Australian Bureau of Statistics

SEPTEMBER 2013

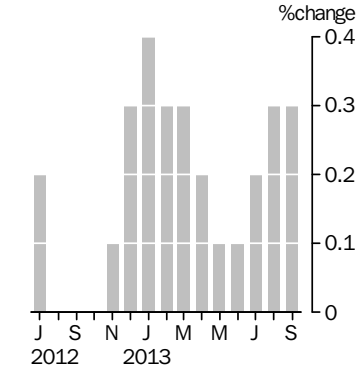
8501.0

RETAIL TRADE

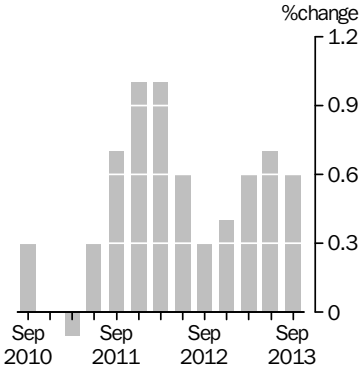
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 4 NOV 2013

Monthly Turnover
Current Prices
Trend Estimate



Quarterly Turnover
in volume terms
Trend estimate



KEY FIGURES

	September 2013 $m	August 2013 to September 2013 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend	22 040.6	0.3
Seasonally Adjusted	22 145.5	0.8

	September Qtr 2013 $m	June Qtr 2013 to September Qtr 2013 % change
Turnover in volume terms		
Trend	65 538.1	0.6
Seasonally Adjusted	65 473.5	0.7

KEY POINTS

CURRENT PRICES

- The trend estimate rose 0.3% in September 2013. This follows a rise of 0.3% in August 2013 and a rise of 0.2% in July 2013.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 0.8% in September 2013. This follows a rise of 0.5% in August 2013 and a rise of 0.1% in July 2013.
- In trend terms, Australian turnover rose 2.6% in September 2013 compared with September 2012.
- The following industries rose in trend terms in September 2013: Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing (1.3%), Food retailing (0.2%), Household goods retailing (0.4%), Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (0.4%), Other retailing (0.1%) and Department stores (0.2%).
- The following states and territories rose in trend terms in September 2013: Victoria (0.5%), New South Wales (0.2%), Queensland (0.3%), South Australia (0.6%), Tasmania (0.7%), the Northern Territory (1.0%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.1%). Western Australia (0.0%) was relatively unchanged in trend terms in September 2013.

VOLUME MEASURES

- In volume terms, the trend estimate for Australian turnover rose 0.6% in the September quarter 2013.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Paul Slater on Sydney (02) 9268 4581.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
October 2013	3 December 2013
November 2013	9 January 2014
December 2013	6 February 2014
January 2014	6 March 2014
February 2014	3 April 2014
March 2014	7 May 2014

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- This issue includes a feature article on the coverage of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) provided by this publication. A new appendix is also included with experimental estimates of consumer sales of electricity and gas, with the aim of improving the coverage of HFCE provided by this publication.
- The reference and base year for chain volume estimates is updated each September. A new base year, 2011-12, has been introduced into the chain volume estimates which has resulted in revisions to growth rates in subsequent periods. The chain volume estimates have also been re-referenced to 2011-12. Additivity is preserved in the quarters of the reference year and subsequent quarters. Re-referencing affects the level of, but not the movements in, chain volume estimates.
- This September, the chain volume estimates have also been revised as result of changes to the price deflator weights and the mapping of weights to detailed price indexes. These changes aim to improve the coherence between the price deflators used for Retail Trade and the price deflators used for HFCE in the Australian System of National Accounts. These changes have resulted in revisions to the chain volume estimates from the September quarter 2009 through to the June quarter 2013.

CHANGES IN NEXT ISSUE

The next issue (October 2013) will introduce changes to the sample design and methodology of the Retail Business Survey. The annualised turnover benchmarks used for stratification purposes will be updated from a static version of the Business Activity Statement (BAS) turnover (which was last updated in the September quarter 2009) to the most recent value of the BAS turnover which will be updated quarterly. This new methodology will improve the accuracy of estimates derived from the survey and address the issue of ageing stratification benchmarks which must be periodically updated.

Estimates of movement in the implementation month will be subject to higher volatility than usual. In addition, lower level time series may be impacted by a random shift in level. In subsequent issues, the ABS will assess the size of any level shifts and consider revisions to historical series to facilitate comparisons over time. The impact of changes on levels may be estimated from the first two cycles which use the new methodology and any potential revisions to smooth level shifts into monthly and quarterly series would be applied for the next quarterly issue (December 2013).

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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INTRODUCTION

The estimates of retail turnover presented in Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0) provide an important quarterly partial-indicator of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA).

Historically, Retail Trade estimates contributed 55-60% of HFCE in the expenditure side of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, this coverage of HFCE has fallen over time as household expenditure patterns have gradually shifted from goods to services. As a result, Retail Trade now contributes approximately 30% of quarterly estimates of HFCE.

This feature article discusses changes in household expenditure patterns over time and describes ongoing investigations to improve coverage of HFCE in this publication.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

According to the ASNA, HFCE is defined as the expenditure incurred by resident Australian households on the consumption of goods or services, regardless of whether the expenditure is made within the domestic territory or by Australian residents abroad.

HFCE estimates are published quarterly in Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0) and annually in Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0). The ASNA uses a classification system based on the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) in order to classify the components of HFCE by purpose and function.

The ASNA uses HFCE benchmark data based on several sources. One of the main sources is data from Retail and Wholesale Industries, Australia: Commodities (RIS) (cat. no. 8624.0) whilst another key data source is the Household Expenditure Survey. Benchmark data is advanced using partial indicators of HFCE such as retail surveys, production data and other administrative data sources.

More detail on the compilation of HFCE is available from Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).

RETAIL TRADE - AN INDICATOR OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON GOODS

Retail Trade presents estimates of the value of turnover of 'retail trade' for Australian resident businesses from selected retail trade and food services industries, disaggregated by industry group, and by state and territory. Retail Trade estimates provide the most detailed sub-annual indicators of household expenditure for a range of HFCE categories specified in the ASNA.

Retail Trade estimates are the primary indicator for the following HFCE categories:

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages
- Clothing and footwear
- Furnishings and household equipment
- Goods for recreation and culture
- Books, papers, stationery and artists' goods

Retail Trade estimates are also partial indicators for the following HFCE categories:

- Alcoholic beverages
- Health
- Catering
- Other goods and services

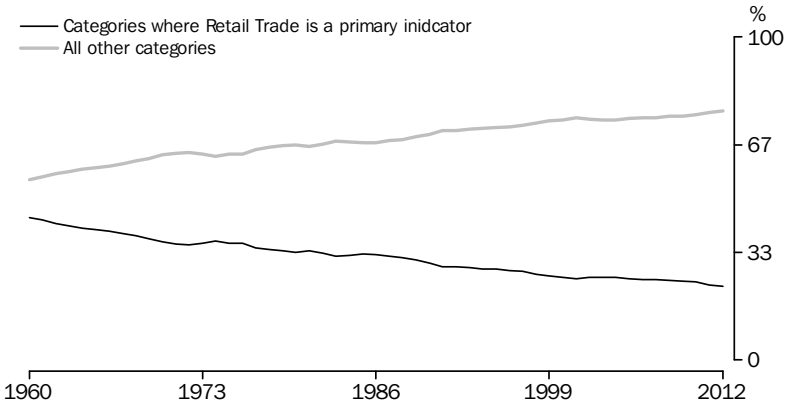
RETAIL TRADE - AN INDICATOR OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON GOODS *continued*

During the compilation of the National Accounts, HFCE estimates which use Retail Trade estimates must be adjusted to remove expenditure by non-resident households within Australia (which are exports) and add in expenditure by Australian residents abroad (which are imports).

CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

Retail Trade's coverage of total household expenditure on goods and services has fallen over time as household expenditure patterns have gradually shifted from goods to services. Figure 1 shows the falling contribution of HFCE categories for which Retail Trade is a primary indicator relative to the contribution of the remaining HFCE categories since the beginning of the ASNA HFCE time series in 1960.

FIGURE 1: RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO HFCE



Source: Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0)

All HFCE categories for which Retail Trade is a primary indicator have fallen in their relative contribution to total HFCE. The largest falls in HFCE share were observed in Food, Clothing and Furnishings and household equipment. These categories collectively represented 38% of total HFCE in 1960, falling to 18% in 2012. Food represented the largest share of Australian household expenditure for a number of decades, representing 18% of total HFCE in 1960. This has fallen to approximately 10% in 2012, with Food now the second largest share of total household expenditure.

Conversely, the share of total HFCE has risen for expenditure on services and other categories which are currently outside the scope of Retail Trade. The largest rises in HFCE share were observed in Imputed rent for owner-occupied housing, Education services, Recreational and cultural services, and Communication services. The collective contribution of these categories to total HFCE has risen from 10% in 1960 to 27% in 2012. Imputed rent for owner-occupied housing now represents the largest share of total HFCE with a relative contribution of 15%.

IMPROVING COVERAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

The ABS is currently investigating opportunities to improve the coverage of HFCE in this publication, with a focus on services and other categories which are outside the scope of Retail Trade. Opportunities under investigation include the expansion of the existing Retail Business Survey, the development of a new quarterly collection and/or the use of related transactional and administrative datasets.

IMPROVING COVERAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE *continued*

A number of HFCE categories have been the focus of investigations because they could potentially be included in this publication but currently have limited data sources available for estimating HFCE on a quarterly basis. Categories selected for the development of primary indicators include Electricity, gas and other fuel; Communication services and Other services. Categories selected for the development of partial indicators include Transport services, Recreational and cultural services and the Operation of vehicles.

The expansion of coverage has commenced with the establishment of two new quarterly collections: the Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing and the Survey of Consumer Sales - Communications Services. The Energy Retailing survey commenced in June quarter 2012 with the aim of providing new estimates of the value of sales of electricity and gas to consumer customers. The Communications Services survey commenced in December quarter 2012 with the aim of providing new estimates of the value of sales of mobile, fixed line and fixed internet services to consumer customers.

When included in this publication, these first two stages of expansion will collectively increase coverage of HFCE by approximately 5%. Additional opportunities to increase coverage by a further 15% are still under investigation, including the potential for further expansion of the quarterly Survey of Consumer Sales, and/or alternative data sources such as the use of transactional and administrative datasets.

EXPERIMENTAL ENERGY RETAILING ESTIMATES

Experimental estimates of the value of sales of electricity and gas to consumer customers are now included in the appendix of this publication, along with an explanation of the collection methodology. The experimental estimates for June quarter 2012 and onwards are currently available in original current price terms only. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are planned to be published in upcoming issues, as are the first experimental estimates of consumer sales of communication services.

SUMMARY

Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0) provides an important quarterly partial-indicator of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA). However, Australian household expenditure patterns have changed over time, with expenditure shifting from goods to services. As a result, coverage of HFCE provided by Retail Trade has fallen gradually over time from historical levels of 55-60% to approximately 30% today.

To improve upon existing data sources available for the measurement of HFCE, and improve this publication's coverage of HFCE, the ABS is conducting ongoing investigations into the potential expansion of the existing Retail Business Survey, the development of new quarterly collections and/or the use of alternative data sources such as transactional and administrative datasets.

Since the June quarter 2012, the new quarterly Survey of Consumer Sales has been established to provide new indicators of household expenditure on categories currently outside the scope of Retail Trade, with a focus on consumer sales of electricity, gas and communication services.

SUMMARY *continued*

Improvement of the coverage of this publication is being implemented in a staged approach. The first experimental estimates of consumer sales of electricity and gas are included in an appendix to this publication.

ANALYSIS - TOTAL RETAIL

TOTAL RETAIL - MONTHLY

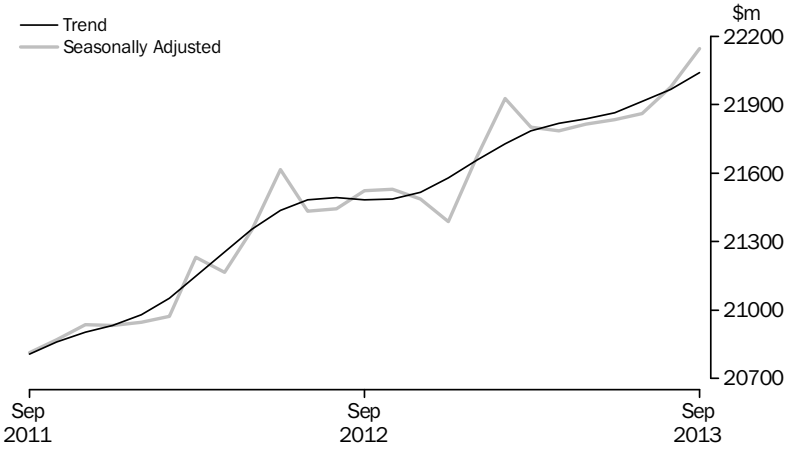
The chart below shows the trend series and seasonally adjusted series to September 2013.

In current prices, the trend estimate for Australian turnover rose 0.3% in September 2013 following a rise of 0.3% in August 2013 and a rise of 0.2% in July 2013.

The seasonally adjusted estimate for Australian turnover rose 0.8% in September 2013 following a rise of 0.5% August 2013 and a rise of 0.1% in July 2013.

The original estimate for Australian turnover fell 2.2% in September 2013. The original estimate for chains and other larger retailers fell 2.7% in September 2013. The original estimate for smaller retailers fell 1.1% in September 2013.

RETAIL TURNOVER, Australia



TOTAL RETAIL - QUARTERLY

In volume terms, the seasonally adjusted estimate for the September quarter 2013 rose 0.7% following a fall of 0.1% in the June quarter 2013 and a rise of 1.8% in the March quarter 2013.

In the September quarter 2013, the seasonally adjusted estimate rose in volume terms for Food retailing (1.0%), Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing (3.4%), Household goods retailing (0.8%) and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food retailing (0.7%). Department stores (-2.5%) and Other retailing (-0.9%) fell in seasonally adjusted terms in the September quarter 2013.

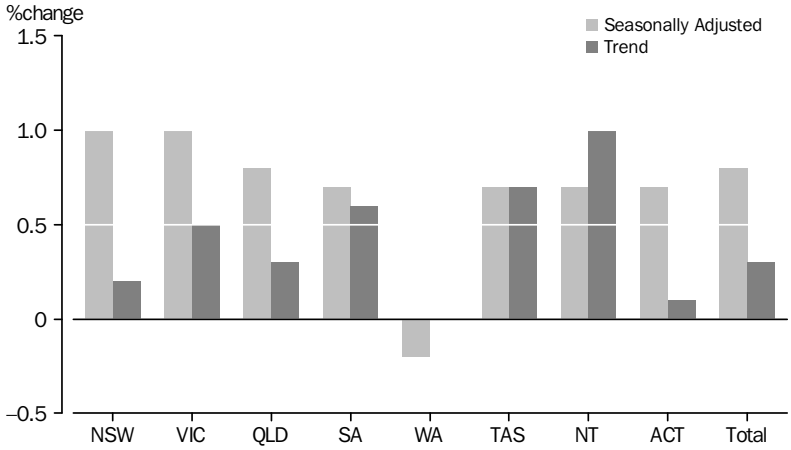
The Implicit Price Deflator for Australian turnover rose 0.2% in seasonally adjusted terms in the September quarter 2013.

TOTAL RETAIL - BY STATE

The following states and territories rose in trend terms in September 2013: Victoria (0.5%), New South Wales (0.2%), Queensland (0.3%), South Australia (0.6%), Tasmania (0.7%), the Northern Territory (1.0%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.1%). Western Australia was relatively unchanged (0.0%) in trend terms in September 2013.

The following states and territories rose in seasonally adjusted terms in September 2013: New South Wales (1.0%), Victoria (1.0%), Queensland (0.8%), South Australia (0.7%), Tasmania (0.7%), the Australian Capital Territory (0.7%) and the Northern Territory (0.7%). Western Australia (-0.2%) fell in seasonally adjusted terms in September 2013.

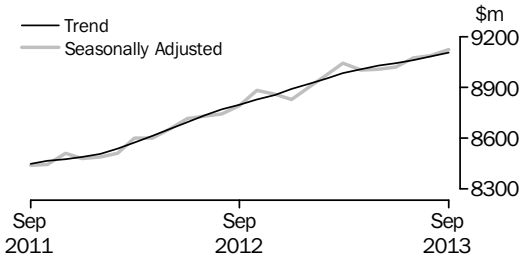
RETAIL TURNOVER, States and Territories



In the September quarter 2013, the seasonally adjusted estimate rose in volume terms in the following states: Victoria (1.2%), South Australia (2.0%), Queensland (0.4%), New South Wales (0.3%), Tasmania (2.5%), the Northern Territory (4.3%) and the Australian Capital Territory (0.2%). Western Australia (-0.3%) fell in volume terms in the September quarter 2013.

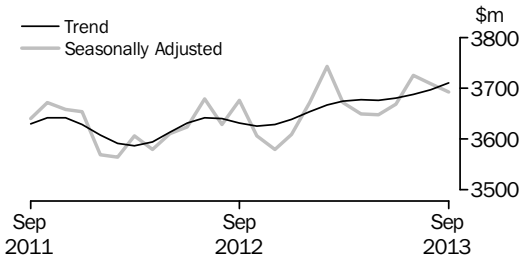
FOOD RETAILING

In current prices, the trend estimate for Food retailing rose 0.2% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 0.4%. By industry subgroup, the trend estimate rose for Supermarkets and grocery stores (0.2%) and Liquor retailing (0.2%) and fell for Other specialised food retailing (-0.1%). The seasonally adjusted estimate rose for Supermarkets and grocery stores (0.5%) and fell for Liquor retailing (-0.5%) and Other specialised food retailing (-0.3%).



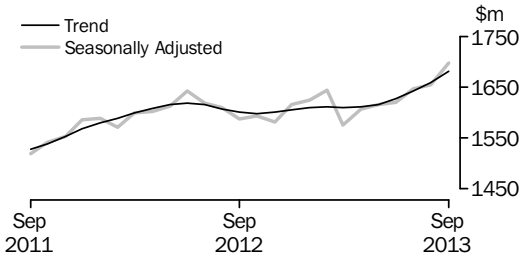
HOUSEHOLD GOODS RETAILING

In current prices, the trend estimate for Household goods retailing rose 0.4% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate fell 0.4%. By industry subgroup, the trend estimate rose for Electrical and electronic goods retailing (0.4%), Hardware, building and garden supplies retailing (0.3%) and Furniture, floor coverings, houseware and textile goods retailing (0.1%). The seasonally adjusted estimate fell for Hardware, building and garden supplies retailing (-1.7%) and Electrical and electronic goods retailing (0.1%) and rose for Furniture, floor coverings, houseware and textile goods retailing (0.5%).



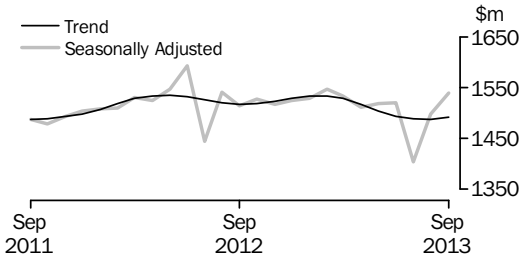
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND PERSONAL ACCESSORY RETAILING

In current prices, the trend estimate for Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing rose 1.3% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 2.5%. By industry subgroup, the trend estimate rose for Clothing retailing (1.2%) and Footwear and other personal accessory retailing (0.7%). The seasonally adjusted estimate rose for Clothing retailing (3.5%) and Footwear and other personal accessory retailing (0.8%).



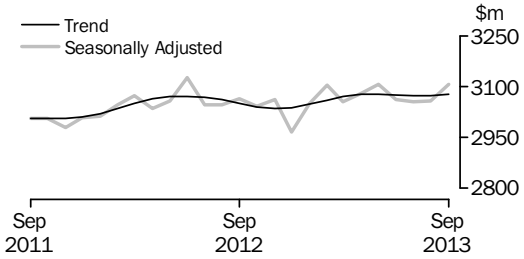
DEPARTMENT STORES

In current prices, the trend estimate for Department stores rose 0.2% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 2.8%.



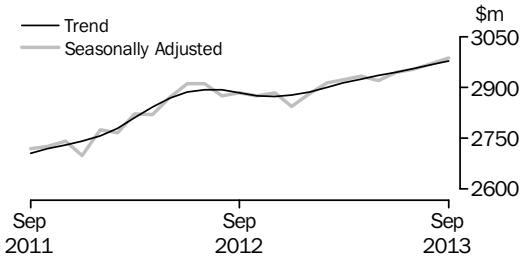
OTHER RETAILING

In current prices, the trend estimate for Other retailing rose 0.1% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 1.6%. By industry subgroup, the trend estimate rose for Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry goods retailing (0.4%) and Other recreational goods retailing (0.7%) and fell for Other retailing n.e.c. (-0.2%) and Newspaper and book retailing (-0.5%). The seasonally adjusted estimate rose for Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry goods retailing (3.1%), Other recreational goods retailing (2.4%) and Other retailing n.e.c. (0.4%) and fell for Newspaper and book retailing (-1.4%).



CAFES, RESTAURANTS AND TAKEAWAY FOOD SERVICES

In current prices, the trend estimate for Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services rose 0.4% in September 2013. The seasonally adjusted estimate rose 0.6%. By industry subgroup, the trend estimate rose for Cafes, restaurants and catering services (0.4%) and Takeaway food services (0.2%). The seasonally adjusted estimate rose for Cafes, restaurants and catering services (1.1%) and fell for Takeaway food services (-0.1%).



1 RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group

Month	*Food retailing* $m	*Household goods retailing* $m	*Clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing* $m	*Department stores* $m	*Other retailing* $m	*Cafes, restaurants & takeaway food services* $m	*Total* $m
ORIGINAL							
2012							
July	8 494.8	3 598.8	1 506.3	1 423.4	2 916.4	2 924.4	20 864.1
August	8 782.1	3 620.3	1 491.8	1 359.0	3 038.3	2 955.1	21 246.6
September	8 581.5	3 627.6	1 523.4	1 367.8	2 954.5	2 878.5	20 933.4
October	8 982.9	3 710.7	1 573.4	1 442.6	3 066.0	2 960.8	21 736.4
November	9 050.0	3 844.1	1 632.6	1 672.9	3 390.9	2 968.2	22 558.6
December	10 256.9	4 767.0	2 541.8	2 753.3	4 036.2	3 169.0	27 524.2
2013							
January	9 004.2	3 662.7	1 564.1	1 397.4	2 861.7	2 842.3	21 332.4
February	8 258.0	3 194.9	1 307.1	1 113.6	2 713.9	2 600.7	19 188.2
March	9 264.4	3 384.5	1 401.3	1 397.3	2 920.0	2 916.2	21 283.7
April	8 614.9	3 311.3	1 520.7	1 339.1	2 844.2	2 846.0	20 476.2
May	8 876.5	3 451.4	1 655.3	1 441.9	3 029.1	2 893.6	21 347.7
June	8 510.1	3 601.8	1 580.1	1 537.4	2 819.3	2 802.8	20 851.4
July	8 851.1	3 639.3	1 532.4	1 390.6	2 963.0	2 958.5	21 335.0
August	9 182.5	3 717.4	1 556.8	1 337.2	3 029.5	3 054.6	21 878.1
September	8 841.1	3 612.2	1 609.6	1 359.4	3 004.2	2 979.5	21 406.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2012							
July	8 732.0	3 679.4	1 618.3	1 445.0	3 046.5	2 910.7	21 432.0
August	8 742.4	3 629.0	1 609.5	1 540.8	3 046.7	2 874.4	21 442.7
September	8 794.6	3 677.0	1 587.8	1 514.4	3 064.7	2 883.4	21 521.7
October	8 883.8	3 606.6	1 593.0	1 527.5	3 043.1	2 874.8	21 528.9
November	8 860.5	3 579.2	1 581.1	1 517.4	3 061.4	2 885.3	21 484.9
December	8 826.9	3 608.9	1 615.2	1 524.6	2 965.7	2 844.9	21 386.2
2013							
January	8 904.6	3 672.0	1 625.0	1 529.6	3 051.9	2 882.2	21 665.3
February	8 973.8	3 743.1	1 644.4	1 546.3	3 104.8	2 914.0	21 926.5
March	9 042.8	3 671.2	1 575.5	1 533.2	3 055.9	2 922.7	21 801.3
April	9 003.0	3 649.4	1 606.4	1 511.7	3 080.0	2 934.6	21 785.2
May	9 005.1	3 648.5	1 616.0	1 519.0	3 106.5	2 920.2	21 815.4
June	9 019.8	3 668.2	1 620.3	1 520.1	3 062.8	2 943.6	21 834.8
July	9 075.5	3 725.8	1 646.5	1 404.1	3 055.7	2 953.8	21 861.5
August	9 088.7	3 708.9	1 655.2	1 497.7	3 056.9	2 968.7	21 976.0
September	9 122.9	3 692.9	1 697.2	1 539.8	3 105.9	2 986.8	22 145.5
TREND							
2012							
July	8 735.1	3 642.3	1 615.5	1 526.3	3 069.8	2 893.9	21 482.9
August	8 770.0	3 640.0	1 607.5	1 520.3	3 061.4	2 892.6	21 491.9
September	8 799.5	3 632.0	1 600.5	1 517.1	3 050.3	2 884.5	21 483.9
October	8 827.0	3 626.3	1 598.3	1 518.5	3 040.2	2 875.9	21 486.3
November	8 856.0	3 628.4	1 600.7	1 523.3	3 034.8	2 872.3	21 515.5
December	8 888.9	3 639.5	1 605.9	1 528.8	3 037.8	2 876.7	21 577.5
2013							
January	8 923.1	3 654.3	1 610.3	1 533.5	3 047.9	2 887.0	21 656.0
February	8 955.5	3 667.1	1 611.6	1 533.8	3 060.6	2 899.9	21 728.5
March	8 984.3	3 674.7	1 610.4	1 528.7	3 072.2	2 912.9	21 783.2
April	9 008.7	3 677.1	1 610.6	1 517.5	3 078.5	2 925.1	21 817.6
May	9 027.7	3 676.7	1 615.9	1 504.5	3 078.4	2 935.6	21 838.9
June	9 043.7	3 680.2	1 627.6	1 494.1	3 074.7	2 944.9	21 865.3
July	9 063.0	3 688.4	1 643.1	1 488.7	3 073.0	2 955.4	21 911.7
August	9 084.1	3 696.8	1 659.8	1 487.9	3 073.2	2 966.5	21 967.7
September	9 104.0	3 709.9	1 680.6	1 491.5	3 077.8	2 977.9	22 040.6

2 RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group—Percentage change from previous month

Month	*Food retailing* %	*Household goods retailing* %	*Clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing* %	*Department stores* %	*Other retailing* %	*Cafes, restaurants & takeaway food services* %	*Total* %
ORIGINAL							
2012							
July	2.8	0.5	–6.2	–11.9	–0.6	5.2	0.4
August	3.4	0.6	–1.0	–4.5	4.2	1.1	1.8
September	–2.3	0.2	2.1	0.6	–2.8	–2.6	–1.5
October	4.7	2.3	3.3	5.5	3.8	2.9	3.8
November	0.7	3.6	3.8	16.0	10.6	0.2	3.8
December	13.3	24.0	55.7	64.6	19.0	6.8	22.0
2013							
January	–12.2	–23.2	–38.5	–49.2	–29.1	–10.3	–22.5
February	–8.3	–12.8	–16.4	–20.3	–5.2	–8.5	–10.1
March	12.2	5.9	7.2	25.5	7.6	12.1	10.9
April	–7.0	–2.2	8.5	–4.2	–2.6	–2.4	–3.8
May	3.0	4.2	8.9	7.7	6.5	1.7	4.3
June	–4.1	4.4	–4.5	6.6	–6.9	–3.1	–2.3
July	4.0	1.0	–3.0	–9.5	5.1	5.6	2.3
August	3.7	2.1	1.6	–3.8	2.2	3.3	2.5
September	–3.7	–2.8	3.4	1.7	–0.8	–2.5	–2.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2012							
July	0.2	1.5	–1.5	–9.3	–2.6	0.0	–0.9
August	0.1	–1.4	–0.5	6.6	0.0	–1.2	0.1
September	0.6	1.3	–1.3	–1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
October	1.0	–1.9	0.3	0.9	–0.7	–0.3	0.0
November	–0.3	–0.8	–0.7	–0.7	0.6	0.4	–0.2
December	–0.4	0.8	2.2	0.5	–3.1	–1.4	–0.5
2013							
January	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.3	2.9	1.3	1.3
February	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.2
March	0.8	–1.9	–4.2	–0.8	–1.6	0.3	–0.6
April	–0.4	–0.6	2.0	–1.4	0.8	0.4	–0.1
May	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.9	–0.5	0.1
June	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	–1.4	0.8	0.1
July	0.6	1.6	1.6	–7.6	–0.2	0.3	0.1
August	0.1	–0.5	0.5	6.7	0.0	0.5	0.5
September	0.4	–0.4	2.5	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.8
TREND							
2012							
July	0.5	0.3	–0.2	–0.4	–0.1	0.3	0.2
August	0.4	–0.1	–0.5	–0.4	–0.3	0.0	0.0
September	0.3	–0.2	–0.4	–0.2	–0.4	–0.3	0.0
October	0.3	–0.2	–0.1	0.1	–0.3	–0.3	0.0
November	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	–0.2	–0.1	0.1
December	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
2013							
January	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
February	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
March	0.3	0.2	–0.1	–0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
April	0.3	0.1	0.0	–0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
May	0.2	0.0	0.3	–0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1
June	0.2	0.1	0.7	–0.7	–0.1	0.3	0.1
July	0.2	0.2	1.0	–0.4	–0.1	0.4	0.2
August	0.2	0.2	1.0	–0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3
September	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3

3 RETAIL TURNOVER, By State

Month	New South Wales $m	Victoria $m	Queensland $m	South Australia $m	Western Australia $m	Tasmania $m	Northern Territory $m	Australian Capital Territory $m	Australia $m
ORIGINAL									
2012									
July	6 242.3	5 208.4	4 436.0	1 420.9	2 510.0	407.0	263.1	376.5	20 864.1
August	6 346.1	5 293.5	4 511.2	1 441.3	2 588.2	413.3	261.8	391.3	21 246.6
September	6 332.9	5 153.4	4 428.1	1 418.6	2 570.1	396.2	244.6	389.4	20 933.4
October	6 557.0	5 372.2	4 558.4	1 475.6	2 718.7	414.5	246.9	393.0	21 736.4
November	6 888.3	5 655.5	4 645.2	1 515.4	2 767.3	436.1	239.0	411.8	22 558.6
December	8 454.5	6 997.7	5 603.6	1 830.5	3 336.8	543.0	265.3	492.8	27 524.2
2013									
January	6 515.5	5 284.3	4 471.5	1 447.1	2 585.7	423.2	219.9	385.1	21 332.4
February	5 822.7	4 770.3	3 997.6	1 273.0	2 365.0	391.9	203.7	364.0	19 188.2
March	6 413.3	5 307.6	4 404.9	1 452.4	2 639.6	426.9	229.9	409.1	21 283.7
April	6 223.1	5 128.2	4 258.3	1 376.2	2 481.5	395.7	223.2	390.0	20 476.2
May	6 418.8	5 303.7	4 475.3	1 437.9	2 665.2	410.5	240.6	395.7	21 347.7
June	6 288.5	5 182.1	4 405.6	1 393.9	2 549.9	389.7	245.1	396.6	20 851.4
July	6 351.7	5 248.7	4 606.7	1 467.6	2 580.1	417.6	273.6	388.9	21 335.0
August	6 541.2	5 415.3	4 697.9	1 473.3	2 653.7	423.8	277.6	395.3	21 878.1
September	6 469.4	5 290.5	4 588.7	1 443.6	2 553.9	408.9	258.3	392.8	21 406.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2012									
July	6 502.8	5 385.9	4 439.9	1 459.8	2 587.3	423.3	239.3	393.7	21 432.0
August	6 491.8	5 370.9	4 442.4	1 465.5	2 612.0	420.4	238.7	400.9	21 442.7
September	6 502.9	5 375.0	4 460.8	1 470.0	2 654.5	420.2	238.5	399.8	21 521.7
October	6 515.0	5 351.9	4 482.1	1 455.1	2 677.0	413.0	240.9	394.0	21 528.9
November	6 493.7	5 360.2	4 479.2	1 447.7	2 654.3	414.4	239.2	396.2	21 484.9
December	6 421.6	5 338.1	4 479.3	1 448.3	2 643.4	422.6	241.4	391.5	21 386.2
2013									
January	6 548.0	5 411.7	4 539.5	1 456.2	2 637.8	429.2	244.1	398.8	21 665.3
February	6 644.7	5 460.9	4 621.6	1 452.1	2 673.2	425.7	240.8	407.5	21 926.5
March	6 617.4	5 419.5	4 566.1	1 453.9	2 672.6	424.2	242.9	404.8	21 801.3
April	6 638.6	5 413.1	4 571.4	1 453.0	2 645.4	418.4	238.5	406.9	21 785.2
May	6 615.8	5 402.5	4 590.2	1 464.2	2 680.4	421.4	241.2	399.8	21 815.4
June	6 610.4	5 418.8	4 597.6	1 474.0	2 664.9	422.7	241.5	404.8	21 834.8
July	6 607.4	5 433.3	4 592.9	1 496.8	2 648.8	428.9	247.4	406.0	21 861.5
August	6 642.1	5 475.8	4 609.3	1 495.9	2 667.4	430.9	251.0	403.6	21 976.0
September	6 706.6	5 532.0	4 646.0	1 506.0	2 662.1	433.8	252.7	406.4	22 145.5
TREND									
2012									
July	6 515.9	5 381.5	4 449.2	1 469.3	2 605.9	424.3	240.9	395.9	21 482.9
August	6 513.0	5 375.3	4 455.4	1 465.2	2 625.0	420.8	240.4	396.7	21 491.9
September	6 499.6	5 367.0	4 461.2	1 460.9	2 640.1	418.4	240.0	396.7	21 483.9
October	6 490.0	5 362.9	4 471.7	1 456.9	2 650.7	417.8	240.0	396.3	21 486.3
November	6 493.9	5 366.7	4 489.4	1 453.6	2 656.0	419.0	240.5	396.5	21 515.5
December	6 514.8	5 380.2	4 513.6	1 451.3	2 657.6	421.0	241.2	397.6	21 577.5
2013									
January	6 547.2	5 397.2	4 539.5	1 450.1	2 657.9	422.9	241.6	399.6	21 656.0
February	6 580.6	5 410.5	4 561.4	1 450.6	2 658.7	423.6	241.3	401.8	21 728.5
March	6 606.7	5 417.0	4 576.8	1 453.6	2 661.1	423.4	240.9	403.7	21 783.2
April	6 621.3	5 419.1	4 585.5	1 459.4	2 663.7	422.9	241.0	404.6	21 817.6
May	6 625.4	5 421.9	4 590.0	1 467.3	2 664.6	423.1	242.0	404.7	21 838.9
June	6 626.4	5 430.7	4 594.9	1 476.8	2 663.5	424.6	243.9	404.4	21 865.3
July	6 633.6	5 447.6	4 603.5	1 486.8	2 662.4	427.0	246.4	404.5	21 911.7
August	6 644.9	5 468.4	4 613.3	1 496.7	2 661.2	429.6	249.0	404.7	21 967.7
September	6 661.5	5 494.5	4 628.1	1 506.2	2 661.1	432.4	251.6	405.2	22 040.6

4 RETAIL TURNOVER, By State—Percentage change from previous month

Month	New South Wales %	Victoria %	Queensland %	South Australia %	Western Australia %	Tasmania %	Northern Territory %	Australian Capital Territory %	Australia %
ORIGINAL									
2012									
July	–0.3	–0.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.3	–3.0	0.4
August	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.5	–0.5	3.9	1.8
September	–0.2	–2.6	–1.8	–1.6	–0.7	–4.1	–6.6	–0.5	–1.5
October	3.5	4.2	2.9	4.0	5.8	4.6	0.9	0.9	3.8
November	5.1	5.3	1.9	2.7	1.8	5.2	–3.2	4.8	3.8
December	22.7	23.7	20.6	20.8	20.6	24.5	11.0	19.7	22.0
2013									
January	–22.9	–24.5	–20.2	–20.9	–22.5	–22.1	–17.1	–21.8	–22.5
February	–10.6	–9.7	–10.6	–12.0	–8.5	–7.4	–7.4	–5.5	–10.1
March	10.1	11.3	10.2	14.1	11.6	8.9	12.9	12.4	10.9
April	–3.0	–3.4	–3.3	–5.3	–6.0	–7.3	–2.9	–4.7	–3.8
May	3.1	3.4	5.1	4.5	7.4	3.7	7.8	1.5	4.3
June	–2.0	–2.3	–1.6	–3.1	–4.3	–5.1	1.9	0.2	–2.3
July	1.0	1.3	4.6	5.3	1.2	7.2	11.6	–2.0	2.3
August	3.0	3.2	2.0	0.4	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.5
September	–1.1	–2.3	–2.3	–2.0	–3.8	–3.5	–6.9	–0.6	–2.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2012									
July	–0.9	–0.6	–1.0	–1.4	–0.2	–2.1	–3.3	–0.2	–0.9
August	–0.2	–0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	–0.7	–0.3	1.8	0.1
September	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	–0.1	–0.1	–0.3	0.4
October	0.2	–0.4	0.5	–1.0	0.8	–1.7	1.0	–1.5	0.0
November	–0.3	0.2	–0.1	–0.5	–0.8	0.3	–0.7	0.6	–0.2
December	–1.1	–0.4	0.0	0.0	–0.4	2.0	0.9	–1.2	–0.5
2013									
January	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.5	–0.2	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.3
February	1.5	0.9	1.8	–0.3	1.3	–0.8	–1.4	2.2	1.2
March	–0.4	–0.8	–1.2	0.1	0.0	–0.4	0.9	–0.7	–0.6
April	0.3	–0.1	0.1	–0.1	–1.0	–1.4	–1.8	0.5	–0.1
May	–0.3	–0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	–1.7	0.1
June	–0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	–0.6	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1
July	0.0	0.3	–0.1	1.5	–0.6	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.1
August	0.5	0.8	0.4	–0.1	0.7	0.5	1.5	–0.6	0.5
September	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	–0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
TREND									
2012									
July	0.3	0.0	0.2	–0.2	0.8	–0.8	–0.1	0.4	0.2
August	0.0	–0.1	0.1	–0.3	0.7	–0.8	–0.2	0.2	0.0
September	–0.2	–0.2	0.1	–0.3	0.6	–0.6	–0.2	0.0	0.0
October	–0.1	–0.1	0.2	–0.3	0.4	–0.1	0.0	–0.1	0.0
November	0.1	0.1	0.4	–0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
December	0.3	0.3	0.5	–0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
2013									
January	0.5	0.3	0.6	–0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
February	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	–0.1	0.6	0.3
March	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	–0.2	0.5	0.3
April	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	–0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
May	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
June	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	–0.1	0.1
July	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.2
August	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.3
September	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3

5 RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group, Volume and Price: Seasonally Adjusted(a)—Percentage change from previous quarter

Quarter	*Food retailing* %	*Household goods retailing* %	*Clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing* %	*Department stores* %	*Other retailing* %	*Cafes, restaurants & takeaway food services* %	*Total* %
CURRENT PRICES							
2011							
September	1.5	0.1	–4.4	–1.4	2.8	1.9	0.8
December	0.5	1.9	2.7	–0.5	–0.6	0.9	0.7
2012							
March	0.7	–2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	0.7
June	1.4	0.7	2.1	2.5	0.9	2.9	1.6
September	1.1	1.6	–0.9	–3.5	–0.7	0.8	0.4
December	1.2	–1.7	–0.5	1.5	–1.0	–0.7	0.0
2013							
March	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.5
June	0.4	–1.1	0.0	–1.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
September	1.0	1.5	3.2	–2.4	–0.3	1.3	0.8
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES							
2011							
September	1.7	0.7	–5.1	–1.3	3.1	0.9	0.9
December	1.1	2.4	3.1	–0.2	–0.4	–0.6	0.8
2012							
March	1.8	–1.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.0
June	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.1	1.2
September	–0.6	1.1	0.0	–3.5	–0.9	–0.1	–0.3
December	1.3	–0.7	–2.2	1.8	–1.4	–1.3	–0.1
2013							
March	1.6	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.8
June	0.1	–1.0	–0.6	–1.5	0.6	0.5	–0.1
September	1.0	0.8	3.4	–2.5	–0.9	0.7	0.7
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS							
2011							
September	–0.2	–0.6	0.7	–0.2	–0.3	1.0	–0.1
December	–0.6	–0.5	–0.4	–0.2	–0.2	1.5	–0.1
2012							
March	–1.1	–0.7	0.8	–0.3	0.3	0.6	–0.4
June	1.1	–0.2	–0.3	–0.1	–0.3	0.8	0.4
September	1.7	0.4	–0.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8
December	–0.1	–1.0	1.7	–0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
2013							
March	–0.3	–0.8	–1.1	–0.7	0.2	0.7	–0.2
June	0.3	–0.1	0.6	0.3	–0.2	0.4	0.2
September	0.0	0.6	–0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

6 RETAIL TURNOVER, By State, Volume and Price: Seasonally Adjusted(a)—Percentage change from previous quarter

Quarter	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	*Australia* %
CURRENT PRICES									
2011									
September	1.1	–0.2	0.7	0.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.8
December	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	2.5	–0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
2012									
March	–0.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.4	–0.3	1.4	2.5	0.7
June	2.6	0.1	1.7	1.0	2.4	–0.4	2.4	0.8	1.6
September	0.3	0.2	0.6	–0.6	1.9	–2.2	–1.1	1.7	0.4
December	–0.3	–0.5	0.7	–1.0	1.5	–1.1	0.7	–1.1	0.0
2013									
March	2.0	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.9	2.5	1.5
June	0.3	–0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	–1.3	–0.9	0.0	0.1
September	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.4	–0.2	2.5	4.2	0.4	0.8
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES									
2011									
September	1.4	–0.3	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
December	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.3	–0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8
2012									
March	–0.4	0.8	2.7	0.6	2.8	0.1	1.6	3.2	1.0
June	2.2	–0.4	1.3	0.3	2.0	–0.6	2.1	0.1	1.2
September	–0.6	–0.4	–0.4	–0.9	1.3	–2.6	–1.8	1.1	–0.3
December	–0.2	–0.8	0.6	–1.3	1.5	–1.2	0.3	–1.1	–0.1
2013									
March	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	3.0	1.8
June	0.1	–0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	–1.8	–1.2	–0.4	–0.1
September	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	–0.3	2.5	4.3	0.2	0.7
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
2011									
September	–0.3	0.1	–0.3	–0.1	–0.1	0.1	0.3	–0.2	–0.1
December	–0.1	–0.1	–0.3	–0.3	0.2	–0.2	–0.2	0.1	–0.1
2012									
March	–0.3	–0.5	–0.5	–0.5	–0.3	–0.4	–0.2	–0.7	–0.4
June	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4
September	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
December	–0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
2013									
March	–0.2	–0.5	–0.1	–0.1	0.0	–0.4	0.1	–0.5	–0.2
June	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
September	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	–0.1	0.2	0.2

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

7 RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—By Industry Group

Quarter	*Food retailing* $m	*Household goods retailing* $m	*Clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing* $m	*Department stores* $m	*Other retailing* $m	*Cafes, restaurants & takeaway food services* $m	*Total* $m
ORIGINAL							
2011							
September	24 763.6	10 525.1	4 261.4	4 133.9	8 827.6	8 303.3	60 803.0
December	27 078.4	12 480.2	5 636.4	5 765.9	10 471.8	8 650.9	70 111.7
2012							
March	25 620.8	10 193.0	4 321.0	3 897.3	8 546.9	8 076.5	60 647.1
June	25 096.5	10 255.5	4 733.4	4 477.4	8 661.7	8 242.1	61 458.8
September	25 431.8	10 851.9	4 528.7	4 145.7	8 912.5	8 583.3	62 450.2
December	27 918.5	12 484.7	5 697.9	5 898.8	10 496.9	8 885.1	71 381.4
2013							
March	26 288.7	10 601.5	4 393.1	4 031.0	8 515.9	8 114.3	61 945.9
June	25 666.4	10 646.4	4 760.2	4 383.4	8 707.5	8 252.8	62 419.2
September	26 490.1	11 150.8	4 673.0	4 115.7	8 948.6	8 634.2	64 015.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
2011							
September	25 182.0	10 734.4	4 582.1	4 503.9	9 068.9	8 234.4	62 355.3
December	25 453.8	10 987.3	4 725.7	4 493.4	9 033.0	8 188.9	62 879.3
2012							
March	25 916.3	10 816.6	4 765.1	4 577.8	9 147.4	8 337.4	63 527.3
June	26 007.2	10 915.5	4 879.2	4 699.5	9 258.8	8 512.1	64 258.8
September	25 862.1	11 039.9	4 879.9	4 536.3	9 178.5	8 502.6	64 034.8
December	26 198.4	10 957.8	4 772.4	4 616.0	9 053.2	8 395.2	63 987.7
2013							
March	26 615.4	11 349.0	4 879.3	4 689.3	9 174.4	8 447.2	65 126.3
June	26 629.3	11 237.8	4 848.3	4 617.2	9 226.6	8 490.5	65 048.0
September	26 882.9	11 333.0	5 011.1	4 501.7	9 144.4	8 548.8	65 473.5
TREND							
2011							
September	25 139.4	10 776.1	4 684.9	4 510.3	8 983.1	8 186.8	62 291.9
December	25 517.1	10 860.7	4 693.5	4 528.1	9 088.4	8 241.2	62 934.7
2012							
March	25 812.0	10 905.2	4 778.9	4 580.7	9 169.7	8 355.8	63 589.0
June	25 929.4	10 914.8	4 848.1	4 610.9	9 193.3	8 452.3	63 942.0
September	26 029.8	10 975.7	4 852.3	4 616.8	9 168.9	8 480.0	64 129.4
December	26 212.6	11 097.0	4 832.5	4 628.1	9 137.0	8 448.9	64 353.9
2013							
March	26 478.3	11 202.6	4 842.8	4 634.2	9 149.5	8 446.8	64 744.0
June	26 705.7	11 288.7	4 897.0	4 609.5	9 179.2	8 487.5	65 170.3
September	26 871.3	11 356.9	4 972.5	4 550.6	9 197.2	8 542.6	65 538.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

8 RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—By Industry Group - Percentage change from previous quarter

Quarter	*Food retailing* %	*Household goods retailing* %	*Clothing, footwear & personal accessory retailing* %	*Department stores* %	*Other retailing* %	*Cafes, restaurants & takeaway food services* %	*Total* %
				ORIGINAL			
2011							
September	3.5	4.9	–8.9	–4.7	6.9	4.8	2.8
December	9.3	18.6	32.3	39.5	18.6	4.2	15.3
2012							
March	–5.4	–18.3	–23.3	–32.4	–18.4	–6.6	–13.5
June	–2.0	0.6	9.5	14.9	1.3	2.1	1.3
September	1.3	5.8	–4.3	–7.4	2.9	4.1	1.6
December	9.8	15.0	25.8	42.3	17.8	3.5	14.3
2013							
March	–5.8	–15.1	–22.9	–31.7	–18.9	–8.7	–13.2
June	–2.4	0.4	8.4	8.7	2.3	1.7	0.8
September	3.2	4.7	–1.8	–6.1	2.8	4.6	2.6
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
2011							
September	1.7	0.7	–5.1	–1.3	3.1	0.9	0.9
December	1.1	2.4	3.1	–0.2	–0.4	–0.6	0.8
2012							
March	1.8	–1.6	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.0
June	0.4	0.9	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.1	1.2
September	–0.6	1.1	0.0	–3.5	–0.9	–0.1	–0.3
December	1.3	–0.7	–2.2	1.8	–1.4	–1.3	–0.1
2013							
March	1.6	3.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.8
June	0.1	–1.0	–0.6	–1.5	0.6	0.5	–0.1
September	1.0	0.8	3.4	–2.5	–0.9	0.7	0.7
				TREND			
2011							
September	1.1	0.9	–1.5	–0.9	1.7	0.1	0.7
December	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.0
2012							
March	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0
June	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6
September	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	–0.3	0.3	0.3
December	0.7	1.1	–0.4	0.2	–0.3	–0.4	0.4
2013							
March	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
June	0.9	0.8	1.1	–0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
September	0.6	0.6	1.5	–1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

9 RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—By State

	New South Wales	*Victoria*	*Queensland*	*South Australia*	*Western Australia*	*Tasmania*	*Northern Territory*	*Australian Capital Territory*	*Australia*
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
ORIGINAL									
2011									
September	18 322.8	15 441.8	12 741.1	4 195.6	7 008.1	1 258.7	742.0	1 092.0	60 803.0
December	21 550.7	17 999.1	14 105.5	4 868.0	8 158.1	1 447.2	729.4	1 253.9	70 111.7
2012									
March	18 238.1	15 423.5	12 433.1	4 247.8	7 249.7	1 278.1	645.9	1 131.5	60 647.1
June	18 558.2	15 471.2	12 689.6	4 241.1	7 413.5	1 231.0	711.2	1 143.1	61 458.8
September	18 710.9	15 520.2	13 249.0	4 250.8	7 597.6	1 212.7	762.5	1 146.4	62 450.2
December	21 793.6	17 856.8	14 718.6	4 800.5	8 783.1	1 392.2	745.6	1 290.9	71 381.4
2013									
March	18 813.1	15 420.9	12 868.7	4 180.4	7 594.1	1 253.5	650.1	1 165.1	61 945.9
June	18 892.1	15 542.6	13 059.7	4 197.9	7 655.0	1 196.2	699.9	1 175.7	62 419.2
September	19 191.7	15 802.6	13 754.8	4 336.9	7 716.9	1 247.2	798.7	1 166.4	64 015.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
2011									
September	18 984.6	15 975.7	12 734.0	4 326.1	7 193.8	1 306.5	693.2	1 133.7	62 355.3
December	19 135.9	16 058.4	12 787.1	4 385.7	7 358.1	1 304.3	699.5	1 137.7	62 879.3
2012									
March	19 063.9	16 179.9	13 138.6	4 413.8	7 561.7	1 306.0	710.3	1 174.0	63 527.3
June	19 485.5	16 121.6	13 309.7	4 426.9	7 715.6	1 298.3	725.4	1 175.1	64 258.8
September	19 362.3	16 051.7	13 257.2	4 385.0	7 814.5	1 264.0	712.3	1 187.9	64 034.8
December	19 331.3	15 919.5	13 338.9	4 329.4	7 930.5	1 248.6	714.4	1 174.9	63 987.7
2013									
March	19 747.0	16 246.7	13 638.8	4 343.3	7 937.8	1 282.4	719.9	1 210.3	65 126.3
June	19 769.1	16 122.7	13 661.0	4 371.9	7 946.9	1 259.7	711.6	1 205.0	65 048.0
September	19 819.6	16 309.3	13 722.4	4 459.8	7 922.2	1 290.9	742.2	1 207.0	65 473.5
TREND									
2011									
September	18 925.7	16 002.6	12 707.9	4 335.4	7 189.5	1 299.0	693.9	1 133.3	62 291.9
December	19 059.6	16 096.3	12 879.3	4 374.3	7 369.0	1 307.6	701.7	1 144.8	62 934.7
2012									
March	19 226.3	16 132.0	13 088.2	4 414.1	7 551.1	1 305.2	711.8	1 164.6	63 589.0
June	19 309.9	16 103.8	13 229.5	4 413.4	7 708.7	1 288.3	717.2	1 176.7	63 942.0
September	19 383.8	16 047.8	13 316.0	4 381.0	7 831.0	1 271.0	717.9	1 182.8	64 129.4
December	19 484.3	16 040.0	13 409.5	4 345.4	7 909.1	1 260.7	714.5	1 189.1	64 353.9
2013									
March	19 619.0	16 112.3	13 547.5	4 348.7	7 938.6	1 264.9	715.8	1 198.5	64 744.0
June	19 768.1	16 202.2	13 670.3	4 385.0	7 942.5	1 274.3	722.8	1 206.0	65 170.3
September	19 875.6	16 291.0	13 755.2	4 436.0	7 932.5	1 284.1	732.2	1 211.8	65 538.1

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

10 RETAIL TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—By State - Percentage change from previous quarter

Quarter	*New South Wales* %	*Victoria* %	*Queensland* %	*South Australia* %	*Western Australia* %	*Tasmania* %	*Northern Territory* %	*Australian Capital Territory* %	*Australia* %
				ORIGINAL					
2011									
September	2.6	0.3	6.0	1.6	3.9	2.8	10.0	–0.9	2.8
December	17.6	16.6	10.7	16.0	16.4	15.0	–1.7	14.8	15.3
2012									
March	–15.4	–14.3	–11.9	–12.7	–11.1	–11.7	–11.5	–9.8	–13.5
June	1.8	0.3	2.1	–0.2	2.3	–3.7	10.1	1.0	1.3
September	0.8	0.3	4.4	0.2	2.5	–1.5	7.2	0.3	1.6
December	16.5	15.1	11.1	12.9	15.6	14.8	–2.2	12.6	14.3
2013									
March	–13.7	–13.6	–12.6	–12.9	–13.5	–10.0	–12.8	–9.8	–13.2
June	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	–4.6	7.7	0.9	0.8
September	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.3	0.8	4.3	14.1	–0.8	2.6
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
2011									
September	1.4	–0.3	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.9
December	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4	2.3	–0.2	0.9	0.4	0.8
2012									
March	–0.4	0.8	2.7	0.6	2.8	0.1	1.6	3.2	1.0
June	2.2	–0.4	1.3	0.3	2.0	–0.6	2.1	0.1	1.2
September	–0.6	–0.4	–0.4	–0.9	1.3	–2.6	–1.8	1.1	–0.3
December	–0.2	–0.8	0.6	–1.3	1.5	–1.2	0.3	–1.1	–0.1
2013									
March	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.8	3.0	1.8
June	0.1	–0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	–1.8	–1.2	–0.4	–0.1
September	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	–0.3	2.5	4.3	0.2	0.7
				TREND					
2011									
September	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.5	1.0	–0.5	0.7
December	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.9	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0
2012									
March	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.9	2.5	–0.2	1.4	1.7	1.0
June	0.4	–0.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	–1.3	0.8	1.0	0.6
September	0.4	–0.3	0.7	–0.7	1.6	–1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
December	0.5	0.0	0.7	–0.8	1.0	–0.8	–0.5	0.5	0.4
2013									
March	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6
June	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7
September	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	–0.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.6

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2011-12. See paragraph 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents estimates of the value of turnover of "retail trade" for Australian businesses classified by industry, and by state and territory. For the purposes of this publication "retail trade" includes those industries as defined in paragraphs 5 and 6.

2 The estimates of turnover are compiled from the monthly Retail Business Survey. About 500 'large' businesses are included in the survey every month, while a sample of about 2,750 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 62% of the total estimate ensures a highly reliable Australian total turnover estimate.

3 Monthly estimates are presented in current price terms. Quarterly chain volume measures at the state and industry levels are updated with the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

4 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
- from July 2000, the goods and services tax.

DEFINING RETAIL TRADE

5 The industries included in the survey are as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006* (cat. no. 1292.0). Industry statistics in this publication are presented at two levels of detail:

- Industry group - the broadest industry level comprising 6 industry groups. This level is used to present monthly current price and quarterly chain volume measure estimates in this publication.
- Industry subgroup - the most detailed industry level comprising 15 industry subgroups. This level is used to present monthly current price estimates in time series spreadsheets.

6 The following shows the level at which retail trade statistics are released and defines each industry group and subgroup in terms of ANZSIC 2006 classes:

- Food retailing
  - Supermarket and grocery stores and non-petrol sales (convenience stores) of selected fuel retailing
    - Supermarket and grocery stores (4110)
    - non-petrol sales (convenience stores) of selected Fuel retailing (4000)
  - Liquor retailing
    - Liquor retailing (4123)
  - Other specialised food retailing
    - Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (4121)
    - Fruit & vegetable retailing (4122)
    - Other specialised food retailing (4129)
- Household goods retailing
  - Furniture, floor coverings, houseware and textile goods retailing
    - Furniture retailing (4211)
    - Floor coverings retailing (4212)
    - Houseware retailing (4213)
    - Manchester and other textile goods retailing (4214)
  - Electrical and electronic goods retailing
    - Electrical, electronic and gas appliance retailing (4221)
    - Computer and computer peripheral retailing (4222)

DEFINING RETAIL TRADE *continued*

- Other electrical and electronic goods retailing (4229)
- Hardware, building & garden supplies retailing
  - Hardware and building supplies retailing (4231)
  - Garden supplies retailing (4232)
- Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing
  - Clothing retailing
    - Clothing retailing (4251)
  - Footwear and other personal accessory retailing
    - Footwear retailing (4252)
    - Watch and jewellery retailing (4253)
    - Other personal accessory retailing (4259)
- Department stores (4260)
- Other retailing
  - Newspaper and book retailing
    - Newspaper and book retailing (4244)
  - Other recreational goods retailing
    - Sport and camping equipment retailing (4241)
    - Entertainment media retailing (4242)
    - Toy and game retailing (4243)
  - Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry goods retailing
    - Pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry goods retailing (4271)
  - Other retailing n.e.c
    - Stationery goods retailing (4272)
    - Antique and used goods retailing (4273)
    - Flower retailing (4274)
    - Other-store based retailing n.e.c (4279)
    - Non-store retailing (4310)
    - Retail commission-based buying and/or selling (4320)
- Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services
  - Cafes, restaurants and catering services
    - Cafes and restaurants (4511)
    - Catering services (4513)
  - Takeaway food services
    - Takeaway food services (4512)

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

7 The scope of the Retail Business Survey is all employing retail trade businesses who predominantly sell to households. Like most Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) economic surveys, the frame used for the 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 included on the ABS Business Register is classified to the ANZSIC industry in which it mainly operates. The frame is supplemented with information about a small number of businesses which are classified to a non-retail trade industry but which have significant retail trade activity.

8 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 which do not remit under the PAYGW scheme in each of the previous five quarters are removed from the frame.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE *continued*

9 To improve coverage and the quality of the estimates and to reduce the cost to the business community of reporting information to the ABS, turnover for franchisees is collected directly from a number of franchise head offices. The franchisees included in this reporting are identified and removed from the frame.

STATISTICAL UNIT

10 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.

11 In the Retail Business Survey the statistical unit used to represent businesses, and for which statistics are reported, is in most cases the Australian Business Number (ABN) unit. The ABN unit is the business unit which has registered for an ABN and therefore appears on the ATO administered Australian Business Register. This unit is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure.

12 For more significant and diverse businesses where the ABN unit is not suitable for ABS statistical needs, the statistical unit used is the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). A 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 is 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 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)). Where a business cannot supply adequate data for each industry, a TAU is formed which contains activity in more than one industry subdivision and the TAU is classified to the predominant ANZSIC subdivision. TAUs may have operations in one or more states/territories.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

13 The Survey is conducted monthly primarily by telephone interview although a small number of questionnaires are mailed to businesses. The businesses included in the survey are selected by random sample from a frame stratified by state, industry and business size. 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.

14 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. This sample replacement occurs in the first month of each quarter which may increase the volatility of estimates between this month and the previous month especially at the state by industry subgroup level.

15 Generalised regression estimation methodology is used for estimation. For estimation purposes, the annualised turnover allocated to each business is updated each quarter.

16 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.

17 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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY *continued*

is allocated to the state of their mailing address as recorded on the ABS Business Register.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

18 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. annual patterns in sales, such as increased spending in December as a result of Christmas
- trading day influences arising from weekly patterns in sales and the varying length of each month and the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in each month
- an Easter proximity effect, which is caused when Easter, a moveable holiday, falls late in March or early in April
- a Father's Day effect, which is caused when the first Sunday in September falls in the first few days of the month and Father's Day shopping occurs in August.

19 Each of these influences is estimated by separate factors which, when combined, are referred to as the combined adjustment factors. The combined adjustment factors are based on observed patterns in the historical data. It is possible that with the introduction of ANZSIC 2006 from July 2009 the historical patterns may not be as relevant to some series. For example Watch and jewellery retailing moved from the Other retailing n.e.c industry subgroup to the Footwear and other personal accessory retailing industry subgroup under ANZSIC 2006. The seasonal patterns for other businesses in the Footwear and other personal accessory retailing industry subgroup appear to differ from watch and jewellery retailers. The combined adjustment factors will evolve over time to reflect any new seasonal or trading day patterns, although in this example, an estimate for this impact (seasonal break) has been implemented in the combined adjustment factors.

20 The following Retail trade series are directly seasonally adjusted:

- Australian turnover
- each state total
- each Australian industry subgroup total
- each state by industry subgroup.

21 A "two-dimensional reconciliation" methodology is used on the seasonally adjusted time series to force additivity - that is, to force the sum of fine-level (state by industry subgroup) estimates to equal the Australian, state and industry subgroup totals. The industry group totals are derived from the lower level estimates.

22 Quarterly seasonally adjusted series used in the compilation of the chain volume measures are the sum of their applicable monthly series.

23 Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling can improve the revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. 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 an individual ARIMA model for each of the industry totals and state totals. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis.

24 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 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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

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).

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 can result in relatively higher revisions to the seasonally adjusted series than during normal monthly processing.

26 The seasonally adjusted estimates still reflect the sampling and non-sampling errors to which the original estimates are subject. This is why it is recommended that trend series be used with the seasonally adjusted series to analyse underlying month-to-month movements.

27 The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted monthly series and a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted 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. An end-weight parameter 2.0 of the asymmetric moving average is used to produce trend estimates for the Australia, State and Australian industry group totals. For the other series a standard end-weight parameter 3.5 of the asymmetric moving average is used. 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 application of different asymmetric moving averages for the most recent six months for monthly series and three quarters for quarterly series. As a result of the improvement, most revisions to the trend estimates will be observed in the most recent six months or three quarters.

28 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.

29 For further information on seasonally adjusted and trend estimates, see:

- *Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions in the October 2004 issue of Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0)
- *Information Paper: Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8514.0)
- *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends, 2003* (cat. no. 1349.0)
- or contact the Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6406 or by email at <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

ANALYSING TREND ESTIMATES

30 The following terms may be used to describe month to month movements in the trend series:

- in decline - percentage change in trend estimate less than zero
- no change or flat - percentage change in the trend estimate equal to zero
- weak growth - percentage change in the trend estimate of 0.1 to 0.3%
- moderate growth - percentage change in the trend estimate of 0.4 to 0.7%
- strong growth - percentage change in the trend estimate greater than 0.7%.

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

31 Monthly current price estimates presented in this publication reflect both price and volume changes. However, the quarterly chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in this

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES *continued*

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 2011-12. 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 2013-14 financial year which will initially be based upon price data for the 2011-12 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. 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. Sampling error may be influenced by the sample replacement that occurs in the first month of each quarter. This may increase the volatility of estimates between this month and the previous month especially at the state by industry subgroup level.

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 quarterly 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, are available from the Downloads tab of this issue on the ABS website. Estimates 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 a 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 a 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 have been given a grading of A to B. 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 estimates are reliable for movement analysis purposes.

36 The tables below provide an indicator of reliability for the estimates in original terms. The reliability indicator is based on an average RSE derived over four years.

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS BY INDUSTRY GROUP

	Food retailing	*Household goods retailing*	*Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing*	*Department stores*	*Other retailing*	*Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services*	*Total*
RSE (%)	A	A	B	A	B	B	A

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS BY STATE

	NSW	*Vic.*	*Qld*	*SA*	*WA*	*Tas.*	*NT*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
RSE (%)	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A

37 Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for September 2013 contained in this publication are:

Data Series	*Estimate*	*Standard Error*
Level of retail turnover *($m)*	21 406.1	173.4
Change from preceding month *($m)*	–472.0	87.8
% change from preceding month *(%)*	–2.2	0.4

RELIABILITY OF TREND ESTIMATES

38 The trending process dampens the volatility in the original and seasonally adjusted estimates. However, trend estimates are subject to revisions as future observations become available.

COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER ABS ESTIMATES

39 The estimates of Retail turnover in this publication will differ from sales of goods and services by the Retail trade industry in *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0). This publication presents monthly estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses, is sourced from the *Retail Business Survey*, includes the Goods and Services Tax and includes some retail trade businesses classified to a non-retail trade industry but which have significant retail trade activity. Estimates for sales of goods and services in *Business Indicators, Australia* are sourced from the economy wide *Quarterly Business Indicators Survey* and exclude the Goods and Services Tax. In addition, the *Retail Business Survey* does not include all classes in the ANZSIC Retail trade Division but includes Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services from the Accommodation and Food Services Division. The use of different samples in the two surveys also contributes to differences.

40 Quarterly Retail trade chain volume estimates contribute to the quarterly national accounts in two main areas. First, they are an indicator of Household Final Consumption Expenditure in the expenditure side of Gross domestic product. Historically Retail trade estimates contribute about 55-60% of Household Final Consumption Expenditure but this relative contribution can vary from quarter to quarter as household expenditure shifts between retail trade and areas like personal services, travel and leisure activities which are outside the scope of retail trade. Second, Retail trade estimates, along with estimates from *Business Indicators, Australia*, contribute to estimates for the Retail trade Division in the production side of Gross domestic product.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

41 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (cat. no. 5206.0)
- *Australian Industry* (cat. no. 8155.0)
- *Business Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 5676.0).

42 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquires should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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

APPENDIX EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES OF CONSUMER SALES

INTRODUCTION

1 This appendix presents estimates of the value of sales of electricity and gas to consumer customers in Australia for the June quarter 2012 and onwards.

2 The estimates are compiled from the quarterly Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing. The survey is activity based and is considered a census of energy retailing activity. Approximately 40 businesses are included in the survey every quarter. The scope of the survey excludes energy generation and energy distribution.

3 Quarterly estimates are presented in current price values. Original estimates only are available, with a view to publishing seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in the future.

4 The Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing will provide key indicators on the performance of the Australian economy and will be an important component in the compilation of Household Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE) in the National Accounts.

5 The estimates in this appendix are considered experimental. They are subject to evaluation and should therefore be used with caution.

KEY STATISTICS

A1 CONSUMER SALES, Australia, By Type of Activity

	Electricity Retailing	*Gas Retailing*
Quarter	$m	$m
	ORIGINAL	
2012		
June	3 003.9	893.9
September	3 876.0	1 384.5
December	3 215.2	802.9
2013		
March	3 415.0	548.6
June	3 443.5	1 008.6

A2 CONSUMER SALES, Australia, By Type of Activity—Percentage change from previous quarter

	Electricity Retailing	*Gas Retailing*
Quarter	%	%
	ORIGINAL	
2012		
September	29.0	54.9
December	–17.0	–42.0
2013		
March	6.2	–31.7
June	0.8	83.8

TIMING OF SURVEY CYCLE

6 Surveys are conducted in respect of each quarter and returns are completed during the eight or nine week period after the end of the quarter to which the survey data relate. E.g. December quarter returns are completed during January and February.

DEFINITION OF CONSUMER SALES

7 For the purposes of this publication, "consumer sales" are the value of sales to consumer customers. The Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing defines a consumer customer as a residential customer who:

- Consumes electricity and gas for domestic use;
- Is a non-business customer;

DEFINITION OF CONSUMER SALES *continued*

- Is a non-government customer;
- Consumes below 100 megawatt hours (MWh) of electricity annually; and
- Consumes below 1 terajoule (TJ) of gas annually.

CLASSIFICATION

8 Energy retailing activity is defined with reference to the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) category "Electricity, Gas and Other fuels".

9 Electricity retailing is the sale of electricity to consumer customers.

10 Gas retailing is the sale of town and natural gas to consumer customers. The sale of liquefied hydrocarbons (e.g. LPG) is currently excluded, though these are included in the COICOP category for gas.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

11 The scope of the survey is all businesses that hold a licence obtained from a regulatory body to operate as an energy retailer. Energy generation and distribution activities are outside the scope of the survey.

12 The estimates aim to measure total expenditure by consumers on electricity and gas for domestic use. For this reason, the estimates are broader than the income received by retailers, including for example; the Goods and Services Tax (GST), government concessions, discounts and solar rebates.

13 The frame used for the survey is taken from a registry list of all operating energy retailers in Australia produced by the Energy Supply Association of Australia (ESAA). The sample is annually updated to account for any new energy retailers.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

14 The survey is conducted electronically on a quarterly basis. It is based on a complete enumeration of businesses that have been identified as holding a licence to retail electricity and/or gas to consumer customers. This may include Government-owned and/or controlled Public Non-Financial Corporations.

15 Respondents are asked to provide consumer sales data on an accrual basis. Where a selected unit does not respond in a given survey period, a value is estimated. If data are subsequently provided, the estimated value is replaced with the reported data. Aggregates are calculated from all the data by summing the individual unit level data. Data are edited at both individual unit level and aggregate level.

16 The statistical unit used to represent each energy retailer is sourced from the ABS Business Register (ABSBR). The majority of the businesses within scope of this survey are large businesses with the statistical unit being the Type of Activity Unit (TAU). However there are a few units where the Australian Business Number (ABN) is the statistical unit and is suitable for ABS statistical needs when the business is simple in structure.

REVISIONS

17 The survey frame and sample are updated annually to ensure that the sample remains representative of the target population.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

18 Original estimates only are available, with a view to publish seasonally adjusted and trend estimates in the future.

COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ESTIMATES

19 Since June quarter 2012, the new quarterly Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing has collected data to provide new indicators of household expenditure for categories currently outside the scope of Retail Trade. The experimental estimates will differ from corresponding HFCE energy statistics. More detail on the compilation of HFCE is available from Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).

COMPARABILITY WITH NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND OTHER ESTIMATES *continued*

20 Many ABS publications are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0). Outputs from the Survey of Consumer Sales - Energy Retailing are not classified according to ANZSIC and are instead classified by activity with reference to COICOP. The aim of this classification is to survey all businesses which sell energy to consumers, including those businesses for which energy retailing may be a secondary activity.

21 The experimental estimates are not comparable to the value of energy sales published in the Business Indicators, Australia (cat. no. 5676.0) and Australian Industry (cat. no. 8155.0) because the estimates within these publications are classified according to ANZSIC and do not exclude sales to business customers and government customers.

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

22 ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act 1905.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

23 Users may also wish to refer to the following:

- Feature Article from Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0) September 2013
- Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)
- Australian Industry (cat. no. 8155.0)
- Business Indicators, Australia (cat. no. 5676.0)

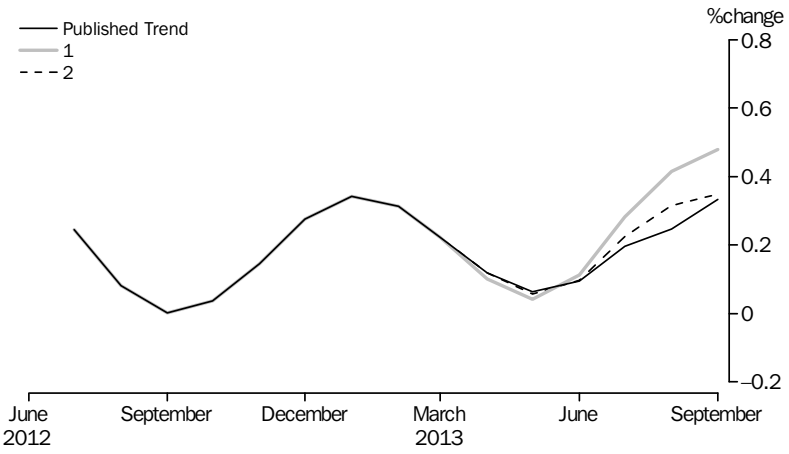
24 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

1 As original estimates become available each month, the estimates of the seasonal pattern and trend series are updated to include the most up to date information. This means that most seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when the next month's data become available. To assist readers of this publication in analysing retail trends, the 'what-if' chart presents the approximate effect that two possible future scenarios would have on the current and previous trend movement estimates of total retail turnover for Australia. Note that the 'what-if' graph gives an idea of possible trend revisions based on future seasonally adjusted estimates and does not account for revised seasonally adjusted estimates based on additional original data. ABS research shows that approximately 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when a new data point becomes available. For more information see the trend estimates section of the Explanatory Notes. The two future scenarios considered are based on the 25th and 75th percentiles of seasonally adjusted movements calculated from the historical series. The two scenarios are as follows:

Scenario 1. Next month's seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover rises 0.85%.

Scenario 2. Next month's seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover falls 0.08%.



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