

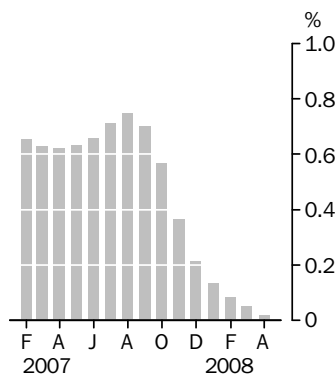
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 2 JUN 2008

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Apr 08 \$m	Mar 08 to Apr 08 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	20 107.1	0.0
Seasonally adjusted estimates	20 069.8	-0.2

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series was unchanged in April 2008 compared with March 2008. This follows a revised change in the trend estimate in March 2008 of 0.0% and a revised increase of 0.1% in February 2008.
- In April 2008, industries that had an increase in trend estimate were Food retailing (+0.2%), Department stores (+0.2%), Clothing and soft good retailing (+0.1%) and Recreational good retailing (+0.2%).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series decreased by 0.2% in April 2008. This follows a revised increase of 0.2% in March 2008 and a decrease of -0.1% in February 2008.
- Industries that had a decrease in the seasonally adjusted estimate were Food retailing (-1.1%), Recreational good retailing (-1.2%) and Other retailing (-0.7%), while Department stores (+1.9%), Clothing and soft good retailing (+2.9%) and Household good retailing (+0.4%) had an increase in the seasonally adjusted estimate.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover decreased by 1.6% in April 2008 compared with March 2008. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) decreased by 2.3%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) decreased by 0.7%.
- Australian turnover increased by 6.0% in April 2008 compared with April 2007. Chains and other large retailers increased by 8.3%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 3.0% over the same period.

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>
May 2008	2 July 2008
June 2008	31 July 2008
July 2008	2 September 2008
August 2008	30 September 2008
September 2008	3 November 2008
October 2008	2 December 2008

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for April 2008 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	19 146.0	131.1
Change from preceding month (\$m)	-319.4	87.6
% change from preceding month (%)	-1.6	0.5

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

FORTHCOMING CHANGES

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

As recently announced on the ABS website (refer to 'Changes to ABS survey program for 2008–09'), the ABS is facing a tight budget situation in 2008–09, which has led to a range of reductions in the ABS work program. One change will be an approximate two-thirds reduction in the sample size for the Retail Business Survey from the July 2008 reference month (when compared with the sample used to compile the monthly estimates of turnover contained in this issue). The ABS is implementing this sample reduction in such a way that the sample can be increased again in the future should the ABS funding position change.

OBJECTIVE OF SAMPLE REDESIGN

The principle objective of the current sample design is to show month to month movement of retail turnover and provide corresponding quarterly movements used in the compilation of household final consumption expenditure in the quarterly national accounts. This objective will change with the survey redesign. The emphasis will move to producing a quarterly series with similar detail to that released in the current monthly publication whilst maintaining a broad level monthly series. The Hotels and licensed clubs and Selected service industries will be excluded from the redesigned survey to maximise sample available for higher priority industries. Work is being undertaken to model the impact of the redesigned sample on survey estimates. The results of this work will be used to determine the breakdown of data by industry and state to be released monthly and quarterly. Further information on the redesign will be included in the May 2008 issue of this publication.

SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

It is expected that the redesigned survey will include 2900 businesses each quarter composed of approximately 500 large businesses surveyed every month (currently about 730 businesses) and about 2400 sampled businesses (currently about 3200 businesses) over the quarter. In order to optimise quality given the available resources, a 'one in two out' strategy will be adopted for collecting data from sampled units. Businesses in the sample sector will be allocated evenly across the three months of a quarter with approximately 800 sample sector businesses included each month. These businesses will be required to provide a monthly estimate of turnover for the month of the quarter to which they have been allocated. They will then not be required to report data for the next two months; i.e. a business allocated to the first month of a quarter will be required to report a monthly estimate for the July, October, January and April reference months.

QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

The new sample, while smaller, will still be representative, with businesses selected from all states and territories and all in-scope industries. However, there will be increased volatility in the estimates, particularly the original and seasonally adjusted estimates, resulting from both the smaller sample size and the rotation effect of having a different third of the sample in each month. This is in addition to the rotation effect (also observed in the current design) that occurs in the first month of each quarter when some businesses are replaced in the sample.

Given the increased volatility in the original and seasonally adjusted estimates, the ABS will encourage users to focus on the trend estimates as the increased volatility will be dampened through the 'trending' process, although increased revisions will be observed at the end of the series, compared to current trend estimates.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES *continued*

QUALITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

The most common way to quantify the sampling volatility is to examine the relative standard errors (RSEs) on the estimates. The tables below show the RSEs resulting from the current survey design and the RSEs based on modelling the expected impact on estimates from the survey redesign.

RETAIL RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, STATE

	CURRENT	MODELLED	
	DESIGN	RSES FROM	
	RSES	NEW DESIGN	
	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly
<i>State</i>	%	%	%
New South Wales	1.5	2.5	1.9
Victoria	1.5	2.7	1.9
Queensland	1.6	2.9	2.0
South Australia	1.7	2.7	2.0
Western Australia	1.7	3.0	2.1
Tasmania	2.6	3.6	2.4
Northern Territory	2.0	3.7	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	1.7	3.3	2.4
Australia	0.7	1.3	0.9

RETAIL RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS, PUBLICATION INDUSTRY

	CURRENT	MODELLED	
	DESIGN	RSES FROM	
	RSES	NEW DESIGN	
	Monthly	Monthly	Quarterly
<i>Publication industry</i>	%	%	%
Food retailing	0.9	1.6	1.1
Department stores	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clothing and soft good retailing	2.6	4.3	2.9
Household good retailing	1.8	2.8	2.0
Recreational good retailing	4.6	7.5	5.2
Other retailing	3.6	5.4	3.9
Hospitality and services	2.4
Australia	0.7	1.3	0.9

.. not applicable

COMPARABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The introduction of the new design may result in a shift in the level of the series. If the level shift is sufficient to distort the seasonally adjusted time series, the historical series will be revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible.

Measuring month to month movements will not be the main priority of the new design although broad details will still be released. With the 'one in two out' strategy, the month to month movement is expected to exhibit increased volatility from the different group of units included in each month's sample. As a result, it is likely that the monthly ABS commentary analysis will compare data with three monthly intervals to highlight the underlying behaviour of each sample cohort.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES *continued*

INFORMATION SESSIONS

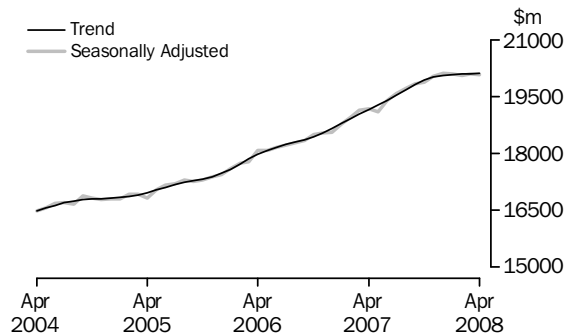
Information sessions will be held on Wednesday 18 June at the ABS offices in Sydney (morning) and Melbourne (afternoon) to describe the new survey design and the implication for retail time series. To obtain further information and register for the information sessions please contact Rod Cowie on <rod.cowie@abs.gov.au> or (02) 6252 6720.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

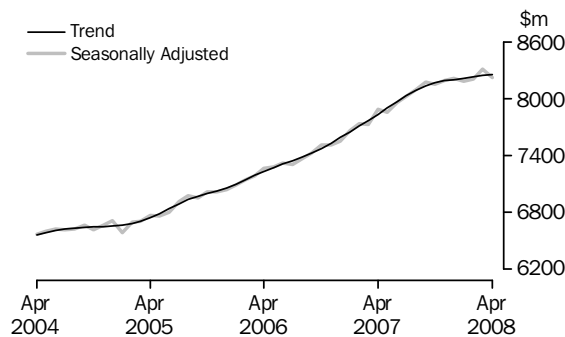
TOTAL RETAIL

There has been no change in the trend for two months. Hospitality and services has had a decline in the trend estimate for four months. Household good retailing and Other retailing had no change in the trend estimate in April 2008. Food retailing (six months), Department stores (two months), Clothing and soft good retailing (five months) and Recreational good retailing (one month) have had weak growth.



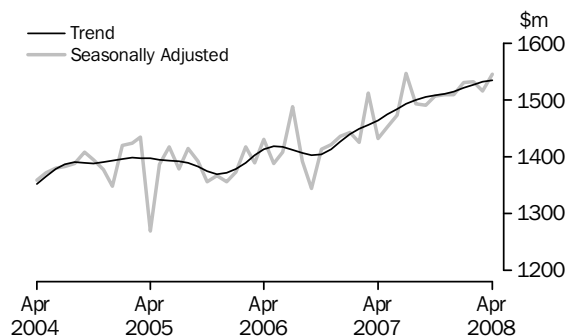
FOOD RETAILING

There have been six months of weak trend growth. New South Wales has had a decline in the trend estimate for five months. Victoria (eight months), Western Australia (four months), Tasmania (one month) and the Northern Territory (two months) have had weak trend growth.



DEPARTMENT STORES

There have been two months of weak trend growth. New South Wales, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have had at least one month of weak trend growth. Victoria and South Australia had no change in the trend estimate in April 2008, while Queensland has had four months of strong growth.

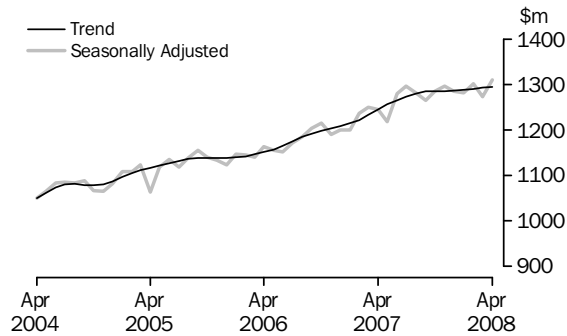


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

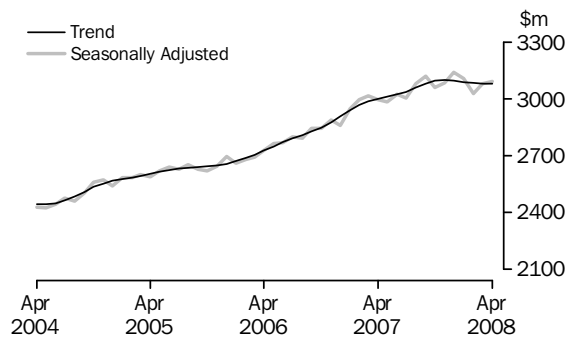
**CLOTHING AND SOFT
GOOD RETAILING**

There has been weak trend growth for five months. Victoria (one month), South Australia (three months), Tasmania (two months) and the Northern Territory (one month) have had a decline in the trend estimate. New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia have had at least one month of weak trend growth.



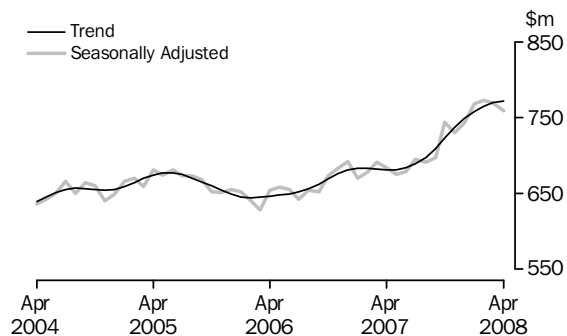
**HOUSEHOLD GOOD
RETAILING**

There was no change in the trend estimate in April 2008 after four months of the trend estimate being in decline. Victoria (two months), Queensland (six months), Western Australia (12 months) and the Australian Capital Territory (17 months) have had a decline in the trend estimate. New South Wales (six months) and the Northern Territory (one month) have had moderate trend growth.



**RECREATIONAL GOOD
RETAILING**

The rate of growth in the trend estimate has been slowing from November 2007 with weak growth in April 2008.

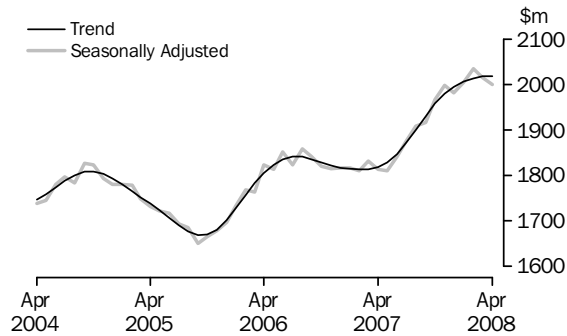


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

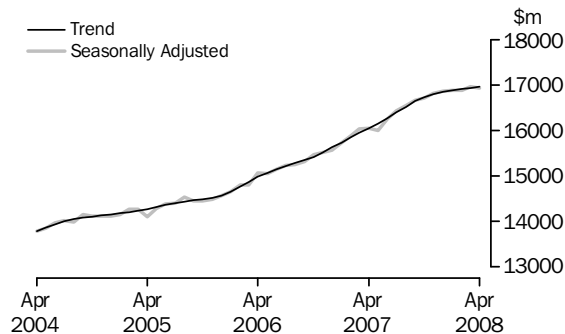
OTHER RETAILING

There was no change in the trend estimate in April 2008. South Australia has had strong trend growth for 11 months. Victoria (five months), Queensland (four months) and Western Australia (one month) have had moderate trend growth, while New South Wales has had a decline in the trend estimate for three months.



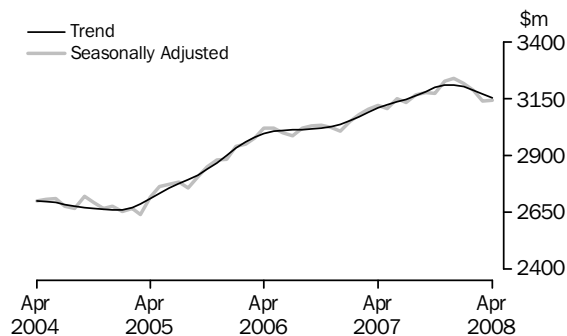
TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Over the last five months, the trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been higher than that for Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been a decline in the trend estimate for four months. Victoria (four months), Queensland (eight months), Western Australia (six months), the Northern Territory (one month) and the Australian Capital Territory (two months) have had a decline in the trend estimate.

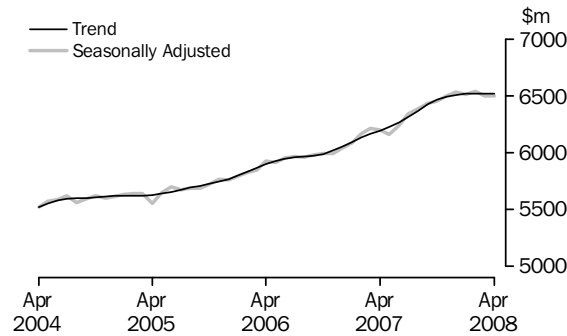


STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

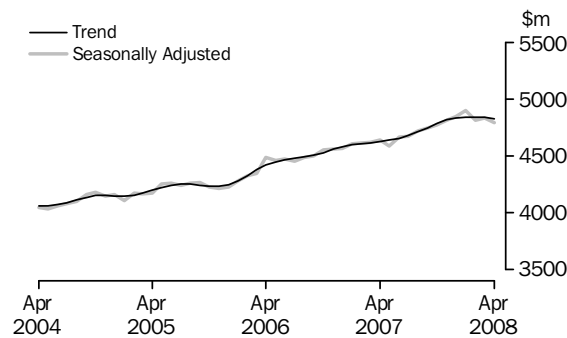
NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been no change in the trend estimate for three months. Food retailing (five months) and Other retailing (three months) have had a decline in the trend estimate. Department stores, Clothing and soft good retailing and Hospitality and services have had at least one month of weak trend growth.



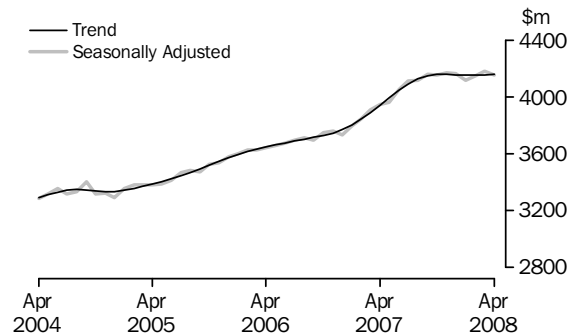
VICTORIA

There has been a decline in the trend estimate for two months. Clothing and soft good retailing (one month), Household good retailing (two months), Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services (both four months) have had a decline in the trend estimate. Food retailing has had eight months of weak trend growth.



QUEENSLAND

After three months of no change in the trend estimate, there was weak growth in April 2008. Household good retailing (six months) and Hospitality and services (eight months) have had a decline. After nine months of decline, Clothing and soft good retailing had weak growth in April 2008. Food retailing (seven months), Recreational good retailing (one month) and Other retailing (four months) have had moderate trend growth.

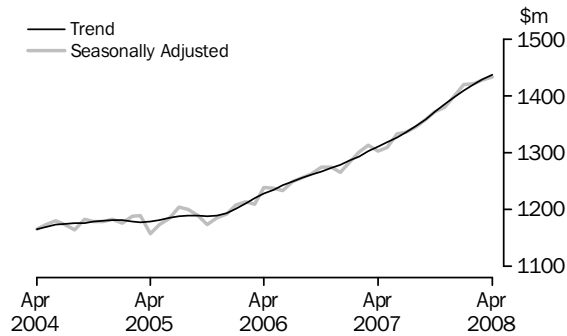


STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

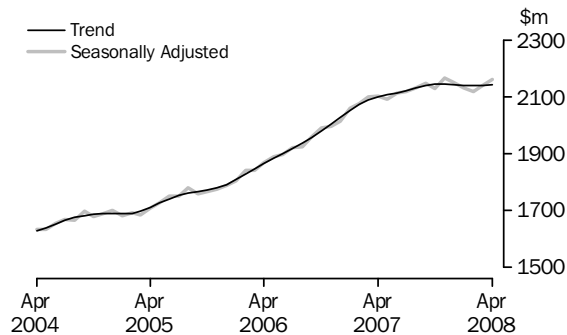
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

There have been two months of moderate trend growth. Other retailing has had 11 months of strong growth. After 14 months of strong growth, Hospitality and services had moderate growth in April 2008. Food retailing has had three months of moderate growth, while Clothing and soft goods has had a decline for three months.



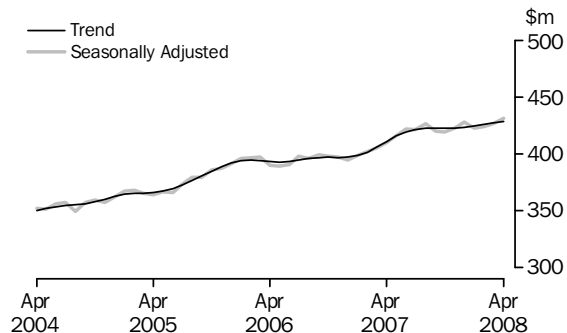
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There was weak trend growth in April 2008. Food retailing (four months), Department stores and Clothing and soft good retailing (both two months) have had weak trend growth. Household good retailing (12 months) and Hospitality and services (six months) have had a decline in the trend estimate, while Recreational good retailing has had 11 months of strong trend growth.



TASMANIA

There have been five months of weak trend growth. Food retailing had weak trend growth in April 2008. Household good retailing (six months), Recreational good retailing (two months) and Hospitality and services (14 months) have had strong growth, while Clothing and soft good retailing has had a decline 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)								
2007								
February	7 118.8	1 047.0	976.0	2 612.4	610.4	1 584.0	2 776.7	16 725.3
March	7 922.4	1 331.6	1 164.9	2 895.6	689.4	1 747.8	3 153.3	18 904.9
April	7 659.2	1 302.6	1 179.3	2 641.8	620.7	1 627.3	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	7 752.9	1 365.1	1 235.1	2 853.8	625.5	1 756.7	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	7 584.5	1 491.5	1 279.3	3 021.9	616.8	1 689.2	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	7 875.1	1 462.3	1 234.3	2 945.9	658.4	1 770.5	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	8 140.7	1 315.5	1 192.6	3 035.9	658.8	1 892.1	3 190.8	19 426.4
September	7 947.2	1 353.3	1 231.7	3 029.9	648.4	1 860.6	3 103.7	19 174.7
October	8 261.4	1 440.6	1 330.4	3 135.8	722.0	2 019.8	3 291.8	20 201.8
November	8 348.2	1 687.9	1 353.4	3 302.1	764.2	2 170.3	3 371.5	20 997.7
December	9 335.9	2 747.0	1 801.4	4 071.0	1 118.6	2 860.6	3 698.6	25 633.2
2008								
January	8 298.9	1 397.8	1 261.4	3 105.5	774.4	1 845.9	3 155.3	19 839.2
February	7 836.1	1 140.5	1 065.7	2 745.4	721.9	1 838.9	2 997.5	18 345.9
March	8 411.7	1 351.7	1 139.4	2 812.0	741.1	1 867.1	3 142.3	19 465.4
April	7 980.9	1 396.6	1 290.7	2 845.7	705.6	1 855.6	3 070.9	19 146.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	7 737.8	1 425.5	1 235.9	2 995.7	678.5	1 810.6	3 079.6	18 963.6
March	7 730.1	1 512.0	1 249.3	3 016.5	691.3	1 832.4	3 101.4	19 133.0
April	7 883.5	1 431.4	1 243.9	2 996.0	684.4	1 813.8	3 119.2	19 172.1
May	7 854.8	1 451.7	1 218.7	2 984.3	675.5	1 810.2	3 106.4	19 101.5
June	7 961.9	1 472.7	1 278.8	3 021.2	679.4	1 841.1	3 149.8	19 404.8
July	8 021.1	1 545.9	1 295.8	3 004.9	694.6	1 874.4	3 133.9	19 570.6
August	8 094.3	1 492.5	1 282.2	3 077.3	690.9	1 908.8	3 164.8	19 710.7
September	8 175.6	1 490.5	1 265.2	3 119.4	696.5	1 917.1	3 176.9	19 841.2
October	8 150.7	1 506.4	1 284.0	3 058.8	744.0	1 967.1	3 173.3	19 884.3
November	8 190.6	1 509.7	1 295.7	3 083.4	729.8	1 998.4	3 226.9	20 034.5
December	8 213.3	1 509.2	1 284.7	3 138.7	743.2	1 980.5	3 239.2	20 108.9
2008								
January	8 182.9	1 530.6	1 280.8	3 108.0	767.7	2 004.7	3 214.5	20 089.2
February	8 205.7	1 531.7	1 301.2	3 028.2	773.2	2 034.4	3 186.5	20 060.8
March	8 310.7	1 515.7	1 273.2	3 079.5	768.8	2 014.6	3 140.8	20 103.4
April	8 222.3	1 544.7	1 310.1	3 091.9	759.2	1 999.8	3 141.8	20 069.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	7 708.1	1 449.9	1 222.1	2 968.5	682.9	1 812.8	3 070.1	18 914.4
March	7 769.8	1 456.5	1 232.8	2 987.4	682.0	1 814.1	3 090.4	19 033.0
April	7 833.3	1 464.0	1 244.8	3 000.3	680.8	1 818.8	3 109.3	19 151.3
May	7 898.3	1 473.9	1 255.9	3 010.7	681.0	1 828.5	3 124.0	19 272.3
June	7 963.4	1 484.3	1 265.2	3 021.6	683.5	1 846.0	3 135.1	19 399.2
July	8 028.2	1 493.3	1 273.3	3 036.3	688.7	1 870.9	3 146.5	19 537.3
August	8 087.9	1 500.0	1 279.4	3 057.5	697.1	1 900.1	3 161.7	19 683.7
September	8 134.0	1 505.0	1 283.8	3 078.8	708.9	1 930.2	3 180.4	19 821.2
October	8 166.7	1 508.2	1 285.3	3 093.3	723.2	1 958.2	3 198.6	19 933.5
November	8 187.5	1 510.0	1 285.0	3 097.7	737.2	1 979.9	3 209.6	20 006.9
December	8 200.7	1 514.4	1 285.8	3 094.6	749.0	1 995.1	3 210.4	20 049.9
2008								
January	8 213.8	1 520.9	1 288.2	3 088.6	758.1	2 005.6	3 201.7	20 076.8
February	8 228.3	1 526.7	1 290.4	3 083.2	764.7	2 012.8	3 187.3	20 093.4
March	8 242.0	1 531.4	1 293.1	3 078.5	769.6	2 017.9	3 170.3	20 103.2
April	8 257.0	1 534.7	1 294.8	3 077.9	771.3	2 018.5	3 151.6	20 107.1

(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)								
2007								
February	-7.3	-17.4	-16.4	-11.2	-7.7	-4.1	-7.1	-8.9
March	11.3	27.2	19.3	10.8	12.9	10.3	13.6	13.0
April	-3.3	-2.2	1.2	-8.8	-10.0	-6.9	-3.8	-4.4
May	1.2	4.8	4.7	8.0	0.8	8.0	-0.3	3.0
June	-2.2	9.3	3.6	5.9	-1.4	-3.8	0.0	0.5
July	3.8	-2.0	-3.5	-2.5	6.8	4.8	1.7	1.7
August	3.4	-10.0	-3.4	3.1	0.1	6.9	3.8	2.1
September	-2.4	2.9	3.3	-0.2	-1.6	-1.7	-2.7	-1.3
October	4.0	6.5	8.0	3.5	11.3	8.6	6.1	5.4
November	1.1	17.2	1.7	5.3	5.8	7.5	2.4	3.9
December	11.8	62.7	33.1	23.3	46.4	31.8	9.7	22.1
2008								
January	-11.1	-49.1	-30.0	-23.7	-30.8	-35.5	-14.7	-22.6
February	-5.6	-18.4	-15.5	-11.6	-6.8	-0.4	-5.0	-7.5
March	7.3	18.5	6.9	2.4	2.7	1.5	4.8	6.1
April	-5.1	3.3	13.3	1.2	-4.8	-0.6	-2.3	-1.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2007								
February	1.0	-1.2	3.0	1.6	1.3	-0.4	1.0	0.9
March	-0.1	6.1	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
April	2.0	-5.3	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.6	0.2
May	-0.4	1.4	-2.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4
June	1.4	1.4	4.9	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.6
July	0.7	5.0	1.3	-0.5	2.2	1.8	-0.5	0.9
August	0.9	-3.5	-1.1	2.4	-0.5	1.8	1.0	0.7
September	1.0	-0.1	-1.3	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
October	-0.3	1.1	1.5	-1.9	6.8	2.6	-0.1	0.2
November	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	-1.9	1.6	1.7	0.8
December	0.3	0.0	-0.8	1.8	1.8	-0.9	0.4	0.4
2008								
January	-0.4	1.4	-0.3	-1.0	3.3	1.2	-0.8	-0.1
February	0.3	0.1	1.6	-2.6	0.7	1.5	-0.9	-0.1
March	1.3	-1.0	-2.2	1.7	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	0.2
April	-1.1	1.9	2.9	0.4	-1.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.2
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2007								
February	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.7
March	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6
April	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
May	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
June	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7
July	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.7
August	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.7
September	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.7
October	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.0	1.5	0.6	0.6
November	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.4
December	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.2
2008								
January	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	1.2	0.5	-0.3	0.1
February	0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.4	-0.5	0.1
March	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.5	0.0
April	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	FOOD RETAILING				CLOTHING & SOFT GOOD RETAILING				HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING			
	Super- markets & grocery stores	Take- away food retailing	Other food retailing	Total	Depart- ment stores	Clothing retailing	Foot- wear, fabric & other soft good retailing	Total	Furniture & floor covering retailing	Domestic hardware & house- ware retailing	Domestic appliance & recorded music retailing	Total
\$ MILLION												
2007												
April	5 310.7	856.1	1 492.4	7 659.2	1 302.6	855.1	324.2	1 179.3	635.5	788.6	1 217.7	2 641.8
May	5 429.3	862.7	1 461.0	7 752.9	1 365.1	888.2	346.9	1 235.1	695.4	809.1	1 349.3	2 853.8
June	5 302.0	874.2	1 408.4	7 584.5	1 491.5	931.2	348.1	1 279.3	741.9	785.0	1 495.0	3 021.9
July	5 466.9	918.0	1 490.2	7 875.1	1 462.3	887.0	347.3	1 234.3	706.4	817.6	1 421.9	2 945.9
August	5 686.2	932.4	1 522.0	8 140.7	1 315.5	856.9	335.7	1 192.6	718.1	870.0	1 447.8	3 035.9
September	5 518.4	899.0	1 529.8	7 947.2	1 353.3	890.0	341.7	1 231.7	705.7	925.0	1 399.2	3 029.9
October	5 782.8	903.3	1 575.4	8 261.4	1 440.6	946.3	384.1	1 330.4	756.1	982.7	1 396.9	3 135.8
November	5 875.0	893.5	1 579.7	8 348.2	1 687.9	963.0	390.4	1 353.4	776.9	972.4	1 552.8	3 302.1
December	6 377.5	944.9	2 013.5	9 335.9	2 747.0	1 325.6	475.8	1 801.4	797.3	1 060.0	2 213.8	4 071.0
2008												
January	5 901.9	898.6	1 498.5	8 298.9	1 397.8	859.8	401.6	1 261.4	729.5	862.2	1 513.7	3 105.5
February	5 583.4	858.7	1 394.0	7 836.1	1 140.5	725.5	340.3	1 065.7	661.0	803.6	1 280.7	2 745.4
March	6 008.6	899.0	1 504.1	8 411.7	1 351.7	799.2	340.1	1 139.4	654.8	838.4	1 318.8	2 812.0
April	5 669.6	910.4	1 400.9	7 980.9	1 396.6	927.4	363.3	1 290.7	637.1	815.4	1 393.2	2 845.7
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2007												
April	-4.4	-0.6	-0.7	-3.3	-2.2	1.5	0.6	1.2	-4.8	-6.4	-12.1	-8.8
May	2.2	0.8	-2.1	1.2	4.8	3.9	7.0	4.7	9.4	2.6	10.8	8.0
June	-2.3	1.3	-3.6	-2.2	9.3	4.8	0.3	3.6	6.7	-3.0	10.8	5.9
July	3.1	5.0	5.8	3.8	-2.0	-4.7	-0.2	-3.5	-4.8	4.1	-4.9	-2.5
August	4.0	1.6	2.1	3.4	-10.0	-3.4	-3.3	-3.4	1.7	6.4	1.8	3.1
September	-3.0	-3.6	0.5	-2.4	2.9	3.9	1.8	3.3	-1.7	6.3	-3.4	-0.2
October	4.8	0.5	3.0	4.0	6.5	6.3	12.4	8.0	7.1	6.2	-0.2	3.5
November	1.6	-1.1	0.3	1.1	17.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.8	-1.0	11.2	5.3
December	8.6	5.7	27.5	11.8	62.7	37.7	21.9	33.1	2.6	9.0	42.6	23.3
2008												
January	-7.5	-4.9	-25.6	-11.1	-49.1	-35.1	-15.6	-30.0	-8.5	-18.7	-31.6	-23.7
February	-5.4	-4.4	-7.0	-5.6	-18.4	-15.6	-15.3	-15.5	-9.4	-6.8	-15.4	-11.6
March	7.6	4.7	7.9	7.3	18.5	10.2	0.0	6.9	-1.0	4.3	3.0	2.4
April	-5.6	1.3	-6.9	-5.1	3.3	16.0	6.8	13.3	-2.7	-2.7	5.6	1.2
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2007												
April	5.7	5.1	16.3	7.6	-3.4	8.3	1.4	6.3	12.2	0.5	13.6	9.0
May	8.2	7.5	13.9	9.1	7.7	8.3	2.7	6.7	12.9	2.7	9.4	8.2
June	6.6	9.2	11.7	7.8	4.4	13.8	2.4	10.4	14.8	1.7	11.3	9.4
July	7.7	10.3	16.2	9.5	3.6	13.1	5.4	10.8	3.9	6.7	10.1	7.6
August	9.1	11.6	15.2	10.5	6.2	8.2	6.3	7.7	5.6	7.2	15.0	10.4
September	7.6	8.5	15.0	9.0	11.0	5.3	3.7	4.9	3.0	11.5	9.2	8.4
October	8.2	7.7	12.4	8.9	7.1	7.2	2.3	5.8	6.5	8.4	7.8	7.7
November	9.9	7.9	9.2	9.6	4.0	7.1	14.5	9.1	5.4	6.5	10.3	8.0
December	8.0	7.1	7.7	7.9	5.2	7.1	5.4	6.7	4.6	8.6	11.8	9.5
2008												
January	9.6	5.6	3.6	8.0	10.3	3.8	18.5	8.1	3.4	0.2	10.1	5.6
February	12.0	12.5	1.7	10.1	8.9	4.3	21.2	9.2	7.9	1.6	5.9	5.1
March	8.1	4.3	0.1	6.2	1.5	-5.1	5.5	-2.2	-1.9	-0.5	-4.8	-2.9
April	6.8	6.3	-6.1	4.2	7.2	8.5	12.1	9.4	0.3	3.4	14.4	7.7

(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				Total all industries
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & resta- urants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
2007											
April	359.1	261.6	620.7	732.5	894.8	1 627.3	1 540.5	1 286.6	^ 205.9	3 033.0	18 063.8
May	378.0	247.5	625.5	784.2	972.6	1 756.7	1 509.1	1 293.8	^ 220.1	3 023.1	18 612.2
June	364.3	252.4	616.8	768.6	920.5	1 689.2	1 541.7	1 271.6	^ 210.4	3 023.7	18 706.9
July	405.7	252.8	658.4	810.4	960.1	1 770.5	1 578.5	1 271.5	^ 224.0	3 074.0	19 020.5
August	401.4	257.4	658.8	868.5	1 023.7	1 892.1	1 621.5	1 338.1	^ 231.2	3 190.8	19 426.4
September	374.7	273.7	648.4	788.3	1 072.3	1 860.6	1 583.4	1 295.6	^ 224.7	3 103.7	19 174.7
October	435.4	286.5	722.0	888.9	1 130.9	2 019.8	1 645.8	1 366.2	^ 279.8	3 291.8	20 201.8
November	456.2	308.0	764.2	924.7	1 245.6	2 170.3	1 685.9	1 403.7	^ 281.8	3 371.5	20 997.7
December	602.2	516.3	1 118.6	1 074.7	1 785.9	2 860.6	1 861.5	1 526.5	^ 310.6	3 698.6	25 633.2
2008											
January	458.6	315.8	774.4	814.2	1 031.7	1 845.9	1 644.1	1 273.2	^ 238.0	3 155.3	19 839.2
February	454.3	267.6	721.9	810.0	1 028.9	1 838.9	1 530.6	1 239.6	^ 227.3	2 997.5	18 345.9
March	449.5	291.6	741.1	845.6	1 021.5	1 867.1	1 639.9	1 270.3	^ 232.0	3 142.3	19 465.4
April	432.9	272.7	705.6	883.1	972.5	1 855.6	1 583.2	1 248.7	^ 239.1	3 070.9	19 146.0
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2007											
April	-12.3	-6.5	-10.0	-5.7	-7.8	-6.9	-3.5	-3.9	-5.2	-3.8	-4.4
May	5.3	-5.4	0.8	7.1	8.7	8.0	-2.0	0.6	6.9	-0.3	3.0
June	-3.6	2.0	-1.4	-2.0	-5.4	-3.8	2.2	-1.7	-4.4	0.0	0.5
July	11.3	0.1	6.8	5.4	4.3	4.8	2.4	0.0	6.5	1.7	1.7
August	-1.0	1.8	0.1	7.2	6.6	6.9	2.7	5.2	3.2	3.8	2.1
September	-6.7	6.3	-1.6	-9.2	4.7	-1.7	-2.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-1.3
October	16.2	4.7	11.3	12.8	5.5	8.6	3.9	5.5	24.5	6.1	5.4
November	4.8	7.5	5.8	4.0	10.1	7.5	2.4	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.9
December	32.0	67.7	46.4	16.2	43.4	31.8	10.4	8.7	10.2	9.7	22.1
2008											
January	-23.9	-38.8	-30.8	-24.2	-42.2	-35.5	-11.7	-16.6	-23.4	-14.7	-22.6
February	-0.9	-15.3	-6.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-6.9	-2.6	-4.5	-5.0	-7.5
March	-1.1	9.0	2.7	4.4	-0.7	1.5	7.1	2.5	2.1	4.8	6.1
April	-3.7	-6.5	-4.8	4.4	-4.8	-0.6	-3.5	-1.7	3.0	-2.3	-1.6
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2007											
April	-0.6	11.8	4.3	3.2	-3.7	-0.7	-1.4	11.9	-14.9	2.7	5.1
May	-0.9	11.8	3.7	2.6	-0.6	0.8	0.0	7.8	-2.4	3.0	6.7
June	-3.4	11.0	2.0	2.6	-5.0	-1.7	2.5	11.4	-5.5	5.4	6.4
July	4.8	13.8	8.1	7.7	-0.1	3.3	1.9	7.1	-1.0	3.8	7.2
August	1.2	11.0	4.8	8.4	-1.4	2.9	3.5	10.8	2.3	6.4	8.3
September	-1.0	17.0	5.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	1.4	6.9	0.1	3.6	7.3
October	11.1	10.7	11.0	9.2	7.9	8.5	1.9	6.6	21.9	5.3	7.8
November	8.3	5.8	7.3	9.8	9.1	9.4	4.2	9.3	20.4	7.5	8.4
December	9.5	3.6	6.7	9.2	8.3	8.6	4.4	7.8	19.1	6.9	7.6
2008											
January	16.0	18.6	17.0	14.0	10.0	11.8	7.2	2.0	15.2	5.6	8.1
February	21.5	13.2	18.3	17.6	14.9	16.1	9.4	4.8	16.5	7.9	9.7
March	9.8	4.2	7.5	8.8	5.2	6.8	2.7	-5.1	6.8	-0.3	3.0
April	20.6	4.2	13.7	20.6	8.7	14.0	2.8	-2.9	16.1	1.3	6.0

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

RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

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

2007

February	5 427.7	4 099.3	3 347.9	1 153.5	1 841.7	367.4	160.5	327.4	16 725.3
March	6 120.1	4 615.5	3 811.4	1 318.0	2 073.1	410.7	183.5	372.6	18 904.9
April	5 872.2	4 412.5	3 650.8	1 230.7	1 977.2	386.1	179.9	354.4	18 063.8
May	5 986.6	4 497.2	3 820.3	1 277.1	2 060.6	402.7	196.0	371.7	18 612.2
June	5 989.4	4 486.9	3 929.8	1 283.0	2 033.2	400.4	205.8	378.4	18 706.9
July	6 119.0	4 511.9	4 069.9	1 291.8	2 047.5	402.3	215.7	362.4	19 020.5
August	6 254.8	4 621.6	4 134.3	1 316.6	2 087.5	415.9	220.9	374.9	19 426.4
September	6 238.9	4 514.3	4 098.1	1 288.0	2 060.9	394.9	208.2	371.4	19 174.7
October	6 555.7	4 819.9	4 261.7	1 389.7	2 162.1	419.3	209.4	384.2	20 201.8
November	6 816.3	5 057.0	4 346.6	1 450.1	2 282.7	442.9	207.0	395.1	20 997.7
December	8 415.8	6 232.5	5 194.8	1 778.0	2 754.4	548.3	235.2	474.2	25 633.2

2008

January	6 440.3	4 808.1	4 105.9	1 412.5	2 096.2	426.7	186.3	363.2	19 839.2
February	5 950.3	4 447.7	3 747.5	1 315.0	1 943.4	403.4	183.3	355.3	18 345.9
March	6 313.0	4 702.3	4 002.2	1 393.2	2 059.7	422.0	196.6	376.3	19 465.4
April	6 194.7	4 615.7	3 898.7	1 382.6	2 069.6	413.6	201.5	369.7	19 146.0

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2007

February	6 164.7	4 614.6	3 842.5	1 301.5	2 076.5	401.7	191.5	370.7	18 963.6
March	6 211.1	4 622.1	3 909.4	1 313.9	2 100.7	405.1	193.1	377.7	19 133.0
April	6 199.9	4 641.4	3 946.0	1 303.0	2 102.8	409.8	193.9	375.4	19 172.1
May	6 159.9	4 588.3	3 962.9	1 309.3	2 092.7	415.9	195.3	377.2	19 101.5
June	6 238.6	4 668.1	4 051.4	1 333.1	2 113.9	421.9	198.8	379.1	19 404.8
July	6 338.7	4 675.8	4 109.0	1 336.0	2 116.9	421.5	199.4	373.3	19 570.6
August	6 386.1	4 722.8	4 118.1	1 345.1	2 131.1	426.9	200.3	380.3	19 710.7
September	6 433.0	4 744.1	4 159.3	1 358.1	2 146.5	419.6	201.1	379.5	19 841.2
October	6 450.2	4 775.2	4 154.4	1 371.6	2 129.7	419.1	202.9	381.1	19 884.3
November	6 497.6	4 811.8	4 171.2	1 379.3	2 166.9	422.6	206.5	378.7	20 034.5
December	6 533.5	4 849.2	4 161.4	1 398.0	2 150.8	427.9	212.3	375.7	20 108.9

2008

January	6 513.5	4 896.0	4 114.5	1 419.4	2 130.6	422.7	209.1	383.4	20 089.2
February	6 536.6	4 814.5	4 146.5	1 421.5	2 118.4	423.9	211.5	387.9	20 060.8
March	6 497.7	4 833.7	4 181.3	1 427.0	2 138.9	426.3	212.1	386.5	20 103.4
April	6 500.7	4 792.1	4 152.7	1 433.5	2 160.0	431.0	214.0	385.8	20 069.8

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2007

February	6 133.1	4 607.7	3 842.2	1 294.0	2 072.6	401.6	191.4	371.8	18 914.4
March	6 164.8	4 615.9	3 889.8	1 302.1	2 088.0	405.8	192.9	373.7	19 033.0
April	6 194.3	4 624.4	3 942.1	1 310.2	2 099.4	410.8	194.5	375.5	19 151.3
May	6 226.3	4 636.9	3 995.2	1 318.3	2 107.2	415.6	196.0	376.8	19 272.3
June	6 265.3	4 654.9	4 044.6	1 326.5	2 113.4	419.3	197.4	377.7	19 399.2
July	6 314.1	4 679.6	4 088.7	1 335.5	2 121.1	421.5	198.8	378.1	19 537.3
August	6 368.9	4 712.3	4 124.5	1 346.1	2 130.6	422.6	200.4	378.3	19 683.7
September	6 422.8	4 749.5	4 147.5	1 358.3	2 139.4	422.8	202.3	378.5	19 821.2
October	6 467.0	4 786.8	4 157.8	1 371.4	2 144.5	422.7	204.4	378.9	19 933.5
November	6 494.7	4 816.0	4 157.6	1 384.7	2 144.9	422.7	206.5	379.7	20 006.9
December	6 508.9	4 833.8	4 153.9	1 397.7	2 142.6	423.4	208.5	381.0	20 049.9

2008

January	6 516.5	4 841.3	4 152.0	1 409.7	2 140.0	424.5	210.3	382.5	20 076.8
February	6 519.5	4 841.0	4 152.1	1 420.3	2 138.9	425.8	211.7	384.2	20 093.4
March	6 519.4	4 836.0	4 153.2	1 429.6	2 139.1	427.2	212.9	385.9	20 103.2
April	6 516.5	4 826.3	4 155.6	1 437.7	2 141.2	428.5	214.0	387.4	20 107.1

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)									
2007									
February	-9.0	-8.5	-10.7	-8.6	-7.7	-7.3	-3.9	-4.8	-8.9
March	12.8	12.6	13.8	14.3	12.6	11.8	14.4	13.8	13.0
April	-4.1	-4.4	-4.2	-6.6	-4.6	-6.0	-2.0	-4.9	-4.4
May	1.9	1.9	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	8.9	4.9	3.0
June	0.0	-0.2	2.9	0.5	-1.3	-0.6	5.0	1.8	0.5
July	2.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.8	-4.2	1.7
August	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.1
September	-0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-2.2	-1.3	-5.0	-5.8	-0.9	-1.3
October	5.1	6.8	4.0	7.9	4.9	6.2	0.6	3.4	5.4
November	4.0	4.9	2.0	4.3	5.6	5.6	-1.1	2.9	3.9
December	23.5	23.2	19.5	22.6	20.7	23.8	13.6	20.0	22.1
2008									
January	-23.5	-22.9	-21.0	-20.6	-23.9	-22.2	-20.8	-23.4	-22.6
February	-7.6	-7.5	-8.7	-6.9	-7.3	-5.5	-1.6	-2.2	-7.5
March	6.1	5.7	6.8	5.9	6.0	4.6	7.2	5.9	6.1
April	-1.9	-1.8	-2.6	-0.8	0.5	-2.0	2.5	-1.7	-1.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)									
2007									
February	1.3	0.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.9
March	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.9
April	-0.2	0.4	0.9	-0.8	0.1	1.2	0.4	-0.6	0.2
May	-0.6	-1.1	0.4	0.5	-0.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	-0.4
June	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.6
July	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-1.5	0.9
August	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.9	0.7
September	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	-1.7	0.4	-0.2	0.7
October	0.3	0.7	-0.1	1.0	-0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2
November	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	-0.6	0.8
December	0.6	0.8	-0.2	1.4	-0.7	1.3	2.8	-0.8	0.4
2008									
January	-0.3	1.0	-1.1	1.5	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	2.1	-0.1
February	0.4	-1.7	0.8	0.2	-0.6	0.3	1.2	1.2	-0.1
March	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.2
April	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.2
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)									
2007									
February	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
March	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
April	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
May	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
June	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.7
July	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7
August	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7
September	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7
October	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6
November	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4
December	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2
2008									
January	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1
February	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1
March	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0
April	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0

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)								
2007								
February	2 311.0	341.5	326.2	751.2	^ 169.2	466.9	1 061.7	5 427.7
March	2 564.8	434.4	391.1	835.5	^ 199.3	509.3	1 185.7	6 120.1
April	2 463.1	433.7	399.7	764.4	^ 168.9	503.7	1 138.8	5 872.2
May	2 479.1	447.4	417.1	818.5	^ 169.5	537.2	1 117.8	5 986.6
June	2 407.9	493.2	437.8	849.3	^ 169.7	510.6	1 120.9	5 989.4
July	2 522.9	476.0	406.5	852.0	^ 185.9	554.6	1 121.0	6 119.0
August	2 606.1	427.2	384.0	867.9	193.8	591.5	1 184.3	6 254.8
September	2 572.7	444.7	399.5	873.9	^ 190.0	598.7	1 159.4	6 238.9
October	2 673.5	476.5	461.0	902.0	^ 211.8	625.5	1 205.3	6 555.7
November	2 717.5	553.1	458.1	967.4	^ 218.3	663.1	1 238.9	6 816.3
December	3 044.9	902.3	628.3	1 231.3	^ 321.7	^ 934.4	1 353.0	8 415.8
2008								
January	2 625.4	459.0	460.4	926.9	213.7	581.2	1 173.7	6 440.3
February	2 471.4	368.7	368.6	830.9	206.3	586.9	1 117.5	5 950.3
March	2 660.1	436.7	390.5	841.2	215.0	575.9	1 193.7	6 313.0
April	2 484.3	465.3	456.2	856.0	^ 201.2	559.1	1 172.6	6 194.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	2 504.4	468.3	416.0	867.7	190.8	538.2	1 179.3	6 164.7
March	2 504.1	500.0	424.9	871.8	197.7	545.6	1 167.0	6 211.1
April	2 547.3	469.7	424.6	859.3	191.0	554.3	1 153.7	6 199.9
May	2 538.3	477.4	403.1	845.9	186.9	561.9	1 146.6	6 159.9
June	2 562.9	482.5	437.8	851.6	186.8	558.3	1 158.7	6 238.6
July	2 577.8	517.6	439.8	870.9	193.9	585.0	1 153.8	6 338.7
August	2 608.7	489.5	433.3	890.7	199.6	599.2	1 165.1	6 386.1
September	2 632.9	486.6	412.2	915.8	201.3	597.0	1 187.2	6 433.0
October	2 624.8	494.6	442.6	889.5	213.0	618.2	1 167.4	6 450.2
November	2 646.8	492.6	442.7	895.1	208.1	623.6	1 188.7	6 497.6
December	2 637.2	493.0	435.2	933.5	213.2	631.1	1 190.5	6 533.5
2008								
January	2 583.9	503.3	448.8	926.7	218.2	632.1	1 200.5	6 513.5
February	2 590.6	498.3	457.1	918.5	222.1	658.2	1 191.8	6 536.6
March	2 620.8	499.3	435.1	913.9	218.2	619.7	1 190.8	6 497.7
April	2 574.2	499.0	464.5	943.8	222.0	605.6	1 191.7	6 500.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	2 498.5	475.5	414.1	853.0	192.8	542.7	1 156.5	6 133.1
March	2 515.9	478.5	417.3	856.6	191.6	546.0	1 159.0	6 164.8
April	2 532.3	481.9	421.1	858.2	190.3	551.6	1 158.9	6 194.3
May	2 548.4	485.9	424.4	860.7	190.0	559.4	1 157.4	6 226.3
June	2 566.2	489.6	427.0	865.1	191.1	569.3	1 157.0	6 265.3
July	2 586.5	492.2	429.0	872.3	193.8	580.8	1 159.5	6 314.1
August	2 606.8	493.6	430.5	882.7	197.8	592.2	1 165.3	6 368.9
September	2 621.9	494.2	432.7	894.4	202.6	603.9	1 173.0	6 422.8
October	2 630.0	494.3	435.1	904.3	207.4	615.6	1 180.3	6 467.0
November	2 629.5	494.2	437.8	910.9	211.3	625.1	1 186.0	6 494.7
December	2 622.1	495.3	441.4	915.4	214.3	630.8	1 189.8	6 508.9
2008								
January	2 612.2	497.4	445.5	919.7	216.8	633.1	1 192.2	6 516.5
February	2 602.7	498.9	448.9	924.1	219.0	632.4	1 193.5	6 519.5
March	2 594.3	499.8	452.0	928.0	220.8	629.6	1 194.0	6 519.4
April	2 587.7	500.1	453.4	932.7	221.7	624.7	1 194.8	6 516.5

^ 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)—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)								
2007								
February	1 809.5	247.7	260.0	631.6	^ 154.1	442.3	554.1	4 099.3
March	1 986.4	325.5	319.3	683.3	176.7	486.4	638.1	4 615.5
April	1 926.2	317.8	318.3	643.3	^ 158.4	441.5	607.0	4 412.5
May	1 930.5	329.2	330.3	687.5	^ 156.4	483.9	579.3	4 497.2
June	1 890.6	353.5	328.8	729.9	156.4	456.6	571.1	4 486.9
July	1 911.2	348.3	329.5	712.5	158.4	477.4	574.6	4 511.9
August	1 978.3	305.9	318.3	751.9	160.3	520.5	586.4	4 621.6
September	1 925.0	310.0	322.7	735.3	^ 159.6	504.9	556.8	4 514.3
October	2 003.0	336.3	358.6	746.2	182.8	557.2	635.7	4 819.9
November	2 033.9	397.3	381.4	787.2	198.9	612.5	645.8	5 057.0
December	2 299.3	660.4	502.4	987.1	^ 309.3	770.6	703.3	6 232.5
2008								
January	2 064.7	325.0	335.9	772.6	^ 197.0	482.3	630.7	4 808.1
February	1 952.6	273.1	302.1	674.5	^ 166.3	484.2	594.9	4 447.7
March	2 080.3	326.4	331.1	679.4	^ 167.8	501.3	616.2	4 702.3
April	1 967.8	328.0	370.7	702.8	147.7	511.3	587.4	4 615.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	1 947.3	336.5	319.2	718.8	175.3	508.5	609.1	4 614.6
March	1 920.8	366.3	321.6	717.1	177.2	505.8	613.3	4 622.1
April	1 975.0	340.1	322.1	711.1	176.3	498.8	618.0	4 641.4
May	1 946.1	347.2	319.3	716.4	171.3	491.5	596.5	4 588.3
June	1 976.6	349.5	334.2	732.3	171.6	504.9	598.8	4 668.1
July	1 972.6	360.7	344.1	729.4	175.1	506.7	587.2	4 675.8
August	1 993.3	353.7	341.3	756.9	172.3	519.3	586.0	4 722.8
September	2 006.3	351.0	344.6	755.3	173.6	527.8	585.6	4 744.1
October	1 986.3	359.4	349.3	736.8	189.4	533.5	620.4	4 775.2
November	1 997.2	358.2	360.1	740.6	187.2	547.8	620.8	4 811.8
December	2 012.9	357.2	368.4	761.6	194.2	535.8	619.1	4 849.2
2008								
January	2 029.0	361.2	360.0	774.9	192.7	539.0	639.3	4 896.0
February	2 018.4	365.3	357.9	738.4	181.6	538.2	614.8	4 814.5
March	2 037.7	358.8	360.2	751.3	176.4	550.3	598.9	4 833.7
April	2 014.2	360.8	361.3	748.9	159.5	551.7	595.8	4 792.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	1 931.4	347.9	315.3	713.1	173.0	510.4	616.7	4 607.7
March	1 941.2	348.8	319.1	715.3	174.3	504.4	613.2	4 615.9
April	1 951.6	349.4	323.3	718.5	174.3	500.4	607.3	4 624.4
May	1 962.3	350.3	327.6	723.4	173.6	499.5	600.2	4 636.9
June	1 971.6	351.6	332.0	729.5	172.9	502.6	594.7	4 654.9
July	1 979.6	352.9	337.0	735.8	173.3	509.3	591.7	4 679.6
August	1 986.8	354.3	342.7	742.1	175.6	518.1	592.9	4 712.3
September	1 993.0	355.6	348.4	747.1	179.7	526.6	599.1	4 749.5
October	1 999.1	357.1	353.4	750.6	184.7	533.2	608.6	4 786.8
November	2 005.7	358.1	357.1	752.5	188.3	537.4	617.1	4 816.0
December	2 011.8	359.2	359.7	753.4	188.9	539.8	621.2	4 833.8
2008								
January	2 017.7	360.4	361.1	753.7	186.6	541.7	620.3	4 841.3
February	2 022.6	361.2	361.6	753.5	182.2	543.8	616.1	4 841.0
March	2 026.0	361.6	361.6	752.6	176.9	546.1	610.5	4 836.0
April	2 028.8	361.5	361.2	752.0	170.9	548.1	603.3	4 826.3

^ 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)								
2007								
February	1 376.4	200.0	182.6	565.1	121.7	291.0	611.2	3 347.9
March	1 556.9	242.4	210.4	629.2	133.1	333.2	706.1	3 811.4
April	1 517.3	235.0	217.7	551.5	128.1	307.8	693.3	3 650.8
May	1 560.8	245.8	224.7	592.4	133.7	334.2	728.7	3 820.3
June	1 526.4	292.4	261.9	639.6	130.5	334.8	744.3	3 929.8
July	1 644.1	286.3	249.3	641.3	^ 137.2	344.7	767.0	4 069.9
August	1 689.7	262.1	246.0	657.4	^ 134.1	356.2	788.7	4 134.3
September	1 638.5	276.8	264.2	667.3	^ 128.8	358.7	763.9	4 098.1
October	1 693.2	283.0	233.9	693.0	^ 159.4	397.4	801.8	4 261.7
November	1 670.0	327.8	226.2	715.9	^ 168.1	422.0	816.5	4 346.6
December	1 842.7	530.4	300.6	852.1	231.3	530.9	907.0	5 194.8
2008								
January	1 721.3	280.9	215.3	644.9	^ 177.1	356.3	709.9	4 105.9
February	1 607.4	219.7	168.9	569.1	^ 164.6	354.2	663.7	3 747.5
March	1 717.1	263.6	181.8	603.1	^ 163.8	371.3	701.6	4 002.2
April	1 666.5	264.0	189.9	579.7	^ 162.4	361.9	674.3	3 898.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	1 520.0	277.7	245.1	641.6	133.3	333.0	691.8	3 842.5
March	1 536.4	280.2	243.3	651.8	137.4	349.6	710.6	3 909.4
April	1 561.8	275.9	247.2	639.9	138.4	348.1	734.8	3 946.0
May	1 572.0	271.3	242.2	640.3	139.0	346.5	751.5	3 962.9
June	1 593.2	285.8	254.0	648.2	144.5	355.2	770.3	4 051.4
July	1 637.4	300.0	250.9	643.1	141.5	359.0	777.1	4 109.0
August	1 647.3	287.5	244.4	654.2	141.7	359.9	783.1	4 118.1
September	1 666.9	289.8	246.6	673.2	137.6	371.7	773.4	4 159.3
October	1 665.3	290.0	222.4	667.9	162.1	384.8	762.0	4 154.4
November	1 666.8	293.1	222.7	664.2	160.5	391.2	772.7	4 171.2
December	1 668.2	295.0	216.2	672.9	162.3	372.5	774.4	4 161.4
2008								
January	1 681.6	300.3	210.6	646.1	169.5	384.5	722.0	4 114.5
February	1 713.5	298.4	216.8	621.9	175.7	392.5	727.8	4 146.5
March	1 726.1	297.7	214.2	647.9	174.7	399.5	721.3	4 181.3
April	1 705.9	314.3	214.6	648.5	171.9	390.3	707.3	4 152.7
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	1 519.7	275.8	242.5	632.5	135.6	336.8	697.6	3 842.2
March	1 537.3	276.9	244.4	639.8	136.5	339.7	712.8	3 889.8
April	1 557.7	278.6	246.6	643.7	137.7	343.5	732.0	3 942.1
May	1 580.2	281.4	248.6	645.8	138.9	347.9	750.8	3 995.2
June	1 603.6	284.6	249.4	647.8	140.2	353.4	764.9	4 044.6
July	1 625.7	287.6	248.2	651.6	141.8	359.7	774.0	4 088.7
August	1 643.7	289.9	244.4	658.0	144.1	366.2	778.6	4 124.5
September	1 656.2	291.6	238.1	663.8	147.9	372.2	777.9	4 147.5
October	1 665.1	292.4	230.4	666.2	153.2	377.4	773.1	4 157.8
November	1 672.2	293.1	223.3	663.7	159.1	381.7	764.4	4 157.6
December	1 680.0	294.8	218.3	658.0	164.6	384.9	753.5	4 153.9
2008								
January	1 689.9	297.6	215.3	651.2	168.9	387.5	741.8	4 152.0
February	1 700.3	300.5	213.7	645.5	172.0	389.9	730.2	4 152.1
March	1 709.6	303.4	212.8	641.3	174.3	392.1	719.7	4 153.2
April	1 717.5	306.1	213.3	639.1	175.0	393.6	711.0	4 155.6

^ 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.

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)								
2007								
February	502.6	85.2	50.2	173.9	^ 50.1	119.2	172.3	1 153.5
March	562.1	110.6	62.7	195.9	^ 56.5	^ 129.3	200.8	1 318.0
April	538.0	104.6	58.3	177.4	^ 48.2	^ 110.9	193.2	1 230.7
May	546.9	116.8	64.2	199.9	^ 47.2	^ 117.3	184.7	1 277.1
June	539.1	121.9	61.9	215.2	^ 44.8	^ 114.9	185.3	1 283.0
July	541.5	118.0	63.6	205.2	^ 49.7	^ 115.5	198.4	1 291.8
August	568.4	106.4	59.5	202.4	^ 47.6	^ 128.3	203.9	1 316.6
September	554.3	105.6	61.2	193.0	^ 44.1	^ 125.1	204.8	1 288.0
October	589.6	115.0	68.4	219.2	^ 40.8	^ 137.8	219.0	1 389.7
November	598.9	139.3	70.4	229.2	^ 45.6	^ 145.5	221.3	1 450.1
December	680.7	217.5	92.8	273.9	^ 71.7	^ 187.1	254.1	1 778.0
2008								
January	604.8	114.6	63.3	222.3	^ 44.7	133.9	229.0	1 412.5
February	568.3	94.7	54.6	192.4	^ 44.6	^ 133.9	226.4	1 315.0
March	625.6	109.4	59.7	187.2	^ 47.6	^ 134.5	229.2	1 393.2
April	581.8	114.1	67.4	208.2	^ 39.0	^ 138.7	233.4	1 382.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	545.8	114.0	63.2	201.5	54.6	133.8	188.5	1 301.5
March	544.9	121.2	63.9	205.2	53.0	133.6	192.1	1 313.9
April	556.3	116.7	60.1	205.0	52.6	117.6	194.7	1 303.0
May	553.4	119.7	62.7	208.8	51.4	121.4	191.9	1 309.3
June	563.9	121.2	63.4	211.2	50.7	123.8	198.8	1 333.1
July	559.1	121.6	67.6	206.6	53.9	125.8	201.5	1 336.0
August	565.0	120.5	65.2	210.1	49.1	130.9	204.3	1 345.1
September	575.7	120.0	65.5	206.1	50.1	132.5	208.2	1 358.1
October	582.8	122.0	65.4	209.4	43.4	135.0	213.7	1 371.6
November	584.3	124.4	65.8	210.7	42.9	134.1	217.1	1 379.3
December	593.6	122.9	66.5	212.5	45.0	134.0	223.5	1 398.0
2008								
January	596.2	123.9	65.7	217.8	46.4	139.7	229.7	1 419.4
February	591.3	125.6	66.6	212.2	47.0	142.6	236.2	1 421.5
March	609.3	123.0	66.5	217.2	46.6	142.9	221.4	1 427.0
April	608.8	124.2	64.3	217.1	42.5	141.6	235.1	1 433.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	544.5	117.2	62.3	201.9	53.3	123.4	187.7	1 294.0
March	548.4	118.0	62.3	204.1	52.9	122.6	189.9	1 302.1
April	552.1	118.9	62.6	206.3	52.6	122.1	192.5	1 310.2
May	555.6	119.6	63.3	207.8	52.4	122.5	195.3	1 318.3
June	559.3	120.2	64.0	208.5	51.9	124.0	198.1	1 326.5
July	563.4	120.7	64.8	208.5	50.9	126.4	201.0	1 335.5
August	568.6	121.1	65.4	208.6	49.4	129.1	204.5	1 346.1
September	574.2	121.5	65.8	208.8	47.7	131.5	208.9	1 358.3
October	580.0	122.2	66.0	209.6	46.2	133.6	213.9	1 371.4
November	585.6	122.8	66.0	211.0	45.3	135.3	218.8	1 384.7
December	590.6	123.5	66.0	212.6	45.1	137.0	223.1	1 397.7
2008								
January	595.2	123.9	66.1	214.1	45.3	138.7	226.7	1 409.7
February	599.5	124.2	66.0	215.3	45.4	140.4	229.4	1 420.3
March	603.5	124.3	65.8	216.4	45.4	141.9	231.5	1 429.6
April	606.8	124.3	65.6	217.0	45.5	143.0	232.8	1 437.7

^ 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)—Western Australia

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2007								
February	752.9	120.4	110.1	340.5	^ 74.0	178.5	265.1	1 841.7
March	842.1	151.5	126.7	380.9	^ 79.1	196.0	296.7	2 073.1
April	817.9	147.4	132.1	351.6	^ 75.7	175.2	277.3	1 977.2
May	822.5	159.5	143.2	388.3	^ 76.2	187.7	283.2	2 060.6
June	811.2	160.2	131.3	407.1	^ 73.0	178.6	271.9	2 033.2
July	837.7	162.5	132.1	368.5	^ 83.0	185.4	278.3	2 047.5
August	864.8	150.1	132.6	379.0	^ 80.2	195.3	285.4	2 087.5
September	843.0	154.0	132.6	385.6	^ 83.9	179.4	282.4	2 060.9
October	869.8	166.6	151.9	392.2	^ 88.8	203.2	289.6	2 162.1
November	889.5	194.6	158.9	415.0	^ 92.5	223.4	308.8	2 282.7
December	994.4	311.0	200.4	495.9	^ 127.2	299.2	326.1	2 754.4
2008								
January	857.5	154.0	^ 136.1	364.4	^ 101.8	201.0	281.4	2 096.2
February	827.5	128.5	^ 121.9	319.6	^ 98.0	190.9	257.0	1 943.4
March	890.8	150.3	^ 121.2	334.0	^ 104.5	197.1	261.8	2 059.7
April	852.3	160.9	^ 148.0	330.8	^ 111.4	196.2	^ 270.1	2 069.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	819.4	160.9	136.8	392.7	81.8	198.7	286.3	2 076.5
March	822.7	169.3	140.6	395.4	81.0	198.8	292.9	2 100.7
April	831.9	160.7	136.5	405.4	81.8	198.6	288.0	2 102.8
May	832.4	165.9	137.0	397.0	82.0	189.3	289.0	2 092.7
June	847.3	163.1	133.8	398.8	80.9	199.5	290.5	2 113.9
July	854.8	172.7	137.6	382.7	87.1	200.9	281.0	2 116.9
August	857.3	170.3	142.2	386.6	85.2	201.6	287.9	2 131.1
September	870.7	173.1	141.9	390.8	91.3	191.6	287.1	2 146.5
October	863.8	172.5	146.0	379.0	95.0	198.9	274.5	2 129.7
November	866.1	171.6	147.3	396.3	89.7	203.7	292.2	2 166.9
December	869.0	170.8	142.3	381.6	86.6	208.6	292.0	2 150.8
2008								
January	863.7	172.0	140.7	364.4	96.9	208.7	284.1	2 130.6
February	860.4	172.2	145.9	360.2	104.4	206.1	269.3	2 118.4
March	879.4	166.7	140.0	369.8	109.4	207.5	266.2	2 138.9
April	876.8	175.9	148.2	351.6	117.4	214.7	275.3	2 160.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	815.2	163.3	134.5	394.3	84.1	196.3	285.1	2 072.6
March	823.1	163.7	135.9	397.2	82.4	197.2	288.5	2 088.0
April	831.0	164.4	136.7	398.4	81.4	197.5	290.0	2 099.4
May	838.7	165.6	137.1	397.1	81.7	197.5	289.6	2 107.2
June	846.1	167.2	137.6	394.2	83.3	197.2	287.9	2 113.4
July	853.1	169.0	138.8	391.4	85.4	197.2	286.1	2 121.1
August	859.5	170.6	140.6	389.4	87.3	197.8	285.4	2 130.6
September	863.8	171.8	142.6	387.7	88.7	199.0	285.7	2 139.4
October	865.8	172.3	144.0	385.8	89.8	200.7	286.2	2 144.5
November	866.2	172.0	144.3	382.8	91.3	202.6	285.6	2 144.9
December	866.4	171.5	144.0	378.2	94.0	204.8	283.7	2 142.6
2008								
January	867.3	171.3	143.6	372.4	97.9	207.0	280.6	2 140.0
February	869.1	171.3	143.6	366.4	102.7	208.8	277.0	2 138.9
March	871.2	171.4	143.8	361.1	107.7	210.4	273.6	2 139.1
April	873.8	171.8	144.0	356.9	112.3	211.3	271.0	2 141.2

^ 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
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ORIGINAL (\$ million)

2007								
February	156.2	np	^ 20.6	60.4	^ 22.6	np	^ 39.1	367.4
March	173.4	np	22.9	69.4	^ 23.2	np	^ 42.1	410.7
April	164.2	np	22.9	62.7	^ 21.2	np	^ 41.7	386.1
May	167.4	np	22.8	69.5	^ 22.0	np	^ 42.3	402.7
June	163.0	np	23.1	74.0	^ 21.3	np	^ 41.5	400.4
July	168.6	np	20.1	69.3	^ 22.7	np	^ 42.5	402.3
August	175.0	np	20.3	73.8	^ 23.4	np	^ 45.3	415.9
September	165.5	np	19.6	70.4	^ 21.9	np	^ 44.4	394.9
October	178.8	np	22.3	77.8	^ 18.3	np	^ 49.4	419.3
November	181.8	np	25.7	79.3	^ 20.0	np	^ 50.9	442.9
December	203.6	np	31.7	98.9	^ 27.7	np	^ 61.9	548.3
2008								
January	181.0	np	21.9	76.7	*19.5	np	52.0	426.7
February	170.3	np	22.4	70.6	*19.6	np	^ 51.0	403.4
March	179.8	np	23.7	75.0	*19.6	np	^ 53.0	422.0
April	173.8	np	23.8	76.0	^ 19.5	np	51.7	413.6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2007								
February	166.4	np	22.7	69.3	22.8	np	40.2	401.7
March	166.0	np	22.4	70.0	23.3	np	39.5	405.1
April	169.6	np	22.3	71.7	23.3	np	43.6	409.8
May	170.4	np	22.8	72.6	23.3	np	44.2	415.9
June	171.5	np	23.0	75.2	23.7	np	45.6	421.9
July	175.1	np	22.3	71.7	23.1	np	46.3	421.5
August	176.2	np	22.2	74.6	24.0	np	48.5	426.9
September	174.6	np	21.8	73.3	21.6	np	47.5	419.6
October	176.8	np	24.3	74.3	19.7	np	48.9	419.1
November	176.8	np	24.0	74.7	20.1	np	48.4	422.6
December	180.8	np	23.1	74.8	19.5	np	50.4	427.9
2008								
January	173.2	np	23.0	78.7	19.7	np	49.2	422.7
February	174.2	np	23.4	77.9	19.6	np	50.5	423.9
March	176.0	np	24.1	80.2	19.9	np	51.1	426.3
April	178.8	np	23.1	82.1	20.6	np	52.3	431.0

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2007								
February	164.1	np	22.4	69.6	23.1	np	41.1	401.6
March	166.6	np	22.4	70.5	23.2	np	41.5	405.8
April	169.0	np	22.5	71.6	23.4	np	42.5	410.8
May	171.0	np	22.5	72.5	23.5	np	43.9	415.6
June	172.5	np	22.4	73.2	23.5	np	45.3	419.3
July	173.9	np	22.5	73.5	23.2	np	46.6	421.5
August	175.3	np	22.7	73.7	22.6	np	47.5	422.6
September	176.3	np	22.9	73.8	21.7	np	48.2	422.8
October	176.8	np	23.1	74.2	20.8	np	48.6	422.7
November	176.8	np	23.3	74.9	20.1	np	49.0	422.7
December	176.5	np	23.5	76.0	19.7	np	49.5	423.4
2008								
January	176.3	np	23.5	77.3	19.7	np	50.0	424.5
February	176.2	np	23.5	78.7	19.7	np	50.6	425.8
March	176.2	np	23.4	80.0	19.9	np	51.1	427.2
April	176.3	np	23.3	81.1	20.1	np	51.6	428.5

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

* estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% 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)								
2007								
February	78.2	np	7.3	22.0	^ 3.9	np	^ 27.8	160.5
March	89.5	np	7.9	25.9	^ 4.2	np	^ 32.1	183.5
April	87.5	np	7.6	25.0	^ 4.6	np	^ 31.4	179.9
May	95.6	np	9.1	27.2	^ 5.0	np	32.2	196.0
June	97.9	np	10.2	28.4	^ 5.4	np	^ 34.4	205.8
July	104.0	np	10.6	29.6	^ 5.1	np	^ 36.2	215.7
August	106.5	np	10.6	31.4	^ 4.7	np	^ 36.8	220.9
September	99.1	np	9.7	31.3	^ 4.9	np	^ 34.7	208.2
October	98.6	np	9.8	32.0	^ 4.8	np	^ 33.1	209.4
November	97.0	np	9.2	31.2	^ 4.4	np	^ 32.2	207.0
December	101.1	np	12.1	38.0	6.5	np	^ 33.3	235.2
2008								
January	91.1	np	8.3	28.1	^ 5.2	np	^ 28.7	186.3
February	88.0	np	7.3	27.1	^ 5.3	np	29.7	183.3
March	96.1	np	8.0	28.9	^ 6.3	np	30.8	196.6
April	97.0	np	8.0	30.7	^ 7.7	np	^ 29.1	201.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	91.3	np	9.7	25.7	4.8	np	33.1	191.5
March	91.2	np	9.1	27.0	4.5	np	33.9	193.1
April	91.2	np	8.9	27.6	4.8	np	34.0	193.9
May	92.4	np	9.1	27.8	4.9	np	33.0	195.3
June	95.0	np	9.6	26.9	5.1	np	33.0	198.8
July	95.2	np	9.3	29.4	4.7	np	32.0	199.4
August	96.4	np	9.3	29.7	4.5	np	32.5	200.3
September	96.3	np	9.3	30.8	4.6	np	32.3	201.1
October	97.0	np	9.5	30.6	4.6	np	31.6	202.9
November	99.1	np	9.4	30.8	4.7	np	31.5	206.5
December	99.8	np	9.5	31.9	5.1	np	33.4	212.3
2008								
January	99.6	np	9.4	30.5	6.4	np	32.6	209.1
February	99.7	np	9.6	30.7	6.5	np	33.9	211.5
March	100.1	np	9.6	31.2	6.8	np	33.7	212.1
April	100.6	np	9.3	32.2	7.5	np	31.4	214.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	91.2	np	9.0	26.4	4.8	np	33.2	191.4
March	91.6	np	9.2	26.9	4.8	np	33.3	192.9
April	92.1	np	9.2	27.3	4.8	np	33.4	194.5
May	93.0	np	9.3	27.7	4.8	np	33.2	196.0
June	93.9	np	9.3	28.3	4.8	np	32.9	197.4
July	95.0	np	9.3	28.9	4.7	np	32.5	198.8
August	96.0	np	9.4	29.6	4.6	np	32.2	200.4
September	96.9	np	9.4	30.3	4.6	np	32.0	202.3
October	97.8	np	9.4	30.7	4.7	np	32.1	204.4
November	98.5	np	9.4	31.0	5.0	np	32.3	206.5
December	99.1	np	9.5	31.0	5.4	np	32.6	208.5
2008								
January	99.6	np	9.5	31.1	5.9	np	32.9	210.3
February	100.0	np	9.5	31.2	6.4	np	33.0	211.7
March	100.3	np	9.5	31.3	6.9	np	33.0	212.9
April	100.5	np	9.4	31.5	7.3	np	32.9	214.0

^ 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)								
2007								
February	132.0	22.8	^ 19.0	67.7	^ 15.0	^ 25.5	^ 45.4	327.4
March	147.2	29.0	^ 23.9	75.5	^ 17.2	^ 28.1	^ 51.7	372.6
April	145.0	29.7	^ 22.8	65.8	15.5	^ 25.2	^ 50.3	354.4
May	150.2	30.6	23.8	70.5	^ 15.5	^ 26.3	^ 54.7	371.7
June	148.5	32.4	24.3	78.4	^ 15.7	^ 24.6	^ 54.4	378.4
July	145.1	30.1	22.6	67.5	^ 16.7	^ 24.5	^ 55.9	362.4
August	151.9	26.5	21.2	72.0	^ 14.7	^ 28.5	^ 60.1	374.9
September	149.2	27.3	22.2	73.1	^ 15.2	^ 27.0	^ 57.4	371.4
October	155.0	30.6	24.3	73.4	^ 15.3	^ 27.6	^ 57.8	384.2
November	159.6	33.9	23.4	76.9	^ 16.4	^ 27.9	^ 57.0	395.1
December	169.1	58.2	33.0	93.9	^ 23.2	36.8	^ 59.9	474.2
2008								
January	153.1	29.4	20.3	69.6	^ 15.2	^ 25.6	^ 50.0	363.2
February	150.5	24.3	20.0	61.2	^ 17.0	^ 24.9	^ 57.4	355.3
March	162.0	29.3	23.5	63.3	^ 16.6	^ 25.6	^ 55.9	376.3
April	157.5	30.2	26.6	61.5	^ 16.8	^ 24.9	^ 52.3	369.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2007								
February	143.1	30.7	23.2	78.3	15.2	28.9	51.3	370.7
March	144.0	33.1	23.4	78.2	17.2	29.6	52.2	377.7
April	150.3	30.4	22.3	76.1	16.2	27.5	52.5	375.4
May	149.9	31.2	22.6	75.5	16.7	27.7	53.7	377.2
June	151.4	31.0	23.1	77.0	16.1	26.7	53.9	379.1
July	149.0	32.7	24.3	71.0	15.3	26.0	55.0	373.3
August	150.1	31.2	24.3	74.5	14.6	28.3	57.5	380.3
September	152.2	31.6	23.3	74.0	16.4	26.3	55.6	379.5
October	153.8	32.4	24.4	71.3	16.7	27.6	54.9	381.1
November	153.5	31.7	23.8	71.1	16.7	26.3	55.5	378.7
December	151.8	31.7	23.6	69.9	17.3	25.3	56.0	375.7
2008								
January	155.9	31.8	22.6	68.7	17.9	29.3	57.1	383.4
February	157.7	32.4	24.0	68.5	16.2	26.9	62.2	387.9
March	161.2	32.1	23.7	68.1	16.9	27.1	57.4	386.5
April	163.1	32.2	24.9	67.8	17.8	27.1	53.0	385.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2007								
February	143.5	31.5	22.0	78.1	16.2	28.3	52.3	371.8
March	145.6	31.5	22.7	77.2	16.4	28.2	52.2	373.7
April	147.6	31.5	23.1	76.4	16.3	28.0	52.6	375.5
May	149.2	31.4	23.2	75.7	16.1	27.6	53.5	376.8
June	150.3	31.5	23.4	75.1	15.9	27.3	54.4	377.7
July	150.9	31.6	23.6	74.3	15.7	27.0	55.1	378.1
August	151.3	31.7	23.9	73.5	15.7	26.8	55.4	378.3
September	151.6	31.8	24.0	72.7	16.0	26.8	55.6	378.5
October	152.2	31.9	23.9	71.9	16.4	26.8	55.9	378.9
November	153.1	31.9	23.7	71.0	16.8	26.9	56.4	379.7
December	154.5	31.9	23.6	70.1	17.0	27.0	56.9	381.0
2008								
January	156.1	32.0	23.6	69.2	17.1	27.1	57.4	382.5
February	157.9	32.1	23.7	68.5	17.2	27.2	57.5	384.2
March	159.8	32.1	23.9	68.0	17.2	27.3	57.4	385.9
April	161.5	32.2	24.1	67.7	17.3	27.3	57.0	387.4

^ 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 2007 reference month, the survey includes about 4,200 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 3,200 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 57% of the total estimate ensures a highly reliable Australian total turnover estimate.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

- Food retailing
 - Supermarkets and grocery stores (5110) and non-petrol sales of convenience stores of selected petrol stations
 - Takeaway food retailing (5125)
 - Other food retailing
 - Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)
 - Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)
 - Liquor retailing (5123)
 - Bread and cake retailing (5124)
 - Specialised food retailing n.e.c. (5129)
- Department stores (5210)
- Clothing and soft good retailing
 - Clothing retailing (5221)
 - Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing
 - Footwear retailing (5222)
 - Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)
- Household good retailing
 - Furniture and floor covering retailing
 - Furniture retailing (5231)
 - Floor covering retailing (5232)
 - Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)
 - Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing
 - Domestic appliance retailing (5234)
 - Recorded music retailing (5235)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

ATO Maintained Population

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

ABS Maintained Population

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

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

18 Turnover presented in the Retail Trade series includes net proceeds from licensed gambling activities undertaken in the Hotels and licensed clubs industry. The impact of net proceeds from gambling on movements in the Retail Trade series was discussed in *Feature article: Contribution of gambling to retail estimates* included in the December 2002 issue of this publication. The article concluded that net proceeds from gambling had not had a significant impact on quarterly movements for the series but net proceeds from gambling had increased over time, and users should be aware of this when interpreting the series. Since September 2004, an electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), has been providing updated quarterly information, but this has been discontinued as of June 2007, as the result of a user review of this product.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

22 Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. The following table shows how the combined adjustment factor for these months, at the total Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services level, evolved under the concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology. The table presents two different estimates of the combined adjustment factors. The first row gives the combined adjustment factors estimated following the last annual reanalysis in August 2007 using data up to and including the June 2007 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Apr 2007	Mar 2008	Apr 2008
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (June 2007 reference month)	0.94625	0.96497	0.96040
Factors as estimated with current month's data (April 2008 reference month)	0.94219	0.96826	0.95397

23 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The retail collection uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis and following the 2006 annual reanalysis 95% of Retail series use an ARIMA model. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see *Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions* in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

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

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008
Factors as estimated with current month's data (April 2008 reference month)	0.97853	0.95191	0.98579

25 The seasonal and trading day factors are reviewed annually at a more detailed level than possible in the monthly processing cycle. The annual reanalysis will not normally result in significant changes. For Retail Trade, the results of the latest review are shown in the July 2007 issue.

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

28 The monthly trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

31 The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issue of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year. The reference year is advanced each September issue and is currently 2005–06. Each year's data in the Retail chain volume series are based on the prices of the previous year, except for the quarters of the latest incomplete year. Data for the 2007–08 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2005–06 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and hence only reflect volume changes. Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication *Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts* (cat. no. 5248.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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.

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

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

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON
REQUEST

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

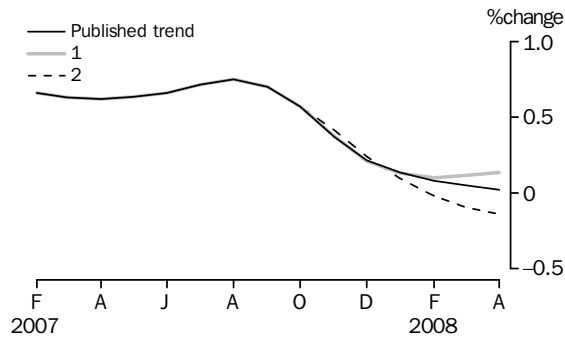
38 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics View of the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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



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

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