

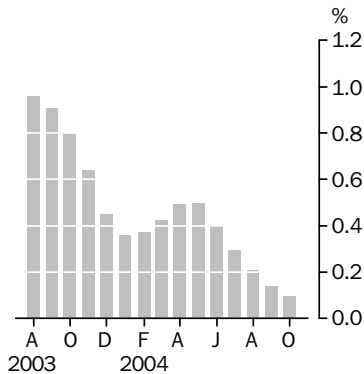
# RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 30 NOV 2004

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change



## KEY FIGURES

	Oct 04 \$m	Sep 04 to Oct 04 % change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	16 620.4	0.1
Seasonally adjusted estimates	16 538.3	-0.7

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.1% in October 2004. This follows revised increases of 0.1% in September and 0.2% in August.
- In October 2004, the trend estimate increased in Victoria (+0.4%), Western Australia (+0.3%), Australian Capital Territory (+0.2%) and South Australia (+0.1%) while Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory were flat.
- Over the three months to October 2004 the trend estimate increased by \$73m. Household good retailing (+\$38m) and Other retailing (+\$27m) had the largest increases.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series decreased by 0.7% (-\$113m) in October 2004. This followed a revised increase of 0.7% (+\$113m) in September 2004.
- Only the Australian Capital Territory recorded seasonally adjusted growth (+0.1% or +\$0.2m) in October 2004. New South Wales and Tasmania had no growth while all other states and the Northern Territory decreased.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 3.3% in October 2004 compared with September 2004. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 3.6%, while 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 2.8%.
- Australian turnover increased by 2.4% in October 2004 compared with October 2003. Chains and other large retailers increased by 5.0%, while 'smaller' retailers fell by 0.9%.

## 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

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
November 2004	7 January 2005
December 2004	4 February 2005
January 2005	3 March 2005
February 2005	4 April 2005
March 2005	4 May 2005
April 2005	31 May 2005

.....

## SAMPLE ROTATION

Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly updating of the frame and the estimation benchmarks and the quarterly rotation of sampled businesses. These changes are made to ensure that the frame and sample remain representative of the population. In addition, the rotation of sampled businesses is done to spread the reporting load across retailers. While these changes can impact on the estimate for the first month of each quarter, the impact is usually within the normal standard errors associated with the estimates. In some months the impact can be greater and there is evidence that in October 2004 for some states, the businesses rotated into the sample were generally smaller than those rotated out, particularly for Queensland. This can lead to a decrease in the estimate. However, at the Australian level, the rotation effects were essentially offsetting.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

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

.....

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	16 803.0	118.5
Change from preceding month (\$m)	535.2	82.8
% change from preceding month (%)	3.3	0.5

.....

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

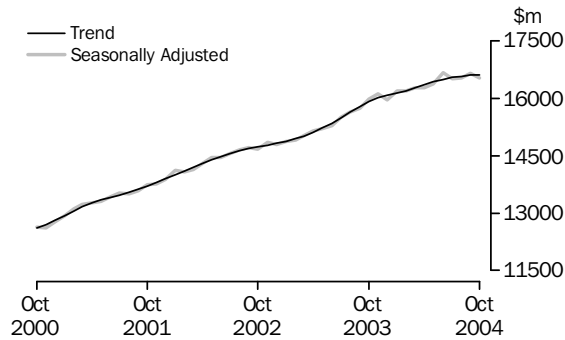
Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## INDUSTRY TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

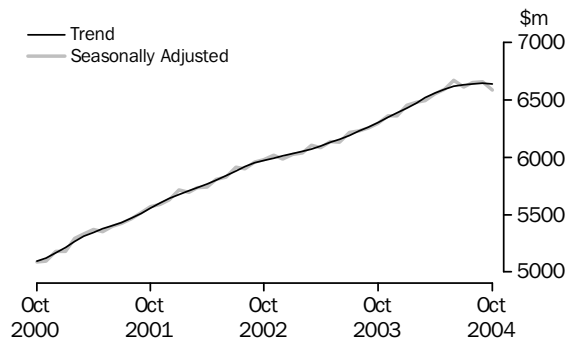
#### TOTAL RETAIL

After 17 months of strong to moderate trend growth, the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series has had weak growth in the last four months. Household good retailing and Other retailing continued their moderate trend growth in October 2004 while all other industries were weak or in decline.



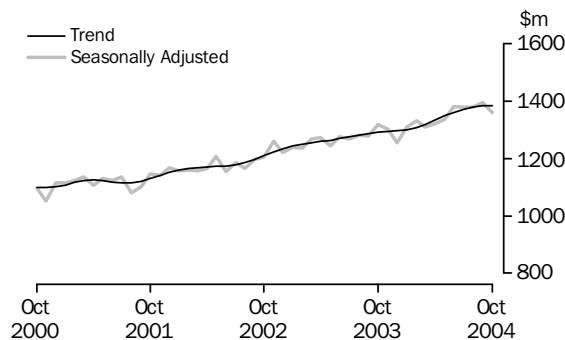
#### FOOD RETAILING

October 2004 was in decline after weak trend growth in July and August 2004, which followed 18 months of moderate growth. All states and territories except South Australia and Tasmania were flat or in decline in October 2004.



#### DEPARTMENT STORES

After strong trend growth from March to July 2004, growth slowed and was weak in October 2004. New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory were in decline in October 2004. Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have had weak or moderate trend growth over the last two months after periods of strong growth.

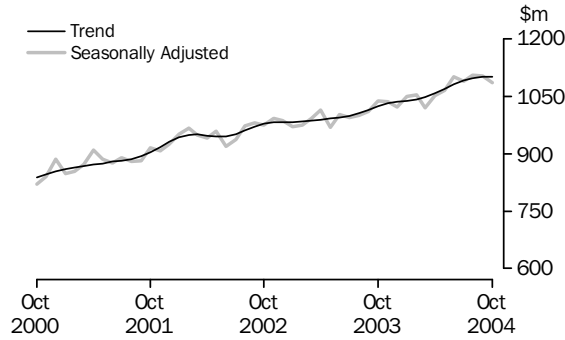


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

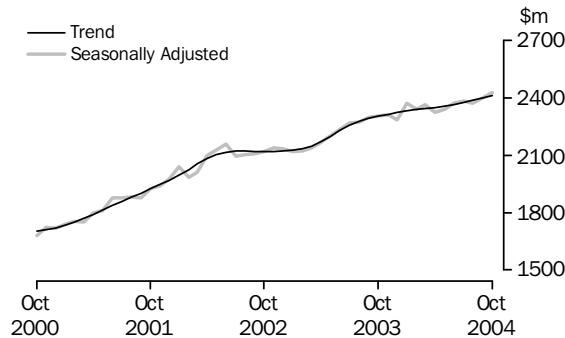
**CLOTHING AND SOFT  
GOOD RETAILING**

The trend was flat in October 2004 after a steady fall in growth rates since May 2004. Over the last four months Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have had strong growth. Over this period, the rate of growth in all other states and territories has fallen and they were all in decline in October 2004.



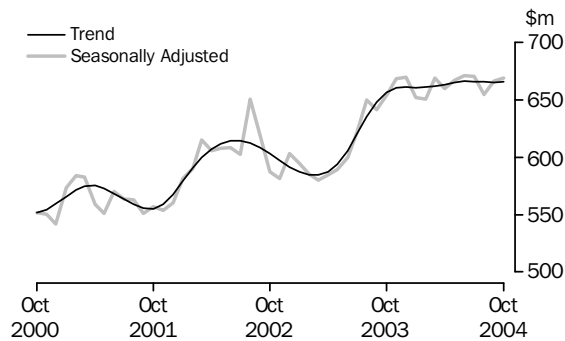
**HOUSEHOLD GOOD  
RETAILING**

The rate of trend growth decreased from June 2003 to March 2004 but has been slightly stronger in the last four months. Over the last three months, Victoria is the only state showing strong growth and Northern Territory is the only state or territory in decline.



**RECREATIONAL GOOD  
RETAILING**

Trend growth was weak in October 2004 after being flat or in decline in the previous three months. Western Australia and Tasmania have had strong growth over the last four months. Victoria has had moderate growth for the last three months and the territories were flat for the last two months. New South Wales has been in decline for 12 months, Queensland for four and South Australia for three after various periods of strong growth.

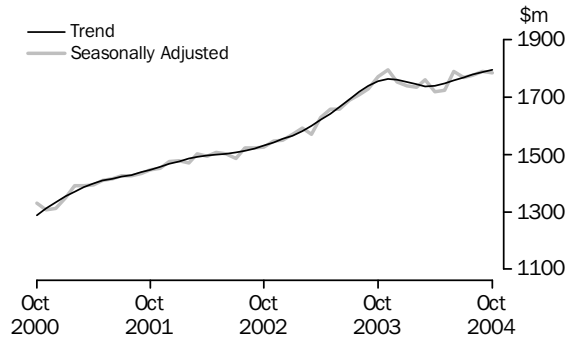


## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

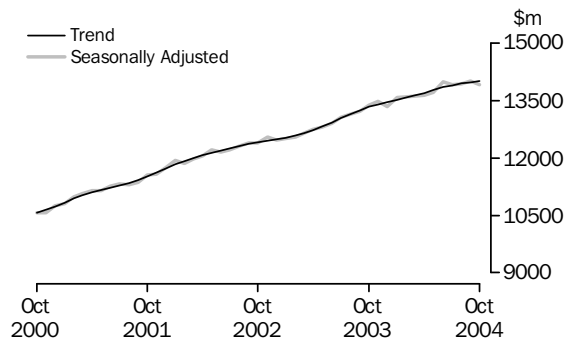
#### OTHER RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for the last six months, driven by strong growth in Queensland and Western Australia. South Australia has had weak growth over the last five months. New South Wales has been in decline for 12 months and the Australian Capital Territory for seven months. Victoria had weak growth in October 2004 after nine months of being flat or in decline.



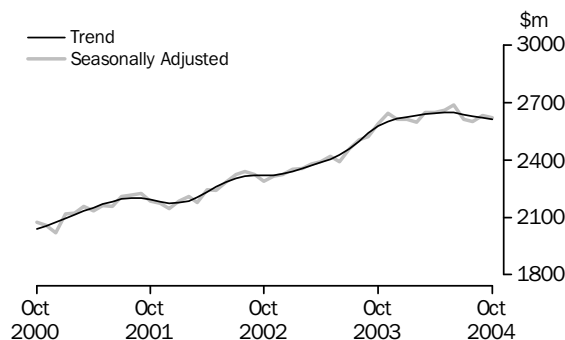
#### TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

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



#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

The trend has been in decline for the last five months. Northern Territory has had strong trend growth for the last six months. Victoria has had moderate growth for the last three months and the Australian Capital Territory continues to have weak trend growth. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania have been in decline for the last four months or longer.

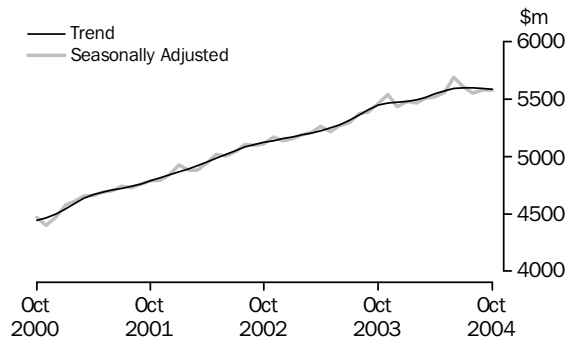


## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

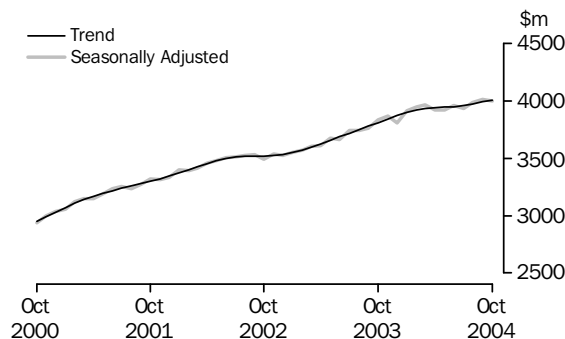
#### NEW SOUTH WALES

The rate of trend growth has been decreasing since April 2004 and the trend has been in decline for the last two months. Over the last three months all industries have been in decline except for Department stores (weak growth) and Household good retailing (moderate growth). Both Recreational good and Other retailing have been in decline since November 2003.



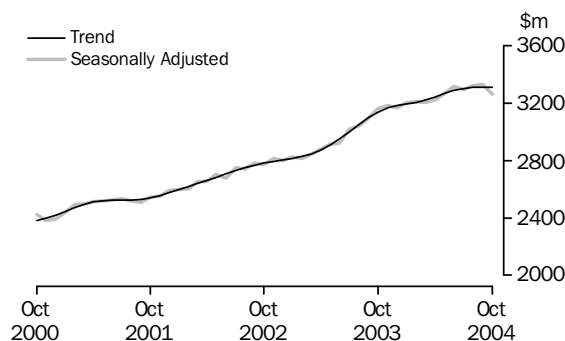
#### VICTORIA

Trend growth has been moderate for the last three months driven by strong growth in Household good retailing and moderate growth in Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services. Food retailing has been flat for six months. The rates of growth in Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing have decreased significantly in recent months after periods of strong growth.



#### QUEENSLAND

Trend growth was flat for October 2004. This reflects weak seasonally adjusted growth in September 2004 followed by a large decline in October. Over the last three months Other retailing (strong), Department stores (moderate) and Household good retailing (weak) have had trend growth while all other industries were in decline.

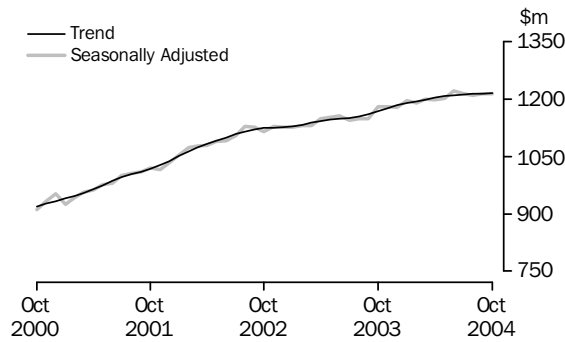


## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

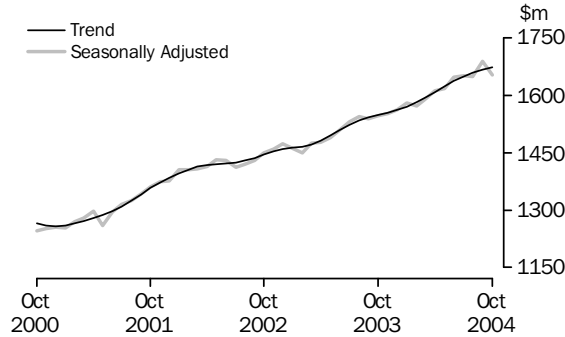
#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In October 2004, the trend continued its sixth month of weak growth. After strong growth from April to August 2004, the rate of growth has slowed significantly in Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing. Over the last three months Hospitality and services and Recreational good retailing have been in decline while Food retailing has had moderate growth.



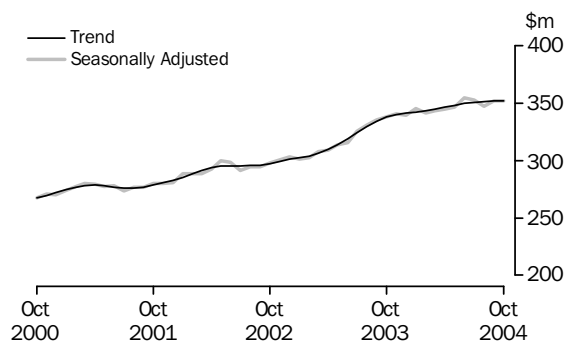
#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The rate of trend growth has decreased in recent months with weak trend growth in October 2004. Strong growth in recent months in Clothing and soft good, Recreational good and Other retailing has been offset by a decline in Hospitality and services and weakening growth in all other industries.



#### TASMANIA

The trend growth was flat in October 2004 after weakening growth since June 2004. Recreational good retailing had moderate growth in October after six months of strong growth and Household good retailing has had moderate growth for the last five months. Food retailing has had four months of weak growth. Hospitality and services has been in decline for five months and Clothing and soft good retailing for two months.



## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	6 154.9	1 079.9	905.6	2 229.8	624.8	1 640.7	2 534.0	15 169.7
September	6 047.2	1 175.0	969.0	2 267.1	615.7	1 682.7	2 466.7	15 223.5
October	6 486.0	1 292.0	1 055.4	2 405.4	641.4	1 843.5	2 689.1	16 412.9
November	6 370.2	1 503.5	1 081.1	2 431.4	687.2	1 918.8	2 670.8	16 662.9
December	7 236.4	2 386.5	1 497.4	2 945.3	986.2	2 575.6	2 975.6	20 603.2
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 707.8	1 162.1	1 038.6	2 346.4	642.3	1 584.7	2 642.6	16 124.5
February	6 158.0	970.8	844.0	2 115.3	594.8	1 543.3	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	6 480.6	1 107.5	942.6	2 269.4	654.9	1 669.1	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	6 558.0	1 250.3	1 021.9	2 118.9	610.2	1 588.9	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	6 444.5	1 251.9	1 089.1	2 214.6	613.4	1 665.0	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	6 288.7	1 355.0	1 088.0	2 332.4	619.4	1 645.3	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	6 640.4	1 276.4	1 049.6	2 366.8	658.4	1 680.6	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	6 460.1	1 143.5	989.0	2 326.1	630.2	1 705.6	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	6 536.2	1 288.1	1 066.0	2 354.4	643.0	1 776.8	2 603.3	16 267.8
October	6 704.9	1 328.5	1 097.5	2 505.4	638.7	1 814.9	2 712.8	16 803.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	6 228.8	1 282.3	1 001.2	2 274.3	649.9	1 708.3	2 504.8	15 649.6
September	6 257.0	1 279.6	1 010.3	2 298.8	641.5	1 728.7	2 521.1	15 736.9
October	6 298.3	1 319.2	1 037.9	2 306.1	654.0	1 770.9	2 590.3	15 976.7
November	6 363.9	1 302.7	1 035.6	2 314.6	668.4	1 794.4	2 646.7	16 126.4
December	6 362.2	1 254.2	1 023.1	2 283.5	669.6	1 752.8	2 614.1	15 959.5
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 452.0	1 309.3	1 050.7	2 372.7	652.0	1 740.1	2 613.2	16 190.0
February	6 482.7	1 330.6	1 055.2	2 341.4	650.9	1 735.2	2 596.7	16 192.7
March	6 496.4	1 310.1	1 021.2	2 365.4	669.2	1 761.9	2 647.2	16 271.3
April	6 555.8	1 320.5	1 052.3	2 327.2	660.0	1 717.6	2 648.8	16 282.2
May	6 593.4	1 335.8	1 065.8	2 341.6	667.1	1 723.0	2 659.8	16 386.5
June	6 671.2	1 383.0	1 101.9	2 373.8	670.9	1 789.4	2 688.7	16 678.9
July	6 615.1	1 380.1	1 088.9	2 385.6	670.6	1 768.5	2 612.9	16 521.6
August	6 649.9	1 379.0	1 105.7	2 371.4	654.5	1 778.2	2 599.4	16 538.1
September	6 660.3	1 394.3	1 103.3	2 401.6	666.4	1 790.4	2 634.9	16 651.3
October	6 589.2	1 361.8	1 086.0	2 426.3	669.4	1 785.2	2 620.4	16 538.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	6 226.6	1 281.8	1 005.7	2 278.3	635.6	1 717.4	2 499.9	15 645.3
September	6 264.9	1 287.0	1 014.7	2 292.4	648.1	1 739.1	2 541.3	15 787.5
October	6 305.4	1 291.4	1 024.4	2 303.9	656.4	1 754.8	2 577.3	15 913.6
November	6 346.7	1 294.6	1 032.1	2 315.0	660.5	1 763.2	2 602.8	16 014.9
December	6 388.2	1 296.9	1 036.1	2 325.5	661.4	1 761.8	2 616.8	16 086.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	6 431.2	1 300.7	1 038.8	2 334.4	660.9	1 753.5	2 624.5	16 143.9
February	6 475.8	1 307.5	1 041.6	2 341.6	661.0	1 744.0	2 632.1	16 203.5
March	6 519.3	1 318.3	1 047.3	2 346.9	662.0	1 738.3	2 639.7	16 271.8
April	6 561.2	1 333.1	1 057.2	2 351.0	663.4	1 739.7	2 646.5	16 352.1
May	6 596.0	1 348.8	1 069.7	2 355.7	665.2	1 747.9	2 649.9	16 433.2
June	6 620.1	1 361.8	1 081.8	2 363.2	666.3	1 758.7	2 647.0	16 498.5
July	6 634.4	1 372.4	1 091.7	2 374.9	666.2	1 769.2	2 638.8	16 547.1
August	6 641.2	1 380.0	1 098.1	2 388.0	665.8	1 778.6	2 629.5	16 581.1
September	6 642.9	1 384.3	1 101.9	2 400.1	665.5	1 786.5	2 620.8	16 604.2
October	6 637.9	1 385.2	1 101.7	2 412.7	666.0	1 796.1	2 613.5	16 620.4

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.



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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	-0.2	-6.6	-5.1	-0.7	2.1	1.6	3.5	-0.2
September	-1.7	8.8	7.0	1.7	-1.5	2.6	-2.7	0.4
October	7.3	10.0	8.9	6.1	4.2	9.6	9.0	7.8
November	-1.8	16.4	2.4	1.1	7.1	4.1	-0.7	1.5
December	13.6	58.7	38.5	21.1	43.5	34.2	11.4	23.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	-7.3	-51.3	-30.6	-20.3	-34.9	-38.5	-11.2	-21.7
February	-8.2	-16.5	-18.7	-9.8	-7.4	-2.6	-7.5	-9.0
March	5.2	14.1	11.7	7.3	10.1	8.1	7.8	7.4
April	1.2	12.9	8.4	-6.6	-6.8	-4.8	-0.2	0.1
May	-1.7	0.1	6.6	4.5	0.5	4.8	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.4	8.2	-0.1	5.3	1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-0.2
July	5.6	-5.8	-3.5	1.5	6.3	2.1	5.3	3.0
August	-2.7	-10.4	-5.8	-1.7	-4.3	1.5	-2.7	-3.0
September	1.2	12.7	7.8	1.2	2.0	4.2	1.1	2.8
October	2.6	3.1	3.0	6.4	-0.7	2.1	4.2	3.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	4.6	1.2	1.8	0.8
September	0.5	-0.2	0.9	1.1	-1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
October	0.7	3.1	2.7	0.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	1.5
November	1.0	-1.2	-0.2	0.4	2.2	1.3	2.2	0.9
December	0.0	-3.7	-1.2	-1.3	0.2	-2.3	-1.2	-1.0
<b>2004</b>								
January	1.4	4.4	2.7	3.9	-2.6	-0.7	0.0	1.4
February	0.5	1.6	0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.0
March	0.2	-1.5	-3.2	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	0.5
April	0.9	0.8	3.0	-1.6	-1.4	-2.5	0.1	0.1
May	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
June	1.2	3.5	3.4	1.4	0.6	3.9	1.1	1.8
July	-0.8	-0.2	-1.2	0.5	0.0	-1.2	-2.8	-0.9
August	0.5	-0.1	1.5	-0.6	-2.4	0.5	-0.5	0.1
September	0.2	1.1	-0.2	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.7
October	-1.1	-2.3	-1.6	1.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.0
September	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.9
October	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.8
November	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6
December	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4
February	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.3	0.4
March	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.4
April	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
May	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.5
June	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.4
July	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	-0.3	0.3
August	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.2
September	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.3	0.1
October	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.1

(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			
	Supermarkets & 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												
<b>2003</b>												
October	4 647.4	724.3	1 114.2	6 486.0	1 292.0	777.3	278.1	1 055.4	578.8	818.3	1 008.3	2 405.4
November	4 546.7	698.6	1 124.9	6 370.2	1 503.5	803.3	277.8	1 081.1	580.3	826.7	1 024.4	2 431.4
December	5 043.5	767.3	1 425.6	7 236.4	2 386.5	1 147.3	350.1	1 497.4	593.3	880.7	1 471.3	2 945.3
<b>2004</b>												
January	4 823.2	750.5	1 134.1	6 707.8	1 162.1	758.4	280.2	1 038.6	545.7	711.4	1 089.3	2 346.4
February	4 441.5	674.2	1 042.3	6 158.0	970.8	630.4	213.6	844.0	496.4	650.8	968.2	2 115.3
March	4 674.3	696.1	1 110.2	6 480.6	1 107.5	694.6	247.9	942.6	556.9	695.0	1 017.5	2 269.4
April	4 675.1	739.8	1 143.2	6 558.0	1 250.3	771.7	250.2	1 021.9	510.4	665.5	942.9	2 118.9
May	4 644.7	721.2	1 078.5	6 444.5	1 251.9	822.9	266.2	1 089.1	540.2	671.1	1 003.3	2 214.6
June	4 510.6	701.7	1 076.4	6 288.7	1 355.0	821.4	266.7	1 088.0	571.0	662.8	1 098.6	2 332.4
July	4 776.1	760.8	1 103.5	6 640.4	1 276.4	768.7	280.9	1 049.6	583.3	709.5	1 074.0	2 366.8
August	4 631.9	737.4	1 090.7	6 460.1	1 143.5	719.1	269.9	989.0	551.9	727.8	1 046.5	2 326.1
September	4 674.6	756.6	1 105.0	6 536.2	1 288.1	792.3	273.7	1 066.0	568.0	774.8	1 011.5	2 354.4
October	4 788.3	753.7	1 162.9	6 704.9	1 328.5	810.6	287.0	1 097.5	607.4	821.4	1 076.7	2 505.4
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2003</b>												
October	8.0	6.2	4.7	7.3	10.0	8.1	11.3	8.9	3.8	4.4	9.0	6.1
November	-2.2	-3.5	1.0	-1.8	16.4	3.3	-0.1	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1
December	10.9	9.8	26.7	13.6	58.7	42.8	26.1	38.5	2.2	6.5	43.6	21.1
<b>2004</b>												
January	-4.4	-2.2	-20.4	-7.3	-51.3	-33.9	-20.0	-30.6	-8.0	-19.2	-26.0	-20.3
February	-7.9	-10.2	-8.1	-8.2	-16.5	-16.9	-23.8	-18.7	-9.0	-8.5	-11.1	-9.8
March	5.2	3.2	6.5	5.2	14.1	10.2	16.1	11.7	12.2	6.8	5.1	7.3
April	0.0	6.3	3.0	1.2	12.9	11.1	0.9	8.4	-8.3	-4.2	-7.3	-6.6
May	-0.6	-2.5	-5.7	-1.7	0.1	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.8	0.8	6.4	4.5
June	-2.9	-2.7	-0.2	-2.4	8.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	5.7	-1.2	9.5	5.3
July	5.9	8.4	2.5	5.6	-5.8	-6.4	5.3	-3.5	2.2	7.0	-2.2	1.5
August	-3.0	-3.1	-1.2	-2.7	-10.4	-6.5	-3.9	-5.8	-5.4	2.6	-2.6	-1.7
September	0.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	12.7	10.2	1.4	7.8	2.9	6.5	-3.3	1.2
October	2.4	-0.4	5.2	2.6	3.1	2.3	4.8	3.0	6.9	6.0	6.4	6.4
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2003</b>												
October	6.3	10.6	2.8	6.1	8.8	7.5	3.1	6.3	11.8	17.1	4.2	10.1
November	4.1	9.1	2.2	4.3	2.3	4.0	1.2	3.2	9.7	12.6	1.5	7.0
December	7.5	11.1	4.5	7.3	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.4	10.5	8.6	5.3	7.3
<b>2004</b>												
January	7.1	10.8	6.6	7.4	7.7	10.6	6.0	9.3	11.8	7.9	13.2	11.2
February	9.5	18.6	9.0	10.3	10.0	13.1	4.0	10.7	12.1	10.9	15.9	13.4
March	5.9	10.8	8.2	6.8	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.3	14.1	5.8	15.2	11.9
April	8.5	11.3	11.7	9.3	4.4	5.1	0.2	3.9	2.1	6.2	13.3	8.2
May	4.0	5.7	6.6	4.6	3.4	9.2	2.3	7.4	1.1	4.2	7.2	4.7
June	10.5	5.8	11.4	10.1	11.6	14.8	5.7	12.5	2.1	3.3	12.0	6.9
July	8.1	8.2	5.4	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.1	9.9	2.4	3.6	8.4	5.4
August	5.0	5.8	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.2	15.0	9.2	1.3	0.0	9.4	4.3
September	8.7	11.0	3.8	8.1	9.6	10.2	9.6	10.0	1.9	-1.2	9.3	3.8
October	3.0	4.1	4.4	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.9	0.4	6.8	4.2

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				Total all industries
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2003</b>											
October	413.7	227.7	641.4	740.2	1 103.3	1 843.5	1 487.8	1 004.4	196.9	2 689.1	16 412.9
November	428.8	258.4	687.2	734.9	1 183.9	1 918.8	1 482.6	992.7	195.5	2 670.8	16 662.9
December	569.1	417.1	986.2	882.2	1 693.5	2 575.6	1 624.0	1 114.0	237.6	2 975.6	20 603.2
<b>2004</b>											
January	415.6	226.6	642.3	640.8	943.9	1 584.7	1 446.0	991.1	205.5	2 642.6	16 124.5
February	401.4	193.4	594.8	621.2	922.1	1 543.3	1 311.4	949.1	183.6	2 444.1	14 670.3
March	434.9	220.1	654.9	703.4	965.7	1 669.1	1 418.0	1 026.1	190.2	2 634.3	15 758.3
April	404.5	205.6	610.2	685.6	903.3	1 588.9	1 435.6	986.7	205.8	2 628.1	15 776.3
May	418.9	194.5	613.4	715.0	949.9	1 665.0	1 407.5	980.0	202.8	2 590.3	15 868.6
June	409.3	210.1	619.4	710.4	934.9	1 645.3	1 397.2	919.0	197.8	2 514.0	15 842.8
July	437.5	220.9	658.4	723.5	957.1	1 680.6	1 466.2	969.0	^ 212.4	2 647.6	16 319.8
August	429.2	201.0	630.2	731.6	974.0	1 705.6	1 415.7	963.8	^ 195.7	2 575.2	15 829.7
September	428.0	215.0	643.0	747.1	1 029.8	1 776.8	1 391.7	1 010.3	^ 201.3	2 603.3	16 267.8
October	415.2	223.5	638.7	744.8	1 070.2	1 814.9	1 494.9	997.7	^ 220.3	2 712.8	16 803.0

## % CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH

<b>2003</b>											
October	0.9	10.6	4.2	10.8	8.8	9.6	7.6	12.0	5.3	9.0	7.8
November	3.7	13.4	7.1	-0.7	7.3	4.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	1.5
December	32.7	61.4	43.5	20.0	43.0	34.2	9.5	12.2	21.6	11.4	23.6
<b>2004</b>											
January	-27.0	-45.7	-34.9	-27.4	-44.3	-38.5	-11.0	-11.0	-13.5	-11.2	-21.7
February	-3.4	-14.7	-7.4	-3.1	-2.3	-2.6	-9.3	-4.2	-10.7	-7.5	-9.0
March	8.3	13.8	10.1	13.2	4.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	3.6	7.8	7.4
April	-7.0	-6.6	-6.8	-2.5	-6.5	-4.8	1.2	-3.8	8.2	-0.2	0.1
May	3.5	-5.4	0.5	4.3	5.2	4.8	-2.0	-0.7	-1.5	-1.4	0.6
June	-2.3	8.1	1.0	-0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.7	-6.2	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2
July	6.9	5.1	6.3	1.8	2.4	2.1	4.9	5.4	7.4	5.3	3.0
August	-1.9	-9.0	-4.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	-3.4	-0.5	-7.9	-2.7	-3.0
September	-0.3	7.0	2.0	2.1	5.7	4.2	-1.7	4.8	2.9	1.1	2.8
October	-3.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.3	3.9	2.1	7.4	-1.2	9.4	4.2	3.3

## % CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR

<b>2003</b>											
October	12.6	9.9	11.6	26.1	12.5	17.6	11.7	26.9	-1.0	15.8	9.8
November	16.8	5.5	12.3	23.9	9.8	14.8	9.4	20.9	-0.4	12.6	7.1
December	19.1	4.2	12.3	24.8	9.3	14.2	8.4	21.6	6.8	12.8	8.5
<b>2004</b>											
January	10.1	6.3	8.7	11.4	6.9	8.6	5.9	20.5	1.7	10.6	8.8
February	14.6	11.2	13.5	16.0	9.6	12.1	7.2	26.7	6.3	13.9	11.7
March	19.2	17.2	18.5	20.1	9.9	14.0	4.4	23.5	2.1	10.9	8.9
April	20.1	1.9	13.3	12.9	0.1	5.3	7.0	22.2	20.0	13.2	8.7
May	16.3	-0.4	10.4	10.0	-1.2	3.4	3.8	15.3	11.9	8.5	5.4
June	18.6	7.1	14.4	15.5	3.6	8.4	6.7	18.5	19.5	11.7	10.1
July	8.1	6.5	7.6	8.2	1.2	4.1	5.7	11.7	9.0	8.1	7.4
August	1.8	-1.1	0.9	9.7	0.0	4.0	-1.1	6.2	0.1	1.6	4.4
September	4.5	4.4	4.4	11.8	1.5	5.6	0.6	12.7	7.6	5.5	6.9
October	0.4	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	-3.0	-1.5	0.5	-0.7	11.9	0.9	2.4

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

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

## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2003									
August	5 206.0	3 595.9	2 993.4	1 104.0	1 487.3	312.2	167.4	303.5	15 169.7
September	5 261.5	3 587.3	3 035.7	1 098.9	1 466.7	315.9	157.2	300.3	15 223.5
October	5 611.9	3 921.9	3 266.3	1 211.9	1 588.5	343.9	162.8	305.6	16 412.9
November	5 729.5	3 992.9	3 266.9	1 229.4	1 616.7	352.2	156.6	318.7	16 662.9
December	7 025.1	5 021.7	4 023.6	1 514.6	2 012.7	442.4	172.3	390.9	20 603.2
2004									
January	5 436.5	3 858.8	3 254.3	1 194.0	1 598.3	349.7	139.8	293.3	16 124.5
February	4 944.9	3 606.3	2 881.7	1 069.3	1 437.7	317.6	134.1	278.6	14 670.3
March	5 310.1	3 900.2	3 052.7	1 174.6	1 539.5	340.4	143.3	297.5	15 758.3
April	5 357.6	3 798.0	3 088.2	1 178.1	1 567.5	342.4	150.7	293.6	15 776.3
May	5 442.6	3 782.7	3 129.0	1 163.6	1 560.8	330.4	158.9	300.6	15 868.6
June	5 350.5	3 764.1	3 197.9	1 163.3	1 560.0	334.5	170.7	301.8	15 842.8
July	5 514.5	3 865.0	3 286.0	1 198.4	1 628.1	343.5	179.1	305.3	16 319.8
August	5 337.1	3 779.4	3 214.6	1 142.2	1 564.5	322.2	174.5	295.2	15 829.7
September	5 473.3	3 863.4	3 319.6	1 178.0	1 626.3	336.3	173.2	297.7	16 267.8
October	5 681.5	4 044.3	3 332.2	1 229.1	1 682.0	351.9	170.3	311.7	16 803.0

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2003									
August	5 375.1	3 743.4	3 043.8	1 148.2	1 544.2	331.2	153.1	310.6	15 649.6
September	5 390.9	3 763.0	3 094.7	1 149.2	1 538.2	335.7	152.4	312.7	15 736.9
October	5 460.9	3 832.7	3 161.0	1 179.6	1 546.9	338.4	154.7	302.6	15 976.7
November	5 540.6	3 868.6	3 182.9	1 180.0	1 552.0	340.6	155.6	306.1	16 126.4
December	5 436.9	3 811.2	3 169.7	1 179.4	1 561.6	339.4	155.3	306.0	15 959.5
2004									
January	5 482.1	3 914.7	3 207.3	1 197.1	1 580.5	345.5	155.6	307.3	16 190.0
February	5 465.9	3 949.5	3 209.5	1 190.3	1 572.9	341.6	156.8	306.1	16 192.7
March	5 507.4	3 965.4	3 204.9	1 200.8	1 590.4	343.8	154.4	304.4	16 271.3
April	5 521.6	3 921.3	3 221.4	1 198.4	1 612.9	344.6	158.6	303.4	16 282.2
May	5 561.4	3 922.9	3 270.4	1 202.3	1 618.3	346.7	160.8	303.6	16 386.5
June	5 692.7	3 962.6	3 318.3	1 222.6	1 648.2	354.8	167.5	312.4	16 678.9
July	5 605.8	3 937.1	3 295.2	1 213.1	1 651.2	353.0	162.1	304.2	16 521.6
August	5 550.6	3 985.9	3 324.4	1 210.4	1 650.5	347.6	162.4	306.3	16 538.1
September	5 580.9	4 012.2	3 329.7	1 214.2	1 688.4	352.1	165.4	308.4	16 651.3
October	5 582.6	4 002.0	3 262.6	1 213.2	1 653.6	352.1	163.6	308.6	16 538.3

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2003									
August	5 362.0	3 751.5	3 051.3	1 154.5	1 534.4	329.9	152.4	309.3	15 645.3
September	5 408.1	3 781.2	3 098.8	1 160.1	1 542.9	334.5	153.5	308.4	15 787.5
October	5 445.5	3 811.8	3 139.2	1 167.7	1 549.6	338.0	154.4	307.4	15 913.6
November	5 468.9	3 843.8	3 168.4	1 176.6	1 555.5	340.3	154.9	306.6	16 014.9
December	5 477.1	3 874.9	3 185.9	1 184.3	1 562.1	341.5	155.1	305.9	16 086.7
2004									
January	5 480.8	3 902.0	3 197.0	1 190.2	1 570.7	342.2	155.4	305.5	16 143.9
February	5 491.7	3 922.7	3 208.0	1 194.6	1 581.9	343.2	156.2	305.2	16 203.5
March	5 514.2	3 934.7	3 222.1	1 198.8	1 594.7	344.6	157.4	305.2	16 271.8
April	5 544.8	3 941.0	3 243.2	1 203.1	1 609.0	346.4	159.1	305.4	16 352.1
May	5 574.7	3 945.4	3 267.1	1 207.3	1 623.9	348.2	160.9	305.6	16 433.2
June	5 593.5	3 950.9	3 287.7	1 210.4	1 637.8	349.8	162.4	306.2	16 498.5
July	5 599.6	3 961.9	3 302.2	1 212.6	1 649.7	350.9	163.4	306.9	16 547.1
August	5 598.1	3 976.6	3 310.0	1 214.0	1 659.4	351.6	164.1	307.4	16 581.1
September	5 593.0	3 991.0	3 313.1	1 214.8	1 667.2	352.0	164.5	307.9	16 604.2
October	5 585.8	4 005.4	3 311.5	1 215.5	1 672.9	352.1	164.6	308.4	16 620.4

## RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By state

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

## ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)

2003									
August	1.0	-1.5	0.0	-1.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2
September	1.1	-0.2	1.4	-0.5	-1.4	1.2	-6.1	-1.0	0.4
October	6.7	9.3	7.6	10.3	8.3	8.9	3.6	1.8	7.8
November	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.8	2.4	-3.9	4.3	1.5
December	22.6	25.8	23.2	23.2	24.5	25.6	10.0	22.6	23.6

2004									
January	-22.6	-23.2	-19.1	-21.2	-20.6	-21.0	-18.9	-25.0	-21.7
February	-9.0	-6.5	-11.4	-10.4	-10.0	-9.2	-4.0	-5.0	-9.0
March	7.4	8.1	5.9	9.8	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	7.4
April	0.9	-2.6	1.2	0.3	1.8	0.6	5.2	-1.3	0.1
May	1.6	-0.4	1.3	-1.2	-0.4	-3.5	5.4	2.4	0.6
June	-1.7	-0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	0.4	-0.2
July	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.4	2.7	4.9	1.2	3.0
August	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-4.7	-3.9	-6.2	-2.5	-3.3	-3.0
September	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.4	-0.7	0.9	2.8
October	3.8	4.7	0.4	4.3	3.4	4.6	-1.7	4.7	3.3

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

2003									
August	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.8
September	0.3	0.5	1.7	0.1	-0.4	1.3	-0.5	0.7	0.6
October	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.5	-3.2	1.5
November	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.9
December	-1.9	-1.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-1.0

2004									
January	0.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.4
February	-0.3	0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	0.8	-0.4	0.0
March	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.9	1.1	0.6	-1.6	-0.6	0.5
April	0.3	-1.1	0.5	-0.2	1.4	0.2	2.7	-0.3	0.1
May	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.6
June	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.9	1.8
July	-1.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	-0.5	-3.2	-2.6	-0.9
August	-1.0	1.2	0.9	-0.2	0.0	-1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
September	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.7
October	0.0	-0.3	-2.0	-0.1	-2.1	0.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.7

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

2003									
August	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.8	-0.2	1.0
September	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.7	-0.3	0.9
October	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6	-0.3	0.8
November	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.6
December	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4

2004									
January	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.4
February	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4
March	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.4
April	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5
May	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.5
June	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4
July	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
August	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
September	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
October	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 997.9	368.3	315.2	699.2	^ 222.9	566.4	1 036.1	5 206.0
September	1 971.7	412.9	340.6	709.5	^ 222.2	597.3	1 007.4	5 261.5
October	2 123.9	442.1	367.1	763.7	^ 216.0	638.8	1 060.3	5 611.9
November	2 097.1	517.9	387.3	759.0	239.8	669.0	1 059.4	5 729.5
December	2 369.4	829.9	552.6	923.2	317.2	864.1	1 168.8	7 025.1
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 188.7	401.0	374.8	704.4	^ 198.9	533.2	1 035.5	5 436.5
February	2 001.5	331.7	299.6	633.3	195.0	516.3	967.5	4 944.9
March	2 098.6	376.0	332.5	677.5	227.3	554.2	1 043.9	5 310.1
April	2 126.6	424.7	353.9	635.2	194.6	518.6	1 103.9	5 357.6
May	2 106.0	435.5	393.9	679.4	203.7	558.6	1 065.5	5 442.6
June	2 032.4	462.0	380.9	707.1	199.5	533.1	1 035.6	5 350.5
July	2 148.5	430.7	353.3	744.4	214.2	535.5	1 087.9	5 514.5
August	2 103.5	392.5	328.8	705.9	205.2	542.8	1 058.4	5 337.1
September	2 127.9	443.4	366.3	715.0	205.1	564.8	1 050.8	5 473.3
October	2 194.1	452.9	378.5	768.8	203.4	567.1	1 116.7	5 681.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	2 032.1	437.8	352.5	707.2	226.0	592.8	1 026.8	5 375.1
September	2 028.6	440.1	357.9	718.8	224.3	603.2	1 018.1	5 390.9
October	2 055.5	449.0	362.8	727.6	223.7	619.7	1 022.6	5 460.9
November	2 088.5	447.6	371.9	727.0	230.8	620.6	1 054.3	5 540.6
December	2 076.8	433.6	365.9	708.4	226.8	579.2	1 046.2	5 436.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 105.8	454.3	378.0	715.6	213.3	590.6	1 024.4	5 482.1
February	2 097.2	457.4	369.5	713.4	215.4	580.5	1 032.5	5 465.9
March	2 113.9	449.3	363.4	712.6	219.3	590.5	1 058.3	5 507.4
April	2 132.8	454.2	368.4	698.9	213.2	558.2	1 095.9	5 521.6
May	2 150.5	453.2	381.9	716.8	218.8	572.9	1 067.3	5 561.4
June	2 175.4	480.6	388.8	725.3	216.5	588.9	1 117.4	5 692.7
July	2 154.8	473.4	375.9	739.5	214.1	571.0	1 077.1	5 605.8
August	2 160.4	469.5	374.3	718.7	206.1	557.4	1 064.3	5 550.6
September	2 164.5	476.2	382.0	733.0	208.2	567.3	1 049.7	5 580.9
October	2 139.9	460.9	372.7	744.4	215.7	565.6	1 083.4	5 582.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	2 021.9	437.1	354.1	711.6	219.8	603.3	1 010.7	5 362.0
September	2 039.6	439.7	358.4	716.4	224.8	606.5	1 021.2	5 408.1
October	2 057.2	442.7	363.3	719.6	226.7	606.8	1 029.2	5 445.5
November	2 072.2	445.3	367.0	720.3	225.9	604.2	1 034.6	5 468.9
December	2 084.4	446.8	369.0	718.3	223.2	598.2	1 037.6	5 477.1
<b>2004</b>								
January	2 095.8	448.3	370.0	714.3	220.3	590.4	1 041.8	5 480.8
February	2 108.2	450.3	370.7	711.1	218.1	583.3	1 050.0	5 491.7
March	2 121.2	453.5	372.0	710.3	216.9	578.3	1 062.0	5 514.2
April	2 135.0	458.1	374.1	712.3	216.0	575.7	1 073.7	5 544.8
May	2 147.5	463.0	376.5	716.3	215.3	574.4	1 081.8	5 574.7
June	2 156.0	467.1	378.4	721.3	214.3	572.6	1 084.0	5 593.5
July	2 160.1	470.1	379.3	726.4	212.9	570.4	1 080.7	5 599.6
August	2 160.7	471.7	379.1	731.1	211.7	568.2	1 075.6	5 598.1
September	2 159.1	472.0	378.2	735.2	210.8	566.0	1 070.9	5 593.0
October	2 155.8	471.2	376.8	739.1	210.6	565.4	1 066.3	5 585.8

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 508.4	264.1	226.8	560.2	131.5	427.9	477.1	3 595.9
September	1 482.6	278.0	232.7	575.4	129.3	432.4	456.9	3 587.3
October	1 568.5	317.4	263.1	601.4	142.4	509.0	520.2	3 921.9
November	1 554.5	370.5	272.9	604.0	154.3	515.5	521.2	3 992.9
December	1 761.6	600.2	370.9	756.0	240.6	707.2	585.3	5 021.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 643.9	276.0	243.1	610.1	149.5	411.4	524.9	3 858.8
February	1 534.2	239.9	220.7	565.8	132.4	425.7	487.7	3 606.3
March	1 610.2	277.7	247.3	596.9	147.5	468.0	552.7	3 900.2
April	1 598.5	317.3	278.0	546.3	136.2	416.1	505.6	3 798.0
May	1 574.4	306.7	287.4	552.3	127.9	429.6	504.5	3 782.7
June	1 528.7	338.0	^ 273.8	576.7	^ 131.6	429.6	485.7	3 764.1
July	1 593.8	310.8	275.1	571.8	140.2	446.2	527.1	3 865.0
August	1 553.7	273.6	266.3	593.4	137.7	449.5	505.2	3 779.4
September	1 578.0	304.1	^ 264.3	592.6	143.2	462.4	518.8	3 863.4
October	1 639.3	320.5	280.0	643.6	^ 139.7	481.6	539.7	4 044.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 530.9	321.0	249.4	582.1	138.3	447.7	473.9	3 743.4
September	1 538.1	312.6	250.0	592.2	136.9	452.7	480.6	3 763.0
October	1 527.3	330.6	258.6	587.5	146.6	478.4	503.7	3 832.7
November	1 551.2	323.8	261.8	577.7	150.4	479.3	524.3	3 868.6
December	1 530.6	311.5	257.6	583.9	147.8	470.8	509.1	3 811.2
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 587.2	318.2	264.7	609.1	146.0	465.0	524.5	3 914.7
February	1 604.6	326.3	275.4	608.6	150.5	468.6	515.5	3 949.5
March	1 596.5	321.2	256.3	621.7	154.3	487.8	527.5	3 965.4
April	1 613.1	328.4	268.8	590.5	149.5	457.1	513.9	3 921.3
May	1 615.1	323.3	274.2	583.3	142.1	461.7	523.1	3 922.9
June	1 625.0	333.3	278.9	582.5	144.5	476.7	521.9	3 962.6
July	1 592.9	340.7	287.7	589.3	146.1	470.7	509.7	3 937.1
August	1 608.5	336.6	293.7	616.9	147.4	465.3	517.7	3 985.9
September	1 617.8	344.0	283.3	612.5	151.8	469.8	533.0	4 012.2
October	1 616.9	332.6	279.1	628.0	146.6	465.6	533.2	4 002.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 530.6	318.5	251.2	591.2	139.9	443.8	476.4	3 751.5
September	1 534.1	319.8	252.8	588.1	140.9	458.1	488.9	3 781.2
October	1 540.4	320.3	255.7	586.8	143.1	468.0	500.7	3 811.8
November	1 550.4	320.4	258.9	589.0	146.1	473.3	510.3	3 843.8
December	1 563.4	320.3	261.7	594.5	148.6	474.7	516.8	3 874.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 578.6	320.4	263.6	600.2	150.0	473.5	520.5	3 902.0
February	1 593.4	321.1	265.0	602.9	150.1	471.7	521.8	3 922.7
March	1 604.4	322.9	267.0	601.5	149.2	470.0	521.1	3 934.7
April	1 610.6	325.9	270.5	597.3	148.0	469.1	519.6	3 941.0
May	1 612.3	329.6	275.0	593.3	147.0	469.0	518.7	3 945.4
June	1 611.8	332.8	279.5	592.7	146.4	468.8	518.7	3 950.9
July	1 611.4	335.5	283.2	597.0	146.4	468.5	520.0	3 961.9
August	1 611.6	337.6	285.6	604.1	147.0	468.3	522.3	3 976.6
September	1 612.5	339.1	286.9	611.9	147.6	467.9	525.1	3 991.0
October	1 612.8	339.5	286.4	620.6	148.5	468.8	528.7	4 005.4

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 211.1	192.6	198.4	434.2	^ 123.1	317.9	516.1	2 993.4
September	1 198.9	216.8	230.1	450.8	^ 126.6	312.7	499.7	3 035.7
October	1 297.7	229.6	237.8	455.1	^ 137.7	331.1	577.3	3 266.3
November	1 247.9	261.2	226.8	471.2	^ 140.1	351.9	567.8	3 266.9
December	1 417.5	415.9	316.0	553.7	^ 198.3	481.2	641.1	4 023.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 349.1	212.5	233.8	449.4	^ 137.5	302.1	569.9	3 254.3
February	1 217.9	170.4	172.6	413.5	^ 119.8	279.9	507.6	2 881.7
March	1 280.2	190.4	188.5	443.2	^ 125.1	303.2	522.2	3 052.7
April	1 303.6	213.1	202.6	414.7	^ 130.2	313.5	510.4	3 088.2
May	1 273.1	213.9	217.6	437.5	^ 134.7	331.3	520.9	3 129.0
June	1 266.5	241.8	238.9	461.2	^ 139.1	341.6	508.7	3 197.9
July	1 341.4	233.2	233.8	461.7	^ 147.4	348.2	520.3	3 286.0
August	1 302.3	212.0	216.4	456.9	^ 136.7	368.3	522.0	3 214.6
September	1 304.3	245.7	246.8	467.7	138.3	387.2	529.6	3 319.6
October	1 312.0	247.6	243.6	476.7	^ 140.3	376.6	535.3	3 332.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 213.2	221.4	215.1	437.3	126.5	324.9	505.4	3 043.8
September	1 231.9	223.9	220.6	453.0	129.4	329.1	506.8	3 094.7
October	1 256.2	229.3	221.9	443.2	133.0	323.2	554.2	3 161.0
November	1 269.2	228.0	220.6	448.8	137.8	331.4	547.1	3 182.9
December	1 275.3	222.3	215.3	437.3	141.4	327.9	550.2	3 169.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 295.1	230.8	218.7	448.9	131.0	323.9	558.9	3 207.3
February	1 302.1	235.7	219.0	449.6	132.5	321.0	549.6	3 209.5
March	1 284.0	232.0	219.8	460.6	135.2	326.7	546.6	3 204.9
April	1 299.2	233.3	220.1	460.9	140.5	339.4	527.9	3 221.4
May	1 299.4	238.2	229.4	465.1	150.5	344.1	543.8	3 270.4
June	1 320.1	244.4	249.5	468.0	151.7	350.8	533.8	3 318.3
July	1 319.4	249.1	237.7	462.7	148.2	364.7	513.2	3 295.2
August	1 329.7	249.7	238.5	460.3	138.9	380.7	526.8	3 324.4
September	1 315.2	250.9	235.9	467.3	140.0	393.2	527.2	3 329.7
October	1 285.0	248.6	230.4	470.4	139.7	374.9	513.7	3 262.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	1 217.0	221.7	218.4	437.0	126.7	323.4	507.6	3 051.3
September	1 234.6	223.8	219.1	443.2	130.8	325.8	522.1	3 098.8
October	1 251.7	225.7	219.5	445.9	133.6	326.9	535.9	3 139.2
November	1 266.3	227.2	219.2	446.3	135.0	326.7	546.5	3 168.4
December	1 276.9	228.4	218.2	446.7	135.2	325.7	552.3	3 185.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	1 283.6	229.6	217.6	448.6	135.3	325.2	553.4	3 197.0
February	1 288.4	231.1	218.7	452.2	136.4	326.1	550.8	3 208.0
March	1 292.9	233.4	221.7	456.7	138.9	329.3	545.5	3 222.1
April	1 299.4	236.4	226.6	460.7	142.1	335.7	539.7	3 243.2
May	1 306.7	239.8	231.8	463.3	145.0	344.9	534.6	3 267.1
June	1 312.7	243.1	235.7	464.4	146.4	355.5	530.0	3 287.7
July	1 316.1	246.2	237.9	464.9	145.8	365.6	526.5	3 302.2
August	1 316.0	248.7	238.3	465.5	144.2	374.3	523.3	3 310.0
September	1 313.5	250.6	237.7	466.2	142.2	381.4	520.6	3 313.1
October	1 309.0	251.7	236.4	467.1	140.1	386.3	518.8	3 311.5

^ 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)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	452.7	90.5	49.0	170.7	28.9	117.2	195.0	1 104.0
September	438.0	94.0	49.9	168.8	^ 29.2	121.7	197.3	1 098.9
October	483.8	108.1	62.4	180.6	^ 33.2	131.2	212.5	1 211.9
November	472.6	128.3	64.6	183.3	35.5	139.3	205.8	1 229.4
December	533.8	192.8	81.0	226.2	58.2	184.1	238.3	1 514.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	491.0	99.1	59.3	185.8	35.3	113.6	209.9	1 194.0
February	447.9	81.9	45.8	163.0	32.3	106.2	192.2	1 069.3
March	480.4	95.1	56.8	178.2	37.7	117.1	209.1	1 174.6
April	487.8	106.6	62.3	166.5	^ 38.2	113.4	203.2	1 178.1
May	476.2	105.5	62.3	166.5	35.5	116.4	201.3	1 163.6
June	463.0	112.6	^ 63.5	180.6	^ 36.2	116.6	190.8	1 163.3
July	501.0	108.9	^ 60.8	178.1	^ 39.2	114.4	196.1	1 198.4
August	476.7	96.4	^ 57.4	171.2	^ 35.7	115.7	189.2	1 142.2
September	487.7	104.0	^ 63.2	172.2	^ 36.0	118.4	196.4	1 178.0
October	507.8	110.7	62.1	186.8	^ 37.5	120.8	203.4	1 229.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	460.1	106.2	54.8	173.2	32.3	121.5	200.0	1 148.2
September	454.8	107.8	55.7	174.2	32.0	124.1	200.5	1 149.2
October	467.2	112.9	59.6	173.4	33.4	128.8	204.1	1 179.6
November	468.9	108.0	60.3	176.0	34.3	131.0	201.6	1 180.0
December	467.4	105.7	58.9	175.5	36.3	133.8	201.7	1 179.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	477.1	110.6	60.4	184.9	36.3	124.2	203.5	1 197.1
February	480.1	112.3	57.9	182.3	35.6	120.1	202.0	1 190.3
March	481.3	108.9	59.5	185.8	37.2	122.0	206.1	1 200.8
April	482.2	111.6	60.6	179.6	40.2	117.6	206.6	1 198.4
May	484.3	111.0	61.0	175.3	39.8	118.4	212.4	1 202.3
June	493.3	114.3	63.5	180.6	40.7	122.0	208.2	1 222.6
July	496.9	113.8	62.5	179.9	40.7	119.5	200.0	1 213.1
August	493.5	116.6	66.7	174.9	39.7	121.1	197.8	1 210.4
September	494.8	115.7	66.7	182.6	38.6	119.0	197.0	1 214.2
October	499.8	115.9	60.4	180.8	39.8	120.6	195.8	1 213.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	460.0	108.2	56.1	172.1	32.7	126.3	199.2	1 154.5
September	461.0	108.5	56.9	173.3	33.0	126.7	200.6	1 160.1
October	463.4	108.8	57.9	174.9	33.5	127.6	201.7	1 167.7
November	467.1	109.0	58.8	176.9	34.2	128.4	202.2	1 176.6
December	471.1	109.2	59.3	179.0	35.1	128.0	202.5	1 184.3
<b>2004</b>								
January	474.8	109.5	59.5	180.9	36.0	126.2	203.3	1 190.2
February	478.1	109.9	59.5	182.0	37.0	123.5	204.7	1 194.6
March	481.2	110.5	59.7	182.0	38.0	121.1	206.3	1 198.8
April	484.4	111.4	60.5	181.0	39.0	119.6	207.3	1 203.1
May	487.5	112.3	61.6	179.8	39.7	119.3	207.1	1 207.3
June	490.3	113.3	62.8	178.8	40.1	119.7	205.4	1 210.4
July	493.0	114.3	63.8	178.7	40.1	120.0	202.8	1 212.6
August	495.3	115.2	64.3	179.0	40.0	120.2	200.1	1 214.0
September	497.2	116.0	64.5	179.4	39.8	120.2	197.5	1 214.8
October	498.6	116.4	64.4	180.3	39.4	120.4	195.4	1 215.5

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	663.2	108.6	77.2	236.2	^ 78.0	130.7	193.5	1 487.3
September	644.8	114.8	77.4	231.9	^ 69.0	136.7	192.1	1 466.7
October	675.6	130.7	84.1	266.9	^ 73.9	^ 148.2	209.0	1 588.5
November	670.2	150.1	87.2	270.5	^ 78.9	^ 152.5	207.3	1 616.7
December	792.9	229.8	118.2	313.8	^ 115.5	^ 217.2	225.4	2 012.7
<b>2004</b>								
January	698.0	115.0	87.8	265.1	^ 84.7	142.4	205.2	1 598.3
February	643.4	96.2	69.2	222.0	^ 76.4	139.9	190.5	1 437.7
March	681.3	109.3	78.2	242.0	^ 79.6	145.8	203.3	1 539.5
April	707.9	124.5	83.1	233.6	^ 73.8	144.5	200.0	1 567.5
May	683.2	126.3	84.7	251.1	^ 74.5	148.0	192.9	1 560.8
June	667.9	131.3	85.6	268.9	^ 75.3	145.5	185.5	1 560.0
July	705.4	128.4	84.3	276.5	^ 76.0	154.8	202.7	1 628.1
August	688.0	111.8	79.1	263.7	^ 76.0	149.3	196.5	1 564.5
September	697.8	127.9	82.6	275.5	^ 81.6	161.4	199.5	1 626.3
October	702.8	131.1	92.4	289.7	^ 80.4	181.6	203.9	1 682.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	672.7	129.1	83.7	242.4	78.9	139.2	198.3	1 544.2
September	677.4	128.9	82.7	243.2	73.7	138.9	193.5	1 538.2
October	664.1	132.5	83.3	251.8	76.5	141.0	197.7	1 546.9
November	666.7	129.1	83.2	249.8	78.9	142.5	201.9	1 552.0
December	682.4	122.9	82.0	250.1	80.8	148.7	194.6	1 561.6
<b>2004</b>								
January	674.2	129.2	87.7	259.0	82.6	149.5	198.2	1 580.5
February	675.1	130.0	86.3	242.8	80.7	155.5	202.5	1 572.9
March	677.9	130.1	88.2	256.9	82.0	153.7	201.5	1 590.4
April	702.7	130.9	83.2	260.8	78.8	155.4	201.1	1 612.9
May	699.9	130.7	81.5	264.3	79.5	156.9	205.5	1 618.3
June	711.5	134.0	86.7	271.0	80.1	159.1	205.8	1 648.2
July	705.2	136.7	86.0	279.7	77.5	163.6	202.5	1 651.2
August	711.5	136.3	86.3	274.7	79.0	160.8	201.8	1 650.5
September	719.5	143.5	90.4	279.6	86.2	166.6	202.7	1 688.4
October	701.6	132.4	92.3	272.4	85.2	175.5	194.2	1 653.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	671.2	129.7	83.7	239.3	74.7	141.4	194.3	1 534.4
September	671.8	129.6	83.8	244.9	76.4	140.3	196.1	1 542.9
October	671.7	129.1	83.8	248.6	77.8	141.0	197.5	1 549.6
November	671.5	128.5	84.0	250.5	79.1	143.6	198.2	1 555.5
December	672.4	128.1	84.5	251.3	80.2	147.0	198.6	1 562.1
<b>2004</b>								
January	675.2	128.2	85.2	251.8	80.9	150.0	199.3	1 570.7
February	680.2	128.7	85.6	253.3	81.3	152.5	200.5	1 581.9
March	686.5	129.5	85.4	256.1	80.9	154.5	201.8	1 594.7
April	693.6	130.9	85.0	260.5	80.0	156.0	203.1	1 609.0
May	700.3	132.6	84.8	265.6	79.4	157.4	203.9	1 623.9
June	705.8	134.2	85.1	270.3	79.4	159.3	203.9	1 637.8
July	709.3	135.7	86.2	273.9	80.1	161.7	203.1	1 649.7
August	711.0	136.9	87.7	276.2	81.2	164.6	201.9	1 659.4
September	711.7	137.7	89.2	277.3	82.5	167.5	200.4	1 667.2
October	710.9	138.0	90.8	277.9	84.0	170.1	198.9	1 672.9

^ 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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	128.4	np	14.1	55.1	^ 18.5	np	36.4	312.2
September	126.2	np	14.4	55.6	^ 18.9	np	39.2	315.9
October	141.8	np	15.1	59.5	18.5	np	39.8	343.9
November	137.3	np	16.7	61.9	18.7	np	^ 40.6	352.2
December	154.3	np	24.5	74.9	27.3	np	48.9	442.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	147.8	np	16.9	55.4	19.1	np	41.4	349.7
February	132.1	np	14.8	50.4	20.4	np	39.8	317.6
March	139.5	np	16.2	57.0	18.8	np	42.1	340.4
April	140.7	np	17.8	51.9	18.4	np	43.0	342.4
May	134.7	np	16.4	53.7	^ 18.4	np	39.9	330.4
June	134.3	np	^ 17.2	57.8	^ 18.0	np	39.2	334.5
July	140.7	np	^ 16.0	58.1	^ 19.1	np	40.1	343.5
August	133.6	np	^ 15.5	57.5	^ 18.3	np	35.0	322.2
September	138.1	np	^ 16.2	57.8	^ 19.3	np	37.4	336.3
October	145.2	np	13.9	60.2	^ 18.4	np	41.8	351.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	131.4	np	16.2	56.2	20.4	np	40.6	331.2
September	133.4	np	16.6	57.6	20.3	np	40.8	335.7
October	136.2	np	16.6	57.3	19.7	np	39.6	338.4
November	137.9	np	15.8	57.7	19.3	np	40.0	340.6
December	135.6	np	16.6	57.2	19.3	np	40.7	339.4
<b>2004</b>								
January	139.7	np	17.5	58.4	18.4	np	38.1	345.5
February	137.3	np	16.6	57.0	19.4	np	41.0	341.6
March	139.1	np	16.7	58.5	18.6	np	40.7	343.8
April	139.0	np	16.3	55.9	19.2	np	41.9	344.6
May	140.3	np	16.3	56.8	19.7	np	41.6	346.7
June	142.3	np	17.5	58.6	20.0	np	42.0	354.8
July	140.8	np	17.3	59.3	20.1	np	41.6	353.0
August	140.8	np	17.7	58.5	19.7	np	39.4	347.6
September	142.1	np	18.1	57.7	20.9	np	40.5	352.1
October	142.0	np	15.8	59.9	20.3	np	41.1	352.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	131.8	np	16.2	56.7	20.0	np	39.8	329.9
September	133.7	np	16.3	57.2	19.9	np	40.1	334.5
October	135.3	np	16.4	57.5	19.7	np	40.2	338.0
November	136.6	np	16.5	57.7	19.4	np	40.1	340.3
December	137.4	np	16.6	57.7	19.2	np	40.0	341.5
<b>2004</b>								
January	138.0	np	16.7	57.6	19.0	np	40.1	342.2
February	138.5	np	16.7	57.4	18.9	np	40.4	343.2
March	139.0	np	16.6	57.3	19.0	np	40.9	344.6
April	139.6	np	16.7	57.4	19.3	np	41.4	346.4
May	140.3	np	16.9	57.6	19.5	np	41.5	348.2
June	140.8	np	17.1	57.9	19.8	np	41.4	349.8
July	141.2	np	17.3	58.3	20.0	np	41.1	350.9
August	141.6	np	17.4	58.6	20.2	np	40.8	351.6
September	141.8	np	17.3	58.9	20.4	np	40.6	352.0
October	142.0	np	17.2	59.3	20.5	np	40.4	352.1

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
-------	-------------------	----------------------	--	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------	-------

## ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2003								
August	77.7	np	8.4	19.8	5.8	np	28.7	167.4
September	72.7	np	7.5	19.9	^ 5.7	np	24.9	157.2
October	75.6	np	8.4	21.9	5.2	np	24.7	162.8
November	70.8	np	7.6	21.2	4.8	np	23.7	156.6
December	74.5	np	9.5	23.7	6.7	np	23.1	172.3
2004								
January	69.0	np	6.8	18.6	^ 4.2	np	20.5	139.8
February	66.6	np	6.2	17.4	^ 4.3	np	19.4	134.1
March	71.3	np	6.5	19.6	^ 4.7	np	20.6	143.3
April	75.2	np	6.9	19.4	5.5	np	21.7	150.7
May	76.9	np	8.2	21.0	^ 5.4	np	23.5	158.9
June	80.7	np	9.6	23.5	^ 6.1	np	^ 25.5	170.7
July	85.8	np	9.7	20.2	^ 6.1	np	^ 30.1	179.1
August	83.0	np	9.6	21.0	^ 5.9	np	^ 28.2	174.5
September	81.8	np	9.2	19.9	^ 5.9	np	^ 29.6	173.2
October	78.4	np	8.4	21.0	^ 5.9	np	^ 28.1	170.3

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2003								
August	71.4	np	7.5	19.2	5.4	np	25.0	153.1
September	71.1	np	7.2	19.7	5.3	np	23.8	152.4
October	73.0	np	7.9	20.4	5.1	np	23.0	154.7
November	72.9	np	7.3	20.5	5.0	np	22.9	155.6
December	73.6	np	7.4	19.7	5.5	np	23.2	155.3
2004								
January	75.2	np	7.9	20.1	4.9	np	23.8	155.6
February	75.1	np	8.0	19.6	5.0	np	23.7	156.8
March	74.0	np	8.0	20.6	4.9	np	23.1	154.4
April	75.8	np	8.0	21.1	6.0	np	22.9	158.6
May	76.2	np	8.4	21.4	5.8	np	24.1	160.8
June	78.7	np	9.4	22.6	5.8	np	24.3	167.5
July	77.6	np	8.4	20.3	5.6	np	25.2	162.1
August	77.8	np	8.6	20.5	5.5	np	24.9	162.4
September	78.4	np	8.6	19.3	5.6	np	28.1	165.4
October	76.7	np	7.9	20.0	5.8	np	26.5	163.6

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2003								
August	71.3	np	7.5	19.1	5.5	np	24.4	152.4
September	71.9	np	7.4	19.7	5.4	np	23.9	153.5
October	72.5	np	7.5	20.0	5.3	np	23.5	154.4
November	73.2	np	7.5	20.1	5.2	np	23.3	154.9
December	73.8	np	7.6	20.1	5.1	np	23.2	155.1
2004								
January	74.3	np	7.7	20.1	5.0	np	23.2	155.4
February	74.8	np	7.9	20.3	5.0	np	23.3	156.2
March	75.3	np	8.0	20.7	4.8	np	23.4	157.4
April	75.9	np	8.2	21.0	(b)6.0	np	23.5	159.1
May	76.6	np	8.4	21.3	5.8	np	23.9	160.9
June	77.2	np	8.5	21.2	5.7	np	24.4	162.4
July	77.6	np	8.5	20.9	5.7	np	25.1	163.4
August	77.9	np	8.5	20.5	5.6	np	25.8	164.1
September	77.9	np	8.5	20.1	5.6	np	26.4	164.5
October	77.8	np	8.4	19.8	5.6	np	26.9	164.6

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	115.7	24.3	16.4	54.4	16.1	25.4	51.1	303.5
September	112.3	25.5	16.4	55.2	14.8	26.8	49.3	300.3
October	118.9	28.1	17.4	56.3	14.5	24.8	45.5	305.6
November	119.8	32.8	18.1	60.2	15.2	27.5	45.1	318.7
December	132.5	53.4	24.6	73.9	22.4	39.3	44.8	390.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	120.2	25.8	16.2	57.7	13.0	25.1	35.2	293.3
February	114.3	21.5	15.1	50.0	14.2	24.2	39.4	278.6
March	119.2	26.0	16.6	55.0	14.1	26.2	40.4	297.5
April	117.7	28.7	17.3	51.3	13.3	25.4	40.1	293.6
May	120.0	29.4	18.7	53.2	13.3	24.4	41.7	300.6
June	115.1	30.4	18.5	56.6	^ 13.6	^ 24.6	^ 42.9	301.8
July	123.8	25.8	16.6	55.9	^ 16.3	^ 23.4	^ 43.5	305.3
August	119.3	24.1	16.0	56.6	^ 14.7	^ 23.9	^ 40.7	295.2
September	120.6	26.4	17.4	53.7	^ 13.6	24.7	^ 41.3	297.7
October	125.2	27.4	18.6	58.7	^ 13.3	24.5	^ 43.9	311.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	115.7	29.0	17.9	55.8	16.2	25.4	50.6	310.6
September	115.8	29.1	18.1	58.5	15.9	26.4	48.9	312.7
October	114.9	29.4	17.6	55.7	15.3	25.6	44.1	302.6
November	116.6	28.9	17.8	57.3	15.2	26.5	43.8	306.1
December	118.3	28.4	17.3	57.0	15.8	26.0	43.1	306.0
<b>2004</b>								
January	120.8	29.6	17.7	57.6	14.7	28.2	38.6	307.3
February	119.5	29.1	17.8	54.8	14.7	27.2	43.1	306.1
March	120.0	29.5	17.5	55.6	14.1	27.3	40.5	304.4
April	119.8	29.2	17.2	55.2	14.4	26.8	40.7	303.4
May	120.6	29.2	17.5	55.6	14.1	25.8	40.8	303.6
June	122.7	30.4	17.8	57.7	14.5	26.9	42.3	312.4
July	121.5	28.8	17.3	56.5	14.9	24.5	40.7	304.2
August	121.4	29.5	17.9	58.1	14.9	24.1	40.4	306.3
September	122.1	30.2	18.8	57.0	14.5	24.7	41.1	308.4
October	121.2	28.4	18.8	58.7	14.3	25.2	42.0	308.6
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2003</b>								
August	114.9	29.2	17.9	56.7	15.7	25.4	49.1	309.3
September	115.1	29.1	17.8	56.8	15.8	25.7	47.7	308.4
October	115.9	29.0	17.8	56.9	15.7	26.1	45.9	307.4
November	117.0	29.0	17.7	56.9	15.5	26.5	43.9	306.6
December	118.1	29.0	17.6	56.8	15.2	26.9	42.4	305.9
<b>2004</b>								
January	119.0	29.1	17.6	56.4	14.9	27.1	41.4	305.5
February	119.8	29.2	17.5	55.9	14.6	27.2	40.9	305.2
March	120.3	29.3	17.5	55.7	14.4	27.2	40.9	305.2
April	120.7	29.4	17.4	55.7	14.3	26.8	40.9	305.4
May	121.0	29.5	17.5	56.0	14.4	26.3	41.0	305.6
June	121.3	29.5	17.6	56.5	14.5	25.7	41.1	306.2
July	121.6	29.5	17.8	57.1	14.6	25.3	41.1	306.9
August	121.7	29.5	18.1	57.5	14.6	24.9	41.1	307.4
September	121.8	29.4	18.4	57.8	14.6	24.7	41.2	307.9
October	121.8	29.3	18.6	58.2	14.6	24.5	41.3	308.4

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

■ Food Retailing

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

Takeaway food retailing (5125)

Other food retailing

Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)

Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)

Liquor retailing (5123)

Bread and cake retailing (5124)

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

■ Department Stores (5210)

■ Clothing and Soft Good Retailing

Clothing retailing (5221)

Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing

Footwear retailing (5222)

Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)

■ Household Good Retailing

Furniture and floor covering retailing

Furniture retailing (5231)

Floor covering retailing (5232)

Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)

Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing

Domestic appliance retailing (5234)

Recorded music retailing (5235)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*continued*

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

### STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

#### *ATO Maintained Population*

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

#### *ABS Maintained Population*

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Oct 2003	Sep 2004	Oct 2004
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (July 2004 reference month)	1.03124	0.97427	1.02149
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (October 2004 reference month)	1.02730	0.97697	1.01600

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

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

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Nov 2004	Dec 2004	Jan 2005
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (October 2004 reference month)	1.03501	1.31228	0.97549

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

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

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

### TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

### STANDARD ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

---

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

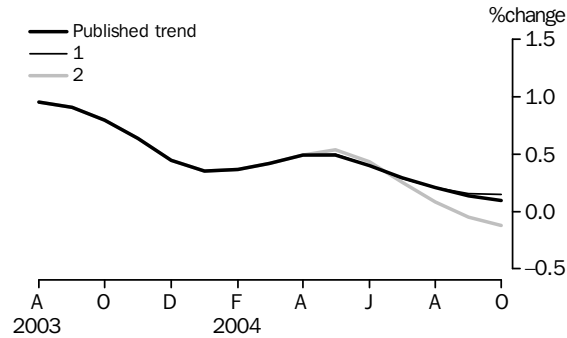
ABN	Australian Business Number
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ARIMA	autoregressive integrated moving average
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
PAYGW	pay-as-you-go withholding
RSE	relative standard error
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 November seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% higher than the October estimate.
- 2 The November seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover is 1.0% lower than the October estimate.



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



## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

## INFORMATION SERVICE

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

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

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

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

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



2850100010045

ISSN 1032 3651

RRP \$22.00