

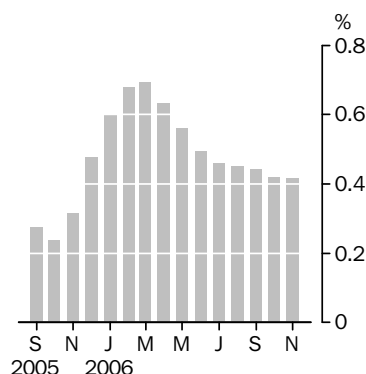
RETAIL TRADE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 9 JAN 2007

Monthly turnover

Trend estimates
% change



KEY FIGURES

	Nov 06 \$m	Oct 06 to Nov 06 % change
Turnover at current prices		
Trend estimates	18 410.6	0.4
Seasonally adjusted estimates	18 411.0	0.2

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.4% in November 2006. This follows increases of 0.4% in both October and September 2006.
- In November 2006, all states and territories had an increase in the trend estimate, except Northern Territory which was flat. The largest increases occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (+1.0%) and Western Australia (+0.9%).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.2% in November 2006. This follows a revised increase of 0.9% in October 2006 and an increase of 0.3% in September 2006.
- All states and territories had increases in the seasonally adjusted estimate, except New South Wales and South Australia which were flat. The largest increase occurred in the Australian Capital Territory (+0.8%).

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 3.4% in November 2006 compared with October 2006. Chains and other large retailers (which are completely enumerated) increased by 4.3%, while the estimate for 'smaller' retailers (the sampled units) increased by 2.2%.
- Australian turnover increased by 7.2% in November 2006 compared with November 2005. Chains and other large retailers increased by 7.4%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 7.0%.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
December 2006	5 February 2007
January 2007	2 March 2007
February 2007	2 April 2007
March 2007	8 May 2007
April 2007	30 May 2007
May 2007	3 July 2007

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REVISIONS

There have been revisions to Food retailing, Queensland, for October 2006.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

An improved "two-dimensional reconciliation" methodology has been used in the seasonal adjustment process, and is being implemented from this November 2006 issue. This results in additivity between high level (national, state, and industry total) seasonally adjusted series and aggregates of lower-level (state by industry) seasonally adjusted series. This has resulted in historic revisions. See paragraph 27 of the explanatory notes for more detail.

SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for November 2006 contained in this publication are:

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<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	19 218.8	138.1
Change from preceding month (\$m)	626.4	63.8
% change from preceding month (%)	3.4	0.3

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For more information see the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 34–38.

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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

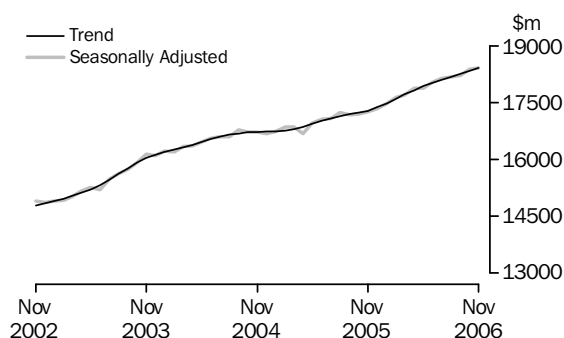
Susan Linacre
Acting Australian Statistician

INDUSTRY TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

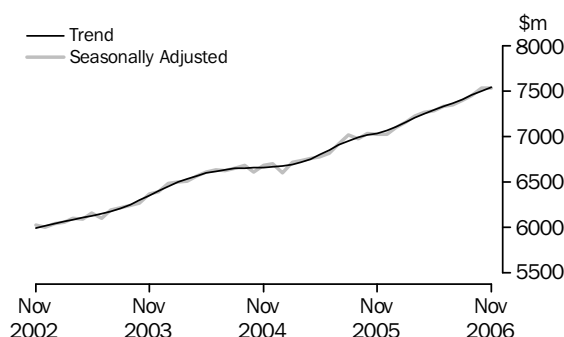
TOTAL RETAIL

There has been 12 months of moderate trend growth. Food retailing (12 months), Household good retailing (three months) and Clothing and soft good retailing (three months) have had moderate trend growth. Department stores (five months) and Other retailing (two months) have been in decline. Hospitality and services has had seven months of weak trend growth.



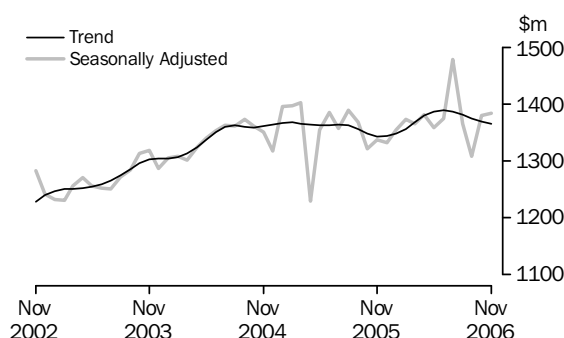
FOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth since December 2005. Victoria has had moderate growth for seven months, Western Australia has had four months of moderate growth and Queensland had moderate growth in October and November 2006. South Australia (six months) and the Northern Territory (ten months) have had strong trend growth. New South Wales has had mostly weak growth for the last eight months.



DEPARTMENT STORES

The trend for Department stores has been in decline for the last five months. All published states, except Western Australia, were in decline in November. These states have been in decline for at least four months.

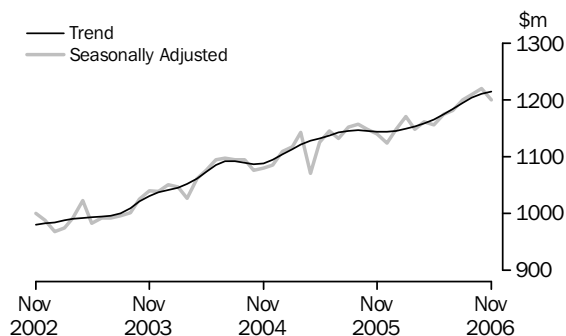


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

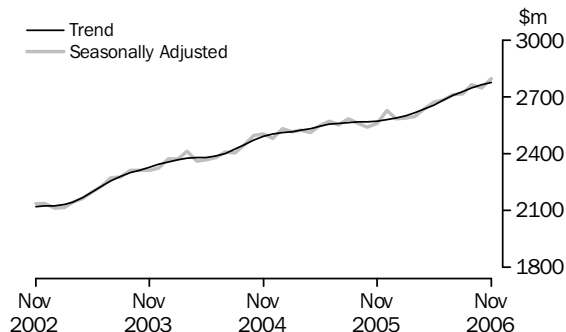
CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING

The trend growth has been moderate for three months. Western Australia has had strong trend growth for 14 months and New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania have been strong for five months. However, the Australian Capital Territory and Queensland have been in decline for seven and five months respectively.



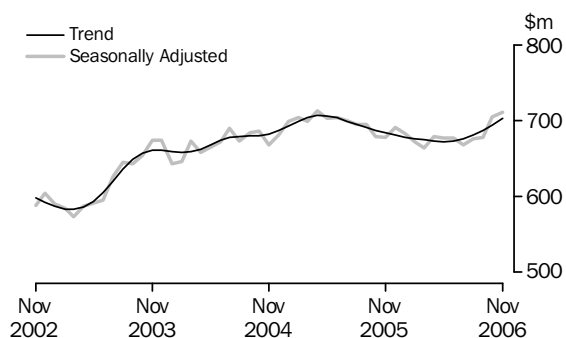
HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING

There has been moderate trend growth for the last three months. Queensland (seven months), South Australia (nine months), and the Australian Capital Territory (15 months) have all had strong trend growth. Victoria has had moderate trend growth in the last three months following five months of strong growth, while New South Wales had moderate growth in November 2006 following a period of weak growth.



RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING

The trend growth has been strong for the last three months. Queensland (five months), Western Australia (five months), Tasmania (six months), the Northern Territory (three months) and the Australian Capital Territory (three months) have had strong growth. South Australia has been in decline for eight months, while Victoria has strengthened to moderate growth after a long period of decline.

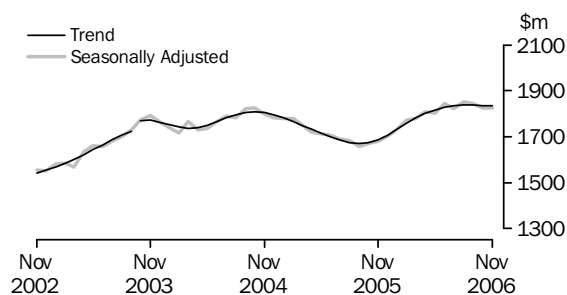


INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

OTHER RETAILING

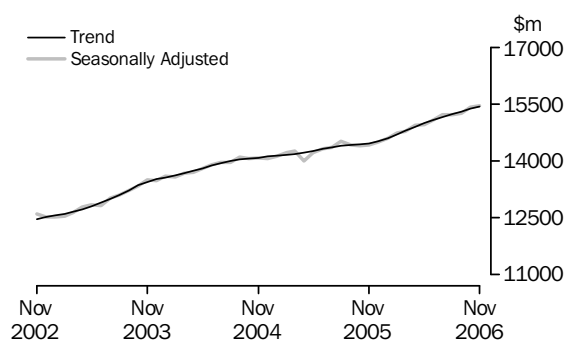
The trend was in decline for October and November 2006. New South Wales (three months), Queensland (five months) and the Australian Capital Territory (two months) have been in decline. By contrast, Western Australia has had 12 months of strong trend growth.



(a) Break in trend series from October 2003.

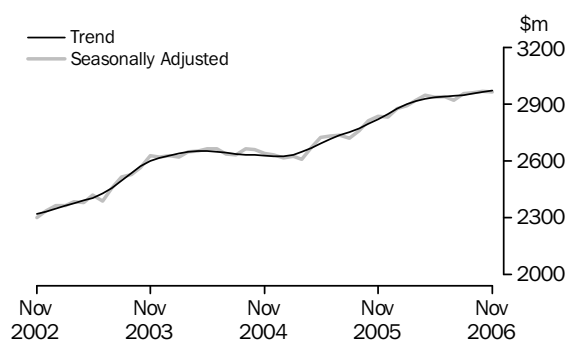
TOTAL RETAIL (EXCLUDING HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES)

Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has had moderate trend growth for seven months. Over this seven month period, the trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) has been mostly the same as Total industries (including Hospitality and services).



HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been weak trend growth for seven months. New South Wales was flat in November 2006 after two months of weak trend growth. Western Australia had moderate growth in November after ten months of strong growth. The Australian Capital Territory has had 11 months of strong trend growth, while Victoria and South Australia have been in decline for at least six months.

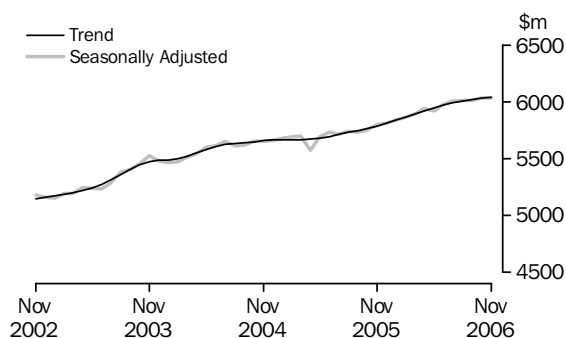


STATE TRENDS

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

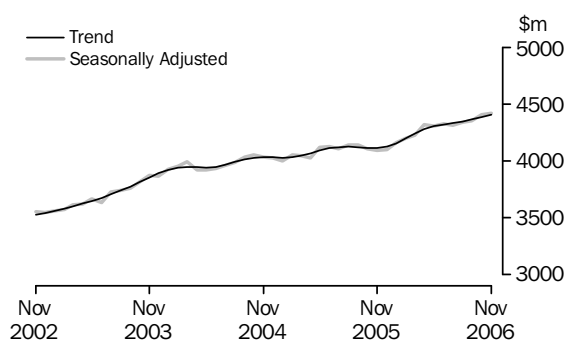
NEW SOUTH WALES

There has been weak trend growth for five months. Food retailing had weak trend growth in the last three months and Hospitality and services was flat in November 2006 after two months of weak growth. Clothing and soft good retailing has had strong growth for five months while Department stores has been in decline for five months.



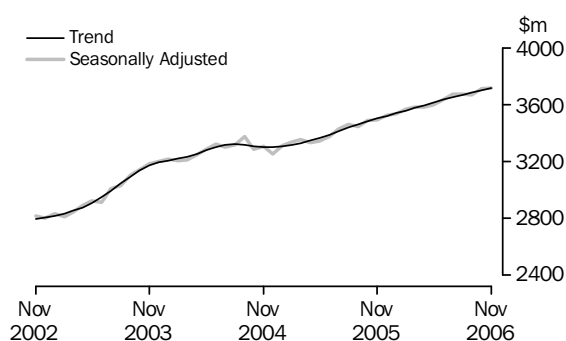
VICTORIA

There has been moderate trend growth for three months. Food retailing (seven months) and Household good retailing (three months) have had moderate growth. Recreational good retailing had moderate growth in November following a long period of being in decline. Clothing and soft good retailing has had five months of strong trend growth.



QUEENSLAND

Queensland had weak trend growth in November 2006 after 14 months of moderate growth. Food retailing had moderate growth in October and November 2006 following seven months of strong trend growth. Hospitality and services also had moderate growth in the last two months. Household good retailing and Recreational good retailing have had strong growth for seven and five months respectively. The other industries have been in decline for at least four months.

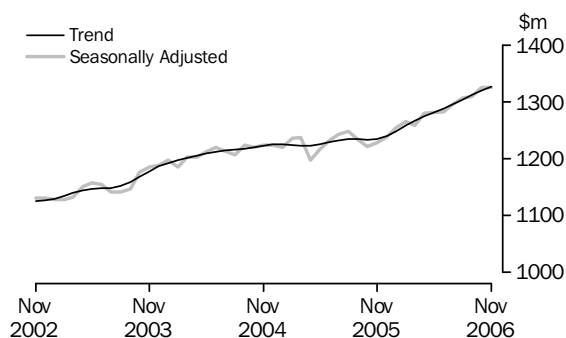


STATE TRENDS *continued*

MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

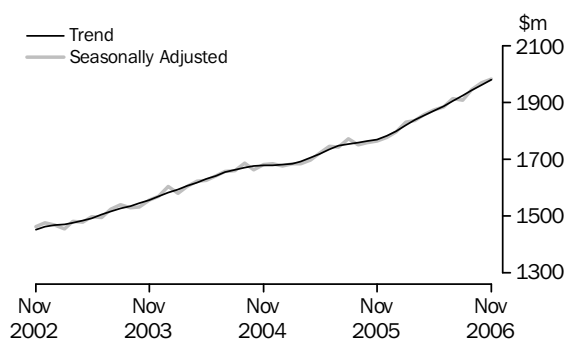
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been moderate for nine months. Food retailing (six months) and Household good retailing (nine months) have had strong trend growth. Other retailing has had three months of moderate growth. Department stores, Recreational good retailing and Hospitality and services have been in decline for at least seven months.



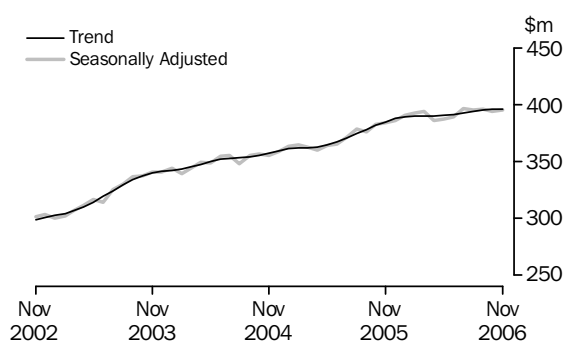
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The trend growth has been strong for 11 months. Clothing and soft good retailing (14 months), Other retailing (12 months) and Recreational good retailing (five months) have had strong trend growth. Hospitality and services had moderate trend growth in November 2006 after ten months of strong growth. Food retailing has had moderate trend growth for four months, while over the same period, Department stores has had weak growth.



TASMANIA

The trend growth has been weak for five of the last seven months. Food retailing was in decline in November 2006, while Household good retailing has been in decline for four months. Clothing and soft good retailing and Recreational good retailing have had strong trend growth for five and six months respectively.



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)								
2005								
September	6 890.8	1 255.4	1 134.0	2 513.0	669.7	1 623.0	2 730.5	16 816.4
October	7 109.7	1 285.5	1 182.3	2 598.9	652.5	1 693.9	2 909.0	17 431.7
November	7 062.3	1 513.0	1 181.7	2 735.1	699.5	1 822.7	2 906.2	17 920.6
December	8 178.8	2 486.3	1 631.4	3 418.8	1 018.3	2 479.5	3 278.1	22 491.3
2006								
January	7 107.9	1 168.7	1 123.0	2 568.7	670.1	1 568.5	2 809.7	17 016.6
February	6 591.7	1 003.3	917.8	2 267.7	603.6	1 546.4	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	7 325.0	1 183.4	1 054.9	2 482.4	650.2	1 693.7	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	7 132.8	1 320.2	1 115.9	2 346.8	618.9	1 640.2	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	7 115.9	1 243.7	1 158.8	2 556.3	630.7	1 742.9	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	7 048.3	1 391.7	1 172.4	2 678.3	632.5	1 718.3	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	7 204.3	1 381.2	1 121.1	2 655.1	640.2	1 716.9	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	7 385.8	1 210.6	1 113.7	2 664.5	659.6	1 842.1	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	7 307.7	1 189.2	1 181.0	2 706.4	643.4	1 788.3	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	7 599.3	1 316.4	1 258.8	2 823.6	680.5	1 862.6	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	7 638.5	1 592.5	1 247.6	2 957.6	743.4	1 981.0	3 058.1	19 218.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	6 975.4	1 367.4	1 156.9	2 559.1	694.9	1 656.2	2 761.6	17 171.5
October	7 033.5	1 321.1	1 147.3	2 540.5	678.6	1 670.1	2 811.4	17 202.6
November	7 022.4	1 336.7	1 140.0	2 561.4	677.9	1 681.5	2 834.7	17 254.6
December	7 025.4	1 332.3	1 123.2	2 626.2	690.6	1 703.2	2 833.2	17 334.2
2006								
January	7 102.5	1 354.6	1 148.0	2 585.4	682.9	1 732.8	2 873.5	17 479.6
February	7 160.2	1 373.5	1 170.0	2 589.2	672.4	1 772.2	2 891.1	17 628.7
March	7 219.9	1 365.2	1 147.5	2 596.0	664.1	1 778.0	2 919.7	17 690.3
April	7 267.2	1 381.0	1 160.6	2 636.1	679.2	1 808.8	2 945.6	17 878.5
May	7 284.8	1 358.0	1 155.5	2 670.3	676.6	1 801.5	2 934.4	17 881.2
June	7 335.0	1 374.5	1 174.0	2 681.9	677.3	1 844.7	2 939.5	18 026.9
July	7 345.8	1 478.6	1 180.8	2 713.0	667.8	1 821.3	2 918.9	18 126.1
August	7 400.1	1 365.3	1 199.5	2 715.8	676.1	1 852.1	2 956.1	18 164.9
September	7 452.0	1 307.7	1 209.8	2 762.2	678.0	1 844.6	2 961.0	18 215.3
October	7 532.0	1 380.4	1 219.9	2 746.3	704.5	1 826.4	2 968.2	18 377.7
November	7 535.4	1 383.3	1 199.2	2 793.6	711.3	1 824.6	2 963.6	18 411.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	6 988.3	1 356.1	1 146.0	2 565.8	690.5	1 670.6	2 771.3	17 191.5
October	7 014.2	1 347.7	1 145.1	2 568.8	686.8	1 673.8	2 793.6	17 232.1
November	7 037.3	1 342.0	1 143.7	2 573.0	683.6	1 686.4	2 820.3	17 286.3
December	7 065.6	1 343.6	1 143.8	2 579.9	680.5	1 706.9	2 848.3	17 368.5
2006								
January	7 105.0	1 348.4	1 145.8	2 588.9	678.1	1 732.3	2 874.7	17 473.0
February	7 153.9	1 356.4	1 149.1	2 600.7	676.2	1 758.3	2 897.1	17 591.6
March	7 204.7	1 368.5	1 153.7	2 615.8	674.7	1 781.6	2 914.4	17 713.5
April	7 250.5	1 379.7	1 158.9	2 634.7	673.2	1 801.3	2 927.1	17 825.3
May	7 291.2	1 386.8	1 165.5	2 657.3	672.0	1 817.1	2 935.3	17 925.1
June	7 328.3	1 388.8	1 174.0	2 682.5	672.8	1 827.7	2 939.7	18 013.7
July	7 366.9	1 386.2	1 184.3	2 706.5	675.7	1 833.9	2 943.3	18 096.4
August	7 409.6	1 380.9	1 194.8	2 727.2	680.4	1 837.0	2 948.5	18 177.8
September	7 454.4	1 374.4	1 203.5	2 746.2	686.8	1 837.7	2 955.1	18 258.0
October	7 498.5	1 368.8	1 209.8	2 763.1	694.2	1 836.6	2 961.6	18 334.6
November	7 541.1	1 365.6	1 214.4	2 776.8	702.7	1 834.8	2 968.9	18 410.6

r revised

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
2005								
September	0.0	5.6	8.1	-0.6	-0.7	-1.6	1.2	0.8
October	3.2	2.4	4.3	3.4	-2.6	4.4	6.5	3.7
November	-0.7	17.7	-0.1	5.2	7.2	7.6	-0.1	2.8
December	15.8	64.3	38.1	25.0	45.6	36.0	12.8	25.5
2006								
January	-13.1	-53.0	-31.2	-24.9	-34.2	-36.7	-14.3	-24.3
February	-7.3	-14.2	-18.3	-11.7	-9.9	-1.4	-7.3	-8.7
March	11.1	17.9	14.9	9.5	7.7	9.5	13.3	11.6
April	-2.6	11.6	5.8	-5.5	-4.8	-3.2	-2.0	-1.6
May	-0.2	-5.8	3.8	8.9	1.9	6.3	-0.9	1.5
June	-1.0	11.9	1.2	4.8	0.3	-1.4	-2.0	0.8
July	2.2	-0.8	-4.4	-0.9	1.2	-0.1	3.3	1.0
August	2.5	-12.4	-0.7	0.4	3.0	7.3	1.4	1.1
September	-1.1	-1.8	6.0	1.6	-2.5	-2.9	-0.2	-0.4
October	4.0	10.7	6.6	4.3	5.8	4.1	4.1	4.8
November	0.5	21.0	-0.9	4.7	9.2	6.4	0.2	3.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
2005								
September	-0.5	-1.5	0.4	-1.0	0.0	-1.5	1.6	-0.4
October	0.8	-3.4	-0.8	-0.7	-2.3	0.8	1.8	0.2
November	-0.2	1.2	-0.6	0.8	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
December	0.0	-0.3	-1.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	-0.1	0.5
2006								
January	1.1	1.7	2.2	-1.6	-1.1	1.7	1.4	0.8
February	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.1	-1.5	2.3	0.6	0.9
March	0.8	-0.6	-1.9	0.3	-1.2	0.3	1.0	0.3
April	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.1
May	0.2	-1.7	-0.4	1.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0
June	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.8
July	0.1	7.6	0.6	1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-0.7	0.6
August	0.7	-7.7	1.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.2
September	0.7	-4.2	0.9	1.7	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.3
October	1.1	5.6	0.8	-0.6	3.9	-1.0	0.2	0.9
November	0.0	0.2	-1.7	1.7	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
2005								
September	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.3
October	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2
November	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3
December	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.5	1.2	1.0	0.5
2006								
January	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.4	1.5	0.9	0.6
February	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.3	1.5	0.8	0.7
March	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	-0.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
April	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	-0.2	1.1	0.4	0.6
May	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6
June	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5
July	0.5	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
August	0.6	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
September	0.6	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4
October	0.6	-0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4
November	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	-0.1	0.2	0.4

(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												
2005												
November	4 971.1	782.0	1 309.1	7 062.3	1 513.0	873.4	308.3	1 181.7	610.3	895.7	1 229.1	2 735.1
December	5 634.7	854.9	1 689.2	8 178.8	2 486.3	1 244.8	386.6	1 631.4	647.6	991.6	1 779.6	3 418.8
2006												
January	5 047.9	783.8	1 276.2	7 107.9	1 168.7	803.5	319.4	1 123.0	574.2	781.7	1 212.8	2 568.7
February	4 701.8	688.0	1 201.9	6 591.7	1 003.3	665.2	252.6	917.8	530.6	718.6	1 018.5	2 267.7
March	5 224.5	769.7	1 330.8	7 325.0	1 183.4	757.0	298.0	1 054.9	577.6	786.2	1 118.6	2 482.4
April	5 065.1	781.9	1 285.7	7 132.8	1 320.2	820.6	295.3	1 115.9	553.0	740.8	1 053.0	2 346.8
May	5 061.8	769.8	1 284.2	7 115.9	1 243.7	846.8	312.0	1 158.8	601.5	744.2	1 210.6	2 556.3
June	5 015.7	768.5	1 264.1	7 048.3	1 391.7	858.3	314.1	1 172.4	630.7	730.1	1 317.4	2 678.3
July	5 120.2	798.1	1 286.1	7 204.3	1 381.2	816.5	304.6	1 121.1	663.5	726.3	1 265.2	2 655.1
August	5 257.7	802.1	1 326.0	7 385.8	1 210.6	821.8	291.9	1 113.7	662.0	770.9	1 231.6	2 664.5
September	5 176.2	795.8	1 335.7	7 307.7	1 189.2	877.5	303.5	1 181.0	667.8	786.6	1 252.0	2 706.4
October	5 388.3	804.0	1 407.0	7 599.3	1 316.4	913.2	345.6	1 258.8	694.0	860.9	1 268.7	2 823.6
November	5 390.2	794.2	1 454.1	7 638.5	1 592.5	933.1	314.5	1 247.6	715.0	865.2	1 377.4	2 957.6
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
2005												
November	-1.3	-2.3	2.9	-0.7	17.7	1.4	-3.8	-0.1	1.0	4.0	8.4	5.2
December	13.3	9.3	29.0	15.8	64.3	42.5	25.4	38.1	6.1	10.7	44.8	25.0
2006												
January	-10.4	-8.3	-24.5	-13.1	-53.0	-35.4	-17.4	-31.2	-11.3	-21.2	-31.8	-24.9
February	-6.9	-12.2	-5.8	-7.3	-14.2	-17.2	-20.9	-18.3	-7.6	-8.1	-16.0	-11.7
March	11.1	11.9	10.7	11.1	17.9	13.8	18.0	14.9	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.5
April	-3.1	1.6	-3.4	-2.6	11.6	8.4	-0.9	5.8	-4.3	-5.8	-5.9	-5.5
May	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-5.8	3.2	5.7	3.8	8.8	0.5	15.0	8.9
June	-0.9	-0.2	-1.6	-1.0	11.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	4.9	-1.9	8.8	4.8
July	2.1	3.9	1.7	2.2	-0.8	-4.9	-3.0	-4.4	5.2	-0.5	-4.0	-0.9
August	2.7	0.5	3.1	2.5	-12.4	0.6	-4.2	-0.7	-0.2	6.1	-2.7	0.4
September	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	-1.1	-1.8	6.8	4.0	6.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.6
October	4.1	1.0	5.3	4.0	10.7	4.1	13.9	6.6	3.9	9.4	1.3	4.3
November	0.0	-1.2	3.3	0.5	21.0	2.2	-9.0	-0.9	3.0	0.5	8.6	4.7
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
2005												
November	4.7	8.5	9.6	6.0	0.4	4.9	8.6	5.8	-3.1	3.7	4.0	2.2
December	4.5	8.4	6.8	5.4	1.4	4.8	2.4	4.2	3.9	2.5	10.3	6.7
2006												
January	6.1	5.0	11.5	6.9	-4.6	2.5	5.5	3.3	-4.5	0.0	9.0	2.9
February	6.1	2.6	10.9	6.5	-1.2	6.1	1.0	4.7	-1.7	4.4	4.1	2.8
March	6.1	6.4	9.3	6.7	-6.4	-1.8	11.3	1.6	4.1	4.0	8.9	6.2
April	7.5	4.9	7.1	7.1	17.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	-3.6	2.2	0.1	-0.2
May	7.5	4.3	12.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	6.8	2.3	-0.9	3.8	8.9	5.0
June	8.2	5.0	11.0	8.4	-2.0	0.1	8.8	2.3	1.2	3.3	9.6	5.7
July	4.3	1.2	9.4	4.8	9.7	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.2	2.0	9.2	5.4
August	6.7	5.3	10.7	7.2	1.9	6.8	4.2	6.1	5.0	1.7	8.0	5.4
September	5.3	4.8	10.0	6.0	-5.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	9.6	0.8	11.5	7.7
October	7.0	0.5	10.6	6.9	2.4	6.0	7.8	6.5	14.9	0.0	11.9	8.6
November	8.4	1.6	11.1	8.2	5.3	6.8	2.0	5.6	17.2	-3.4	12.1	8.1

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(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

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

	RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING			OTHER RETAILING			HOSPITALITY & SERVICES				
	News- paper, book & stationery retailing	Other recre- ational goods retailing	Total	Pharma- ceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restau- rants	Selected services	Total	Total all industries
\$ MILLION											
2005											
November	461.2	238.3	699.5	734.1	1 088.7	1 822.7	1 635.6	1 034.0	^ 236.6	2 906.2	17 920.6
December	612.3	406.0	1 018.3	906.5	1 573.0	2 479.5	1 874.6	1 132.8	^ 270.7	3 278.1	22 491.3
2006											
January	440.2	229.9	670.1	666.3	902.2	1 568.5	1 600.1	979.1	^ 230.6	2 809.7	17 016.6
February	413.0	190.5	603.6	657.7	888.7	1 546.4	1 465.5	926.1	212.8	2 604.4	15 534.8
March	430.3	219.9	650.2	739.0	954.7	1 693.7	1 653.6	1 059.1	^ 237.0	2 949.7	17 339.2
April	393.4	225.5	618.9	713.0	927.2	1 640.2	1 610.4	1 030.4	^ 250.0	2 890.8	17 065.6
May	416.8	213.9	630.7	768.0	974.9	1 742.9	1 555.8	1 075.9	233.4	2 865.0	17 313.3
June	412.9	219.6	632.5	754.2	964.1	1 718.3	1 554.0	1 022.8	^ 229.9	2 806.7	17 448.2
July	424.3	216.0	640.2	759.7	957.2	1 716.9	1 604.3	1 063.6	^ 230.7	2 898.6	17 617.5
August	435.5	224.1	659.6	809.2	1 032.8	1 842.1	1 625.0	1 081.5	231.3	2 937.9	17 814.2
September	416.7	226.7	643.4	771.3	1 017.1	1 788.3	1 617.7	1 084.1	229.8	2 931.6	17 747.6
October	430.8	249.7	680.5	822.1	1 040.4	1 862.6	1 671.1	1 145.9	^ 234.2	3 051.2	18 592.4
November	463.3	280.1	743.4	848.4	1 132.7	1 981.0	1 671.8	1 147.8	^ 238.4	3 058.1	19 218.8
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH											
2005											
November	6.5	8.6	7.2	4.8	9.6	7.6	-0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.1	2.8
December	32.8	70.4	45.6	23.5	44.5	36.0	14.6	9.6	14.4	12.8	25.5
2006											
January	-28.1	-43.4	-34.2	-26.5	-42.6	-36.7	-14.6	-13.6	-14.8	-14.3	-24.3
February	-6.2	-17.1	-9.9	-1.3	-1.5	-1.4	-8.4	-5.4	-7.7	-7.3	-8.7
March	4.2	15.4	7.7	12.4	7.4	9.5	12.8	14.4	11.4	13.3	11.6
April	-8.6	2.6	-4.8	-3.5	-2.9	-3.2	-2.6	-2.7	5.5	-2.0	-1.6
May	6.0	-5.2	1.9	7.7	5.1	6.3	-3.4	4.4	-6.7	-0.9	1.5
June	-0.9	2.7	0.3	-1.8	-1.1	-1.4	-0.1	-4.9	-1.5	-2.0	0.8
July	2.8	-1.7	1.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.1	3.2	4.0	0.3	3.3	1.0
August	2.6	3.8	3.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	1.1
September	-4.3	1.2	-2.5	-4.7	-1.5	-2.9	-0.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
October	3.4	10.1	5.8	6.6	2.3	4.1	3.3	5.7	1.9	4.1	4.8
November	7.5	12.2	9.2	3.2	8.9	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	3.4
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR											
2005											
November	3.2	-1.0	1.8	-6.4	-4.7	-5.4	9.4	6.1	11.4	8.3	3.8
December	0.0	3.7	1.4	-4.2	-6.1	-5.4	10.4	4.1	5.6	7.7	3.9
2006											
January	-5.3	4.3	-2.2	5.0	-7.0	-2.2	9.3	7.4	10.0	8.7	4.2
February	-6.4	-1.0	-4.7	2.7	-2.4	-0.3	10.9	7.3	15.6	9.9	4.7
March	-3.3	-4.4	-3.7	5.1	1.1	2.8	12.3	15.1	18.6	13.8	5.6
April	-9.6	-1.0	-6.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	5.3	11.2	19.3	8.4	6.0
May	-6.0	3.1	-3.1	9.5	3.1	5.9	2.6	17.5	15.7	8.8	6.0
June	-4.2	-2.3	-3.6	9.4	6.1	7.5	4.4	13.4	11.8	8.1	6.0
July	-8.5	2.2	-5.2	9.8	5.7	7.4	1.2	12.7	2.7	5.3	5.2
August	-5.5	5.2	-2.2	15.2	9.1	11.7	3.4	17.8	10.5	8.9	6.8
September	-8.2	5.0	-3.9	12.9	8.2	10.2	3.8	14.1	3.2	7.4	5.5
October	-0.5	13.8	4.3	17.4	4.7	10.0	1.7	11.3	-1.0	4.9	6.7
November	0.5	17.5	6.3	15.6	4.0	8.7	2.2	11.0	0.8	5.2	7.2

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

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(a) See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By state

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

2005									
September	5 616.5	4 016.0	3 418.0	1 201.6	1 709.7	360.1	180.6	313.8	16 816.4
October	5 868.1	4 127.2	3 556.2	1 222.9	1 777.6	379.0	176.8	323.9	17 431.7
November	6 040.0	4 244.6	3 608.2	1 279.5	1 841.8	399.1	168.7	338.6	17 920.6
December	7 547.6	5 361.2	4 509.4	1 605.9	2 340.7	513.0	193.8	419.5	22 491.3
2006									
January	5 690.9	4 028.6	3 493.2	1 220.8	1 732.8	386.4	153.1	310.9	17 016.6
February	5 154.2	3 723.1	3 119.8	1 116.4	1 626.4	359.4	146.3	289.2	15 534.8
March	5 750.3	4 199.5	3 457.5	1 257.3	1 792.5	398.4	164.6	319.1	17 339.2
April	5 697.1	4 134.9	3 371.2	1 230.6	1 770.1	369.9	169.8	322.0	17 065.6
May	5 740.0	4 193.1	3 447.9	1 240.5	1 812.7	368.5	183.9	326.7	17 313.3
June	5 765.9	4 203.2	3 524.8	1 240.3	1 816.4	370.2	193.6	333.9	17 448.2
July	5 830.7	4 148.8	3 618.6	1 252.7	1 850.9	376.9	205.2	333.6	17 617.5
August	5 856.9	4 217.0	3 675.6	1 270.5	1 870.2	380.0	207.6	336.3	17 814.2
September	5 870.0	4 182.1	3 624.6	1 268.4	1 887.1	377.3	198.1	340.1	17 747.6
October	6 108.3	4 449.2	3 776.9	1 329.0	1 987.9	390.8	196.8	353.6	18 592.4
November	6 321.5	4 602.7	3 853.4	1 384.2	2 083.4	412.2	192.3	369.1	19 218.8

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2005									
September	5 733.4	4 137.8	3 444.5	1 233.2	1 751.7	376.3	171.6	323.1	17 171.5
October	5 755.7	4 106.1	3 488.5	1 221.2	1 757.4	382.3	170.8	320.9	17 202.6
November	5 802.6	4 092.3	3 490.1	1 228.0	1 763.3	383.7	169.6	325.0	17 254.6
December	5 813.9	4 097.6	3 522.8	1 238.2	1 778.0	386.2	172.7	324.8	17 334.2
2006									
January	5 839.6	4 160.3	3 533.4	1 254.8	1 797.1	390.7	175.0	328.8	17 479.6
February	5 869.1	4 199.1	3 567.2	1 265.9	1 831.4	392.6	175.3	328.1	17 628.7
March	5 892.1	4 225.4	3 582.8	1 258.4	1 834.5	393.6	174.9	328.4	17 690.3
April	5 937.2	4 322.5	3 581.7	1 279.4	1 856.4	385.6	181.3	334.4	17 878.5
May	5 916.5	4 303.6	3 601.0	1 281.0	1 872.1	387.3	185.4	334.2	17 881.2
June	5 978.3	4 329.4	3 638.1	1 282.7	1 883.2	389.5	186.7	339.0	18 026.9
July	6 008.2	4 311.0	3 673.7	1 295.1	1 912.7	396.6	188.6	340.2	18 126.1
August	6 013.4	4 337.8	3 674.0	1 306.0	1 907.2	395.1	187.9	343.4	18 164.9
September	6 009.3	4 354.1	3 665.8	1 309.1	1 944.5	396.1	189.4	347.1	18 215.3
October	6 031.4	4 405.4	3 708.7	1 325.1	1 969.5	394.2	191.1	352.2	18 377.7
November	6 032.0	4 418.0	3 713.5	1 324.5	1 981.1	395.1	191.7	355.1	18 411.0

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2005									
September	5 749.7	4 118.2	3 460.8	1 234.3	1 758.0	378.3	170.4	321.8	17 191.5
October	5 767.4	4 110.8	3 481.7	1 233.8	1 762.5	381.7	171.1	323.1	17 232.1
November	5 788.4	4 111.2	3 500.7	1 234.9	1 770.2	384.9	171.6	324.3	17 286.3
December	5 814.8	4 126.1	3 519.4	1 240.1	1 782.7	387.6	172.3	325.6	17 368.5
2006									
January	5 841.8	4 155.8	3 537.9	1 248.5	1 799.3	389.3	173.5	327.0	17 473.0
February	5 868.0	4 196.5	3 556.6	1 258.0	1 818.3	390.1	175.5	328.6	17 591.6
March	5 894.5	4 240.4	3 575.5	1 266.8	1 837.6	390.1	178.1	330.5	17 713.5
April	5 920.8	4 277.2	3 594.7	1 274.0	1 855.0	390.0	180.9	332.7	17 825.3
May	5 947.0	4 302.9	3 614.5	1 280.6	1 871.1	390.3	183.6	335.0	17 925.1
June	5 970.6	4 319.5	3 634.1	1 287.6	1 887.1	391.2	185.9	337.8	18 013.7
July	5 990.1	4 332.7	3 652.9	1 295.4	1 904.3	392.7	187.7	340.9	18 096.4
August	6 006.1	4 347.8	3 670.5	1 303.7	1 923.0	394.2	188.9	344.2	18 177.8
September	6 019.5	4 365.7	3 686.4	1 311.7	1 942.1	395.2	189.9	347.6	18 258.0
October	6 030.6	4 383.9	3 701.2	1 319.3	1 960.8	395.9	190.8	350.9	18 334.6
November	6 041.5	4 402.8	3 713.8	1 326.9	1 978.8	396.1	191.5	354.2	18 410.6

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RETAIL TURNOVER PERCENTAGE CHANGE, By state

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)

2005

September	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	-3.7	0.3	0.8
October	4.5	2.8	4.0	1.8	4.0	5.3	-2.1	3.2	3.7
November	2.9	2.8	1.5	4.6	3.6	5.3	-4.6	4.6	2.8
December	25.0	26.3	25.0	25.5	27.1	28.5	14.9	23.9	25.5

2006

January	-24.6	-24.9	-22.5	-24.0	-26.0	-24.7	-21.0	-25.9	-24.3
February	-9.4	-7.6	-10.7	-8.6	-6.1	-7.0	-4.5	-7.0	-8.7
March	11.6	12.8	10.8	12.6	10.2	10.8	12.5	10.4	11.6
April	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-2.1	-1.3	-7.2	3.2	0.9	-1.6
May	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.4	-0.4	8.3	1.4	1.5
June	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.2	2.2	0.8
July	1.1	-1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	1.8	6.0	-0.1	1.0
August	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1
September	0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.2	0.9	-0.7	-4.6	1.1	-0.4
October	4.1	6.4	4.2	4.8	5.3	3.6	-0.7	4.0	4.8
November	3.5	3.5	2.0	4.2	4.8	5.5	-2.3	4.4	3.4

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

2005

September	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.4	-0.4
October	0.4	-0.8	1.3	-1.0	0.3	1.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.2
November	0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	-0.7	1.3	0.3
December	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.9	-0.1	0.5

2006

January	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8
February	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.9
March	0.4	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.3
April	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.7	1.2	-2.0	3.6	1.8	1.1
May	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.3	-0.1	0.0
June	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.8
July	0.5	-0.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6
August	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.2
September	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3
October	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	-0.5	0.9	1.5	0.9
November	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2

TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

2005

September	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
October	0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2
November	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3
December	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5

2006

January	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
February	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7
March	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.7
April	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6
May	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6
June	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5
July	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5
August	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4
September	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4
October	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4
November	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4

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)								
2005								
September	2 231.9	428.3	377.3	786.4	201.2	505.3	1 086.1	5 616.5
October	2 353.9	435.4	395.1	793.1	198.1	513.9	1 178.6	5 868.1
November	2 334.2	516.2	403.8	849.0	209.7	557.8	1 169.3	6 040.0
December	2 715.7	838.8	555.4	1 078.1	297.2	756.9	1 305.4	7 547.6
2006								
January	2 355.3	393.4	383.6	788.8	194.2	476.6	1 098.9	5 690.9
February	2 173.6	330.2	302.4	686.3	180.3	454.5	1 026.8	5 154.2
March	2 398.0	387.3	348.9	751.2	201.0	502.2	1 161.5	5 750.3
April	2 311.7	442.0	377.1	720.8	184.8	499.2	1 161.5	5 697.1
May	2 291.8	414.7	399.1	783.3	201.4	519.3	1 130.3	5 740.0
June	2 255.1	466.5	389.9	812.7	^ 199.5	505.8	1 136.5	5 765.9
July	2 336.0	449.1	363.2	782.5	^ 202.1	531.6	1 166.2	5 830.7
August	2 386.6	394.5	358.3	768.1	^ 212.3	545.7	1 191.5	5 856.9
September	2 363.4	398.4	397.1	778.7	^ 203.6	546.3	1 182.4	5 870.0
October	2 445.4	435.6	421.9	824.0	^ 215.4	543.9	1 222.0	6 108.3
November	2 469.4	522.3	427.8	874.2	^ 230.3	575.7	1 221.7	6 321.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	2 266.6	461.5	391.7	806.1	207.5	509.0	1 091.0	5 733.4
October	2 303.1	447.4	389.9	775.6	204.3	506.1	1 129.3	5 755.7
November	2 306.9	450.5	384.0	792.0	202.0	516.6	1 150.8	5 802.6
December	2 316.8	445.6	371.0	812.7	208.4	524.0	1 135.3	5 813.9
2006								
January	2 338.0	455.5	383.1	797.3	204.8	525.3	1 135.7	5 839.6
February	2 352.6	455.8	388.9	792.0	202.0	525.9	1 152.0	5 869.1
March	2 370.6	455.1	382.7	788.9	201.4	533.0	1 160.4	5 892.1
April	2 356.0	460.2	391.8	812.9	204.9	542.3	1 169.1	5 937.2
May	2 364.5	450.3	389.1	807.6	214.4	535.6	1 154.9	5 916.5
June	2 376.1	460.4	394.7	809.9	215.1	545.7	1 176.4	5 978.3
July	2 387.0	494.0	394.8	800.0	203.4	555.7	1 173.4	6 008.2
August	2 401.3	448.5	398.3	796.5	216.9	557.0	1 195.0	6 013.4
September	2 418.9	428.9	408.0	801.2	210.9	549.4	1 191.9	6 009.3
October	2 401.8	456.7	414.3	804.2	222.0	543.2	1 189.1	6 031.4
November	2 415.8	454.3	410.9	822.1	219.4	530.5	1 178.9	6 032.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	2 284.5	457.0	390.0	797.4	205.8	509.7	1 111.5	5 749.7
October	2 298.4	453.9	388.0	796.3	205.1	511.2	1 119.9	5 767.4
November	2 311.0	451.5	385.4	795.5	204.4	514.7	1 130.2	5 788.4
December	2 323.6	450.9	383.8	795.5	203.8	519.5	1 139.5	5 814.8
2006								
January	2 336.5	451.1	383.4	796.5	203.7	524.4	1 145.6	5 841.8
February	2 348.0	452.7	384.3	798.7	204.1	528.8	1 149.2	5 868.0
March	2 356.8	456.2	386.2	801.2	205.2	533.2	1 152.3	5 894.5
April	2 364.0	459.7	388.2	803.0	206.8	537.9	1 156.9	5 920.8
May	2 371.4	461.8	390.6	803.6	208.4	543.1	1 164.0	5 947.0
June	2 379.3	461.9	393.5	803.8	210.3	547.6	1 171.6	5 970.6
July	2 388.1	460.1	397.2	803.5	212.0	549.9	1 178.4	5 990.1
August	2 397.3	457.0	401.4	803.3	213.6	549.9	1 183.9	6 006.1
September	2 405.5	453.6	405.6	804.3	215.3	548.0	1 187.7	6 019.5
October	2 412.1	450.6	409.3	806.3	217.1	545.0	1 189.7	6 030.6
November	2 416.6	448.8	412.7	809.4	218.4	541.7	1 189.9	6 041.5

^ 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)								
2005								
September	1 673.4	300.8	290.2	637.8	139.1	438.2	536.4	4 016.0
October	1 733.6	310.4	297.4	645.2	140.4	460.9	539.5	4 127.2
November	1 726.6	358.1	292.2	677.6	154.0	490.9	545.2	4 244.6
December	2 014.2	605.9	392.8	835.9	236.1	675.6	600.7	5 361.2
2006								
January	1 732.3	278.7	268.4	642.7	^ 142.0	416.9	547.6	4 028.6
February	1 617.8	242.2	238.9	566.4	^ 121.6	419.9	516.3	3 723.1
March	1 803.6	288.1	281.4	623.7	^ 135.1	470.1	597.6	4 199.5
April	1 773.5	331.4	283.6	590.2	^ 131.9	454.3	570.0	4 134.9
May	1 768.5	298.9	289.5	634.2	^ 129.6	482.9	589.4	4 193.1
June	1 748.5	337.2	291.8	657.8	^ 132.8	488.0	547.1	4 203.2
July	1 743.5	333.7	275.7	658.8	^ 122.5	451.9	562.7	4 148.8
August	1 794.4	285.1	273.9	663.7	^ 129.1	505.2	565.5	4 217.0
September	1 768.6	274.9	287.5	670.7	^ 127.4	478.1	575.0	4 182.1
October	1 881.4	312.2	334.6	697.9	134.9	524.6	563.6	4 449.2
November	1 877.8	380.6	317.3	719.4	149.8	567.5	590.3	4 602.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	1 704.5	336.8	302.0	649.3	145.9	448.4	550.9	4 137.8
October	1 725.5	324.0	289.1	636.1	144.9	450.8	535.6	4 106.1
November	1 715.5	321.7	285.9	642.6	146.0	447.9	532.6	4 092.3
December	1 722.1	322.7	280.5	642.3	146.6	453.9	529.7	4 097.6
2006								
January	1 723.5	327.5	291.7	642.2	145.5	470.8	559.0	4 160.3
February	1 745.1	331.8	295.9	637.4	141.9	480.3	566.5	4 199.1
March	1 769.8	326.5	287.7	648.9	139.5	483.5	569.5	4 225.4
April	1 807.4	335.6	287.2	653.3	143.9	510.1	585.1	4 322.5
May	1 801.1	325.5	281.9	661.1	141.1	501.7	591.3	4 303.6
June	1 815.2	326.9	286.5	652.5	141.7	525.2	581.3	4 329.4
July	1 797.8	354.8	291.1	682.9	135.8	488.5	560.2	4 311.0
August	1 817.4	329.2	295.1	679.8	134.4	505.3	576.7	4 337.8
September	1 816.0	313.6	307.6	690.2	136.2	509.2	581.3	4 354.1
October	1 869.5	330.5	319.8	678.3	138.5	502.0	566.8	4 405.4
November	1 859.7	334.7	305.7	689.3	140.1	512.6	575.9	4 418.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	1 707.0	332.1	292.4	647.3	147.4	454.5	535.0	4 118.2
October	1 714.3	328.9	290.8	643.2	146.7	451.5	536.6	4 110.8
November	1 721.1	326.3	289.4	640.6	145.8	452.6	539.4	4 111.2
December	1 729.0	325.5	288.8	640.2	144.9	457.9	544.4	4 126.1
2006								
January	1 740.8	325.7	288.4	641.1	144.1	467.3	552.9	4 155.8
February	1 756.4	327.0	288.2	643.1	143.4	479.2	563.4	4 196.5
March	1 773.3	329.4	287.6	646.7	142.6	490.6	572.9	4 240.4
April	1 787.8	331.7	286.7	651.9	141.6	499.5	579.3	4 277.2
May	1 798.6	332.9	286.5	658.5	140.3	504.9	581.3	4 302.9
June	1 806.2	333.1	288.3	665.9	139.0	506.7	579.7	4 319.5
July	1 813.3	332.4	292.7	672.7	137.9	506.5	577.0	4 332.7
August	1 821.8	331.3	298.5	678.5	137.2	505.8	574.7	4 347.8
September	1 832.4	330.1	304.1	683.1	137.0	505.7	573.3	4 365.7
October	1 843.5	329.1	309.0	686.7	137.1	506.0	572.5	4 383.9
November	1 854.6	328.9	313.0	689.2	137.6	507.1	572.2	4 402.8

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—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)								
2005								
September	1 336.9	239.4	276.2	488.2	^ 154.3	333.8	589.3	3 418.0
October	1 359.2	239.5	277.0	517.7	^ 144.4	364.8	653.6	3 556.2
November	1 336.2	275.3	263.9	540.3	^ 150.1	387.9	654.5	3 608.2
December	1 503.8	455.6	385.3	652.8	207.9	529.7	774.4	4 509.4
2006								
January	1 361.8	220.1	270.3	512.3	^ 152.8	334.2	641.5	3 493.2
February	1 247.6	184.6	196.1	458.2	^ 135.3	331.2	566.8	3 119.8
March	1 386.6	218.6	224.2	499.9	^ 138.3	350.6	639.2	3 457.5
April	1 375.2	226.2	227.6	438.7	^ 142.4	339.2	622.0	3 371.2
May	1 379.3	225.1	244.7	485.8	^ 138.3	372.3	602.3	3 447.9
June	1 376.3	260.0	264.3	529.0	^ 138.6	364.5	592.0	3 524.8
July	1 439.8	264.8	^ 259.4	531.9	^ 146.8	368.9	607.0	3 618.6
August	1 472.8	237.9	^ 261.7	545.9	^ 148.5	392.5	616.4	3 675.6
September	1 441.5	232.2	^ 276.1	542.1	^ 147.8	374.8	610.0	3 624.6
October	r1 492.3	253.4	254.4	573.6	^ 162.0	373.6	667.7	r3 776.9
November	1 471.2	302.0	253.1	611.8	^ 173.1	390.6	651.5	3 853.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	1 343.6	246.6	259.3	488.4	157.5	347.4	601.7	3 444.5
October	1 346.9	243.3	260.2	504.4	148.3	360.8	624.6	3 488.5
November	1 347.1	243.2	258.9	504.5	147.6	359.2	629.6	3 490.1
December	1 333.9	244.4	264.0	517.1	146.5	364.8	652.1	3 522.8
2006								
January	1 356.2	248.1	259.9	511.1	149.1	366.8	642.3	3 533.4
February	1 371.6	254.9	260.3	518.4	150.2	378.5	633.5	3 567.2
March	1 374.1	257.2	262.0	519.0	146.1	376.6	647.9	3 582.8
April	1 397.3	253.4	255.4	504.0	156.2	375.8	639.6	3 581.7
May	1 406.8	252.8	259.9	520.4	147.7	386.7	626.6	3 601.0
June	1 418.8	259.0	268.6	534.5	146.4	388.2	622.5	3 638.1
July	1 439.0	280.6	261.3	535.3	153.3	385.4	618.7	3 673.7
August	1 448.6	260.0	269.9	546.0	148.7	383.2	617.6	3 674.0
September	1 455.1	241.8	257.4	548.7	156.3	385.8	620.7	3 665.8
October	1 482.7	260.9	242.8	553.6	163.6	367.7	637.4	3 708.7
November	1 470.2	262.9	246.5	570.6	167.6	366.3	629.3	3 713.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	1 340.1	246.9	259.7	497.2	154.1	352.2	610.9	3 460.8
October	1 343.1	245.8	261.0	503.0	151.2	356.2	621.5	3 481.7
November	1 345.4	245.5	261.4	507.7	149.1	360.4	631.3	3 500.7
December	1 349.1	246.6	261.1	510.8	148.2	364.7	639.0	3 519.4
2006								
January	1 355.7	248.3	260.5	512.8	148.1	369.2	643.4	3 537.9
February	1 365.7	250.7	260.0	514.1	148.6	373.6	643.7	3 556.6
March	1 378.7	254.0	260.1	515.2	149.3	377.5	640.6	3 575.5
April	1 392.9	257.2	261.1	517.6	149.5	381.2	635.1	3 594.7
May	1 407.6	259.6	262.6	521.9	149.3	384.3	629.2	3 614.5
June	1 421.8	260.8	263.5	528.2	149.6	385.6	624.6	3 634.1
July	1 435.4	260.9	262.8	535.8	151.1	384.9	622.4	3 652.9
August	1 448.2	260.3	260.4	543.7	153.7	382.5	622.2	3 670.5
September	1 459.6	259.4	256.7	551.0	156.9	378.9	623.8	3 686.4
October	1 469.3	258.7	252.6	557.7	160.4	375.0	626.3	3 701.2
November	1 476.8	258.1	248.3	562.6	164.1	370.6	629.2	3 713.8
^ estimate has a relative standard error of 10% to less than 25% and should be used with caution r revised (a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.								

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)								
2005								
September	529.7	101.0	58.1	161.9	^ 36.7	116.6	197.5	1 201.6
October	529.0	103.8	65.4	167.6	^ 37.3	121.8	198.0	1 222.9
November	535.4	124.5	66.6	176.3	^ 41.0	137.7	198.2	1 279.5
December	627.5	198.4	84.9	225.3	^ 64.8	176.4	228.7	1 605.9
2006								
January	540.4	95.8	59.4	167.6	^ 37.9	117.7	202.0	1 220.8
February	502.6	83.8	51.8	140.9	^ 37.7	112.7	186.7	1 116.4
March	565.1	97.3	59.3	155.4	^ 41.9	^ 123.5	214.8	1 257.3
April	539.7	110.1	68.5	150.0	^ 37.3	122.0	203.0	1 230.6
May	542.3	105.7	66.0	169.7	^ 38.2	121.8	196.8	1 240.5
June	539.0	107.9	65.6	177.9	^ 37.1	120.8	192.0	1 240.3
July	547.5	112.4	61.9	180.3	^ 37.2	114.4	199.1	1 252.7
August	572.8	98.9	61.4	176.9	^ 38.9	^ 124.6	197.1	1 270.5
September	572.2	95.0	60.8	186.5	^ 33.6	120.7	199.5	1 268.4
October	587.2	105.7	71.6	197.1	^ 36.8	129.1	201.5	1 329.0
November	599.0	127.4	71.9	204.5	^ 39.6	138.1	203.7	1 384.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	533.2	114.6	62.5	166.3	39.6	120.4	196.6	1 233.2
October	527.4	106.0	62.5	167.2	39.7	122.9	195.5	1 221.2
November	530.2	110.8	62.3	162.8	39.8	126.4	195.8	1 228.0
December	535.8	109.1	61.0	171.2	40.5	125.6	194.9	1 238.2
2006								
January	544.8	111.2	62.4	164.9	40.7	127.0	203.9	1 254.8
February	547.0	113.8	66.9	163.1	41.9	129.0	204.2	1 265.9
March	552.8	109.2	61.2	163.2	39.9	127.3	204.8	1 258.4
April	551.5	113.2	66.6	170.8	41.1	129.6	206.6	1 279.4
May	554.4	113.5	66.3	176.9	41.2	123.5	205.2	1 281.0
June	559.1	108.6	65.2	176.6	40.1	127.7	205.4	1 282.7
July	562.1	115.2	66.1	185.3	40.2	123.4	202.8	1 295.1
August	573.2	110.5	67.3	184.2	40.2	128.9	201.7	1 306.0
September	582.9	108.4	66.1	190.2	37.8	124.9	198.7	1 309.1
October	585.6	111.6	68.6	190.5	38.9	130.3	199.7	1 325.1
November	588.3	110.0	66.5	193.5	37.3	127.6	201.3	1 324.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	530.8	112.1	62.2	168.4	39.4	122.2	198.5	1 234.3
October	532.2	111.1	62.3	167.0	39.8	123.6	197.3	1 233.8
November	534.3	110.2	62.3	165.7	40.2	125.0	197.2	1 234.9
December	537.5	110.2	62.5	164.9	40.5	126.3	198.4	1 240.1
2006								
January	541.5	110.6	63.0	164.8	40.7	127.3	200.6	1 248.5
February	545.8	111.3	63.7	165.4	40.9	127.8	203.1	1 258.0
March	549.5	111.9	64.4	167.2	41.0	127.8	205.0	1 266.8
April	552.6	112.2	65.1	170.1	40.9	127.2	205.8	1 274.0
May	555.9	112.1	65.6	174.0	40.8	126.6	205.5	1 280.6
June	560.3	111.9	66.0	178.4	40.4	126.2	204.4	1 287.6
July	566.0	111.5	66.3	182.5	40.0	126.2	203.0	1 295.4
August	572.4	111.1	66.7	185.8	39.5	126.6	201.8	1 303.7
September	578.7	110.7	67.0	188.7	38.9	127.1	200.8	1 311.7
October	584.3	110.3	67.1	191.1	38.3	127.7	200.0	1 319.3
November	588.7	110.0	67.3	193.0	37.8	128.4	199.6	1 326.9

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

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)								
2005								
September	760.6	123.4	85.7	293.0	^ 95.5	144.4	207.2	1 709.7
October	769.3	133.1	100.2	315.8	^ 91.1	147.7	220.3	1 777.6
November	768.7	160.2	105.4	325.6	^ 102.8	158.6	220.6	1 841.8
December	910.6	264.1	144.8	419.7	^ 151.7	216.0	233.9	2 340.7
2006								
January	763.2	119.0	96.2	302.4	^ 104.0	138.6	209.3	1 732.8
February	721.4	109.0	85.1	278.5	^ 88.1	145.3	199.1	1 626.4
March	806.3	130.4	91.1	300.3	^ 91.9	154.1	218.5	1 792.5
April	779.6	142.5	107.2	302.0	^ 83.6	136.4	218.8	1 770.1
May	777.0	137.0	108.4	326.7	^ 83.4	153.0	227.2	1 812.7
June	771.5	150.5	109.5	333.5	^ 84.7	145.2	221.5	1 816.4
July	768.7	151.9	111.2	339.5	^ 85.8	155.0	238.9	1 850.9
August	782.9	133.4	109.7	344.6	^ 87.2	173.2	239.2	1 870.2
September	792.8	130.7	109.4	359.1	^ 87.4	169.3	238.5	1 887.1
October	815.2	147.7	124.7	358.5	^ 88.5	191.0	262.3	1 987.9
November	836.4	182.7	126.1	367.2	^ 104.7	206.8	259.5	2 083.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	766.4	138.3	92.8	299.8	100.7	146.6	207.2	1 751.7
October	770.7	134.2	96.8	303.0	98.3	144.9	209.6	1 757.4
November	763.9	140.4	99.5	303.4	100.0	145.7	210.6	1 763.3
December	758.5	142.1	98.5	324.5	104.6	146.9	202.8	1 778.0
2006								
January	776.8	141.7	101.5	309.9	100.7	150.7	215.8	1 797.1
February	786.2	146.5	105.9	319.9	94.9	163.5	214.4	1 831.4
March	791.9	148.1	102.5	318.5	94.1	160.6	218.8	1 834.5
April	794.2	148.6	108.5	334.6	91.0	153.3	226.2	1 856.4
May	794.4	148.1	107.5	340.6	89.9	157.0	234.6	1 872.1
June	799.5	150.2	109.4	339.7	91.8	157.3	235.4	1 883.2
July	791.2	161.4	115.5	343.8	90.9	168.5	241.5	1 912.7
August	789.2	149.0	117.4	342.8	91.7	176.9	240.3	1 907.2
September	806.2	149.2	118.2	359.9	92.7	175.3	243.0	1 944.5
October	816.9	154.2	120.3	352.0	96.3	184.2	245.6	1 969.5
November	823.3	153.9	119.0	347.3	100.2	188.8	248.5	1 981.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	765.9	138.8	95.1	303.3	99.7	147.1	208.1	1 758.0
October	767.3	138.8	96.1	306.1	100.4	145.7	207.6	1 762.5
November	768.4	139.5	97.7	308.7	100.8	146.7	207.3	1 770.2
December	770.8	141.0	99.8	311.7	100.4	149.5	208.1	1 782.7
2006								
January	775.6	143.0	101.7	315.4	99.0	152.7	210.3	1 799.3
February	782.2	145.0	103.4	320.2	96.8	155.0	214.3	1 818.3
March	788.5	147.2	104.9	325.3	94.3	156.5	219.8	1 837.6
April	792.6	149.1	106.8	330.4	92.2	157.7	225.8	1 855.0
May	794.1	150.6	109.0	335.8	90.8	159.4	231.5	1 871.1
June	794.6	151.7	111.4	340.9	90.5	162.3	235.9	1 887.1
July	796.3	152.3	113.9	345.0	91.3	166.8	239.1	1 904.3
August	800.0	152.7	116.2	347.9	92.5	172.5	241.6	1 923.0
September	805.2	152.9	118.1	350.1	94.0	178.1	243.8	1 942.1
October	810.9	153.0	119.5	351.6	95.7	183.0	245.7	1 960.8
November	816.5	153.1	120.6	352.5	97.3	187.0	247.1	1 978.8

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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)

2005

September	149.5	np	^ 18.7	65.0	^ 21.2	np	40.1	360.1
October	154.9	np	18.1	71.7	^ 21.8	np	44.3	379.0
November	156.5	np	21.2	72.9	^ 23.1	np	46.3	399.1
December	180.4	np	29.1	92.6	^ 34.3	np	57.5	513.0

2006

January	158.5	np	19.8	66.1	^ 22.5	np	47.1	386.4
February	145.8	np	^ 20.7	59.9	^ 21.3	np	44.8	359.4
March	161.7	np	22.7	67.6	^ 22.5	np	48.4	398.4
April	149.4	np	22.4	61.1	^ 20.4	np	41.5	369.9
May	148.7	np	21.2	68.8	^ 19.0	np	^ 39.2	368.5
June	147.4	np	20.3	71.0	^ 18.2	np	^ 38.1	370.2
July	148.5	np	20.4	68.7	^ 21.9	np	39.0	376.9
August	150.4	np	20.9	70.3	^ 22.6	np	39.7	380.0
September	148.6	np	22.2	69.9	^ 23.2	np	39.8	377.3
October	154.5	np	23.1	71.3	^ 21.1	np	42.6	390.8
November	157.9	np	24.1	73.5	^ 23.1	np	^ 45.0	412.2

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2005

September	153.8	np	20.0	66.2	22.0	np	43.2	376.3
October	153.9	np	20.2	69.0	23.1	np	45.2	382.3
November	154.4	np	20.9	68.7	23.0	np	44.5	383.7
December	153.4	np	19.8	69.2	24.6	np	45.2	386.2

2006

January	154.4	np	21.0	70.5	22.6	np	44.9	390.7
February	154.8	np	23.4	69.2	20.9	np	45.5	392.6
March	156.6	np	22.5	69.2	22.7	np	44.9	393.6
April	152.2	np	21.4	68.5	21.8	np	42.3	385.6
May	154.6	np	21.4	72.1	20.7	np	41.8	387.3
June	155.0	np	20.0	72.0	20.4	np	41.4	389.5
July	154.4	np	22.5	70.1	22.8	np	43.3	396.6
August	153.6	np	23.0	70.5	23.4	np	42.9	395.1
September	153.7	np	24.0	71.4	23.8	np	42.9	396.1
October	154.3	np	25.9	68.9	22.4	np	42.5	394.2
November	154.1	np	23.8	68.8	23.2	np	44.1	395.1

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2005

September	153.4	np	19.8	66.7	22.6	np	44.1	378.3
October	153.9	np	20.2	68.0	23.0	np	44.5	381.7
November	154.3	np	20.6	68.9	23.2	np	44.9	384.9
December	154.4	np	21.1	69.3	23.1	np	45.2	387.6

2006

January	154.5	np	21.5	69.5	22.8	np	45.1	389.3
February	154.6	np	21.8	69.6	22.3	np	44.6	390.1
March	154.6	np	21.8	69.8	21.8	np	43.9	390.1
April	154.6	np	21.7	70.2	21.4	np	43.2	390.0
May	154.4	np	21.6	70.6	21.4	np	42.6	390.3
June	154.3	np	21.7	70.9	21.7	np	42.3	391.2
July	154.1	np	22.2	70.9	22.2	np	42.3	392.7
August	154.1	np	23.0	70.7	22.6	np	42.6	394.2
September	154.1	np	23.7	70.2	23.0	np	42.9	395.2
October	154.1	np	24.4	69.8	23.3	np	43.2	395.9
November	153.9	np	24.9	69.2	23.5	np	43.5	396.1

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

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Northern Territory

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)

2005								
September	81.5	np	8.6	21.4	^ 5.8	np	^ 35.3	180.6
October	79.0	np	8.4	22.3	^ 5.8	np	^ 34.6	176.8
November	74.0	np	7.7	23.1	^ 5.0	np	32.2	168.7
December	78.5	np	10.5	27.9	^ 6.5	np	35.1	193.8
2006								
January	69.5	np	7.0	20.9	^ 3.8	np	29.7	153.1
February	67.1	np	6.2	19.9	^ 3.8	np	28.1	146.3
March	75.5	np	6.9	22.6	^ 4.4	np	30.3	164.6
April	80.0	np	7.2	20.9	^ 5.2	np	32.0	169.8
May	83.9	np	8.3	23.5	^ 6.3	np	34.5	183.9
June	87.0	np	9.5	26.8	^ 6.8	np	36.3	193.6
July	93.7	np	10.3	26.0	^ 6.2	np	39.6	205.2
August	94.5	np	10.4	26.8	^ 6.6	np	40.0	207.6
September	90.2	np	9.0	26.0	^ 6.4	np	37.7	198.1
October	90.8	np	9.1	25.4	^ 6.8	np	^ 37.2	196.8
November	88.9	np	8.6	25.9	^ 6.6	np	34.6	192.3

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

2005								
September	78.0	np	8.0	21.1	5.6	np	32.6	171.6
October	77.5	np	8.1	21.5	5.5	np	33.2	170.8
November	76.5	np	7.9	22.3	5.2	np	32.3	169.6
December	76.4	np	8.1	23.7	5.1	np	33.7	172.7
2006								
January	78.3	np	8.2	22.9	4.7	np	34.1	175.0
February	78.1	np	8.3	23.0	4.8	np	34.5	175.3
March	77.0	np	8.1	23.4	4.9	np	33.1	174.9
April	81.7	np	8.3	23.1	5.4	np	34.4	181.3
May	82.6	np	8.6	23.8	6.4	np	35.2	185.4
June	83.3	np	8.9	25.5	6.6	np	34.3	186.7
July	86.0	np	9.0	25.6	5.6	np	34.8	188.6
August	85.8	np	8.8	25.7	5.9	np	35.0	187.9
September	87.3	np	8.6	25.4	5.9	np	35.1	189.4
October	89.4	np	8.8	25.0	6.5	np	35.1	191.1
November	90.3	np	8.5	24.8	6.9	np	35.0	191.7

TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

2005								
September	77.7	np	8.0	21.4	5.5	np	32.1	170.4
October	77.3	np	8.0	21.9	5.4	np	32.7	171.1
November	77.0	np	8.1	22.3	5.2	np	33.2	171.6
December	76.9	np	8.1	22.7	5.0	np	33.5	172.3
2006								
January	77.2	np	8.1	23.0	4.9	np	33.8	173.5
February	78.0	np	8.2	23.1	5.0	np	34.0	175.5
March	79.2	np	8.3	23.4	5.2	np	34.2	178.1
April	80.6	np	8.4	23.8	5.6	np	34.4	180.9
May	82.1	np	8.6	24.3	5.8	np	34.5	183.6
June	83.6	np	8.7	24.8	6.0	np	34.7	185.9
July	85.1	np	8.8	25.2	6.1	np	34.8	187.7
August	86.5	np	8.8	25.4	6.1	np	35.0	188.9
September	87.7	np	8.8	25.4	6.2	np	35.0	189.9
October	88.8	np	8.7	25.3	6.3	np	35.1	190.8
November	89.8	np	8.7	25.2	6.4	np	35.1	191.5

^ 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.

RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)—Australian Capital Territory

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
2005								
September	127.4	25.4	19.2	59.3	^ 15.7	^ 28.3	38.6	313.8
October	130.8	26.2	20.8	65.4	^ 13.7	^ 26.8	40.3	323.9
November	130.7	34.1	20.9	70.3	13.9	^ 28.9	39.9	338.6
December	148.2	53.5	28.8	86.4	^ 19.8	^ 40.4	42.4	419.5
2006								
January	127.0	26.8	18.2	67.7	^ 12.8	^ 24.9	33.6	310.9
February	115.8	22.4	16.6	57.6	^ 15.3	^ 25.7	^ 35.8	289.2
March	128.2	26.2	20.4	61.6	^ 15.2	^ 28.3	^ 39.3	319.1
April	123.6	30.6	22.2	63.1	^ 13.4	^ 27.0	42.1	322.0
May	124.3	28.6	21.6	64.1	^ 14.3	^ 28.3	^ 45.5	326.7
June	123.4	34.0	21.5	69.7	^ 14.9	^ 27.4	43.0	333.9
July	126.6	28.2	19.1	67.5	^ 17.6	^ 28.4	^ 46.1	333.6
August	131.5	26.4	17.4	68.2	^ 14.5	^ 29.8	^ 48.5	336.3
September	130.3	24.6	18.9	73.4	^ 14.0	^ 30.5	^ 48.5	340.1
October	132.4	27.7	19.3	75.8	^ 15.1	^ 29.0	^ 54.3	353.6
November	137.9	33.3	18.6	81.0	^ 16.3	^ 30.2	^ 51.8	369.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
2005								
September	129.1	29.2	20.6	61.9	16.2	27.6	38.4	323.1
October	128.5	27.2	20.7	63.7	14.5	27.8	38.5	320.9
November	127.8	31.2	20.7	65.0	14.5	27.3	38.5	325.0
December	128.5	29.3	20.2	65.6	14.4	27.4	39.5	324.8
2006								
January	130.5	30.7	20.2	66.5	14.8	28.1	37.9	328.8
February	124.8	30.4	20.4	66.2	15.8	29.9	40.5	328.1
March	127.2	29.9	20.8	65.0	15.4	29.9	40.3	328.4
April	126.9	30.6	21.3	69.0	14.9	29.4	42.4	334.4
May	126.5	29.6	20.8	67.9	15.2	29.5	44.8	334.2
June	127.8	31.6	20.6	71.3	15.1	29.7	42.9	339.0
July	128.5	31.2	20.6	69.9	15.9	29.9	44.3	340.2
August	131.1	30.6	19.6	70.3	14.8	30.0	47.0	343.4
September	131.8	28.9	19.8	75.1	14.5	29.7	47.3	347.1
October	131.8	29.6	19.4	73.8	16.3	29.3	51.8	352.2
November	133.6	29.5	18.3	77.1	16.7	29.3	50.5	355.1
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
2005								
September	128.8	29.1	19.9	62.5	15.5	27.5	38.5	321.8
October	128.7	29.3	20.2	63.7	15.2	27.6	38.4	323.1
November	128.6	29.5	20.4	64.6	14.9	27.8	38.5	324.3
December	128.3	29.9	20.5	65.3	14.8	28.1	38.7	325.6
2006								
January	127.8	30.1	20.6	65.8	14.9	28.5	39.3	327.0
February	127.3	30.3	20.7	66.4	15.0	29.0	40.0	328.6
March	126.9	30.4	20.8	67.0	15.2	29.4	41.0	330.5
April	126.7	30.5	20.9	67.7	15.3	29.7	41.9	332.7
May	127.1	30.6	20.8	68.5	15.2	29.8	43.0	335.0
June	127.9	30.7	20.7	69.6	15.1	29.8	44.1	337.8
July	129.1	30.5	20.3	70.8	15.2	29.8	45.3	340.9
August	130.2	30.3	20.0	72.1	15.3	29.7	46.7	344.2
September	131.3	30.0	19.6	73.3	15.5	29.7	48.2	347.6
October	132.3	29.7	19.2	74.6	15.8	29.6	49.5	350.9
November	133.2	29.4	18.9	75.7	16.0	29.5	50.6	354.2

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

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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

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

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

■ Food retailing

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

Takeaway food retailing (5125)

Other food retailing

Fresh meat, fish and poultry retailing (5121)

Fruit and vegetable retailing (5122)

Liquor retailing (5123)

Bread and cake retailing (5124)

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

■ Department stores (5210)

■ Clothing and soft good retailing

Clothing retailing (5221)

Footwear, fabric and other soft good retailing

Footwear retailing (5222)

Fabric and other soft good retailing (5223)

■ Household good retailing

Furniture and floor covering retailing

Furniture retailing (5231)

Floor covering retailing (5232)

Domestic hardware and houseware retailing (5233)

Domestic appliance and recorded music retailing

Domestic appliance retailing (5234)

Recorded music retailing (5235)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

STATISTICAL UNITS DEFINED ON THE ABS BUSINESS REGISTER

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

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

ATO Maintained Population

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

ABS Maintained Population

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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

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

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

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DEFINITION OF TURNOVER

17 Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.); and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the goods and 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. An electronic release, *Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates* (cat. no. 8501.0.55.003), provides updated quarterly information and is available free of charge from the ABS web site. It is released approximately a week after the release of the March, June, September and December issues of this publication.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

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 2006 using data up to and including the June 2006 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

	Nov 2005	Oct 2006	Nov 2006
Factors as estimated at last reanalysis (June 2006 reference month)	1.03951	1.00857	1.04357
Factors as estimated with current month's data (November 2006 reference month)	1.03860	1.01168	1.04387

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 94% 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

	Dec 2006	Jan 2007	Feb 2007
Factors as estimated with current month's data (November 2006 reference month)	1.28343	0.97850	0.88160

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 2006 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 In this publication the ABS has employed an improved "two-dimensional reconciliation" methodology in the seasonal adjustment process. This is a statistical technique, the purpose of which is to force the additivity of seasonally adjusted estimates, while preserving the behaviour and movements of each individual series as closely as possible. That is, the sum of fine-level (state by industry) estimates is forced to be equal to the relevant state and industry totals, and Australian total. This technique has been applied at all timepoints. For example, two-dimensional reconciliation is used to force the sum of seasonally adjusted estimates for all industries in NSW to be equal to the total estimate for NSW, and to force the sum of state-level estimates of Food retailing to be equal to the industry total for Food retailing.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

continued

28 Without this methodology, additivity would not be preserved, due to the differing treatments of series in the seasonal adjustment process. This has been the case in publications prior to November 2006. There will be some historical revisions, compared to previous publications.

29 For further details on the methodology employed, contact time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

TREND ESTIMATES

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

31 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.

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

CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

33 The chain volume measures of retail turnover appearing in the quarterly issue of this publication are annually reweighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year. The reference year is advanced in each June issue and is currently 2004–05. 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 2006–07 financial year will initially be based upon price data for the 2004–05 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

34 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,

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures.

STANDARD ERRORS

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

36 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.

37 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).

38 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	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	A
Vic.	B	A	C	C	C	C	C	A
Qld	B	A	C	B	D	C	C	B
SA	B	A	C	C	D	C	C	A
WA	B	A	B	C	D	C	C	A
Tas.	B	np	C	C	D	np	C	A
NT	B	np	C	B	E	np	C	A
ACT	B	A	C	C	D	D	C	B
Aust.	A	A	B	B	B	B	B	A

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

39 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.

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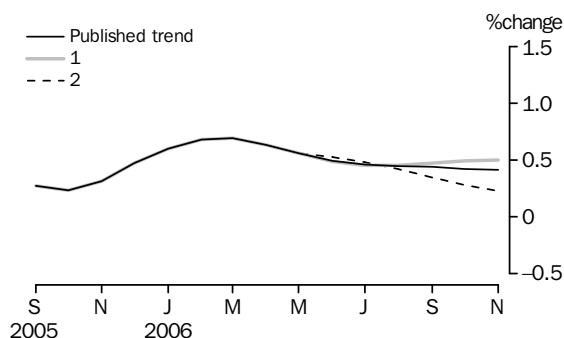
40 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details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

TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

1 The most recent trend estimates published in this release are likely to be revised when next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist readers of this publication in analysing retail trends, the approximate effect of the two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimates of the percentage change in total retail turnover for Australia are presented below. For more information see the trend estimates section of the Explanatory Notes.

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



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

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