	3 409.9
August	1 345.2	224.3	253.6	495.6	^ 154.5	349.1	586.3	3 408.6
September	1 336.9	239.4	276.2	488.2	^ 154.3	333.8	589.3	3 418.0
October	1 359.2	239.5	277.0	517.7	^ 144.4	364.8	653.6	3 556.2
November	1 336.2	275.3	263.9	540.3	^ 150.1	387.9	654.5	3 608.2
December	1 503.8	455.6	385.3	652.8	207.9	529.7	774.4	4 509.4
2006								
January	1 361.8	220.1	270.3	512.3	^ 152.8	334.2	641.5	3 493.2
February	1 247.6	184.6	196.1	458.2	^ 135.3	331.2	566.8	3 119.8
March	1 386.6	218.6	224.2	499.9	^ 138.3	350.6	639.2	3 457.5
April	1 375.2	226.2	227.6	438.7	^ 142.4	339.2	622.0	3 371.2
May	1 379.3	225.1	244.7	485.8	^ 138.3	372.3	602.3	3 447.9
June	1 376.3	260.0	264.3	529.0	^ 138.6	364.5	592.0	3 524.8
July	1 439.8	264.8	^ 259.4	531.9	^ 146.8	368.9	607.0	3 618.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	1 311.8	247.4	249.0	461.8	165.9	348.6	573.3	3 357.8
June	1 315.5	249.6	252.2	469.2	161.1	344.4	582.0	3 374.0
July	1 331.1	247.1	254.9	495.9	156.1	358.1	591.2	3 434.5
August	1 342.7	251.9	268.7	497.0	157.0	349.4	593.5	3 460.3
September	1 341.3	244.3	260.4	487.5	156.0	348.1	597.9	3 435.5
October	1 349.4	242.8	259.4	505.0	148.8	361.4	630.1	3 496.9
November	1 345.6	242.5	256.3	506.6	149.6	355.8	631.4	3 487.8
December	1 335.0	245.0	261.5	517.1	147.3	363.7	649.0	3 518.7
2006								
January	1 357.5	248.7	259.4	510.8	148.5	365.6	646.9	3 537.4
February	1 371.8	255.2	258.5	518.7	150.7	378.8	633.3	3 566.9
March	1 368.0	257.9	259.7	517.4	146.4	375.1	647.1	3 571.5
April	1 396.3	254.6	255.5	504.8	157.0	376.5	639.1	3 583.8
May	1 404.8	251.1	260.1	517.8	148.1	387.6	627.5	3 597.1
June	1 420.5	261.0	270.3	533.8	144.7	391.1	623.3	3 644.6
July	1 443.3	282.1	264.1	535.5	152.5	388.8	612.6	3 678.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	1 314.6	244.8	250.2	471.0	162.4	354.0	569.3	3 368.6
June	1 322.1	245.9	254.1	476.4	161.1	350.4	578.7	3 390.0
July	1 329.3	246.8	257.3	483.1	158.9	349.1	588.1	3 413.3
August	1 335.6	246.9	259.7	490.6	156.2	350.1	598.8	3 438.0
September	1 340.6	245.9	260.8	497.5	153.6	352.6	610.4	3 461.3
October	1 343.6	244.9	261.0	503.6	151.2	355.8	621.9	3 481.7
November	1 345.7	245.0	260.3	508.2	149.5	359.3	632.2	3 500.2
December	1 349.1	246.6	259.2	511.2	148.8	363.3	640.2	3 518.5
2006								
January	1 355.0	248.7	258.4	513.0	148.8	367.8	644.5	3 536.2
February	1 364.9	251.1	258.4	514.1	149.2	372.5	644.1	3 554.3
March	1 377.9	253.7	259.2	515.3	149.7	376.8	640.2	3 572.5
April	1 392.4	256.6	260.3	517.6	149.9	381.0	635.1	3 592.5
May	1 406.9	260.1	261.7	521.2	149.9	384.7	629.7	3 614.2
June	1 420.5	264.1	263.3	525.4	149.8	387.9	624.0	3 636.6
July	1 431.4	268.1	265.0	529.9	149.6	390.4	619.2	3 659.0

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—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)								
2005								
May	502.7	101.8	59.1	168.6	^ 33.9	115.6	187.7	1 169.4
June	496.8	118.3	61.8	175.9	^ 35.2	109.7	184.1	1 181.9
July	521.5	108.1	58.6	172.0	^ 40.5	114.2	206.6	1 221.4
August	527.1	98.4	54.6	165.2	^ 37.4	118.4	196.6	1 197.8
September	529.7	101.0	58.1	161.9	^ 36.7	116.6	197.5	1 201.6
October	529.0	103.8	65.4	167.6	^ 37.3	121.8	198.0	1 222.9
November	535.4	124.5	66.6	176.3	^ 41.0	137.7	198.2	1 279.5
December	627.5	198.4	84.9	225.3	^ 64.8	176.4	228.7	1 605.9
2006								
January	540.4	95.8	59.4	167.6	^ 37.9	117.7	202.0	1 220.8
February	502.6	83.8	51.8	140.9	^ 37.7	112.7	186.7	1 116.4
March	565.1	97.3	59.3	155.4	^ 41.9	^ 123.5	214.8	1 257.3
April	539.7	110.1	68.5	150.0	^ 37.3	122.0	203.0	1 230.6
May	542.3	105.7	66.0	169.7	^ 38.2	121.8	196.8	1 240.5
June	539.0	107.9	65.6	177.9	^ 37.1	120.8	192.0	1 240.3
July	547.5	112.4	61.9	180.3	^ 37.2	114.4	199.1	1 252.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	517.8	111.1	59.1	174.7	37.5	119.9	198.5	1 218.5
June	518.2	115.4	60.1	179.3	37.9	115.1	198.5	1 224.6
July	527.0	112.3	61.1	172.4	43.6	121.3	207.3	1 244.9
August	538.3	114.2	63.0	169.6	40.1	122.9	202.8	1 251.0
September	534.9	112.9	62.5	167.1	39.2	120.5	196.1	1 233.3
October	527.5	107.4	62.3	167.1	39.8	123.1	194.3	1 221.5
November	530.5	109.7	61.9	164.4	39.4	126.0	195.0	1 226.9
December	535.8	109.2	60.8	171.9	40.5	125.3	194.7	1 238.3
2006								
January	546.4	111.8	63.7	164.9	40.7	128.5	203.1	1 259.1
February	548.0	113.6	66.9	163.8	41.9	129.2	204.6	1 268.0
March	552.1	109.7	61.1	163.1	39.9	127.1	206.2	1 259.1
April	549.7	113.6	66.2	169.7	41.2	128.8	206.0	1 275.2
May	552.9	113.1	65.8	177.0	41.2	123.4	206.1	1 279.4
June	557.1	108.5	65.1	175.5	40.1	127.7	205.9	1 279.8
July	560.6	115.3	65.8	184.5	40.3	122.1	203.4	1 292.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	518.8	111.2	59.2	179.3	37.9	117.9	199.3	1 224.1
June	523.1	111.4	59.9	175.6	38.3	118.2	201.0	1 228.4
July	526.9	111.9	60.8	172.4	38.7	119.3	201.3	1 232.2
August	529.6	112.2	61.6	170.0	39.1	120.8	200.1	1 234.1
September	531.5	111.8	62.1	168.5	39.4	122.3	198.3	1 234.6
October	533.1	110.9	62.3	167.4	39.8	123.7	196.8	1 234.5
November	535.3	110.1	62.4	166.4	40.1	125.2	196.6	1 236.0
December	538.2	110.2	62.7	165.6	40.3	126.5	197.8	1 241.4
2006								
January	542.0	110.8	63.2	165.3	40.6	127.5	200.3	1 249.7
February	546.1	111.5	63.8	165.8	40.8	128.0	203.1	1 259.1
March	549.7	111.9	64.4	167.5	40.9	127.7	204.9	1 267.0
April	552.3	112.1	64.9	170.2	40.8	127.0	205.8	1 273.0
May	554.6	112.2	65.3	173.5	40.7	126.2	206.0	1 278.4
June	556.6	112.4	65.6	176.9	40.5	125.2	205.9	1 283.7
July	558.1	112.5	65.7	180.5	40.4	124.2	205.2	1 287.9

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2005								
May	711.7	121.8	93.2	277.4	^ 90.1	156.9	200.0	1 651.1
June	703.3	149.2	100.8	288.1	^ 91.2	151.7	191.8	1 676.0
July	745.2	127.1	89.4	298.3	^ 95.3	141.4	206.1	1 702.8
August	755.2	121.1	85.4	303.2	^ 94.9	142.9	203.7	1 706.3
September	760.6	123.4	85.7	293.0	^ 95.5	144.4	207.2	1 709.7
October	769.3	133.1	100.2	315.8	^ 91.1	147.7	220.3	1 777.6
November	768.7	160.2	105.4	325.6	^ 102.8	158.6	220.6	1 841.8
December	910.6	264.1	144.8	419.7	^ 151.7	216.0	233.9	2 340.7
2006								
January	763.2	119.0	96.2	302.4	^ 104.0	138.6	209.3	1 732.8
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^ 88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^ 91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^ 83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^ 83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^ 84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^ 85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	732.9	133.6	92.2	294.9	99.4	162.3	206.2	1 721.5
June	740.4	145.4	100.4	287.8	99.3	166.1	209.0	1 748.5
July	754.9	137.0	92.9	301.7	98.4	149.8	207.0	1 741.7
August	767.5	140.9	93.5	310.1	96.9	148.0	207.9	1 764.9
September	770.0	137.7	93.0	304.0	99.7	145.7	206.3	1 756.4
October	773.3	135.8	97.5	302.3	98.3	145.9	210.2	1 763.3
November	765.0	140.4	100.0	301.3	100.1	146.9	210.5	1 764.2
December	757.1	142.1	98.3	324.6	104.7	147.7	202.7	1 777.2
2006								
January	777.6	141.3	101.9	308.4	100.6	151.4	215.3	1 796.4
February	785.9	146.4	105.2	319.3	94.9	164.0	214.0	1 829.7
March	793.2	149.0	101.9	317.7	94.4	160.5	219.4	1 836.1
April	793.3	148.4	108.3	332.9	91.7	153.8	226.6	1 855.0
May	794.3	148.3	107.4	341.7	90.3	156.0	235.2	1 873.3
June	800.5	150.5	108.8	340.8	91.8	156.1	236.2	1 884.6
July	790.8	161.3	115.2	347.3	91.1	166.0	242.7	1 914.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	729.6	137.4	94.1	294.2	98.3	160.1	205.0	1 718.5
June	742.6	138.1	94.5	296.3	98.7	157.5	206.6	1 733.8
July	754.1	138.6	94.7	298.9	98.7	154.1	207.6	1 746.3
August	762.0	138.8	94.8	301.6	98.8	150.1	208.1	1 754.2
September	766.3	138.8	95.4	304.4	99.3	146.9	208.0	1 759.1
October	768.0	138.8	96.5	306.6	100.1	146.0	207.4	1 763.8
November	769.2	139.5	98.0	308.5	100.6	147.3	207.1	1 771.4
December	771.5	141.2	99.9	310.8	100.4	150.4	207.9	1 783.5
2006								
January	776.0	143.1	101.6	314.2	99.1	153.5	210.2	1 799.4
February	782.1	145.0	103.2	319.0	97.1	155.8	214.3	1 817.8
March	788.2	146.9	104.7	324.6	94.8	157.2	219.9	1 837.1
April	792.8	148.8	106.5	330.4	92.8	158.0	226.1	1 855.6
May	795.5	151.0	108.4	336.3	91.5	158.6	232.0	1 873.3
June	797.1	153.2	110.3	341.5	90.5	159.4	237.2	1 890.3
July	796.9	155.3	111.9	346.8	90.2	160.0	241.2	1 906.0

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

2005								
May	142.2	np	18.2	59.1	^ 19.3	np	40.5	343.8
June	140.9	np	18.9	61.3	^ 18.9	np	39.4	345.8
July	148.5	np	^ 17.8	62.4	^ 21.1	np	40.1	357.3
August	147.2	np	17.4	65.0	^ 21.1	np	39.8	356.6
September	149.5	np	^ 18.7	65.0	^ 21.2	np	40.1	360.1
October	154.9	np	18.1	71.7	^ 21.8	np	44.3	379.0
November	156.5	np	21.2	72.9	^ 23.1	np	46.3	399.1
December	180.4	np	29.1	92.6	^ 34.3	np	57.5	513.0

2006								
January	158.5	np	19.8	66.1	^ 22.5	np	47.1	386.4
February	145.8	np	^ 20.7	59.9	^ 21.3	np	44.8	359.4
March	161.7	np	22.7	67.6	^ 22.5	np	48.4	398.4
April	149.4	np	22.4	61.1	^ 20.4	np	41.5	369.9
May	148.7	np	21.2	68.8	^ 19.0	np	^ 39.2	368.5
June	147.4	np	20.3	71.0	^ 18.2	np	^ 38.1	370.2
July	148.5	np	20.4	68.7	^ 21.9	np	39.0	376.9

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2005								
May	150.3	np	18.4	62.6	21.0	np	42.8	365.1
June	148.6	np	18.7	62.1	21.1	np	43.9	366.7
July	152.1	np	19.2	64.8	22.0	np	42.7	371.7
August	153.3	np	19.5	65.5	22.4	np	44.1	378.5
September	153.1	np	20.1	66.4	22.3	np	42.8	375.4
October	153.8	np	20.4	69.0	22.8	np	44.9	380.9
November	154.0	np	20.8	68.5	23.3	np	44.8	383.2
December	153.0	np	19.8	69.0	24.6	np	45.4	385.5

2006								
January	154.0	np	21.1	70.2	22.3	np	44.7	389.4
February	154.8	np	23.3	69.1	20.8	np	45.6	392.6
March	156.9	np	22.5	68.9	22.6	np	45.1	393.9
April	152.5	np	21.3	68.2	21.8	np	42.6	385.9
May	155.6	np	21.4	72.6	20.8	np	41.9	389.4
June	155.5	np	20.1	72.7	20.3	np	41.2	391.1
July	155.0	np	22.2	70.9	22.6	np	43.0	397.5

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2005								
May	149.4	np	18.5	62.6	21.1	np	43.3	365.3
June	150.3	np	18.8	63.3	21.4	np	43.2	367.9
July	151.5	np	19.2	64.3	21.8	np	43.3	371.1
August	152.5	np	19.6	65.5	22.3	np	43.5	374.6
September	153.1	np	19.9	66.8	22.7	np	43.9	377.8
October	153.5	np	20.2	67.9	23.0	np	44.4	380.9
November	153.8	np	20.6	68.7	23.2	np	44.8	383.9
December	154.0	np	21.1	69.1	23.1	np	45.2	386.6

2006								
January	154.2	np	21.5	69.2	22.7	np	45.2	388.7
February	154.5	np	21.8	69.4	22.3	np	44.8	389.9
March	154.7	np	21.8	69.7	21.8	np	44.1	390.4
April	154.9	np	21.7	70.2	21.5	np	43.4	390.8
May	155.0	np	21.5	70.8	21.3	np	42.7	391.3
June	155.1	np	21.4	71.3	21.3	np	42.2	392.1
July	155.1	np	21.2	71.8	21.4	np	41.8	392.9

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2005								
May	79.0	np	7.8	19.9	^ 5.8	np	^ 31.0	165.3
June	81.6	np	8.6	21.9	^ 6.2	np	^ 31.5	173.3
July	85.2	np	8.9	21.0	^ 6.1	np	34.7	182.7
August	85.6	np	8.9	22.4	^ 6.3	np	^ 35.8	187.6
September	81.5	np	8.6	21.4	^ 5.8	np	^ 35.3	180.6
October	79.0	np	8.4	22.3	^ 5.8	np	^ 34.6	176.8
November	74.0	np	7.7	23.1	^ 5.0	np	32.2	168.7
December	78.5	np	10.5	27.9	^ 6.5	np	35.1	193.8
2006								
January	69.5	np	7.0	20.9	^ 3.8	np	29.7	153.1
February	67.1	np	6.2	19.9	^ 3.8	np	28.1	146.3
March	75.5	np	6.9	22.6	^ 4.4	np	30.3	164.6
April	80.0	np	7.2	20.9	^ 5.2	np	32.0	169.8
May	83.9	np	8.3	23.5	^ 6.3	np	34.5	183.9
June	87.0	np	9.5	26.8	^ 6.8	np	36.3	193.6
July	93.7	np	10.3	26.0	^ 6.2	np	39.6	205.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	78.4	np	8.1	20.6	6.1	np	31.2	168.0
June	77.8	np	8.0	20.9	6.0	np	30.4	167.7
July	77.8	np	7.9	21.0	5.6	np	29.8	167.5
August	78.9	np	8.0	21.4	5.7	np	32.3	172.0
September	78.0	np	8.0	21.1	5.4	np	32.4	171.1
October	77.8	np	8.1	21.3	5.5	np	33.1	170.6
November	76.5	np	7.9	22.2	5.3	np	31.9	168.9
December	76.7	np	8.1	23.8	5.2	np	33.7	173.0
2006								
January	78.6	np	8.3	22.9	4.8	np	34.2	175.6
February	78.3	np	8.2	23.0	4.8	np	34.7	175.8
March	76.9	np	8.0	23.2	4.9	np	32.9	174.4
April	81.7	np	8.4	23.1	5.5	np	34.3	181.3
May	82.3	np	8.6	23.8	6.5	np	35.3	185.4
June	83.4	np	8.9	25.6	6.5	np	34.5	187.2
July	86.1	np	9.0	25.8	5.6	np	35.1	189.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	78.2	np	8.1	20.9	6.1	np	31.0	168.7
June	78.2	np	8.0	20.9	5.9	np	31.1	168.6
July	78.0	np	8.0	20.9	5.8	np	31.2	168.9
August	77.8	np	8.0	21.1	5.6	np	31.5	169.4
September	77.6	np	8.0	21.4	5.5	np	32.0	170.2
October	77.3	np	8.0	21.9	5.4	np	32.6	170.8
November	77.1	np	8.0	22.3	5.2	np	33.1	171.5
December	77.1	np	8.1	22.7	5.0	np	33.5	172.3
2006								
January	77.4	np	8.1	22.9	4.9	np	33.7	173.6
February	78.1	np	8.2	23.1	5.0	np	34.0	175.6
March	79.3	np	8.3	23.4	5.3	np	34.2	178.1
April	80.7	np	8.4	23.7	5.6	np	34.4	180.9
May	82.1	np	8.6	24.2	5.8	np	34.6	183.8
June	83.5	np	8.8	24.7	6.1	np	34.8	186.6
July	84.7	np	8.9	25.3	6.2	np	34.9	189.3

^ 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)								
2005								
May	128.0	27.9	19.6	52.6	^ 15.0	^ 24.4	^ 40.5	307.9
June	124.7	32.3	20.7	56.0	^ 14.5	^ 23.5	^ 40.0	311.8
July	126.0	25.1	17.5	58.9	17.9	^ 26.8	^ 40.9	313.1
August	128.2	24.7	16.3	59.5	^ 16.7	^ 28.3	39.4	313.0
September	127.4	25.4	19.2	59.3	^ 15.7	^ 28.3	38.6	313.8
October	130.8	26.2	20.8	65.4	^ 13.7	^ 26.8	40.3	323.9
November	130.7	34.1	20.9	70.3	13.9	^ 28.9	39.9	338.6
December	148.2	53.5	28.8	86.4	^ 19.8	^ 40.4	42.4	419.5
2006								
January	127.0	26.8	18.2	67.7	^ 12.8	^ 24.9	33.6	310.9
February	115.8	22.4	16.6	57.6	^ 15.3	^ 25.7	^ 35.8	289.2
March	128.2	26.2	20.4	61.6	^ 15.2	^ 28.3	^ 39.3	319.1
April	123.6	30.6	22.2	63.1	^ 13.4	^ 27.0	42.1	322.0
May	124.3	28.6	21.6	64.1	^ 14.3	^ 28.3	^ 45.5	326.7
June	123.4	34.0	21.5	69.7	^ 14.9	^ 27.4	43.0	333.9
July	126.6	28.2	19.1	67.5	^ 17.6	^ 28.4	^ 46.1	333.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
May	130.7	28.8	19.0	55.5	16.1	25.5	39.8	315.3
June	129.4	30.1	19.5	56.7	15.3	26.0	39.1	316.1
July	126.5	28.7	19.0	60.2	16.2	27.5	38.1	316.1
August	129.6	29.2	18.3	61.6	16.2	27.8	38.6	321.3
September	128.9	29.0	20.7	62.3	16.0	27.5	38.4	322.7
October	128.4	27.3	20.7	64.0	14.6	27.7	38.6	321.3
November	128.7	30.4	20.4	65.8	14.6	27.2	38.9	326.1
December	128.7	29.3	20.1	65.6	14.3	27.3	40.1	325.4
2006								
January	130.6	30.9	20.4	66.9	15.0	28.1	38.2	330.0
February	124.9	30.5	20.6	66.1	15.8	29.9	40.4	328.2
March	127.6	30.2	20.9	64.7	15.6	30.0	40.1	329.1
April	126.7	30.9	21.3	68.5	14.9	29.3	42.3	334.0
May	126.3	29.2	20.8	67.5	15.3	29.6	44.6	333.3
June	127.2	31.8	20.8	70.2	15.2	29.7	42.6	337.5
July	128.2	31.6	20.7	69.2	15.8	30.0	43.4	338.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
May	129.1	28.6	18.8	56.3	15.8	25.5	39.3	313.4
June	129.1	28.7	18.9	57.5	16.0	26.3	39.0	315.4
July	128.9	28.8	19.2	59.1	16.0	26.9	38.8	317.6
August	128.7	28.9	19.5	61.0	15.8	27.3	38.6	319.8
September	128.7	29.0	19.9	62.8	15.4	27.5	38.5	321.7
October	128.8	29.1	20.1	64.2	15.1	27.5	38.6	323.4
November	128.8	29.3	20.3	65.1	14.9	27.7	38.8	324.9
December	128.6	29.8	20.5	65.7	14.8	28.0	39.1	326.4
2006								
January	128.1	30.1	20.6	66.0	14.9	28.5	39.5	327.7
February	127.5	30.3	20.7	66.4	15.1	29.0	40.2	329.2
March	127.1	30.4	20.8	66.8	15.3	29.4	41.1	330.9
April	126.9	30.5	20.9	67.4	15.3	29.6	41.9	332.6
May	126.9	30.7	20.9	68.1	15.4	29.8	42.7	334.5
June	127.0	30.9	20.9	68.8	15.4	29.9	43.3	336.5
July	127.2	31.1	20.9	69.4	15.4	29.9	43.9	338.2

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

■ Food Retailing

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

Takeaway food retailing (5125)

Other food retailing

Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)

Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)

Liquor retailing (5123)

Bread and cake retailing (5124)

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

■ Department Stores (5210)

■ Clothing and Soft Good Retailing

Clothing retailing (5221)

Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing

Footwear retailing (5222)

Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)

■ Household Good Retailing

Furniture and floor covering retailing

Furniture retailing (5231)

Floor covering retailing (5232)

Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)

Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing

Domestic appliance retailing (5234)

Recorded music retailing (5235)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

ATO Maintained Population

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

ABS Maintained Population

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

22 Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in August 2005 using data up to and including the June 2005 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Jul</i> 2005	<i>Jun</i> 2006	<i>Jul</i> 2006
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (June 2006 reference month)	0.97998	0.96725	0.97046
Factors as estimated with current month's data (July 2006 reference month)	0.98051	0.96753	0.97144

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

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

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Aug</i> 2006	<i>Sep</i> 2006	<i>Oct</i> 2006
Factors as estimated with current month's data (July 2006 reference month)	0.98021	0.97872	1.00832

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

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

27 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

30 For further information on trend estimates, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or by email at <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 2004–05. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year. Data for the 2006–07 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2004–05 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

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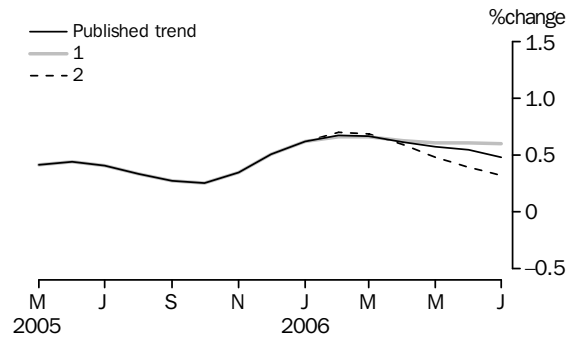
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TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

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



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

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ISSN 1032 3651

RRP \$25.00