

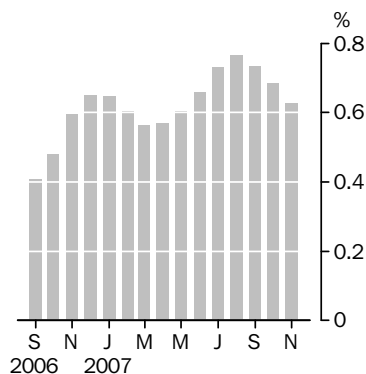
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 9 JAN 2008

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Nov 07 \$m	Oct 07 to Nov 07 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	20 071.0	0.6
Seasonally adjusted estimates	20 067.1	0.8

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.6% in November 2007. This follows an increase of 0.7% in each of the previous two months.
- In November 2007, all states and territories had an increase in the trend estimate, except Tasmania (-0.1%). The largest increases occurred in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory (all +0.7%).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.8% in November 2007. This follows a revised increase of 0.3% in October 2007 and an increase of 0.7% in September 2007.
- All states and territories had increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate, except the Australian Capital Territory (-0.3%). The largest increases occurred in Western Australia (+1.9%), the Northern Territory (+1.6%) and New South Wales (+0.8%).

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 3.9% in November 2007 compared with October 2007. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 5.2%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 2.2%.
- Australian turnover increased by 8.4% in November 2007 compared with November 2006. Chains and other large retailers increased by 10.3%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 5.8%.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Jeremy Walker on Canberra (02) 6252 5451.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
December 2007	5 February 2008
January 2008	4 March 2008
February 2008	4 April 2008
March 2008	2 May 2008
April 2008	2 June 2008
May 2008	2 July 2008

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

REVISIONS

There are revisions to most series for October 2007 due to further refinement to the methodology used to calculate the estimation benchmarks and some reporting errors.

The refined benchmark methodology also impacts the estimation benchmarks used for July, August and September 2007, but the impact on estimates for these months was not significant. Therefore, no revisions have been applied for these months in this release. Further analysis, when sample rotation occurs in January, may result in further revisions to the historical series.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for November 2007 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	20 997.7	145.6
Change from preceding month (\$m)	795.9	63.3
% change from preceding month (%)	3.9	0.3

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

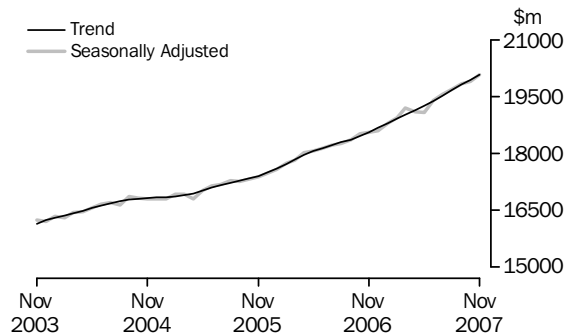
Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

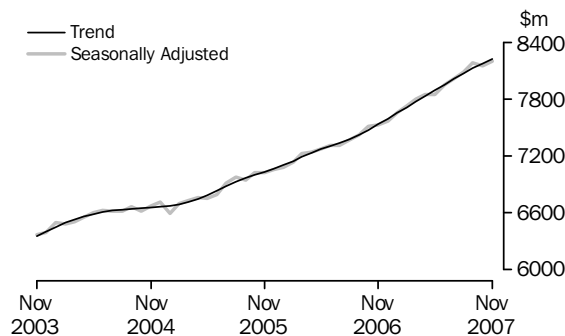
TOTAL RETAIL

There has been moderate trend growth for three months. Food retailing (four months), Clothing and soft good retailing (five months), Household good retailing (nine months) and Hospitality and services (11 months) have had moderate growth. Recreational good retailing (five months) and Other retailing (six months) have had strong growth, while Department stores have had three months of weak or no growth.



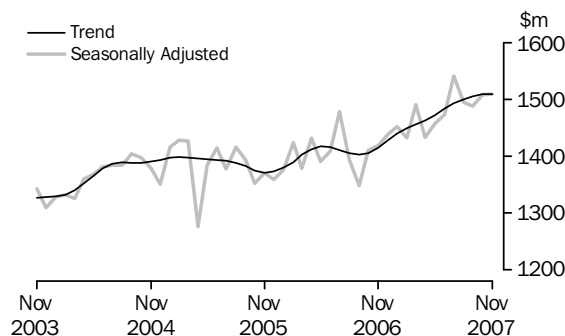
FOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for four months. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory had moderate trend growth in November 2007, while all the other states had weak growth.



DEPARTMENT STORES

After two months of weak trend growth, there was no change in the trend in November 2007. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia had weak trend growth in November. The Australian Capital Territory had no growth, while the trend was in decline in New South Wales.

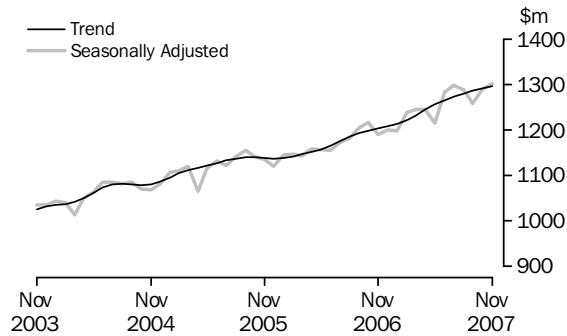


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

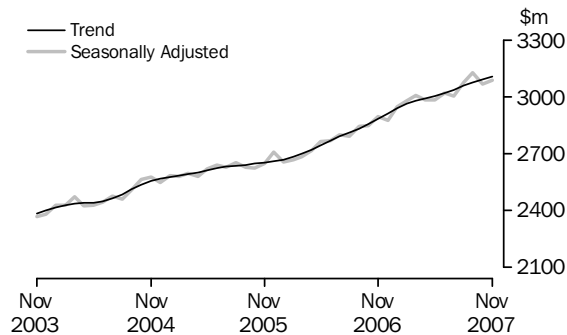
CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

There have been five months of moderate trend growth following four months of strong growth. Victoria (17 months), Western Australia (five months) and Tasmania (three months) have had strong growth. New South Wales has had moderate growth for seven months, while Queensland has had a decline in the trend estimate for five months.



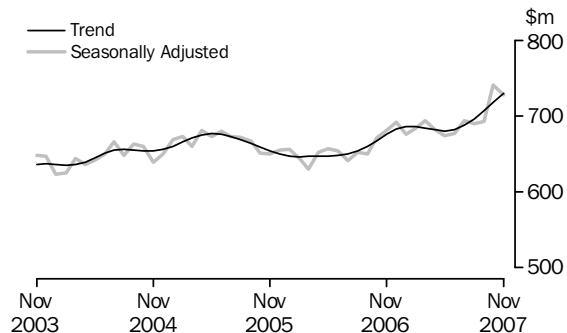
HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for nine months. The Northern Territory has had strong growth for 13 months. After four months of strong growth, New South Wales had moderate growth in November 2007. Victoria (two months), South Australia (five months), Western Australia (two months) and Tasmania (four months) have had weak or no growth. The Australian Capital Territory has been in decline for 12 months.



RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

There has been strong trend growth for five months. New South Wales (five months), Victoria (five months), Queensland (five months), Western Australia (six months) and the Australian Capital Territory (three months) have had strong growth, while South Australia and Tasmania have had a decline for at least five months.

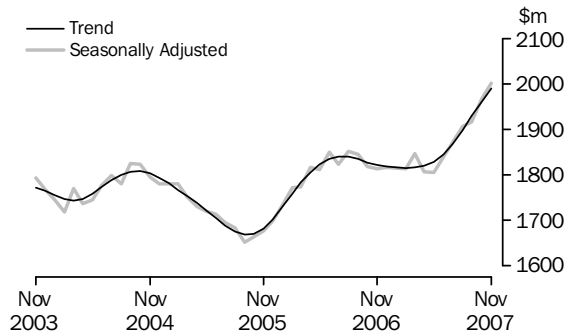


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

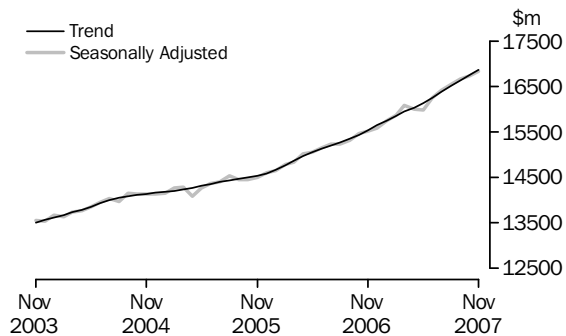
OTHER RETAILING

There have been six months of strong trend growth. New South Wales (eight months), Victoria (five months), Queensland (nine months) and South Australia (six months) have had strong trend growth.



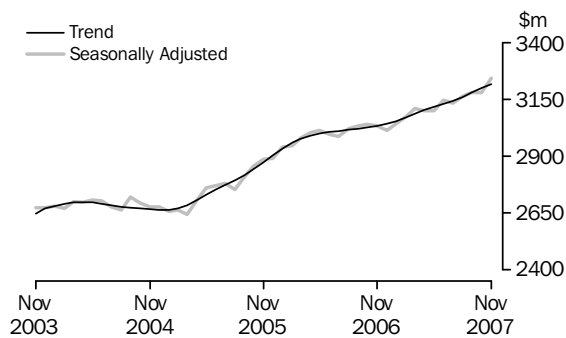
TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Over the last six months the trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been slightly stronger than Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been moderate trend growth for 11 months. Victoria (three months) and South Australia (nine months) have had strong growth. New South Wales has had moderate trend growth for four months.

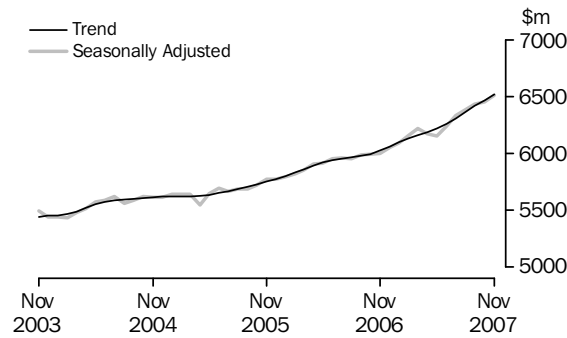


STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

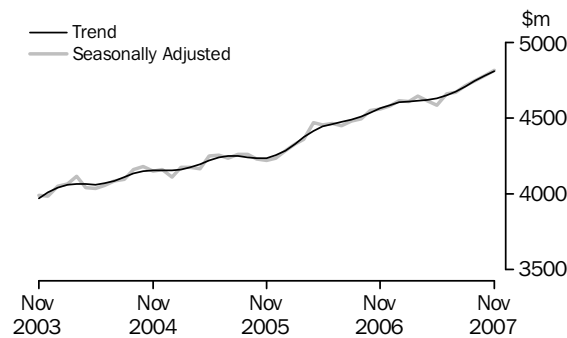
NEW SOUTH WALES

After four months of strong trend growth, there was moderate growth in November 2007. Recreational good retailing (five months) and Other retailing (eight months) have had strong trend growth. Food retailing has had two months of moderate growth after three months of strong growth and Household good retailing has had one month of moderate growth after four months of strong growth.



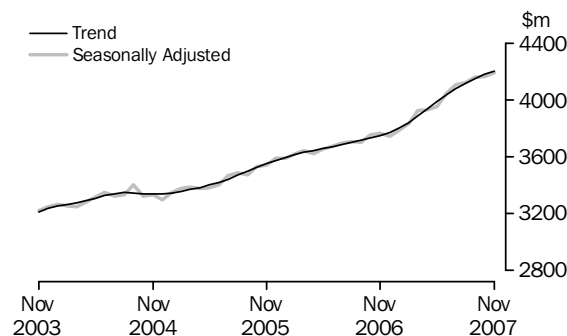
VICTORIA

There have been six months of moderate trend growth. Clothing and soft good retailing (17 months), Recreational good retailing (four months), Other retailing (five months) and Hospitality and services (three months) have had strong trend growth.



QUEENSLAND

After nine months of strong trend growth, Queensland has had two months of moderate growth. Recreational good retailing (five months) and Other retailing (nine months) have had strong trend growth, while Clothing and soft good retailing has been in decline for five months. After 15 months of strong trend growth, Food retailing had moderate trend growth in November 2007.

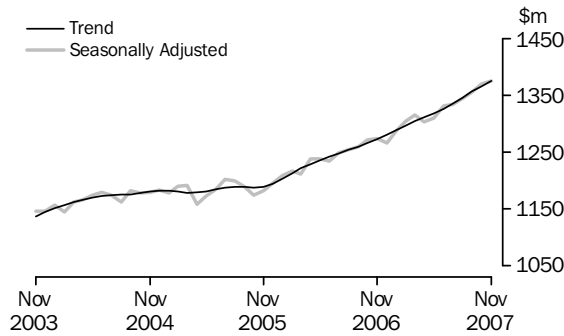


STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

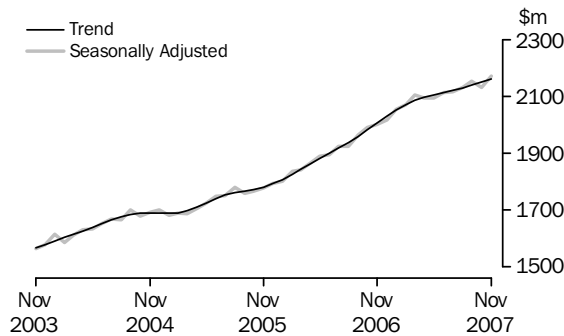
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

After three months of strong growth, there was moderate trend growth in November 2007. Food retailing, Department stores, Other retailing and Hospitality and services have had at least six months of moderate or strong growth.



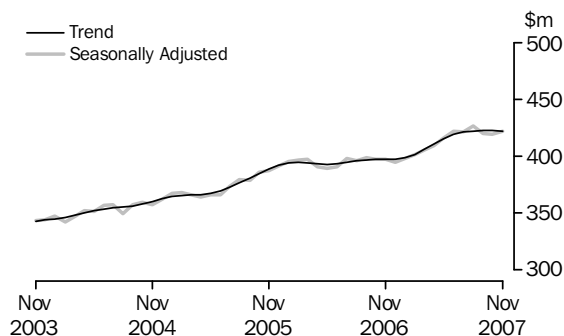
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There has been moderate trend growth for five months. Clothing and soft good retailing (five months) and Recreational good retailing (six months) have had strong growth. Food retailing, Department stores, Household good retailing and Hospitality and services had weak trend growth in November 2007.



TASMANIA

The trend has slowed from strong growth in June 2007 to being in decline in November 2007. Recreational good retailing has had a decline in the trend estimate for each of the last five months. Food Retailing (one month) and Household good retailing (four months) have had weak growth, while Clothing and soft good retailing has had three months of strong growth.



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)								
2006								
September	7 288.2	1 219.1	1 174.5	2 795.5	612.4	1 785.7	2 997.2	17 872.8
October	7 583.3	1 344.6	1 257.7	2 912.5	650.6	1 861.4	3 125.7	18 735.9
November	7 618.5	1 623.3	1 240.5	3 057.1	712.3	1 983.4	3 135.9	19 371.2
December	8 655.6	2 611.1	1 688.8	3 718.4	1 048.1	2 632.9	3 459.7	23 814.7
2007								
January	7 681.1	1 267.3	1 167.2	2 941.4	661.7	1 651.8	2 989.3	18 359.7
February	7 118.8	1 047.0	976.0	2 612.4	610.4	1 584.0	2 776.7	16 725.3
March	7 922.4	1 331.6	1 164.9	2 895.6	689.4	1 747.8	3 153.3	18 904.9
April	7 659.2	1 302.6	1 179.3	2 641.8	620.7	1 627.3	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	7 752.9	1 365.1	1 235.1	2 853.8	625.5	1 756.7	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	7 584.5	1 491.5	1 279.3	3 021.9	616.8	1 689.2	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	7 875.1	1 462.3	1 234.3	2 945.9	658.4	1 770.5	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	8 140.7	1 315.5	1 192.6	3 035.9	658.8	1 892.1	3 190.8	19 426.4
September	7 947.2	1 353.3	1 231.7	3 029.9	648.4	1 860.6	3 103.7	19 174.7
October	r8 261.4	r1 440.6	r1 330.4	r3 135.8	r722.0	r2 019.8	r3 291.8	r20 201.8
November	8 348.2	1 687.9	1 353.4	3 302.1	764.2	2 170.3	3 371.5	20 997.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	7 427.3	1 348.0	1 205.6	2 844.8	650.3	1 844.9	3 031.6	18 352.5
October	7 507.7	1 410.5	1 217.0	2 846.9	670.5	1 818.2	3 039.8	18 510.6
November	7 524.2	1 418.5	1 189.7	2 895.0	681.3	1 812.9	3 034.9	18 556.6
December	7 563.4	1 438.1	1 199.3	2 877.3	692.3	1 817.4	3 014.6	18 602.4
2007								
January	7 656.8	1 452.2	1 198.6	2 948.5	676.2	1 816.0	3 044.2	18 792.3
February	7 724.5	1 432.6	1 237.7	2 978.6	684.5	1 813.6	3 073.8	18 945.2
March	7 794.4	1 490.6	1 244.7	3 007.1	694.1	1 846.4	3 110.9	19 188.2
April	7 846.0	1 432.7	1 244.9	2 982.6	682.1	1 807.3	3 099.1	19 094.7
May	7 844.3	1 456.6	1 214.7	2 984.8	673.5	1 805.6	3 100.1	19 079.7
June	7 951.6	1 473.9	1 282.4	3 017.6	676.7	1 840.8	3 145.6	19 388.5
July	8 012.3	1 541.7	1 297.3	3 002.1	693.7	1 872.1	3 131.5	19 550.6
August	8 084.2	1 494.9	1 288.7	3 075.1	689.5	1 906.6	3 163.5	19 702.4
September	8 179.7	1 487.6	1 258.1	3 126.9	693.0	1 916.8	3 180.6	19 842.8
October	8 151.2	1 508.0	1 289.9	3 065.5	740.9	1 966.3	3 177.5	19 899.3
November	8 196.8	1 509.8	1 301.6	3 088.5	728.0	2 000.7	3 241.8	20 067.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	7 423.8	1 402.6	1 192.8	2 831.5	659.8	1 834.5	3 020.1	18 365.1
October	7 475.5	1 405.0	1 198.3	2 854.4	667.3	1 827.5	3 025.3	18 453.3
November	7 532.7	1 414.5	1 203.5	2 882.0	675.7	1 822.1	3 032.4	18 562.9
December	7 593.3	1 427.8	1 208.4	2 911.7	682.5	1 818.5	3 041.4	18 683.5
2007								
January	7 654.3	1 440.5	1 213.6	2 940.3	685.8	1 816.4	3 053.3	18 804.2
February	7 714.1	1 449.6	1 220.9	2 963.7	685.8	1 815.2	3 068.5	18 917.7
March	7 772.3	1 455.5	1 231.6	2 979.4	684.2	1 816.0	3 085.7	19 024.6
April	7 831.0	1 462.5	1 244.1	2 991.4	681.6	1 819.5	3 102.6	19 132.7
May	7 891.6	1 472.5	1 255.8	3 003.2	680.2	1 827.7	3 117.0	19 247.9
June	7 952.6	1 483.1	1 265.3	3 017.7	682.1	1 844.3	3 129.6	19 374.6
July	8 014.1	1 493.0	1 273.2	3 036.1	687.6	1 868.8	3 143.3	19 516.0
August	8 073.7	1 500.3	1 280.2	3 056.9	696.4	1 898.4	3 160.0	19 665.8
September	8 128.4	1 505.2	1 285.9	3 075.8	706.9	1 929.3	3 178.5	19 810.2
October	8 177.2	1 508.9	1 290.9	3 092.1	718.0	1 960.3	3 197.8	19 945.9
November	8 221.7	1 509.3	1 296.4	3 105.4	729.5	1 990.2	3 216.8	20 071.0

r revised

(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)								
2006								
September	-1.1	-1.6	6.0	1.6	-2.6	-2.9	-0.1	-0.3
October	4.0	10.3	7.1	4.2	6.2	4.2	4.3	4.8
November	0.5	20.7	-1.4	5.0	9.5	6.6	0.3	3.4
December	13.6	60.8	36.1	21.6	47.1	32.7	10.3	22.9
2007								
January	-11.3	-51.5	-30.9	-20.9	-36.9	-37.3	-13.6	-22.9
February	-7.3	-17.4	-16.4	-11.2	-7.7	-4.1	-7.1	-8.9
March	11.3	27.2	19.3	10.8	12.9	10.3	13.6	13.0
April	-3.3	-2.2	1.2	-8.8	-10.0	-6.9	-3.8	-4.4
May	1.2	4.8	4.7	8.0	0.8	8.0	-0.3	3.0
June	-2.2	9.3	3.6	5.9	-1.4	-3.8	0.0	0.5
July	3.8	-2.0	-3.5	-2.5	6.8	4.8	1.7	1.7
August	3.4	-10.0	-3.4	3.1	0.1	6.9	3.8	2.1
September	-2.4	2.9	3.3	-0.2	-1.6	-1.7	-2.7	-1.3
October	4.0	6.5	8.0	3.5	11.3	8.6	6.1	5.4
November	1.1	17.2	1.7	5.3	5.8	7.5	2.4	3.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2006								
September	0.8	-3.3	2.0	1.9	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.5
October	1.1	4.6	0.9	0.1	3.1	-1.4	0.3	0.9
November	0.2	0.6	-2.2	1.7	1.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.2
December	0.5	1.4	0.8	-0.6	1.6	0.2	-0.7	0.2
2007								
January	1.2	1.0	-0.1	2.5	-2.3	-0.1	1.0	1.0
February	0.9	-1.3	3.3	1.0	1.2	-0.1	1.0	0.8
March	0.9	4.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3
April	0.7	-3.9	0.0	-0.8	-1.7	-2.1	-0.4	-0.5
May	0.0	1.7	-2.4	0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
June	1.4	1.2	5.6	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.6
July	0.8	4.6	1.2	-0.5	2.5	1.7	-0.4	0.8
August	0.9	-3.0	-0.7	2.4	-0.6	1.8	1.0	0.8
September	1.2	-0.5	-2.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
October	-0.3	1.4	2.5	-2.0	6.9	2.6	-0.1	0.3
November	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	-1.7	1.8	2.0	0.8
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2006								
September	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.3	0.1	0.4
October	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	-0.4	0.2	0.5
November	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	-0.3	0.2	0.6
December	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	-0.2	0.3	0.6
2007								
January	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.6
February	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.5	0.6
March	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6
April	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6
May	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
June	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7
July	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7
August	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.8
September	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.7
October	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.7
November	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.6

(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												
2006												
November	5 343.9	827.8	1 446.8	7 618.5	1 623.3	899.5	341.0	1 240.5	736.8	912.8	1 407.5	3 057.1
December	5 904.3	882.0	1 869.2	8 655.6	2 611.1	1 237.2	451.6	1 688.8	761.9	976.4	1 980.1	3 718.4
2007												
January	5 383.3	851.0	1 446.8	7 681.1	1 267.3	828.4	338.8	1 167.2	705.7	860.4	1 375.4	2 941.4
February	4 984.8	763.1	1 370.9	7 118.8	1 047.0	695.4	280.6	976.0	612.7	790.6	1 209.1	2 612.4
March	5 558.0	861.5	1 502.9	7 922.4	1 331.6	842.6	322.3	1 164.9	667.4	842.5	1 385.7	2 895.6
April	5 310.7	856.1	1 492.4	7 659.2	1 302.6	855.1	324.2	1 179.3	635.5	788.6	1 217.7	2 641.8
May	5 429.3	862.7	1 461.0	7 752.9	1 365.1	888.2	346.9	1 235.1	695.4	809.1	1 349.3	2 853.8
June	5 302.0	874.2	1 408.4	7 584.5	1 491.5	931.2	348.1	1 279.3	741.9	785.0	1 495.0	3 021.9
July	5 466.9	918.0	1 490.2	7 875.1	1 462.3	887.0	347.3	1 234.3	706.4	817.6	1 421.9	2 945.9
August	5 686.2	932.4	1 522.0	8 140.7	1 315.5	856.9	335.7	1 192.6	718.1	870.0	1 447.8	3 035.9
September	5 518.4	899.0	1 529.8	7 947.2	1 353.3	890.0	341.7	1 231.7	705.7	925.0	1 399.2	3 029.9
October	r5 782.8	r903.3	r1 575.4	r8 261.4	r1 440.6	r946.3	r384.1	r1 330.4	r756.1	r982.7	r1 396.9	r3 135.8
November	5 875.0	893.5	1 579.7	8 348.2	1 687.9	963.0	390.4	1 353.4	776.9	972.4	1 552.8	3 302.1
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2006												
November	0.0	-1.3	3.2	0.5	20.7	1.9	-9.1	-1.4	3.8	0.7	8.6	5.0
December	10.5	6.5	29.2	13.6	60.8	37.5	32.4	36.1	3.4	7.0	40.7	21.6
2007												
January	-8.8	-3.5	-22.6	-11.3	-51.5	-33.0	-25.0	-30.9	-7.4	-11.9	-30.5	-20.9
February	-7.4	-10.3	-5.2	-7.3	-17.4	-16.1	-17.2	-16.4	-13.2	-8.1	-12.1	-11.2
March	11.5	12.9	9.6	11.3	27.2	21.2	14.9	19.3	8.9	6.6	14.6	10.8
April	-4.4	-0.6	-0.7	-3.3	-2.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	-4.8	-6.4	-12.1	-8.8
May	2.2	0.8	-2.1	1.2	4.8	3.9	7.0	4.7	9.4	2.6	10.8	8.0
June	-2.3	1.3	-3.6	-2.2	9.3	4.8	0.3	3.6	6.7	-3.0	10.8	5.9
July	3.1	5.0	5.8	3.8	-2.0	-4.7	-0.2	-3.5	-4.8	4.1	-4.9	-2.5
August	4.0	1.6	2.1	3.4	-10.0	-3.4	-3.3	-3.4	1.7	6.4	1.8	3.1
September	-3.0	-3.6	0.5	-2.4	2.9	3.9	1.8	3.3	-1.7	6.3	-3.4	-0.2
October	4.8	0.5	3.0	4.0	6.5	6.3	12.4	8.0	7.1	6.2	-0.2	3.5
November	1.6	-1.1	0.3	1.1	17.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.8	-1.0	11.2	5.3
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2006												
November	8.4	1.6	10.8	8.1	5.4	6.7	2.0	5.4	18.4	-3.6	12.4	8.4
December	5.6	-1.0	11.3	6.1	3.0	3.9	7.7	4.9	15.4	-7.0	9.3	5.6
2007												
January	7.5	3.9	13.5	8.2	6.2	6.8	-2.3	4.0	20.2	4.4	11.4	11.1
February	6.9	6.4	14.2	8.2	0.9	10.7	2.3	8.2	12.5	4.0	16.4	11.5
March	7.3	7.5	13.1	8.4	10.6	15.1	-0.3	10.3	12.6	1.4	21.4	12.9
April	5.7	5.1	16.3	7.6	-3.4	8.3	1.4	6.3	12.2	0.5	13.6	9.0
May	8.2	7.5	13.9	9.1	7.7	8.3	2.7	6.7	12.9	2.7	9.4	8.2
June	6.6	9.2	11.7	7.8	4.4	13.8	2.4	10.4	14.8	1.7	11.3	9.4
July	7.7	10.3	16.2	9.5	3.6	13.1	5.4	10.8	3.9	6.7	10.1	7.6
August	9.1	11.6	15.2	10.5	6.2	8.2	6.3	7.7	5.6	7.2	15.0	10.4
September	7.6	8.5	15.0	9.0	11.0	5.3	3.7	4.9	3.0	11.5	9.2	8.4
October	8.2	7.7	12.4	8.9	7.1	7.2	2.3	5.8	6.5	8.4	7.8	7.7
November	9.9	7.9	9.2	9.6	4.0	7.1	14.5	9.1	5.4	6.5	10.3	8.0

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(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 & resta- urants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
2006											
November	421.2	291.1	712.3	841.9	1 141.5	1 983.4	1 617.4	1 284.5	^ 234.1	3 135.9	19 371.2
December	550.0	498.2	1 048.1	984.0	1 649.0	2 632.9	1 782.5	1 416.4	^ 260.8	3 459.7	23 814.7
2007											
January	395.4	266.2	661.7	714.2	937.6	1 651.8	1 533.9	1 248.7	^ 206.6	2 989.3	18 359.7
February	374.0	236.4	610.4	688.5	895.5	1 584.0	1 398.5	1 183.1	195.1	2 776.7	16 725.3
March	409.5	279.9	689.4	776.9	970.9	1 747.8	1 597.2	1 338.8	217.3	3 153.3	18 904.9
April	359.1	261.6	620.7	732.5	894.8	1 627.3	1 540.5	1 286.6	^ 205.9	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	378.0	247.5	625.5	784.2	972.6	1 756.7	1 509.1	1 293.8	^ 220.1	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	364.3	252.4	616.8	768.6	920.5	1 689.2	1 541.7	1 271.6	^ 210.4	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	405.7	252.8	658.4	810.4	960.1	1 770.5	1 578.5	1 271.5	^ 224.0	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	401.4	257.4	658.8	868.5	1 023.7	1 892.1	1 621.5	1 338.1	^ 231.2	3 190.8	19 426.4
September	374.7	273.7	648.4	788.3	1 072.3	1 860.6	1 583.4	1 295.6	^ 224.7	3 103.7	19 174.7
October	r435.4	r286.5	r722.0	r888.9	r1 130.9	r2 019.8	r1 645.8	r1 366.2	^ r279.8	r3 291.8	r20 201.8
November	456.2	308.0	764.2	924.7	1 245.6	2 170.3	1 685.9	1 403.7	^ 281.8	3 371.5	20 997.7
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2006											
November	7.5	12.5	9.5	3.5	9.0	6.6	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.3	3.4
December	30.6	71.1	47.1	16.9	44.5	32.7	10.2	10.3	11.4	10.3	22.9
2007											
January	-28.1	-46.6	-36.9	-27.4	-43.1	-37.3	-13.9	-11.8	-20.8	-13.6	-22.9
February	-5.4	-11.2	-7.7	-3.6	-4.5	-4.1	-8.8	-5.3	-5.5	-7.1	-8.9
March	9.5	18.4	12.9	12.8	8.4	10.3	14.2	13.2	11.4	13.6	13.0
April	-12.3	-6.5	-10.0	-5.7	-7.8	-6.9	-3.5	-3.9	-5.2	-3.8	-4.4
May	5.3	-5.4	0.8	7.1	8.7	8.0	-2.0	0.6	6.9	-0.3	3.0
June	-3.6	2.0	-1.4	-2.0	-5.4	-3.8	2.2	-1.7	-4.4	0.0	0.5
July	11.3	0.1	6.8	5.4	4.3	4.8	2.4	0.0	6.5	1.7	1.7
August	-1.0	1.8	0.1	7.2	6.6	6.9	2.7	5.2	3.2	3.8	2.1
September	-6.7	6.3	-1.6	-9.2	4.7	-1.7	-2.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-1.3
October	16.2	4.7	11.3	12.8	5.5	8.6	3.9	5.5	24.5	6.1	5.4
November	4.8	7.5	5.8	4.0	10.1	7.5	2.4	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2006											
November	-0.3	16.1	5.8	15.4	4.3	8.8	2.3	11.7	2.4	5.9	7.3
December	-2.4	16.4	5.7	9.3	3.8	5.8	-1.8	12.3	-0.3	3.7	5.2
2007											
January	-1.9	11.2	3.0	7.8	3.5	5.3	-1.4	14.5	-7.2	4.2	7.1
February	-1.3	19.3	5.8	5.5	0.3	2.5	-1.7	14.7	-5.1	4.4	6.9
March	3.7	21.8	10.4	5.8	1.4	3.3	-0.5	13.4	-4.8	4.6	8.2
April	-0.6	11.8	4.3	3.2	-3.7	-0.7	-1.4	11.9	-14.9	2.7	5.1
May	-0.9	11.8	3.7	2.6	-0.6	0.8	0.0	7.8	-2.4	3.0	6.7
June	-3.4	11.0	2.0	2.6	-5.0	-1.7	2.5	11.4	-5.5	5.4	6.4
July	4.8	13.8	8.1	7.7	-0.1	3.3	1.9	7.1	-1.0	3.8	7.2
August	1.2	11.0	4.8	8.4	-1.4	2.9	3.5	10.8	2.3	6.4	8.3
September	-1.0	17.0	5.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	1.4	6.9	0.1	3.6	7.3
October	11.1	10.7	11.0	9.2	7.9	8.5	1.9	6.6	21.9	5.3	7.8
November	8.3	5.8	7.3	9.8	9.1	9.4	4.2	9.3	20.4	7.5	8.4

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

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(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)

2006									
September	5 834.2	4 319.4	3 670.4	1 218.0	1 902.8	380.4	192.1	355.4	17 872.8
October	6 076.3	4 596.1	3 824.9	1 278.1	2 007.8	393.9	191.0	367.9	18 735.9
November	6 289.3	4 755.1	3 905.0	1 333.6	2 101.7	415.2	186.7	384.6	19 371.2
December	7 785.6	5 908.1	4 700.4	1 630.8	2 600.3	512.7	209.3	467.4	23 814.7
2007									
January	5 966.4	4 479.2	3 749.8	1 262.3	1 995.1	396.1	166.9	343.9	18 359.7
February	5 427.7	4 099.3	3 347.9	1 153.5	1 841.7	367.4	160.5	327.4	16 725.3
March	6 120.1	4 615.5	3 811.4	1 318.0	2 073.1	410.7	183.5	372.6	18 904.9
April	5 872.2	4 412.5	3 650.8	1 230.7	1 977.2	386.1	179.9	354.4	18 063.8
May	5 986.6	4 497.2	3 820.3	1 277.1	2 060.6	402.7	196.0	371.7	18 612.2
June	5 989.4	4 486.9	3 929.8	1 283.0	2 033.2	400.4	205.8	378.4	18 706.9
July	6 119.0	4 511.9	4 069.9	1 291.8	2 047.5	402.3	215.7	362.4	19 020.5
August	6 254.8	4 621.6	4 134.3	1 316.6	2 087.5	415.9	220.9	374.9	19 426.4
September	6 238.9	4 514.3	4 098.1	1 288.0	2 060.9	394.9	208.2	371.4	19 174.7
October	r6 555.7	r4 819.9	r4 261.7	r1 389.7	r2 162.1	r419.3	r209.4	r384.2	r20 201.8
November	6 816.3	5 057.0	4 346.6	1 450.1	2 282.7	442.9	207.0	395.1	20 997.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2006									
September	5 983.9	4 496.9	3 702.4	1 259.9	1 964.9	399.1	184.0	361.4	18 352.5
October	5 995.3	4 551.4	3 752.6	1 271.5	1 989.9	397.5	185.8	366.6	18 510.6
November	5 999.6	4 561.0	3 766.4	1 273.9	2 002.1	397.5	186.3	369.8	18 556.6
December	6 050.6	4 576.4	3 741.4	1 265.3	2 018.1	395.1	189.4	366.1	18 602.4
2007									
January	6 094.5	4 616.2	3 787.5	1 287.3	2 054.7	398.0	189.7	364.3	18 792.3
February	6 159.6	4 611.5	3 835.6	1 304.8	2 069.4	401.3	191.7	371.3	18 945.2
March	6 221.6	4 642.1	3 927.1	1 315.9	2 104.3	405.3	193.4	378.6	19 188.2
April	6 172.2	4 615.2	3 929.8	1 303.9	2 095.1	409.5	194.2	374.9	19 094.7
May	6 154.2	4 584.8	3 949.4	1 309.6	2 093.5	415.9	195.3	377.0	19 079.7
June	6 236.4	4 660.7	4 048.6	1 331.4	2 112.2	421.6	198.5	379.1	19 388.5
July	6 333.8	4 668.9	4 104.7	1 333.7	2 115.4	421.4	199.3	373.2	19 550.6
August	6 382.7	4 714.8	4 122.3	1 343.9	2 130.9	426.6	200.0	381.2	19 702.4
September	6 430.8	4 744.4	4 159.0	1 354.7	2 152.9	420.1	201.2	379.6	19 842.8
October	6 454.8	4 778.1	4 162.0	1 370.2	2 131.1	419.3	202.7	381.1	19 899.3
November	6 509.2	4 813.5	4 188.8	1 375.6	2 171.9	422.0	206.0	380.0	20 067.1

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2006									
September	5 977.1	4 508.0	3 718.0	1 259.5	1 959.3	397.0	184.5	361.7	18 365.1
October	5 994.7	4 533.2	3 731.6	1 265.4	1 981.6	397.3	185.6	364.1	18 453.3
November	6 024.0	4 561.9	3 748.9	1 272.5	2 005.4	397.1	187.0	366.1	18 562.9
December	6 061.6	4 586.1	3 772.6	1 280.1	2 029.2	397.3	188.5	367.9	18 683.5
2007									
January	6 100.2	4 602.8	3 803.1	1 288.2	2 051.4	398.7	190.0	369.8	18 804.2
February	6 133.6	4 611.5	3 841.0	1 296.4	2 070.4	401.5	191.5	371.7	18 917.7
March	6 161.2	4 615.8	3 885.9	1 304.3	2 085.0	405.7	193.0	373.7	19 024.6
April	6 187.6	4 620.2	3 936.3	1 311.5	2 096.5	410.6	194.6	375.5	19 132.7
May	6 218.0	4 629.6	3 988.7	1 318.4	2 104.9	415.5	196.0	376.8	19 247.9
June	6 257.9	4 647.8	4 037.1	1 325.8	2 111.8	419.1	197.5	377.6	19 374.6
July	6 308.3	4 675.6	4 079.4	1 334.8	2 119.8	421.3	198.9	378.0	19 516.0
August	6 364.3	4 708.9	4 116.7	1 345.2	2 129.5	422.2	200.3	378.7	19 665.8
September	6 418.5	4 742.9	4 149.3	1 355.8	2 139.9	422.4	201.8	379.5	19 810.2
October	6 469.0	4 776.3	4 178.1	1 366.1	2 150.5	422.4	203.3	380.3	19 945.9
November	6 516.1	4 809.2	4 202.0	1 375.5	2 160.7	421.8	204.7	380.9	20 071.0

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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)									
2006									
September	0.3	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	1.0	-0.7	-4.6	1.2	-0.3
October	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.9	5.5	3.5	-0.6	3.5	4.8
November	3.5	3.5	2.1	4.3	4.7	5.4	-2.3	4.5	3.4
December	23.8	24.2	20.4	22.3	23.7	23.5	12.1	21.5	22.9
2007									
January	-23.4	-24.2	-20.2	-22.6	-23.3	-22.7	-20.3	-26.4	-22.9
February	-9.0	-8.5	-10.7	-8.6	-7.7	-7.3	-3.9	-4.8	-8.9
March	12.8	12.6	13.8	14.3	12.6	11.8	14.4	13.8	13.0
April	-4.1	-4.4	-4.2	-6.6	-4.6	-6.0	-2.0	-4.9	-4.4
May	1.9	1.9	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	8.9	4.9	3.0
June	0.0	-0.2	2.9	0.5	-1.3	-0.6	5.0	1.8	0.5
July	2.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.8	-4.2	1.7
August	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.1
September	-0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-2.2	-1.3	-5.0	-5.8	-0.9	-1.3
October	5.1	6.8	4.0	7.9	4.9	6.2	0.6	3.4	5.4
November	4.0	4.9	2.0	4.3	5.6	5.6	-1.1	2.9	3.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
2006									
September	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.5
October	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	-0.4	1.0	1.4	0.9
November	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2
December	0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	-0.6	1.7	-1.0	0.2
2007									
January	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	-0.5	1.0
February	1.1	-0.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.8
March	1.0	0.7	2.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.3
April	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	-0.4	1.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.5
May	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-0.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	-0.1
June	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.6
July	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	-1.6	0.8
August	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.8
September	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	-1.5	0.6	-0.4	0.7
October	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	-1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3
November	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	-0.3	0.8
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
2006									
September	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4
October	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
November	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6
December	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
2007									
January	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
February	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
March	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
April	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
May	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
June	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7
July	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7
August	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
September	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7
October	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7
November	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6

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)								
2006								
September	2 387.2	408.0	397.8	782.3	^ 178.5	554.1	1 126.3	5 834.2
October	2 469.0	444.7	423.4	829.1	^ 190.9	551.4	1 167.9	6 076.3
November	2 492.6	532.3	427.2	879.3	^ 204.1	584.2	1 169.6	6 289.3
December	2 851.8	858.6	597.8	1 088.4	287.3	804.6	1 297.0	7 785.6
2007								
January	2 502.2	414.8	407.8	840.2	^ 188.4	497.8	1 115.1	5 966.4
February	2 311.0	341.5	326.2	751.2	^ 169.2	466.9	1 061.7	5 427.7
March	2 564.8	434.4	391.1	835.5	^ 199.3	509.3	1 185.7	6 120.1
April	2 463.1	433.7	399.7	764.4	^ 168.9	503.7	1 138.8	5 872.2
May	2 479.1	447.4	417.1	818.5	^ 169.5	537.2	1 117.8	5 986.6
June	2 407.9	493.2	437.8	849.3	^ 169.7	510.6	1 120.9	5 989.4
July	2 522.9	476.0	406.5	852.0	^ 185.9	554.6	1 121.0	6 119.0
August	2 606.1	427.2	384.0	867.9	193.8	591.5	1 184.3	6 254.8
September	2 572.7	444.7	399.5	873.9	^ 190.0	598.7	1 159.4	6 238.9
October	r2 673.5	r476.5	r461.0	r902.0	^ r211.8	r625.5	r1 205.3	r6 555.7
November	2 717.5	553.1	458.1	967.4	^ 218.3	663.1	1 238.9	6 816.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	2 443.9	441.8	411.8	802.6	185.9	557.8	1 140.2	5 983.9
October	2 427.3	465.4	410.4	812.1	193.3	548.2	1 138.6	5 995.3
November	2 439.7	465.5	407.6	829.3	192.9	538.4	1 126.3	5 999.6
December	2 465.6	471.3	410.9	821.4	192.3	552.3	1 136.8	6 050.6
2007								
January	2 484.9	474.3	405.6	844.1	194.6	543.7	1 147.3	6 094.5
February	2 495.3	469.5	418.9	864.1	193.0	541.4	1 177.5	6 159.6
March	2 525.6	488.3	421.7	865.6	197.5	549.0	1 173.8	6 221.6
April	2 531.8	472.8	426.1	856.0	190.1	549.7	1 145.6	6 172.2
May	2 530.1	478.5	403.3	849.4	187.7	559.1	1 146.1	6 154.2
June	2 559.6	481.4	438.3	852.5	187.2	557.5	1 160.0	6 236.4
July	2 575.6	517.1	440.2	869.7	193.4	584.2	1 153.6	6 333.8
August	2 604.9	489.9	435.1	889.6	199.3	598.5	1 165.5	6 382.7
September	2 639.9	485.6	408.0	915.9	200.0	595.1	1 186.2	6 430.8
October	2 631.3	494.7	444.2	889.7	211.0	618.2	1 165.7	6 454.8
November	2 654.1	492.4	443.1	895.8	207.2	625.0	1 191.6	6 509.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	2 426.7	462.6	404.4	806.1	189.1	555.5	1 132.6	5 977.1
October	2 437.5	461.7	407.0	811.4	190.4	551.5	1 135.3	5 994.7
November	2 450.0	463.7	409.6	821.4	192.2	547.4	1 139.7	6 024.0
December	2 464.9	467.6	411.4	833.6	193.7	544.7	1 145.7	6 061.6
2007								
January	2 481.2	471.8	412.8	844.6	194.2	543.7	1 152.0	6 100.2
February	2 497.7	474.9	414.5	851.8	193.5	544.2	1 156.9	6 133.6
March	2 513.3	477.4	417.8	855.0	192.3	546.6	1 158.8	6 161.2
April	2 528.3	480.7	421.6	856.7	190.9	551.1	1 158.4	6 187.6
May	2 543.8	484.9	424.7	859.6	190.3	558.1	1 156.7	6 218.0
June	2 561.6	488.9	427.1	865.1	191.2	567.8	1 156.5	6 257.9
July	2 581.6	491.9	429.0	873.5	193.8	579.4	1 159.8	6 308.3
August	2 602.2	493.6	431.0	883.5	197.6	591.4	1 166.0	6 364.3
September	2 621.8	494.2	433.0	892.5	201.7	602.9	1 172.6	6 418.5
October	2 638.9	494.2	435.1	899.4	205.4	613.2	1 178.7	6 469.0
November	2 652.7	493.4	437.9	904.3	208.6	621.6	1 183.6	6 516.1

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

r revised
(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)								
2006								
September	1 802.9	281.2	285.2	684.2	^ 146.1	503.4	616.4	4 319.4
October	1 920.4	318.2	335.1	710.6	154.8	553.3	603.7	4 596.1
November	1 916.8	387.3	314.4	733.1	172.1	597.8	633.7	4 755.1
December	2 193.6	638.9	414.1	898.9	277.7	749.8	735.2	5 908.1
2007								
January	1 930.6	300.5	286.4	717.6	165.0	458.8	620.4	4 479.2
February	1 809.5	247.7	260.0	631.6	^ 154.1	442.3	554.1	4 099.3
March	1 986.4	325.5	319.3	683.3	176.7	486.4	638.1	4 615.5
April	1 926.2	317.8	318.3	643.3	^ 158.4	441.5	607.0	4 412.5
May	1 930.5	329.2	330.3	687.5	^ 156.4	483.9	579.3	4 497.2
June	1 890.6	353.5	328.8	729.9	156.4	456.6	571.1	4 486.9
July	1 911.2	348.3	329.5	712.5	158.4	477.4	574.6	4 511.9
August	1 978.3	305.9	318.3	751.9	160.3	520.5	586.4	4 621.6
September	1 925.0	310.0	322.7	735.3	^ 159.6	504.9	556.8	4 514.3
October	r2 003.0	r336.3	r358.6	r746.2	r182.8	r557.2	r635.7	r4 819.9
November	2 033.9	397.3	381.4	787.2	198.9	612.5	645.8	5 057.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	1 847.7	325.8	305.8	697.3	158.4	534.8	627.1	4 496.9
October	1 906.1	335.7	321.1	696.2	160.5	527.1	604.7	4 551.4
November	1 899.2	341.1	302.1	704.0	164.3	532.6	617.7	4 561.0
December	1 905.5	346.1	305.1	697.6	171.6	516.0	634.5	4 576.4
2007								
January	1 917.6	351.1	314.2	721.8	169.6	522.4	619.6	4 616.2
February	1 943.7	341.3	318.5	715.4	176.1	505.9	610.6	4 611.5
March	1 944.3	363.4	321.5	713.2	176.3	508.8	614.5	4 642.1
April	1 962.6	336.0	321.1	710.6	173.2	498.4	613.3	4 615.2
May	1 944.6	348.5	319.5	717.0	168.4	491.4	595.4	4 584.8
June	1 973.0	351.2	333.5	731.4	169.5	505.5	596.6	4 660.7
July	1 971.4	358.6	343.5	728.6	174.6	505.7	586.5	4 668.9
August	1 986.3	354.2	341.4	755.8	171.8	519.7	585.5	4 714.8
September	2 002.0	350.8	344.4	756.6	174.9	529.9	585.8	4 744.4
October	1 982.8	359.3	350.2	738.9	190.2	535.1	621.5	4 778.1
November	1 994.2	358.9	360.2	740.8	187.3	548.0	624.1	4 813.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	1 867.2	335.9	298.1	694.0	159.4	530.4	619.3	4 508.0
October	1 881.3	337.3	302.2	698.9	161.5	528.3	619.5	4 533.2
November	1 897.0	340.2	305.9	703.5	165.0	526.1	620.5	4 561.9
December	1 911.9	343.6	309.2	707.1	168.8	522.1	620.8	4 586.1
2007								
January	1 924.9	346.5	312.2	710.0	171.8	516.4	619.7	4 602.8
February	1 935.4	348.3	315.3	712.2	173.4	509.7	617.1	4 611.5
March	1 944.2	348.8	318.9	713.9	173.6	503.9	612.9	4 615.8
April	1 952.6	349.0	322.9	716.8	172.7	500.2	606.2	4 620.2
May	1 961.1	349.7	327.1	722.0	171.5	499.6	598.6	4 629.6
June	1 968.6	350.9	331.8	728.9	171.2	503.0	593.4	4 647.8
July	1 975.7	352.6	337.0	736.3	172.6	509.9	591.8	4 675.6
August	1 982.7	354.3	342.4	742.4	175.4	518.4	593.8	4 708.9
September	1 988.5	355.9	347.4	746.1	178.9	527.2	598.9	4 742.9
October	1 992.9	357.5	351.9	748.1	182.6	535.5	605.4	4 776.3
November	1 996.6	357.9	355.7	748.4	186.0	542.8	613.0	4 809.2

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

r revised
(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)								
2006								
September	1 440.7	238.6	^ 269.4	568.4	^ 122.2	348.6	682.3	3 670.4
October	1 492.9	259.2	248.0	599.0	^ 133.9	345.0	746.9	3 824.9
November	1 471.2	308.2	246.6	644.8	^ 143.0	362.5	728.8	3 905.0
December	1 653.0	492.4	333.2	758.8	198.9	488.8	775.2	4 700.4
2007								
January	1 521.8	248.1	250.0	620.3	^ 129.3	305.1	675.2	3 749.8
February	1 376.4	200.0	182.6	565.1	121.7	291.0	611.2	3 347.9
March	1 556.9	242.4	210.4	629.2	133.1	333.2	706.1	3 811.4
April	1 517.3	235.0	217.7	551.5	128.1	307.8	693.3	3 650.8
May	1 560.8	245.8	224.7	592.4	133.7	334.2	728.7	3 820.3
June	1 526.4	292.4	261.9	639.6	130.5	334.8	744.3	3 929.8
July	1 644.1	286.3	249.3	641.3	^ 137.2	344.7	767.0	4 069.9
August	1 689.7	262.1	246.0	657.4	^ 134.1	356.2	788.7	4 134.3
September	1 638.5	276.8	264.2	667.3	^ 128.8	358.7	763.9	4 098.1
October	r1 693.2	r283.0	r233.9	r693.0	^ r159.4	r397.4	r801.8	r4 261.7
November	1 670.0	327.8	226.2	715.9	^ 168.1	422.0	816.5	4 346.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	1 455.0	247.3	247.7	571.7	129.9	359.9	690.8	3 702.4
October	1 477.7	268.4	241.2	581.1	133.6	337.7	713.1	3 752.6
November	1 471.9	270.9	242.0	603.3	136.8	335.9	705.6	3 766.4
December	1 483.7	271.9	239.4	602.8	141.2	338.4	664.0	3 741.4
2007								
January	1 509.6	275.8	239.2	618.0	129.6	332.4	682.7	3 787.5
February	1 521.8	275.7	245.3	635.5	135.0	334.9	687.4	3 835.6
March	1 548.1	278.3	242.3	653.2	138.7	354.4	712.0	3 927.1
April	1 556.1	276.5	247.4	636.8	139.2	345.6	728.2	3 929.8
May	1 569.1	273.5	238.4	639.2	138.2	345.3	745.7	3 949.4
June	1 588.9	286.7	258.4	647.6	143.7	354.9	768.5	4 048.6
July	1 633.8	298.4	252.1	643.1	141.3	359.3	776.7	4 104.7
August	1 649.7	287.9	247.0	653.8	141.7	359.3	782.8	4 122.3
September	1 666.2	289.5	243.8	674.4	136.2	372.0	777.0	4 159.0
October	1 665.4	291.0	225.0	668.3	161.7	383.7	766.9	4 162.0
November	1 670.3	292.2	225.5	665.2	159.8	392.5	783.2	4 188.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	1 454.4	265.0	248.0	576.3	130.7	358.1	691.4	3 718.0
October	1 465.8	265.9	244.7	585.5	133.0	(b) 340.0	691.3	3 731.6
November	1 478.3	268.1	242.2	596.6	134.7	337.3	689.3	3 748.9
December	1 492.1	271.0	240.8	609.2	135.6	335.8	687.2	3 772.6
2007								
January	1 506.6	273.6	240.6	621.5	136.1	335.7	688.1	3 803.1
February	1 522.0	275.5	241.6	631.5	136.5	337.4	694.9	3 841.0
March	1 538.7	276.8	243.7	638.1	137.4	340.3	708.6	3 885.9
April	1 557.7	278.7	246.3	641.8	138.3	343.9	727.4	3 936.3
May	1 578.8	281.7	248.7	644.2	139.0	347.8	746.8	3 988.7
June	1 600.6	284.9	249.7	646.9	140.0	352.7	761.6	4 037.1
July	1 622.0	287.9	248.3	650.9	141.6	358.6	770.7	4 079.4
August	1 641.3	290.1	244.8	656.4	144.1	365.4	775.8	4 116.7
September	1 657.4	291.5	239.9	662.0	147.5	372.8	778.6	4 149.3
October	1 669.9	292.3	234.5	666.9	151.4	380.0	780.1	4 178.1
November	1 678.7	292.7	229.6	670.3	155.2	386.6	780.1	4 202.0

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

r revised

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Break in series. See the 'Trend Estimates' section 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)								
2006								
September	518.2	97.8	55.6	193.5	^ 47.7	116.1	189.1	1 218.0
October	532.2	108.4	66.3	203.9	^ 52.4	124.2	190.8	1 278.1
November	542.6	130.3	66.3	212.2	^ 56.5	132.9	192.8	1 333.6
December	618.2	206.3	89.5	250.0	^ 86.9	172.0	207.9	1 630.8
2007								
January	541.8	103.6	56.7	208.8	^ 48.2	^ 120.4	182.8	1 262.3
February	502.6	85.2	50.2	173.9	^ 50.1	119.2	172.3	1 153.5
March	562.1	110.6	62.7	195.9	^ 56.5	^ 129.3	200.8	1 318.0
April	538.0	104.6	58.3	177.4	^ 48.2	^ 110.9	193.2	1 230.7
May	546.9	116.8	64.2	199.9	^ 47.2	^ 117.3	184.7	1 277.1
June	539.1	121.9	61.9	215.2	^ 44.8	^ 114.9	185.3	1 283.0
July	541.5	118.0	63.6	205.2	^ 49.7	^ 115.5	198.4	1 291.8
August	568.4	106.4	59.5	202.4	^ 47.6	^ 128.3	203.9	1 316.6
September	554.3	105.6	61.2	193.0	^ 44.1	^ 125.1	204.8	1 288.0
October	r589.6	r115.0	r68.4	r219.2	^ r40.8	^ r137.8	r219.0	r1 389.7
November	598.9	139.3	70.4	229.2	^ 45.6	^ 145.5	221.3	1 450.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	526.5	112.6	60.7	199.5	52.9	119.8	187.9	1 259.9
October	528.5	115.4	62.2	198.0	56.3	124.2	187.0	1 271.5
November	534.5	112.8	61.1	200.4	54.1	122.0	189.1	1 273.9
December	535.7	116.7	63.8	191.6	55.3	122.1	180.0	1 265.3
2007								
January	542.7	118.5	61.3	202.7	51.9	125.9	184.3	1 287.3
February	545.0	115.7	63.6	201.3	55.4	135.1	188.7	1 304.8
March	547.1	120.1	65.0	204.2	53.7	134.0	191.9	1 315.9
April	554.8	116.7	59.7	204.2	52.3	119.9	196.3	1 303.9
May	554.1	119.5	61.8	208.9	50.9	120.6	193.9	1 309.6
June	563.8	121.3	63.4	211.0	50.3	123.1	198.5	1 331.4
July	557.5	121.3	67.3	206.4	53.8	126.0	201.4	1 333.7
August	564.3	121.1	65.4	209.8	49.1	130.8	203.3	1 343.9
September	575.8	118.9	65.1	206.6	49.4	131.3	207.6	1 354.7
October	581.4	122.3	65.5	210.2	43.3	134.4	213.2	1 370.2
November	582.6	124.7	65.7	210.4	43.7	134.0	214.5	1 375.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	524.1	113.6	61.2	195.8	55.3	121.8	188.2	1 259.5
October	529.1	114.1	61.5	197.2	54.8	122.3	186.5	1 265.4
November	533.6	115.0	62.1	198.1	54.5	123.2	185.3	1 272.5
December	537.5	115.8	62.5	198.9	54.4	124.0	185.2	1 280.1
2007								
January	541.4	116.7	62.6	199.9	54.1	124.4	186.1	1 288.2
February	545.2	117.5	62.6	201.6	53.6	124.1	188.0	1 296.4
March	548.9	118.3	62.5	203.7	53.1	123.4	190.6	1 304.3
April	552.2	119.0	62.6	205.9	52.7	122.8	193.3	1 311.5
May	555.4	119.5	63.1	207.4	52.3	122.9	196.0	1 318.4
June	559.0	120.0	63.8	208.3	51.6	124.0	198.7	1 325.8
July	563.2	120.5	64.6	208.6	50.6	126.2	201.4	1 334.8
August	568.0	121.0	65.2	208.8	49.3	128.8	204.6	1 345.2
September	572.9	121.5	65.7	209.0	47.8	131.3	207.9	1 355.8
October	577.6	122.1	66.0	209.3	46.1	133.3	210.9	1 366.1
November	581.7	122.6	66.0	209.4	44.7	134.9	213.7	1 375.5

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

r revised

(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)

2006								
September	760.4	134.9	117.8	394.1	^ 77.2	164.1	254.3	1 902.8
October	781.7	152.0	134.8	394.0	^ 78.8	186.7	279.8	2 007.8
November	800.9	187.4	136.1	403.3	^ 93.8	203.4	276.8	2 101.7
December	912.0	291.7	185.6	493.4	^ 138.1	278.9	300.8	2 600.3
2007								
January	799.4	137.8	118.2	388.5	^ 90.6	181.3	279.3	1 995.1
February	752.9	120.4	110.1	340.5	^ 74.0	178.5	265.1	1 841.7
March	842.1	151.5	126.7	380.9	^ 79.1	196.0	296.7	2 073.1
April	817.9	147.4	132.1	351.6	^ 75.7	175.2	277.3	1 977.2
May	822.5	159.5	143.2	388.3	^ 76.2	187.7	283.2	2 060.6
June	811.2	160.2	131.3	407.1	^ 73.0	178.6	271.9	2 033.2
July	837.7	162.5	132.1	368.5	^ 83.0	185.4	278.3	2 047.5
August	864.8	150.1	132.6	379.0	^ 80.2	195.3	285.4	2 087.5
September	843.0	154.0	132.6	385.6	^ 83.9	179.4	282.4	2 060.9
October	r869.8	r166.6	r151.9	r392.2	^ r88.8	r203.2	r289.6	r2 162.1
November	889.5	194.6	158.9	415.0	^ 92.5	223.4	308.8	2 282.7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2006								
September	771.3	154.1	127.7	398.8	82.0	172.5	258.4	1 964.9
October	782.7	158.7	129.9	387.6	84.5	181.8	264.8	1 989.9
November	790.7	159.7	127.9	382.6	89.8	185.2	266.1	2 002.1
December	785.8	162.5	129.8	388.6	88.5	191.6	271.2	2 018.1
2007								
January	809.1	162.4	126.0	392.0	86.5	194.6	284.0	2 054.7
February	819.2	161.3	135.7	389.0	82.4	198.0	283.8	2 069.4
March	826.9	166.7	139.2	395.7	82.7	201.0	292.0	2 104.3
April	829.2	161.8	136.7	400.7	82.6	198.0	286.1	2 095.1
May	833.7	166.3	137.7	394.5	83.1	189.7	288.6	2 093.5
June	848.4	162.8	133.2	396.6	81.1	200.1	289.9	2 112.2
July	854.6	172.7	138.3	382.0	87.4	200.1	280.5	2 115.4
August	856.4	170.8	143.5	387.4	84.5	200.8	287.5	2 130.9
September	872.3	173.0	142.4	395.2	89.7	191.2	289.0	2 152.9
October	862.5	172.7	146.9	382.0	94.2	197.9	275.0	2 131.1
November	866.0	172.2	149.4	398.9	89.0	203.0	293.5	2 171.9

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2006								
September	769.5	157.3	126.9	386.4	83.7	175.1	260.4	1 959.3
October	777.2	158.2	128.0	388.1	85.3	181.0	264.0	1 981.6
November	786.7	159.4	128.9	388.9	86.4	186.5	268.7	2 005.4
December	796.8	160.9	130.0	389.5	86.7	191.1	274.2	2 029.2
2007								
January	806.4	162.2	131.7	390.7	86.0	194.6	279.8	2 051.4
February	815.2	163.0	133.5	392.8	84.7	196.7	284.5	2 070.4
March	823.4	163.5	135.0	394.6	83.3	197.7	287.4	2 085.0
April	831.5	164.2	136.2	395.5	82.4	198.0	288.7	2 096.5
May	839.2	165.5	137.0	394.5	82.5	197.7	288.5	2 104.9
June	846.3	167.2	137.8	392.5	83.6	197.4	287.2	2 111.8
July	852.7	169.0	139.1	390.5	85.3	197.3	286.0	2 119.8
August	858.6	170.6	141.2	389.3	87.1	197.6	285.3	2 129.5
September	863.2	172.0	143.6	389.2	88.8	198.1	285.1	2 139.9
October	866.8	173.0	146.0	389.7	90.3	198.6	285.3	2 150.5
November	869.0	173.5	148.0	391.0	91.4	199.4	285.6	2 160.7

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

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(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)

2006								
September	152.0	np	21.8	68.5	^ 23.6	np	40.3	380.4
October	157.8	np	22.7	70.0	^ 21.5	np	43.0	393.9
November	161.1	np	23.6	72.0	^ 23.5	np	^ 45.5	415.2
December	178.4	np	31.5	91.3	32.5	np	52.0	512.7
2007								
January	167.0	np	21.0	66.4	^ 22.1	np	^ 43.4	396.1
February	156.2	np	^ 20.6	60.4	^ 22.6	np	^ 39.1	367.4
March	173.4	np	22.9	69.4	^ 23.2	np	^ 42.1	410.7
April	164.2	np	22.9	62.7	^ 21.2	np	^ 41.7	386.1
May	167.4	np	22.8	69.5	^ 22.0	np	^ 42.3	402.7
June	163.0	np	23.1	74.0	^ 21.3	np	^ 41.5	400.4
July	168.6	np	20.1	69.3	^ 22.7	np	^ 42.5	402.3
August	175.0	np	20.3	73.8	^ 23.4	np	^ 45.3	415.9
September	165.5	np	19.6	70.4	^ 21.9	np	^ 44.4	394.9
October	r178.8	np	r22.3	r77.8	^ r18.3	np	^ r49.4	r419.3
November	181.8	np	25.7	79.3	^ 20.0	np	^ 50.9	442.9

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2006								
September	157.2	np	23.7	70.1	23.9	np	43.1	399.1
October	158.3	np	24.8	67.5	22.9	np	42.6	397.5
November	157.8	np	22.7	67.9	23.5	np	43.4	397.5
December	156.9	np	22.6	69.2	23.1	np	41.8	395.1
2007								
January	161.3	np	22.0	69.1	22.8	np	41.7	398.0
February	165.3	np	22.9	69.7	22.5	np	40.2	401.3
March	166.4	np	22.7	70.3	23.4	np	39.5	405.3
April	170.0	np	22.3	71.4	23.4	np	43.6	409.5
May	170.4	np	22.7	72.7	23.5	np	44.3	415.9
June	171.3	np	22.9	74.8	23.7	np	45.7	421.6
July	175.3	np	22.3	71.7	23.2	np	46.2	421.4
August	176.0	np	22.3	74.2	24.2	np	48.4	426.6
September	175.0	np	21.9	73.2	21.7	np	47.5	420.1
October	177.1	np	24.0	74.1	19.6	np	48.9	419.3
November	176.9	np	24.2	74.4	19.9	np	48.0	422.0

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2006								
September	156.9	np	23.1	69.0	23.2	np	43.0	397.0
October	157.2	np	23.4	68.6	23.4	np	42.8	397.3
November	158.0	np	23.3	68.5	23.3	np	42.4	397.1
December	159.4	np	23.0	68.6	23.1	np	41.7	397.3
2007								
January	161.5	np	22.7	69.1	23.0	np	41.2	398.7
February	163.9	np	22.5	69.8	23.0	np	41.1	401.5
March	166.4	np	22.5	70.7	23.2	np	41.6	405.7
April	168.9	np	22.5	71.6	23.4	np	42.5	410.6
May	171.0	np	22.5	72.4	23.6	np	43.9	415.5
June	172.6	np	22.4	73.0	23.6	np	45.4	419.1
July	173.9	np	22.5	73.4	23.3	np	46.5	421.3
August	175.0	np	22.6	73.6	22.6	np	47.4	422.2
September	176.0	np	22.9	73.8	21.8	np	48.0	422.4
October	176.7	np	23.2	74.0	21.0	np	48.4	422.4
November	177.3	np	23.5	74.1	20.3	np	48.7	421.8

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

r revised

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

2006								
September	88.9	np	8.5	25.1	^ 4.4	np	36.5	192.1
October	89.6	np	8.7	24.5	^ 4.8	np	^ 36.0	191.0
November	87.7	np	8.2	25.0	^ 4.7	np	33.5	186.7
December	92.9	np	10.2	29.2	^ 6.2	np	^ 33.2	209.3
2007								
January	81.7	np	7.6	24.0	^ 3.8	np	^ 27.6	166.9
February	78.2	np	7.3	22.0	^ 3.9	np	^ 27.8	160.5
March	89.5	np	7.9	25.9	^ 4.2	np	^ 32.1	183.5
April	87.5	np	7.6	25.0	^ 4.6	np	^ 31.4	179.9
May	95.6	np	9.1	27.2	^ 5.0	np	32.2	196.0
June	97.9	np	10.2	28.4	^ 5.4	np	^ 34.4	205.8
July	104.0	np	10.6	29.6	^ 5.1	np	^ 36.2	215.7
August	106.5	np	10.6	31.4	^ 4.7	np	^ 36.8	220.9
September	99.1	np	9.7	31.3	^ 4.9	np	^ 34.7	208.2
October	r98.6	np	9.8	32.0	r^ 4.8	np	r^ 33.1	r209.4
November	97.0	np	9.2	31.2	^ 4.4	np	^ 32.2	207.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2006								
September	86.4	np	8.2	24.4	4.1	np	33.8	184.0
October	88.4	np	8.4	24.1	4.6	np	34.0	185.8
November	89.3	np	8.2	24.2	4.8	np	33.5	186.3
December	91.4	np	8.3	25.2	4.9	np	32.7	189.4
2007								
January	91.1	np	9.0	25.8	4.7	np	32.6	189.7
February	91.2	np	9.7	25.5	4.8	np	33.6	191.7
March	91.4	np	9.0	26.9	4.6	np	34.3	193.4
April	90.9	np	9.0	27.6	5.0	np	33.8	194.2
May	92.4	np	9.0	27.8	5.0	np	32.8	195.3
June	95.0	np	9.6	26.9	5.1	np	32.6	198.5
July	95.2	np	9.3	29.4	4.8	np	32.0	199.3
August	96.4	np	9.3	29.8	4.5	np	32.4	200.0
September	96.3	np	9.2	30.9	4.6	np	32.2	201.2
October	97.0	np	9.5	30.7	4.5	np	31.5	202.7
November	99.0	np	9.4	30.8	4.5	np	31.5	206.0

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2006								
September	86.7	np	8.3	24.5	4.4	np	33.7	184.5
October	88.1	np	8.3	24.5	4.5	np	33.5	185.6
November	89.4	np	8.5	24.7	4.7	np	33.4	187.0
December	90.3	np	8.7	25.1	4.8	np	33.3	188.5
2007								
January	90.9	np	8.9	25.7	4.8	np	33.4	190.0
February	91.2	np	9.1	26.3	4.8	np	33.4	191.5
March	91.5	np	9.2	26.8	4.9	np	33.5	193.0
April	92.1	np	9.2	27.2	4.9	np	33.4	194.6
May	92.9	np	9.2	27.7	4.9	np	33.2	196.0
June	93.9	np	9.2	28.3	4.9	np	32.8	197.5
July	95.0	np	9.3	28.9	4.8	np	32.4	198.9
August	96.0	np	9.3	29.6	4.7	np	32.1	200.3
September	96.8	np	9.4	30.2	4.6	np	31.9	201.8
October	97.6	np	9.4	30.7	4.5	np	31.7	203.3
November	98.1	np	9.4	31.1	4.5	np	31.6	204.7

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

r revised

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2006								
September	138.0	24.8	18.5	79.5	^ 12.6	^ 30.1	^ 52.0	355.4
October	139.7	27.9	18.9	81.5	^ 13.5	^ 28.6	^ 57.7	367.9
November	145.6	33.5	18.2	87.4	^ 14.7	^ 29.8	^ 55.3	384.6
December	155.7	56.8	26.9	108.4	^ 20.4	^ 40.6	^ 58.6	467.4
2007								
January	136.7	28.2	19.4	75.7	^ 14.4	^ 24.2	^ 45.4	343.9
February	132.0	22.8	^ 19.0	67.7	^ 15.0	^ 25.5	^ 45.4	327.4
March	147.2	29.0	^ 23.9	75.5	^ 17.2	^ 28.1	^ 51.7	372.6
April	145.0	29.7	^ 22.8	65.8	15.5	^ 25.2	^ 50.3	354.4
May	150.2	30.6	23.8	70.5	^ 15.5	^ 26.3	^ 54.7	371.7
June	148.5	32.4	24.3	78.4	^ 15.7	^ 24.6	^ 54.4	378.4
July	145.1	30.1	22.6	67.5	^ 16.7	^ 24.5	^ 55.9	362.4
August	151.9	26.5	21.2	72.0	^ 14.7	^ 28.5	^ 60.1	374.9
September	149.2	27.3	22.2	73.1	^ 15.2	^ 27.0	^ 57.4	371.4
October	r155.0	r30.6	r24.3	r73.4	^ 15.3	^ 27.6	^ r57.8	r384.2
November	159.6	33.9	23.4	76.9	^ 16.4	^ 27.9	^ 57.0	395.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2006								
September	139.4	29.3	19.9	80.3	13.1	29.2	50.3	361.4
October	138.9	29.6	19.1	80.4	14.7	28.8	55.2	366.6
November	141.2	30.2	18.1	83.1	15.2	28.8	53.2	369.8
December	138.8	31.5	19.4	81.0	15.2	26.5	53.7	366.1
2007								
January	140.4	31.5	21.2	75.0	16.3	27.9	52.0	364.3
February	143.0	30.9	23.1	78.0	15.3	29.0	52.0	371.3
March	144.6	32.5	23.2	78.0	17.1	30.2	52.9	378.6
April	150.5	30.5	22.6	75.4	16.3	27.2	52.2	374.9
May	149.9	31.2	22.5	75.4	16.8	27.9	53.3	377.0
June	151.6	31.1	23.2	76.7	16.1	26.7	53.7	379.1
July	149.0	33.0	24.4	71.2	15.2	25.8	54.6	373.2
August	150.1	31.3	24.6	74.6	14.5	28.1	57.9	381.2
September	152.2	31.5	23.2	74.2	16.5	26.7	55.3	379.6
October	153.5	32.4	24.7	71.8	16.6	27.4	54.9	381.1
November	153.7	31.8	24.1	72.2	16.5	26.4	55.4	380.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2006								
September	138.4	30.3	19.1	79.5	14.0	29.0	51.4	361.7
October	139.1	30.2	19.1	80.2	14.4	28.6	52.5	364.1
November	139.6	30.4	19.4	80.4	14.9	28.3	53.1	366.1
December	140.3	30.8	20.1	79.8	15.4	28.2	53.2	367.9
2007								
January	141.6	31.2	21.0	78.9	15.9	28.3	52.9	369.8
February	143.5	31.4	21.8	77.8	16.3	28.4	52.5	371.7
March	145.7	31.5	22.6	76.8	16.4	28.3	52.4	373.7
April	147.8	31.4	23.0	76.0	16.4	28.1	52.7	375.5
May	149.4	31.5	23.3	75.4	16.2	27.7	53.4	376.8
June	150.3	31.6	23.5	74.9	15.9	27.3	54.2	377.6
July	150.8	31.7	23.7	74.2	15.8	27.0	54.9	378.0
August	151.3	31.8	23.9	73.6	15.7	26.9	55.4	378.7
September	151.9	31.9	24.1	73.1	15.9	26.9	55.7	379.5
October	152.5	32.0	24.3	72.7	16.1	26.9	55.8	380.3
November	153.2	32.0	24.3	72.3	16.3	26.9	55.8	380.9

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

r revised

(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 2007 reference month, the survey includes about 4,200 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 3,200 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 57% 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. Since September 2004, an electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), has been providing updated quarterly information, but this has been discontinued as of June 2007, as the result of a user review of this product.

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 2007 using data up to and including the June 2007 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>Nov</i> 2006	<i>Oct</i> 2007	<i>Nov</i> 2007
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (June 2007 reference month)	1.04247	1.01618	1.04551
Factors as estimated with current month's data (November 2007 reference month)	1.04390	1.01520	1.04638

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 95% 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>Dec</i> 2007	<i>Jan</i> 2008	<i>Feb</i> 2008
Factors as estimated with current month's data (November 2007 reference month)	1.27139	0.98723	0.91626

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 2007 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 A "two-dimensional reconciliation" methodology has been used on the seasonally adjusted time series in this publication to force additivity - that is, to force the sum of fine-level (state by industry) estimates to be equal to the relevant state and industry totals, and Australian total. This methodology was first implemented in the November 2006 publication, and in publications prior to November the total for a state or industry did not necessarily equal the sum of the component series. The new methodology has been implemented for all timepoints back to the beginning of all series. For further details on the methodology employed, contact <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

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 <time.series.analysis@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 each September issue and is currently 2005–06. 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 2007–08 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2005–06 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 or by email at <retail.trade@abs.gov.au>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View of the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

ABBREVIATIONS

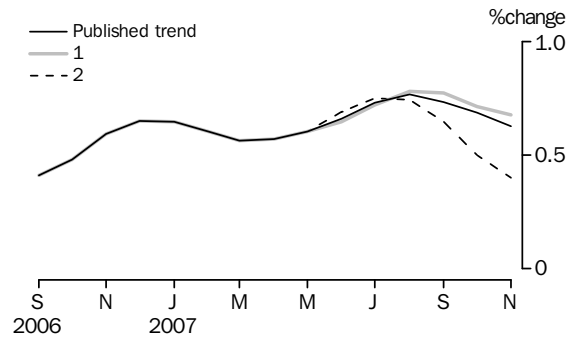
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIMA	autoregressive integrated moving average
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
RSE	relative standard error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

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