

## RETAIL SALES OF GOODS : AUSTRALIA FEBRUARY 1979

### INQUIRIES

*If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Bill Powell on Canberra 525647 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616*  
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### MAIN FEATURES

**NOTE:** For various reasons, including those discussed below under *Reliability* and *Seasonal Adjustment*, care should be taken not to overemphasise the significance of changes in estimates of retail sales between single months.

- The estimate of the value of retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) for February 1979 is \$1,964.0m.
- Seasonally adjusted, the February 1979 estimate is 0.8% higher than January 1979.
- The value of retail sales (seasonally adjusted) for the three months ended February 1979 was 3.4% higher than the three months ended November 1978.
- The value of retail sales (seasonally adjusted) in February 1979 was 11.3% higher than in February 1978.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

All estimates in this bulletin are at current prices. Estimates are not made of monthly retail sales at constant prices. The table below gives an estimate of the total value of retail sales in Australia (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) for the month of February 1979. This estimate is part of a series of monthly estimates based on the 1973-74 Census of Retail Establishments. The table includes percentage changes from the preceding month.

#### The monthly sub-sample

2. The monthly estimates of retail sales are obtained from a sub-sample of those establishments included in the quarterly sample of retail establishments. The monthly sub-sample is comparatively small since it is designed to provide prompt estimates of the total value of retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) without placing an undue burden on either the resources of the Bureau or upon retail establishments. Monthly estimates are adjusted in accordance with final quarterly estimates as they become available.

#### Reliability of estimates

3. As the monthly estimates are derived from returns received from a sample of retail establishments they may differ somewhat from the results which would have been obtained from a comparable complete collection. A measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error of the estimate. The standard error of the estimates of the total value of monthly retail sales (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.) is about 1.0 per cent.

4. The standard error of the month-to-month movement of the estimates of the value of retail sales is generally about 0.3 per cent of the current monthly estimate. Since the proportionate movement in retail sales between January 1979 and February 1979 is 4.7 per cent and this has a standard error of 0.3 percentage points, this means that there are two chances in three that the true proportionate movement (as measured by a complete collection) was between 4.4 per cent and 5.0 per cent and nineteen chances in twenty that it was between 4.1 per cent and 5.3 per cent.

5. Estimates of retail sales are also subject to non-sampling errors. The major source of such possible error is the necessity to make forward estimates for every period to take account of the probable commencement of new retail businesses. These estimates can only be projected forward on the basis of past information obtained at regular annual intervals by new business censuses. However this information is of necessity approximately 1½ to 2 years out of date before the total estimates of retail sales can finally be adjusted and the adequacy of new business provisions assessed. The difficulty of making proper allowance for the value of retail sales of new businesses is increased in a period of substantial price increases.

#### Seasonal adjustment

6. Seasonally adjusted statistics are also shown in the table below. In the seasonal adjustment, account has been taken of both normal seasonal factors and "trading-day" effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in the month). While the normal seasonal factors should change only gradually from year to year, the trading-day adjustment for any month will vary from year to year in accordance with the combination of days which occur in the month. Adjustment has also been made for the effects of movement in the date of Easter and Australia Day. It

should be noted that the seasonally adjusted figures still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original figures are subject and do not remove random influences (e.g. abnormal weather, strikes). Details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting this and other series are given in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators* (1308.0) and the appendix to *Retail Sales of Goods* (8503.0) March quarter 1978 of 21 July 1978.

#### Related publications

7. For further information relating to the basis of compilation of retail sales statistics see the quarterly bulletin *Retail Sales of Goods* (8503.0) September quarter 1978 of 1 February 1979.

All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

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Australian Statistician

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**TOTAL VALUE OF RETAIL SALES OF GOODS  
(EXCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLES, PARTS, PETROL, ETC.)  
MONTHLY ESTIMATES : AUSTRALIA (a)(b)**

Month	Original		Seasonally adjusted	
	\$m	% change from preceding month	\$m	% change from preceding month
1977-78				
January	1,786.8	-32.5	1,967.2	1.6
February	1,765.3	-1.2	1,999.3	1.6
March	1,948.1	10.4	1,995.0	-0.2
April	1,911.8	-1.9	2,024.6	1.5
May	2,120.4	10.9	2,057.5	1.6
June	1,985.7	-6.4	2,048.8	-0.4
1978-79				
July	1,948.2	-1.9	2,071.2	1.1
August	2,059.9	5.7	2,094.3	1.1
September	2,068.8	0.4	2,124.8	1.5
October	2,116.0	2.3	2,149.0	1.1
November	2,248.0	6.2	2,137.0	-0.6
December	2,905.0	29.2	2,194.0	2.7
January	2,061.0	-29.1	2,207.0	0.6
February	1,964.0	-4.7	2,225.0	0.8

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Figures are subject to revision when more precise information is available relating to trading by new businesses. See paragraph 5.