

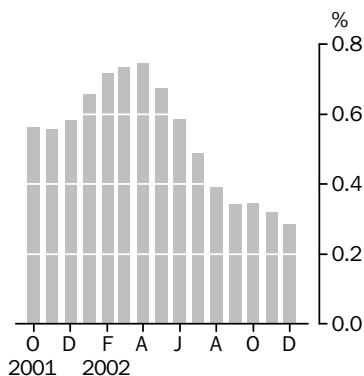


# RETAIL TRADE

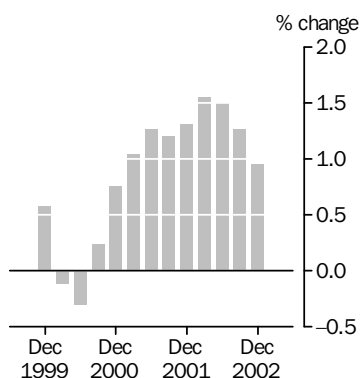
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 4 FEB 2003

## Monthly turnover

Trend estimates  
% change

## Quarterly turnover

in volume terms  
Trend estimates

- 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.

## KEY FIGURES

	Dec 02	Nov 02 to Dec 02
	\$m	% change
<b>Turnover at current prices</b>		
Trend estimates	14 523.5	0.3
Seasonally adjusted estimates	14 461.3	-0.9
	Dec Qtr 02	Sep Qtr 02 to Dec Qtr 02
	\$m	% change
<b>Turnover, in volume terms</b>		
Trend estimates	41 835.9	1.0
Seasonally adjusted estimates	41 759.0	0.8

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series increased by 0.3% in December 2002 compared with November 2002. This follows increases of 0.3% in both November and October 2002.
- The trend estimate increased in all states except for Victoria and the Northern Territory. The largest increases were in Western Australia, Queensland and Tasmania.
- Over the three months to December 2002 the trend estimate rose by \$137m. The Food retailing (+\$59m), Department stores (+\$30m) and Clothing and soft good retailing (+\$28m) industries showed the largest increases.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of turnover for the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series fell by 0.9% in December 2002 compared with November 2002. This follows an increase of 1.5% in November. Department stores had the largest increase in November (5.9%) and the largest decrease in December (-5.5%). The estimate of total turnover for December 2002 was 6.0% higher than December 2001.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, Australian turnover increased by 21.8% in December 2002 compared with November 2002. Chains and other large retailers increased by 26.0%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 16.2%. Australian turnover increased by 5.7% in December 2002 compared with December 2001. Chains and other large retailers increased by 5.2%, while 'smaller' retailers increased by 6.4%.

### VOLUME MEASURES

- The trend volume measure of turnover rose by 1.0% in the December quarter 2002. This follows increases of 1.3% in the September quarter and 1.5% in the June quarter.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
January 2003	6 March 2003
February 2003	2 April 2003
March 2003	6 May 2003
April 2003	30 May 2003
May 2003	2 July 2003
June 2003	31 July 2003

## FEATURE ARTICLE

A feature article has been included in this issue, titled 'Contribution of Gambling to Retail Estimates', starting on page 8.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Quarterly chain volume data are shown in tables 14 and 15 of this issue.

## SAMPLING ERRORS

Standard errors for the Australian estimates (original data) for December 2002 contained in this publication are:

<i>Data Series</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>
Level of retail turnover (\$m)	18 541.6	167.7
Change from preceding month (\$m)	3 323.9	61.8
% change from preceding month (%)	21.8	0.4

Estimates for sampled businesses in the first month of each quarter can be influenced by the quarterly rotation of approximately 10% of sampled businesses. This rotation is done to spread the reporting load across retailers. At times, the businesses rotated in to the sample can perform differently from the businesses they replace or those already in the sample. The potential impact of the quarterly rotation is reflected in the sampling errors for the relevant months.

For more information see the Explanatory notes, paragraphs 29–32, or contact Graham Phillips on 02 6252 5625.

## ABBREVIATIONS

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

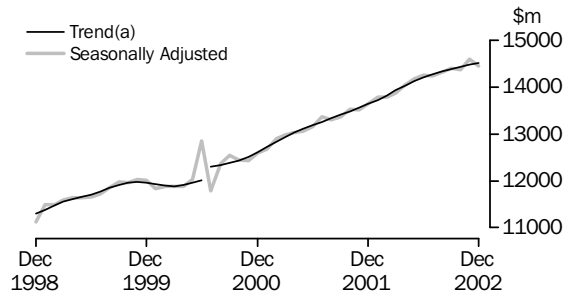
Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

# INDUSTRY TRENDS

## MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

### TOTAL RETAIL

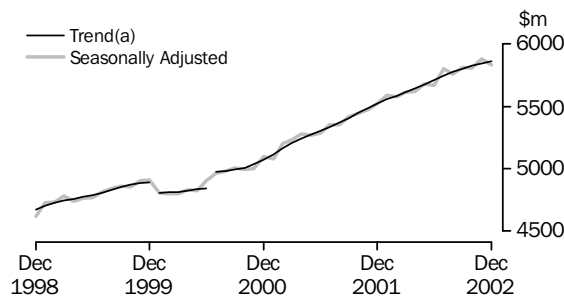
There has been weak growth in the trend estimate in each of the last four months. The Clothing and soft good retailing industry has had strong trend growth in each of the last six months. Recreational good retailing has been in decline for five months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

### FOOD RETAILING

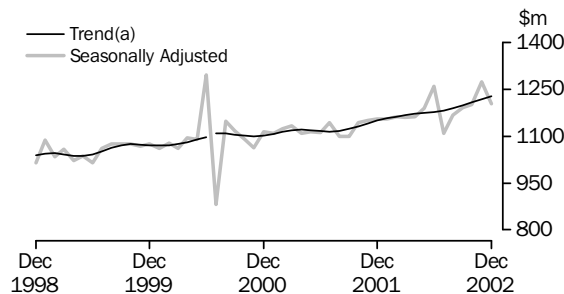
After twelve months of moderate trend growth there has been weak trend growth in each of the last two months. All states except Western Australia, which had strong growth, have had weak or flat growth in each of the last two months.



(a) Break in trend series from January and July 2000

### DEPARTMENT STORES

After three months of strong trend growth there was moderate growth in December 2002. All states, except New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, had strong growth in each of the last two months.



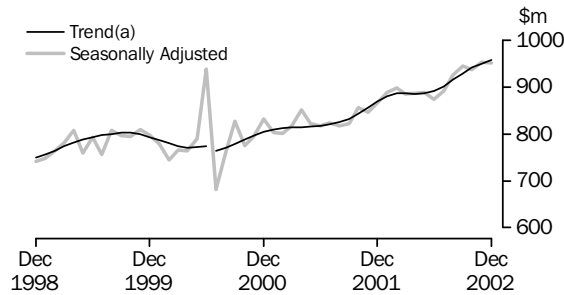
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

**CLOTHING AND SOFT  
GOOD RETAILING**

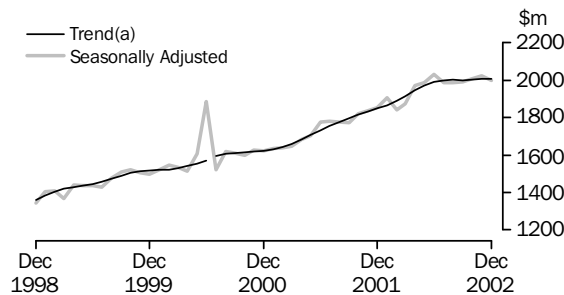
There has been strong trend growth in each of the last six months, although the rate of growth has been slowing since August 2002. New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia have had strong growth in each of the last five months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**HOUSEHOLD GOOD  
RETAILING**

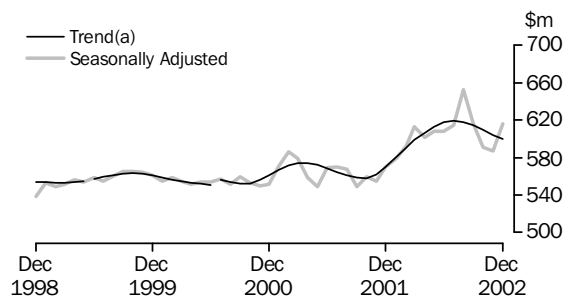
Trend growth has been weak for the last five months after 19 months of strong to moderate growth. After nine months of strong growth New South Wales has had moderate growth in each of the last two months. Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory have been in decline in each of the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

**RECREATIONAL GOOD  
RETAILING**

The trend has been in decline for the last five months. The trend for all states and territories except South Australia and Tasmania has been in decline or flat for at least the last four months.



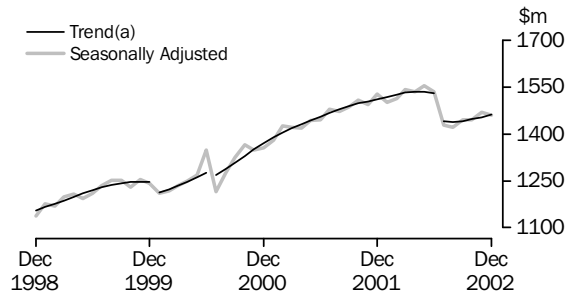
(a) Break in trend series from June 1999 and July 2000

## INDUSTRY TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### OTHER RETAILING

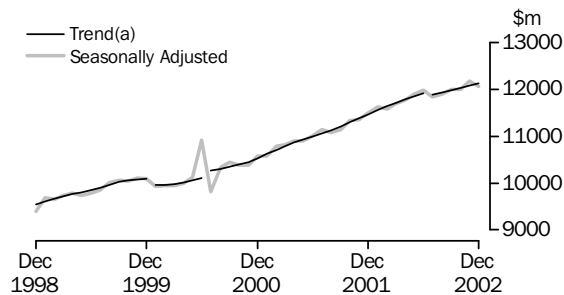
The trend growth has been weak to moderate over the last four months. While South Australia and Western Australia have had large declines in the trend over the last seven months, Queensland has had strong growth since August 2002.



(a) Break in trend series from January 2000, July 2000 and July 2002

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

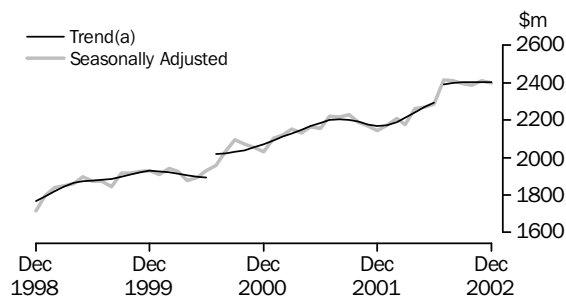
The rate of trend growth for Total retail (excluding Hospitality and services) and Total industries (including Hospitality and services) has been similar for the last five months. The shift in level from June to July 2002 is due to the trend break in the Other Retailing industry.



(a) Break in trend series from January 2000, July 2000 and July 2002

#### HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES

There has been flat growth in the trend estimate in each of the last three months. For the last five months at least, the trend growth has been moderate to strong in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, and in decline in Victoria.



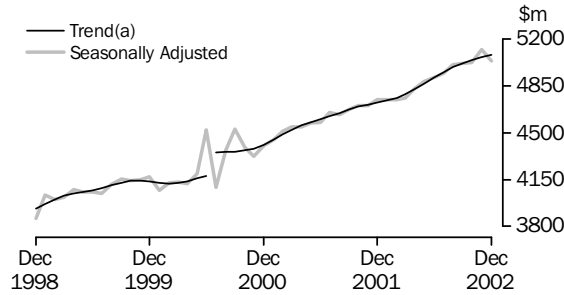
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000 and July 2002

## STATE TRENDS

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

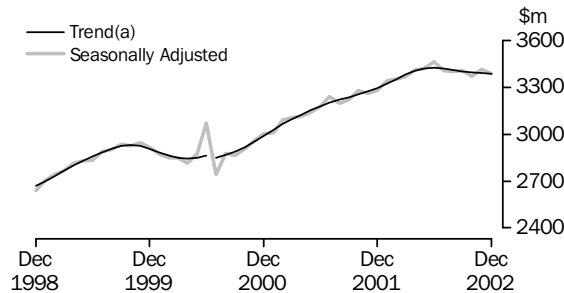
The rate of trend growth has been decreasing since July 2002 with the rate of growth in the Food retailing, Clothing and soft good retailing, Household good retailing and Hospitality and services industries decreasing over this period. The Recreational good retailing industry has been in decline for each of the last six months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### VICTORIA

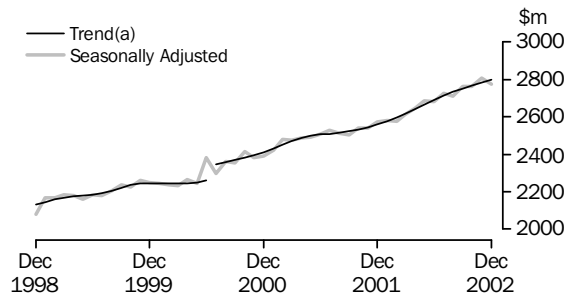
Trend growth has been in decline in each of the last six months. The trend for all industries except Food retailing, Department stores and Other retailing has been in decline for each of the last three months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### QUEENSLAND

There has been moderate trend growth in each of the last five months. There has been strong trend growth in the Department stores, Clothing and soft good retailing and Other retailing industries in each of these months. Hospitality and services had moderate growth in December 2002 after 10 months of strong growth.



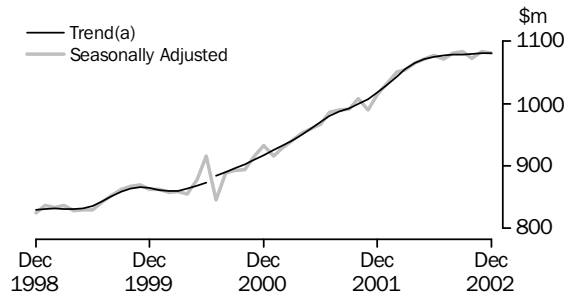
(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

## STATE TRENDS *continued*

### MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

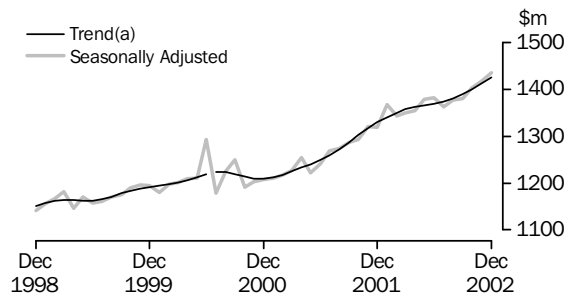
There has been weak trend growth in each of the last seven months. Over the last three months, strong growth in Department stores, Clothing and soft good retailing and Recreational good retailing has been offset by declines in the Other retailing and Hospitality and services industries.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

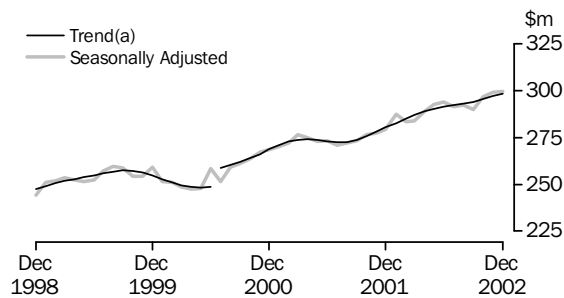
There has been strong trend growth in each of the last three months. In each of these months the Food retailing, Department stores, Household good retailing and Hospitality and services industries had strong growth, while Other retailing was in decline.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

#### TASMANIA

After four months of weak trend growth there has been moderate growth in each of the last three months. The Hospitality and services industry has had strong trend growth in each of the last nine months. The Clothing and soft good retailing and Household good retailing industries have been in decline or flat in each of the last four months.



(a) Break in trend series from July 2000

# CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES

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## INTRODUCTION

The October 1996 issue of this publication contained an article on the potential impact of gambling on short-term movements in the Retail Trade series. The article concluded that for the period January 1995 to June 1996 the effect was minimal.

Since 1996, the contribution of net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities to retail turnover has increased in different degrees in each state and territory and a number of users have expressed concern that growth in gambling could be significantly impacting movements in the Retail Trade series. To address these concerns, this article examines the impact of net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities in in-scope industries on the Retail Trade series from July 1996 to June 2002.

## BACKGROUND

Any interpretation of the Retail Trade series requires a clear understanding of the industries included and the definition of turnover used. The industries included in the Retail Trade series, as defined in the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 1993* (cat. no. 1292.0) (ANZSIC), are:

- the Retail industry (ANZSIC Division G) except for Milk vending, Marine equipment retailing, Household equipment repair services, Motor vehicle retailing and Motor vehicle services
- Non-petrol sales of convenience stores of selected petrol stations (ANZSIC Class 5321)
- Pubs, taverns and bars (ANZSIC Class 5720)
- Cafes and restaurants (ANZSIC Class 5730)
- Clubs (hospitality) (ANZSIC Class 5740)
- Video hire outlets (ANZSIC Class 9511)
- Hairdressing and beauty salons (ANZSIC Class 9526).

Businesses which fall within the ANZSIC classes of Lotteries (9321), Casinos (9322) and Gambling services not elsewhere classified (9329) are not included in the Retail Trade series. As TABs are included in 'Gambling services not elsewhere classified' (ANZSIC class 9329), they are excluded from the Retail Trade series. However, the commission from TAB agencies operated by hotels and clubs is included.

Net proceeds from gambling activities are included in the estimates of total turnover for businesses in-scope of the Retail Trade series. Prior to 1994, businesses reported total turnover as one figure and, although net takings from gambling was included, it could not be separately quantified. Since the July 1994 reference month, businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars and the Clubs (hospitality) classes<sup>1</sup> have reported three components which sum to total turnover. This allows the contribution of net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities to be measured. The three components of turnover reported are:

- Membership fees and subscriptions received
- Net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities
- General turnover (e.g. takings from bar and bottle shop sales, meals and accommodation, and hiring and booking fees).

Net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities (called net proceeds from gambling in the rest of this article) includes:

- commission from TAB and Keno transactions

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1 These industries are called 'Hotels and licensed clubs' in this publication.



## CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES *continued*

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### BACKGROUND *continued*

- net takings from Bingo
- net revenue received from poker machines and other electronic gaming machines.

'Net revenue received from poker machines and other electronic gaming machines' means the commission earned or the amount remaining after payouts and government gambling taxes are removed. Takings from non-gaming coin-operated amusement machines are included as General turnover.

Businesses in the Newspaper, book and stationery retailing industry may receive commissions from selling Lotto and lottery tickets, but this information is not reported separately and is therefore not included in this article.

### METHODOLOGY

The three components of turnover collected from Hotels and licensed clubs have primarily been used to assist businesses to correctly report total turnover and were not intended to be produced as separate estimates. The current investigation involved creating quarterly estimates of net proceeds from gambling for the Hotels and licensed clubs industry for the period from September quarter 1996. Procedures are being developed which will enable these data to be produced more readily in the future.

Estimates of total turnover have been subject to detailed imputation, validation and outlier treatment but this has not necessarily occurred for the turnover components. Previously when Hotels and licensed clubs did not report their monthly turnover, only their total turnover was imputed. To create the new net proceeds from gambling series, values were imputed for missing components of turnover. To ensure additivity, the components of turnover received the same outlier treatment as total turnover. The new series has been edited but, due to the elapsed time since the data were collected, the editing has not been as detailed as that for the total turnover series.

Over the last few years, the ABS has introduced both methodological improvements and enhanced statistical infrastructure. These improvements required revisions to the historical Retail Trade series to ensure it remained continuous. These revisions have been taken into account in producing estimates of net proceeds from gambling.

For estimates from September quarter 1998, there is an allowance for business provisions in the net proceeds from gambling series which means that this series and total turnover are on the same conceptual basis. Prior to this business provisions were included in estimates of total turnover but they could not be included in the estimates of net proceeds from gambling. This means estimates of net proceeds from gambling will be understated for periods prior to the September quarter 1998. However, this understatement is unlikely to be significant. It is estimated that for June month 1998 the understatement of net proceeds from gambling is about \$8m (about 2% of net proceeds from gambling).

Data for the period July 1995 to June 1996 were included in the previous article but have not been included in this study as the data could not be accurately adjusted for the improvements mentioned above. For similar reasons, data by state are only available from July 1998.

# CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES *continued*

## METHODOLOGY *continued*

As the net proceeds from gambling, the Hotels and licensed clubs and total retail turnover series all display strong seasonality, the data presented in this article have been seasonally adjusted on a quarterly basis. The seasonal adjustment process for the quarterly series is similar to that used for the main Retail Trade series. However, the time span available is fairly short (especially for the state series) and seasonal patterns may not be fully established until more data are available, and trading day patterns cannot be detected with this small time span.

The net proceeds from gambling series is subject to the same sampling and non-sampling errors associated with the total turnover series. As with the total turnover series, every effort is made to minimise non-sampling error. The following table provides an indication of the sampling error associated with these estimates in original terms. The standard error associated with the seasonally adjusted series will be similar.

## STANDARD ERRORS

Data series	Estimate	Standard error	Relative
			Standard error
	\$m	\$m	%
<b>Total retail turnover</b>			
March quarter 1999	33 455.8	314.7	0.9
March quarter 2002	40 811.3	408.1	1.0
<b>Net proceeds from gambling</b>			
March quarter 1999	1 043.3	77.2	7.4
March quarter 2002	1 425.4	97.0	6.8

The ABS recommends that users exercise some caution in interpreting movements for series with a relative standard error higher than 5%.

## GAMBLING IN AUSTRALIA

As mentioned above, not all gambling industries are in-scope of the Retail Trade series. In 2002 the ABS released some data which places this in perspective. *Gambling Industries, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8684.0) provides an overview of gambling industries and *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8687.0) provides more detail on these industries.

These sources estimated that in 2000–01 total net income from gambling was \$13,839m, of which the Hotels and licensed clubs industry received \$5,957m or 43% of the total net income.

The estimate of net income from gambling in 2000–01 of \$5,957m for Hotels and licensed clubs is prior to gambling taxes and levies of \$1,361m being deducted. If these taxes and levies are excluded, the resulting estimate of net proceeds from gambling of \$4,596m is comparable to an annualised Retail Trade estimate for 2000–01 of \$4,682m. The two estimates differ slightly as the two series are compiled for different purposes using different samples and slightly different methodologies and concepts.

## CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES *continued*

### FINDINGS

From September quarter 1996 to June quarter 2002, the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series grew by 33% (in seasonally adjusted terms) while Hotels and licensed clubs grew by 25%. However, net proceeds from gambling grew by 86% over this period.

Over the six-year period to June quarter 2002, net proceeds from gambling has increased from about 2.5% of the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series to about 3.5%. Over this same period, net proceeds from gambling has increased from about 25% of the turnover for Hotels and licensed clubs to about 36%. In both cases the increase has occurred gradually with no one particular period displaying a significant increase in contribution.

### GAMBLING IN RETAIL TRADE, AUSTRALIA, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Quarter	GAMBLING		TOTAL RETAIL		HOTELS AND LICENSED CLUBS	
	Net proceeds \$m	Proportion of Turnover %	Turnover \$m	Proportion of gambling %	Turnover \$m	Proportion of gambling %
<b>1996</b>						
September	788.6	2.5	31 939.5	2.5	3 196.9	24.7
December	808.3	2.5	31 920.7	2.5	3 218.5	25.1
<b>1997</b>						
March	782.8	2.4	32 286.9	2.4	3 236.7	24.2
June	842.0	2.6	32 724.6	2.6	3 343.6	25.2
September	865.2	2.6	33 304.6	2.6	3 327.1	26.0
December	885.4	2.6	33 590.7	2.6	3 370.3	26.3
<b>1998</b>						
March	935.5	2.8	33 524.9	2.8	3 355.3	27.9
June	1 015.6	3.0	34 163.9	3.0	3 532.1	28.8
September	958.1	2.9	33 342.9	2.9	3 054.3	31.4
December	975.4	2.9	33 661.8	2.9	3 107.1	31.4
<b>1999</b>						
March	1 014.6	2.9	34 429.8	2.9	3 211.2	31.6
June	1 060.8	3.1	34 742.4	3.1	3 248.6	32.7
September	1 101.9	3.1	35 719.7	3.1	3 333.8	33.1
December	1 106.9	3.1	36 194.3	3.1	3 387.4	32.7
<b>2000</b>						
March	1 126.2	3.1	35 768.8	3.1	3 332.5	33.8
June	1 101.6	3.0	36 740.9	3.0	3 294.8	33.4
September	1 139.3	3.1	36 766.1	3.1	3 438.1	33.1
December	1 166.5	3.1	37 553.3	3.1	3 496.4	33.4
<b>2001</b>						
March	1 170.9	3.0	38 400.5	3.0	3 545.3	33.0
June	1 212.7	3.1	39 255.3	3.1	3 678.8	33.0
September	1 290.4	3.2	39 959.8	3.2	3 817.4	33.8
December	1 327.8	3.3	40 808.9	3.3	3 743.6	35.5
<b>2002</b>						
March	1 348.3	3.3	41 317.5	3.3	3 778.8	35.7
June	1 469.7	3.5	42 438.8	3.5	3 995.8	36.8

The next table shows net proceeds from gambling as a proportion of Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover for each state and territory. The states/territories with the largest proportion are New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory while Western Australia and Tasmania have the smallest proportion.

## CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES *continued*

### FINDINGS *continued*

Each state and territory places some restrictions on the number of gaming machines, whether it be a total cap and/or a cap per hotel or club. The low contribution of net proceeds from gambling in Western Australia reflects poker machines in that state being restricted only to Casinos. In addition, Hotels and licensed clubs in Victoria and Tasmania only receive a commission or venue share for poker machines located on their premises and this amount is proportionally less than the net takings received by Hotels and licensed clubs in other states and territories.

### PERCENTAGE OF NET PROCEEDS FROM GAMBLING, BY STATE , SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1998</b>								
September	5.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	—	0.2	1.0	4.1
December	5.9	1.1	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.2
<b>1999</b>								
March	6.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.2
June	6.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	—	0.3	0.9	4.2
September	6.1	1.2	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.2
December	6.0	1.3	2.1	2.3	—	0.6	0.8	4.1
<b>2000</b>								
March	6.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	—	0.8	1.0	4.2
June	5.8	1.3	2.3	2.6	—	0.7	1.1	3.9
September	5.7	1.5	2.3	2.6	—	0.6	0.9	4.2
December	5.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	4.3
<b>2001</b>								
March	5.8	1.2	2.3	3.0	—	0.6	0.9	4.4
June	5.9	1.3	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	4.4
September	6.0	1.3	2.4	3.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	4.2
December	6.1	1.6	2.3	2.9	0.1	0.7	1.6	4.2
<b>2002</b>								
March	6.0	1.6	2.6	3.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	4.4
June	6.5	1.6	2.7	3.2	0.1	0.5	1.5	4.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

From September quarter 1998 to June quarter 2002, the proportion of net proceeds from gambling to total turnover increased by 1.0 percentage point (pp) in Queensland and South Australia, 0.8 pp in New South Wales, 0.5 pp in Victoria and Northern Territory and 0.3 pp in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. There was no significant change in the proportion for Western Australian.

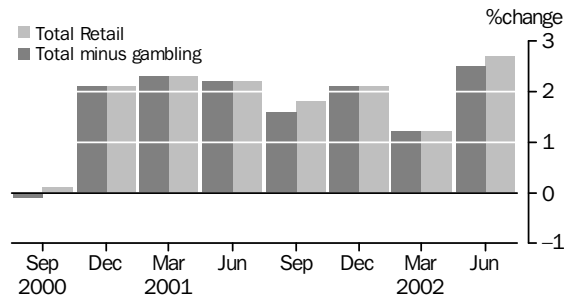
Although the increase in proportion for each state and territory generally occurred gradually, the increase in the proportion for New South Wales in the June quarter 2002 (0.5 pp) was considerably higher than the increase in previous quarters. Victoria, Queensland and Northern Territory also showed an increased proportion in the last few quarters of the series. The contribution in Tasmania was higher in 2000 and 2001 (between 0.6 and 0.9%) than it was in June quarter 2002 (0.5%).

# CONTRIBUTION OF GAMBLING TO RETAIL ESTIMATES *continued*

## FINDINGS *continued*

The following chart compares quarterly, current price growth rates of the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series and the same series excluding net proceeds from gambling. The latter series includes non-gambling revenue from Hotels and licensed clubs. A chart on page five of this publication shows the seasonally adjusted and trend monthly levels of the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series excluding all turnover for the Hospitality and services industry.

COMPARISON OF TOTAL AND TOTAL MINUS GAMBLING



The chart shows that over the last two years, the two series have had the same quarterly growth rate for five of the eight quarters but the series excluding net proceeds from gambling had weaker growth for the remaining three quarters. Although only two years have been graphed for space reasons, the previous two years show a similar pattern, but in the earliest years, 1996 to 1998, the growth in the total series is mostly slightly higher than the series without gambling. However, the growth rates were not significantly different on any occasion.

## CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RELEASE OF DATA

This investigation has confirmed that net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities has increased as a proportion of the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series but that the contribution has not had a significant impact on quarterly movements for the series. However, the contribution from net proceeds from gambling has increased over time and this growth is particularly evident in the Hotels and licensed clubs series. Users should be aware of this when interpreting the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services turnover series. In future issues of this publication, the ABS will provide additional information to assist users in monitoring the proportion of net proceeds from gambling to total turnover.

In the short-term an extra paragraph will be included in the explanatory notes of this publication mentioning the contribution of gambling to the Australian Retail and Hospitality/Services series and the contribution to the latest estimates will be updated quarterly. In the medium-term, the series for net proceeds received from licensed gambling activities will be made available electronically.

## RELATED INFORMATION

The ABS produces a more comprehensive range of data on gambling via its service industries program. Detailed surveys of the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, Clubs industry and Casino industry are usually conducted every three years. For more information about the service industries program please contact Graham Boxsell on (02) 6252 5633.

## FURTHER ENQUIRIES

For more information about this article please contact Kate Bradbury on (02) 6252 5730.

## RETAIL TURNOVER, By Industry Group(a)

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	5 513.3	1 109.7	863.7	1 854.3	545.2	1 526.9	2 209.6	13 622.6
November	5 583.9	1 320.9	886.0	1 947.7	588.7	1 620.6	2 228.0	14 175.9
December	6 246.6	2 235.0	1 241.7	2 374.9	810.1	2 180.3	2 451.9	17 540.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 737.4	1 011.3	867.6	1 895.3	576.2	1 396.1	2 179.1	13 663.0
February	5 150.4	824.6	706.7	1 643.8	530.7	1 315.9	2 020.0	12 192.2
March	5 761.1	1 021.8	804.7	1 777.3	589.2	1 430.6	2 216.6	13 601.2
April	5 408.1	1 053.6	863.5	1 816.0	560.8	1 438.3	2 180.8	13 321.2
May	5 693.4	1 164.1	932.6	1 937.4	579.8	1 548.7	2 231.0	14 086.9
June	5 356.5	1 120.7	842.8	1 964.6	546.8	1 410.2	2 161.7	13 403.2
July	5 636.6	1 053.4	868.3	1 947.2	591.4	1 352.1	2 381.3	13 830.3
August	5 793.5	1 042.8	862.7	1 965.3	641.3	1 399.0	2 440.4	14 144.9
September	5 557.1	1 038.1	887.0	1 915.7	585.9	1 389.6	2 353.0	13 726.4
October	5 963.7	1 187.7	952.7	2 047.6	579.8	1 474.2	2 414.0	14 619.7
November	5 965.8	1 470.3	1 003.9	2 128.8	616.9	1 567.7	2 464.2	15 217.7
December	6 581.4	2 302.3	1 357.9	2 574.0	883.0	2 103.9	2 739.0	18 541.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	5 446.3	1 144.1	857.2	1 822.3	559.1	1 509.4	2 190.1	13 528.5
November	5 474.2	1 149.9	845.9	1 837.3	554.4	1 495.1	2 166.3	13 523.1
December	5 522.2	1 155.5	866.1	1 855.0	570.0	1 529.2	2 142.1	13 640.1
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 591.0	1 156.2	889.2	1 905.8	578.7	1 501.1	2 172.5	13 794.6
February	5 576.0	1 163.5	898.7	1 840.4	592.1	1 513.2	2 209.5	13 793.3
March	5 614.1	1 160.1	885.3	1 873.8	612.9	1 542.0	2 177.1	13 865.3
April	5 622.1	1 162.8	886.9	1 971.7	601.6	1 535.9	2 260.7	14 041.7
May	5 680.5	1 189.7	888.2	1 987.0	607.7	1 555.8	2 268.9	14 177.7
June	5 669.9	1 260.4	873.9	2 029.5	608.1	1 534.4	2 287.3	14 263.5
July	5 801.8	1 108.4	891.6	1 985.6	614.6	1 428.2	2 413.5	14 243.5
August	5 756.9	1 167.0	926.1	1 987.6	652.2	1 420.6	2 413.1	14 323.4
September	5 814.3	1 193.1	944.8	1 989.2	615.7	1 445.5	2 396.7	14 399.1
October	5 810.8	1 202.1	937.7	2 006.9	591.2	1 444.6	2 387.1	14 380.4
November	5 877.7	1 273.4	953.1	2 023.8	586.6	1 470.8	2 412.6	14 598.0
December	5 832.5	1 202.9	951.4	2 000.3	615.6	1 460.1	2 398.6	14 461.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	5 447.1	1 132.3	843.4	1 816.7	557.9	1 498.8	2 191.6	13 487.0
November	5 486.9	1 141.6	856.6	1 833.0	561.6	1 505.0	2 178.0	13 562.2
December	5 524.5	1 150.2	870.0	1 848.1	569.8	1 510.8	2 169.9	13 641.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	5 556.8	1 157.4	880.7	1 866.1	580.4	1 517.7	2 172.2	13 730.6
February	5 585.4	1 163.3	886.4	1 888.8	590.3	1 525.8	2 186.9	13 829.0
March	5 612.3	1 167.6	887.2	1 916.0	598.7	1 532.4	2 211.4	13 930.4
April	5 641.4	1 171.7	886.2	1 945.2	606.2	1 536.0	2 241.4	14 034.0
May	5 672.9	1 174.4	886.9	1 971.7	613.1	1 535.1	2 270.3	14 128.8
June	5 708.1	1 177.2	891.8	1 991.0	617.8	1 530.9	2 294.3	14 211.8
July	5 744.3	1 182.0	902.2	2 000.7	619.3	(b) 1 440.4	(b) 2 391.4	14 281.2
August	5 776.8	1 189.4	916.2	2 001.9	617.8	1 438.8	2 400.0	14 337.1
September	5 803.7	1 198.9	929.9	2 000.8	614.2	1 441.7	2 402.7	14 386.1
October	5 826.4	1 209.7	941.6	2 002.5	609.3	1 447.4	2 403.7	14 435.5
November	5 845.7	1 219.8	950.8	2 005.3	604.3	1 453.8	2 404.4	14 481.9
December	5 862.9	1 228.6	958.2	2 006.9	599.8	1 462.1	2 403.2	14 523.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	5.4	11.9	10.1	9.3	4.8	7.2	1.3	6.2
November	1.3	19.0	2.6	5.0	8.0	6.1	0.8	4.1
December	11.9	69.2	40.1	21.9	37.6	34.5	10.0	23.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	-8.2	-54.8	-30.1	-20.2	-28.9	-36.0	-11.1	-22.1
February	-10.2	-18.5	-18.5	-13.3	-7.9	-5.7	-7.3	-10.8
March	11.9	23.9	13.9	8.1	11.0	8.7	9.7	11.6
April	-6.1	3.1	7.3	2.2	-4.8	0.5	-1.6	-2.1
May	5.3	10.5	8.0	6.7	3.4	7.7	2.3	5.7
June	-5.9	-3.7	-9.6	1.4	-5.7	-8.9	-3.1	-4.9
July	5.2	-6.0	3.0	-0.9	8.2	-4.1	10.2	3.2
August	2.8	-1.0	-0.6	0.9	8.4	3.5	2.5	2.3
September	-4.1	-0.4	2.8	-2.5	-8.6	-0.7	-3.6	-3.0
October	7.3	14.4	7.4	6.9	-1.0	6.1	2.6	6.5
November	0.0	23.8	5.4	4.0	6.4	6.3	2.1	4.1
December	10.3	56.6	35.3	20.9	43.1	34.2	11.2	21.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	0.6	4.1	4.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	-1.7	1.2
November	0.5	0.5	-1.3	0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.1	0.0
December	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.8	2.3	-1.1	0.9
<b>2002</b>								
January	1.2	0.1	2.7	2.7	1.5	-1.8	1.4	1.1
February	-0.3	0.6	1.1	-3.4	2.3	0.8	1.7	0.0
March	0.7	-0.3	-1.5	1.8	3.5	1.9	-1.5	0.5
April	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.2	-1.8	-0.4	3.8	1.3
May	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.4	1.0
June	-0.2	5.9	-1.6	2.1	0.1	-1.4	0.8	0.6
July	2.3	-12.1	2.0	-2.2	1.1	-6.9	5.5	-0.1
August	-0.8	5.3	3.9	0.1	6.1	-0.5	0.0	0.6
September	1.0	2.2	2.0	0.1	-5.6	1.8	-0.7	0.5
October	-0.1	0.8	-0.8	0.9	-4.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
November	1.2	5.9	1.7	0.8	-0.8	1.8	1.1	1.5
December	-0.8	-5.5	-0.2	-1.2	5.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	0.6
November	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	-0.6	0.6
December	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.4	-0.4	0.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.7
February	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
March	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.7
April	0.5	0.4	-0.1	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.7
May	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.1	-0.1	1.3	0.7
June	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	-0.3	1.1	0.6
July	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	-5.9	4.2	0.5
August	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4
September	0.5	0.8	1.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
October	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3
November	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.1	-0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3
December	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	-0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3

(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	Department 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												
<b>2001</b>												
December	4 427.7	600.8	1 218.1	6 246.6	2 235.0	885.9	355.9	1 241.7	445.8	697.6	1 231.6	2 374.9
<b>2002</b>												
January	4 159.0	599.0	979.4	5 737.4	1 011.3	571.3	296.3	867.6	445.4	574.2	875.7	1 895.3
February	3 755.7	509.9	884.8	5 150.4	824.6	469.9	236.8	706.7	377.3	512.7	753.7	1 643.8
March	4 212.2	571.6	977.3	5 761.1	1 021.8	556.5	248.3	804.7	403.0	566.8	807.5	1 777.3
April	3 908.3	574.9	924.9	5 408.1	1 053.6	592.4	271.2	863.5	432.8	545.2	838.0	1 816.0
May	4 157.1	574.6	961.8	5 693.4	1 164.1	635.7	296.9	932.6	436.2	530.8	970.3	1 937.4
June	3 895.5	558.5	902.4	5 356.5	1 120.7	574.3	268.5	842.8	450.9	512.9	1 000.8	1 964.6
July	4 069.5	592.3	974.7	5 636.6	1 053.4	594.8	273.5	868.3	469.4	528.2	949.6	1 947.2
August	4 241.6	577.6	974.2	5 793.5	1 042.8	600.9	261.8	862.7	457.9	566.6	940.8	1 965.3
September	4 006.6	573.3	977.2	5 557.1	1 038.1	616.1	270.9	887.0	447.2	590.5	878.0	1 915.7
October	4 338.3	609.2	1 016.1	5 963.7	1 187.7	667.3	285.4	952.7	486.3	635.8	925.5	2 047.6
November	4 335.0	595.2	1 035.7	5 965.8	1 470.3	713.6	290.3	1 003.9	496.7	667.6	964.5	2 128.8
December	4 652.8	642.2	1 286.4	6 581.4	2 302.3	997.0	360.9	1 357.9	502.3	737.4	1 334.2	2 574.0
% CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH												
<b>2001</b>												
December	8.6	8.5	27.8	11.9	69.2	46.1	27.2	40.1	1.7	17.3	34.6	21.9
<b>2002</b>												
January	-6.1	-0.3	-19.6	-8.2	-54.8	-35.5	-16.7	-30.1	-0.1	-17.7	-28.9	-20.2
February	-9.7	-14.9	-9.7	-10.2	-18.5	-17.7	-20.1	-18.5	-15.3	-10.7	-13.9	-13.3
March	12.2	12.1	10.5	11.9	23.9	18.4	4.8	13.9	6.8	10.6	7.1	8.1
April	-7.2	0.6	-5.4	-6.1	3.1	6.4	9.2	7.3	7.4	-3.8	3.8	2.2
May	6.4	-0.1	4.0	5.3	10.5	7.3	9.5	8.0	0.8	-2.6	15.8	6.7
June	-6.3	-2.8	-6.2	-5.9	-3.7	-9.7	-9.6	-9.6	3.4	-3.4	3.1	1.4
July	4.5	6.0	8.0	5.2	-6.0	3.6	1.9	3.0	4.1	3.0	-5.1	-0.9
August	4.2	-2.5	-0.1	2.8	-1.0	1.0	-4.3	-0.6	-2.5	7.3	-0.9	0.9
September	-5.5	-0.7	0.3	-4.1	-0.4	2.5	3.5	2.8	-2.3	4.2	-6.7	-2.5
October	8.3	6.3	4.0	7.3	14.4	8.3	5.4	7.4	8.7	7.7	5.4	6.9
November	-0.1	-2.3	1.9	0.0	23.8	6.9	1.7	5.4	2.1	5.0	4.2	4.0
December	7.3	7.9	24.2	10.3	56.6	39.7	24.3	35.3	1.1	10.4	38.3	20.9
% CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR												
<b>2001</b>												
December	5.4	4.3	12.2	6.5	4.3	6.3	-4.5	3.0	10.2	12.7	14.5	13.1
<b>2002</b>												
January	10.7	5.2	20.5	11.6	5.9	14.0	7.2	11.6	19.5	18.0	15.4	17.1
February	6.0	1.1	16.5	7.1	3.4	13.3	9.7	12.1	12.9	19.0	7.8	12.2
March	7.1	0.3	13.7	7.4	2.6	7.6	-1.1	4.8	5.8	19.1	9.5	11.5
April	4.4	6.5	10.3	5.6	3.8	4.5	14.0	7.3	15.2	17.0	22.4	19.0
May	7.8	8.4	15.7	9.1	5.9	5.4	16.2	8.6	11.6	12.9	24.6	18.2
June	4.5	5.6	10.9	5.6	11.7	1.7	10.7	4.4	5.3	9.1	19.4	13.1
July	7.3	7.9	18.9	9.2	-2.7	11.1	6.3	9.5	10.2	12.0	13.0	12.0
August	6.4	5.1	15.9	7.8	10.7	17.2	8.8	14.5	11.9	10.9	11.5	11.4
September	4.1	5.7	16.7	6.3	4.7	14.6	9.7	13.1	15.5	14.2	10.7	12.9
October	7.7	7.5	10.8	8.2	7.0	14.6	1.3	10.3	13.7	6.1	11.9	10.4
November	6.3	7.5	8.7	6.8	11.3	17.7	3.7	13.3	13.4	12.2	5.4	9.3
December	5.1	6.9	5.6	5.4	3.0	12.5	1.4	9.4	12.7	5.7	8.3	8.4

(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 recreational goods retailing	Total	Pharmaceutical, cosmetic & toiletry retailing	Other retailing n.e.c.	Total	Hotels & licensed clubs	Cafes & restaurants	Selected services	Total	
\$ MILLION											
<b>2001</b>											
December	435.1	375.0	810.1	772.0	1 408.3	2 180.3	1 415.4	776.7	259.8	2 451.9	17 540.6
<b>2002</b>											
January	368.5	207.7	576.2	577.0	819.1	1 396.1	1 261.9	673.3	243.9	2 179.1	13 663.0
February	357.6	173.2	530.7	552.5	763.4	1 315.9	1 170.3	629.5	220.3	2 020.0	12 192.2
March	384.3	204.9	589.2	595.1	835.4	1 430.6	1 286.7	695.3	234.6	2 216.6	13 601.2
April	369.7	191.1	560.8	635.8	802.5	1 438.3	1 264.8	674.9	241.1	2 180.8	13 321.2
May	385.6	194.2	579.8	682.9	865.8	1 548.7	1 285.6	689.9	255.5	2 231.0	14 086.9
June	356.1	190.7	546.8	634.4	775.8	1 410.2	1 254.1	658.1	249.5	2 161.7	13 403.2
July	395.2	196.3	591.4	634.6	717.5	1 352.1	1 358.8	800.8	221.6	2 381.3	13 830.3
August	433.1	208.2	641.3	628.0	770.9	1 399.0	1 374.5	839.8	226.2	2 440.4	14 144.9
September	386.0	199.8	585.9	611.6	778.1	1 389.6	1 344.4	792.7	215.8	2 353.0	13 726.4
October	371.6	208.2	579.8	610.5	863.7	1 474.2	1 338.9	834.2	240.8	2 414.0	14 619.7
November	370.4	246.5	616.9	617.7	950.0	1 567.7	1 361.9	864.4	237.9	2 464.2	15 217.7
December	483.1	400.0	883.0	736.2	1 367.7	2 103.9	1 505.2	963.9	269.9	2 739.0	18 541.6

## % CHANGE FROM PRECEDING MONTH

<b>2001</b>											
December	21.4	62.8	37.6	16.9	46.7	34.5	10.3	8.4	14.0	10.0	23.7
<b>2002</b>											
January	-15.3	-44.6	-28.9	-25.3	-41.8	-36.0	-10.8	-13.3	-6.1	-11.1	-22.1
February	-3.0	-16.6	-7.9	-4.2	-6.8	-5.7	-7.3	-6.5	-9.7	-7.3	-10.8
March	7.5	18.3	11.0	7.7	9.4	8.7	9.9	10.5	6.5	9.7	11.6
April	-3.8	-6.7	-4.8	6.8	-3.9	0.5	-1.7	-2.9	2.8	-1.6	-2.1
May	4.3	1.6	3.4	7.4	7.9	7.7	1.6	2.2	6.0	2.3	5.7
June	-7.7	-1.8	-5.7	-7.1	-10.4	-8.9	-2.4	-4.6	-2.3	-3.1	-4.9
July	11.0	2.9	8.2	0.0	-7.5	-4.1	8.3	21.7	-11.2	10.2	3.2
August	9.6	6.1	8.4	-1.0	7.4	3.5	1.2	4.9	2.1	2.5	2.3
September	-10.9	-4.0	-8.6	-2.6	0.9	-0.7	-2.2	-5.6	-4.6	-3.6	-3.0
October	-3.7	4.2	-1.0	-0.2	11.0	6.1	-0.4	5.2	11.6	2.6	6.5
November	-0.3	18.4	6.4	1.2	10.0	6.3	1.7	3.6	-1.2	2.1	4.1
December	30.4	62.3	43.1	19.2	44.0	34.2	10.5	11.5	13.4	11.2	21.8

## % CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR

<b>2001</b>											
December	1.7	3.7	2.7	10.2	13.4	12.3	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.6	6.9
<b>2002</b>											
January	4.2	-1.2	2.2	8.8	10.2	9.6	6.8	-3.8	9.0	3.5	9.9
February	3.8	-3.1	1.4	6.8	5.3	5.9	7.6	-3.1	9.6	4.3	6.9
March	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.6	8.7	7.0	5.1	-6.1	4.3	1.2	6.1
April	17.9	-1.8	10.4	10.6	6.7	8.4	9.0	-3.9	13.5	5.1	7.6
May	16.4	2.7	11.4	8.6	9.1	8.9	10.6	-3.3	21.4	7.0	9.7
June	8.8	-2.7	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.4	6.2	-2.2	18.0	4.7	6.8
July	13.8	1.7	9.5	-0.6	-6.1	-3.6	8.2	11.1	3.0	8.7	7.1
August	19.9	6.7	15.3	-5.5	-3.0	-4.2	6.8	13.2	5.4	8.8	8.0
September	19.0	1.9	12.6	-1.7	-3.0	-2.4	5.3	14.6	1.2	7.9	7.0
October	6.4	6.3	6.4	-6.2	-1.4	-3.5	4.8	17.5	8.8	9.3	7.3
November	3.3	7.0	4.8	-6.5	-1.1	-3.3	6.1	20.6	4.4	10.6	7.3
December	11.0	6.7	9.0	-4.6	-2.9	-3.5	6.3	24.1	3.9	11.7	5.7

(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)

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
<b>2001</b>									
October	4 724.5	3 299.7	2 560.6	1 006.3	1 323.8	273.5	147.4	286.9	13 622.6
November	4 911.5	3 435.2	2 633.0	1 063.6	1 391.9	293.3	146.4	301.0	14 175.9
December	6 120.0	4 302.7	3 241.6	1 296.3	1 693.6	359.1	154.9	372.4	17 540.6
<b>2002</b>									
January	4 716.5	3 271.2	2 613.8	1 019.4	1 347.1	285.6	131.4	277.9	13 663.0
February	4 200.7	2 952.7	2 269.3	918.5	1 211.5	259.6	120.7	259.3	12 192.2
March	4 641.7	3 317.9	2 541.1	1 052.5	1 334.0	289.1	137.0	287.8	13 601.2
April	4 602.3	3 244.5	2 479.3	1 008.3	1 287.2	277.2	139.3	283.1	13 321.2
May	4 876.2	3 399.1	2 645.1	1 062.7	1 363.0	292.4	150.9	297.4	14 086.9
June	4 585.2	3 254.6	2 555.5	1 006.4	1 289.1	275.0	151.3	286.0	13 403.2
July	4 807.5	3 303.3	2 660.9	1 031.6	1 307.5	272.2	161.7	285.6	13 830.3
August	4 938.2	3 328.4	2 705.4	1 067.4	1 361.2	281.0	164.9	298.4	14 144.9
September	4 820.0	3 219.2	2 667.5	1 029.2	1 282.2	269.6	152.1	286.6	13 726.4
October	5 082.4	3 407.2	2 829.2	1 093.4	1 449.4	297.9	153.2	306.9	14 619.7
November	5 298.3	3 582.2	2 897.2	1 151.9	1 501.6	313.1	150.7	322.7	15 217.7
December	6 468.7	4 435.3	3 481.2	1 385.9	1 836.8	387.9	162.7	383.1	18 541.6

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
<b>2001</b>									
October	4 701.0	3 280.6	2 539.0	1 008.4	1 294.1	276.7	142.1	286.5	13 528.5
November	4 702.3	3 259.8	2 539.8	989.9	1 321.4	277.3	144.1	288.6	13 523.1
December	4 747.2	3 278.5	2 573.7	1 014.7	1 318.8	279.6	139.6	288.0	13 640.1
<b>2002</b>									
January	4 746.8	3 341.9	2 579.3	1 032.1	1 367.5	287.3	147.1	292.6	13 794.6
February	4 747.1	3 351.1	2 577.9	1 051.2	1 342.9	283.4	144.4	295.5	13 793.3
March	4 757.1	3 370.1	2 613.1	1 054.0	1 349.3	283.8	145.0	292.8	13 865.3
April	4 831.1	3 411.8	2 645.7	1 065.4	1 354.9	289.2	148.0	295.7	14 041.7
May	4 884.1	3 421.5	2 684.6	1 071.1	1 378.5	292.9	149.1	296.0	14 177.7
June	4 910.1	3 466.4	2 683.0	1 077.8	1 381.8	293.8	149.9	300.7	14 263.5
July	4 947.3	3 409.1	2 724.1	1 071.2	1 363.5	291.3	150.4	286.6	14 243.5
August	5 007.1	3 403.0	2 711.0	1 080.6	1 377.0	292.4	149.4	302.8	14 323.4
September	5 021.0	3 406.0	2 764.2	1 083.8	1 379.9	290.0	150.5	303.7	14 399.1
October	5 024.4	3 372.2	2 761.8	1 072.6	1 402.4	296.8	147.1	303.2	14 380.4
November	5 119.7	3 415.4	2 807.0	1 083.8	1 417.9	299.2	147.5	307.5	14 598.0
December	5 037.0	3 386.9	2 775.2	1 081.4	1 435.2	299.5	146.8	299.3	14 461.3

## TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)

Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
<b>2001</b>									
October	4 694.7	3 255.2	2 532.3	999.1	1 302.2	275.9	140.8	286.8	13 487.0
November	4 711.3	3 274.2	2 543.9	1 007.2	1 317.1	278.1	141.9	288.6	13 562.2
December	4 725.5	3 296.8	2 558.4	1 017.5	1 329.6	280.4	143.0	290.1	13 641.3
<b>2002</b>									
January	4 741.0	3 324.0	2 575.9	1 030.1	1 340.9	282.7	144.1	291.9	13 730.6
February	4 761.2	3 353.9	2 596.4	1 043.4	1 350.4	284.9	145.3	293.4	13 829.0
March	4 788.5	3 382.4	2 618.7	1 055.3	1 357.6	287.1	146.4	294.4	13 930.4
April	4 825.0	3 407.0	2 642.8	1 064.7	1 362.8	289.1	147.6	295.0	14 034.0
May	4 866.9	3 422.4	2 667.3	1 071.0	1 366.5	290.5	148.8	295.4	14 128.8
June	4 911.8	3 426.9	2 691.3	1 074.6	1 369.8	291.5	149.6	296.2	14 211.8
July	4 954.4	3 422.6	2 713.4	1 076.8	1 374.3	292.3	149.9	297.6	14 281.2
August	4 989.9	3 413.4	2 732.6	1 078.1	1 380.9	293.0	149.7	299.4	14 337.1
September	5 019.1	3 403.6	2 750.4	1 079.1	1 389.6	294.0	149.1	301.2	14 386.1
October	5 044.5	3 396.5	2 767.4	1 080.0	1 400.6	295.4	148.4	302.8	14 435.5
November	5 066.2	3 391.6	2 782.7	1 080.9	1 412.5	297.0	147.7	303.9	14 481.9
December	5 084.2	3 387.3	2 796.8	1 081.6	1 425.5	298.5	146.9	304.7	14 523.5

## 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)

Year	Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
2001	October	5.2	8.1	4.7	5.5	8.8	6.9	5.6	4.4	6.2
	November	4.0	4.1	2.8	5.7	5.1	7.3	-0.7	4.9	4.1
	December	24.6	25.3	23.1	21.9	21.7	22.4	5.8	23.7	23.7
2002	January	-22.9	-24.0	-19.4	-21.4	-20.5	-20.5	-15.2	-25.4	-22.1
	February	-10.9	-9.7	-13.2	-9.9	-10.1	-9.1	-8.2	-6.7	-10.8
	March	10.5	12.4	12.0	14.6	10.1	11.4	13.6	11.0	11.6
	April	-0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-4.2	-3.5	-4.1	1.6	-1.6	-2.1
	May	6.0	4.8	6.7	5.4	5.9	5.5	8.4	5.0	5.7
	June	-6.0	-4.3	-3.4	-5.3	-5.4	-6.0	0.3	-3.8	-4.9
	July	4.8	1.5	4.1	2.5	1.4	-1.0	6.8	-0.1	3.2
	August	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.0	4.5	2.3
	September	-2.4	-3.3	-1.4	-3.6	-5.8	-4.1	-7.8	-4.0	-3.0
	October	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	13.0	10.5	0.7	7.1	6.5
	November	4.2	5.1	2.4	5.3	3.6	5.1	-1.6	5.1	4.1
	December	22.1	23.8	20.2	20.3	22.3	23.9	8.0	18.7	21.8

## SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding month)

Year	Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
2001	October	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.3	4.2	0.4	1.2
	November	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-1.8	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.0
	December	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.5	-0.2	0.8	-3.1	-0.2	0.9
2002	January	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.7	2.8	5.4	1.6	1.1
	February	0.0	0.3	-0.1	1.8	-1.8	-1.4	-1.9	1.0	0.0
	March	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.9	0.5
	April	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.3
	May	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.0
	June	0.5	1.3	-0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.6
	July	0.8	-1.7	1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.8	0.3	-4.7	-0.1
	August	1.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	-0.7	5.6	0.6
	September	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	-0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
	October	0.1	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0	1.6	2.3	-2.3	-0.2	-0.1
	November	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.5
	December	-1.6	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2	1.2	0.1	-0.5	-2.6	-0.9

## TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding month)

Year	Month	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
2001	October	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
	November	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
	December	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
2002	January	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
	February	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
	March	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.7
	April	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7
	May	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.7
	June	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
	July	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
	August	0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.4
	September	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.6	0.3
	October	0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.3
	November	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.3
	December	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.3

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 838.1	390.2	293.1	539.9	185.7	534.8	942.7	4 724.5
November	1 849.2	459.1	300.3	572.4	205.4	578.4	946.7	4 911.5
December	2 086.3	792.5	434.0	718.0	268.6	792.2	1 028.3	6 120.0
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 930.5	351.7	312.6	559.5	187.7	480.7	893.9	4 716.5
February	1 713.7	290.9	254.8	472.0	180.9	455.2	833.2	4 200.7
March	1 893.5	350.5	284.4	517.1	207.0	495.0	894.3	4 641.7
April	1 795.4	364.4	283.7	545.7	197.3	503.4	912.3	4 602.3
May	1 868.8	420.1	317.3	587.1	200.0	540.8	942.1	4 876.2
June	1 767.6	381.1	271.9	585.4	188.3	483.9	906.9	4 585.2
July	1 862.0	361.2	297.0	626.1	202.9	476.3	982.0	4 807.5
August	1 908.7	367.2	292.7	630.7	223.5	499.8	1 015.7	4 938.2
September	1 849.5	364.5	304.0	611.7	197.2	504.2	989.1	4 820.0
October	1 980.8	417.2	329.1	647.2	186.6	513.6	1 007.9	5 082.4
November	1 971.9	507.9	345.1	685.1	210.9	564.0	1 013.4	5 298.3
December	2 197.5	801.2	483.1	830.0	283.5	758.4	1 114.9	6 468.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 811.7	403.4	291.3	539.3	194.7	529.6	931.0	4 701.0
November	1 816.9	398.3	286.9	540.1	196.0	531.7	932.3	4 702.3
December	1 831.3	408.2	298.9	562.1	195.5	539.1	912.1	4 747.2
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 873.7	400.1	317.6	558.5	196.1	516.1	884.6	4 746.8
February	1 852.8	413.0	322.0	527.2	200.2	522.0	910.0	4 747.1
March	1 862.5	408.6	307.7	545.5	209.2	534.6	889.0	4 757.1
April	1 848.7	401.6	297.9	603.3	204.7	536.6	938.3	4 831.1
May	1 882.6	418.0	300.9	591.4	209.5	532.1	949.6	4 884.1
June	1 864.5	444.7	294.2	599.7	210.2	534.5	962.3	4 910.1
July	1 932.3	380.6	310.0	633.7	206.6	501.9	982.2	4 947.3
August	1 901.7	404.9	316.3	634.2	219.4	526.8	1 003.9	5 007.1
September	1 925.0	419.0	322.6	639.1	202.8	521.7	990.8	5 021.0
October	1 925.9	421.2	322.0	640.8	197.0	515.4	1 002.2	5 024.4
November	1 949.2	441.3	329.9	657.4	204.9	531.9	1 005.0	5 119.7
December	1 931.1	414.8	324.2	642.6	202.9	516.1	1 005.4	5 037.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 804.4	395.4	288.1	543.6	193.9	530.7	939.5	4 694.7
November	1 822.3	399.5	295.2	543.6	194.7	531.6	926.3	4 711.3
December	1 837.9	403.1	302.7	544.7	196.3	531.6	912.3	4 725.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 848.8	405.9	308.1	547.8	198.7	531.8	903.0	4 741.0
February	1 855.8	408.1	309.7	553.6	201.4	532.2	902.2	4 761.2
March	1 860.9	409.4	308.0	563.3	204.2	532.1	910.8	4 788.5
April	1 866.9	410.3	305.0	576.9	207.0	531.0	926.5	4 825.0
May	1 875.3	410.4	302.7	593.0	209.3	528.8	945.6	4 866.9
June	1 886.6	410.8	303.2	609.3	210.3	525.9	964.6	4 911.8
July	1 900.0	412.1	307.3	623.0	209.7	523.0	979.7	4 954.4
August	1 912.6	414.5	313.4	632.2	208.2	520.8	990.1	4 989.9
September	1 922.7	417.6	319.0	638.9	206.3	520.2	996.9	5 019.1
October	1 930.4	420.9	323.3	644.6	204.4	520.5	1 001.9	5 044.5
November	1 936.3	423.8	326.5	649.0	202.7	520.9	1 005.8	5 066.2
December	1 941.2	426.2	329.0	651.4	201.5	521.4	1 008.0	5 084.2

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 342.3	274.3	221.1	520.2	130.2	368.6	442.8	3 299.7
November	1 378.2	322.5	225.8	530.2	138.8	390.9	448.8	3 435.2
December	1 546.4	563.8	316.7	648.2	195.1	528.6	503.8	4 302.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 385.9	247.9	209.5	505.3	140.1	347.1	435.3	3 271.2
February	1 255.9	203.0	180.3	444.1	121.7	327.8	419.8	2 952.7
March	1 406.9	261.2	213.3	484.9	135.0	348.3	468.4	3 317.9
April	1 310.9	273.3	250.3	495.2	126.4	357.7	430.9	3 244.5
May	1 384.8	287.1	257.9	512.4	138.7	388.8	429.6	3 399.1
June	1 301.6	295.2	233.0	534.3	126.7	343.8	420.0	3 254.6
July	1 377.2	261.0	233.4	502.4	145.1	304.7	479.5	3 303.3
August	1 412.8	246.4	230.6	496.2	154.6	319.8	468.1	3 328.4
September	1 365.1	247.3	236.2	478.3	138.1	318.1	436.0	3 219.2
October	1 460.6	285.3	252.2	514.0	141.3	334.5	419.3	3 407.2
November	1 483.9	364.2	265.6	536.2	147.2	350.6	434.5	3 582.2
December	1 625.2	580.8	341.3	674.6	230.2	483.2	500.0	4 435.3
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 327.8	283.7	219.2	515.8	133.8	358.4	442.0	3 280.6
November	1 332.2	286.9	213.7	495.5	132.1	359.5	439.9	3 259.8
December	1 334.7	284.0	220.9	494.7	127.9	370.8	445.4	3 278.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 363.3	286.8	224.2	499.4	135.0	387.9	445.3	3 341.9
February	1 356.3	287.9	228.0	499.6	139.1	383.6	456.6	3 351.1
March	1 370.2	292.1	230.0	515.4	143.2	371.2	448.0	3 370.1
April	1 378.5	294.9	239.8	536.1	139.4	380.6	442.4	3 411.8
May	1 389.1	298.5	241.8	523.5	146.8	391.0	430.8	3 421.5
June	1 390.0	318.4	240.4	547.8	142.5	377.5	449.8	3 466.4
July	1 410.7	276.1	243.2	522.4	152.5	324.3	479.9	3 409.1
August	1 401.8	286.9	255.2	515.9	160.5	325.3	457.3	3 403.0
September	1 429.6	288.4	258.0	505.5	144.9	330.8	448.9	3 406.0
October	1 436.9	291.6	252.3	505.5	147.6	318.8	419.5	3 372.2
November	1 440.4	320.6	250.8	501.8	139.3	329.8	432.7	3 415.4
December	1 424.7	295.2	239.9	510.9	149.0	326.5	440.7	3 386.9
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 328.1	282.3	215.9	497.2	130.3	364.5	436.8	3 255.2
November	1 335.4	283.6	217.8	499.2	131.0	367.4	440.9	3 274.2
December	1 343.2	285.2	220.4	500.0	132.8	371.2	445.0	3 296.8
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 351.5	287.3	224.1	502.7	135.0	375.8	446.8	3 324.0
February	1 360.6	290.1	228.1	508.6	137.3	379.9	446.6	3 353.9
March	1 369.6	292.7	232.0	516.8	139.9	381.9	446.0	3 382.4
April	1 378.2	294.9	236.1	525.0	142.8	382.1	447.3	3 407.0
May	1 386.4	295.4	240.2	530.2	145.9	380.9	450.3	3 422.4
June	1 395.3	294.7	244.4	530.2	148.4	379.4	452.9	3 426.9
July	1 404.9	293.7	248.1	525.5	149.8	327.7	453.6	3 422.6
August	1 414.3	293.5	250.6	518.5	150.0	326.7	451.6	3 413.4
September	1 422.5	294.7	251.7	512.0	149.2	(b) 325.9	446.9	3 403.6
October	1 429.3	296.9	251.6	507.3	147.8	325.6	441.0	3 396.5
November	1 434.3	299.5	250.5	504.4	146.4	325.6	435.9	3 391.6
December	1 437.6	302.0	248.9	501.7	145.3	326.4	430.8	3 387.3

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 044.8	189.0	180.0	358.3	111.7	257.0	419.7	2 560.6
November	1 038.8	219.1	174.5	394.3	114.1	274.0	418.4	2 633.0
December	1 146.7	374.4	246.0	472.8	160.9	383.0	457.8	3 241.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 080.9	178.0	179.3	395.3	120.8	245.1	414.4	2 613.8
February	963.4	134.8	128.5	343.6	105.9	227.4	365.7	2 269.3
March	1 090.9	167.4	145.6	364.4	113.6	250.5	408.8	2 541.1
April	1 026.2	168.1	151.1	363.8	114.1	243.5	412.5	2 479.3
May	1 089.1	188.3	165.4	394.3	116.1	263.7	428.4	2 645.1
June	1 022.9	183.9	157.5	403.2	113.2	253.4	421.4	2 555.5
July	1 077.7	181.3	160.5	417.7	109.9	252.9	460.8	2 660.9
August	1 095.1	183.0	162.8	422.2	122.5	246.8	472.9	2 705.4
September	1 048.5	186.3	177.2	424.5	124.0	245.5	461.3	2 667.5
October	1 110.9	204.3	184.4	424.3	120.4	299.0	485.9	2 829.2
November	1 090.4	247.9	191.2	434.1	121.3	307.7	504.6	2 897.2
December	1 184.4	384.9	260.4	512.1	168.7	419.4	551.2	3 481.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 038.7	194.1	169.2	357.0	111.7	254.7	413.6	2 539.0
November	1 038.8	193.1	167.8	375.7	107.1	257.6	399.6	2 539.8
December	1 048.9	198.7	174.1	378.3	111.0	269.3	393.5	2 573.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 048.1	192.9	173.7	380.8	117.9	254.9	411.0	2 579.3
February	1 047.0	190.5	160.8	381.3	120.2	266.8	411.2	2 577.9
March	1 058.2	195.2	170.7	381.3	120.0	275.9	411.8	2 613.1
April	1 060.4	195.9	166.3	399.2	125.3	263.0	435.6	2 645.7
May	1 074.0	201.7	168.8	405.5	126.9	268.6	439.0	2 684.6
June	1 071.4	200.6	167.6	420.3	125.5	264.6	433.0	2 683.0
July	1 093.4	190.9	162.4	422.9	117.8	262.4	474.3	2 724.1
August	1 085.6	200.2	171.4	421.1	124.2	247.0	461.5	2 711.0
September	1 082.1	201.0	172.6	443.0	130.0	264.4	471.1	2 764.2
October	1 090.0	202.1	173.6	422.3	117.9	285.7	470.2	2 761.8
November	1 096.3	218.3	183.4	416.3	118.2	290.4	484.2	2 807.0
December	1 082.8	206.1	183.5	409.4	119.1	295.8	478.5	2 775.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	1 035.1	188.7	166.6	359.3	109.7	255.7	417.1	2 532.3
November	1 039.7	191.1	168.7	367.2	110.6	258.3	408.5	2 543.9
December	1 044.0	193.0	169.8	373.8	112.6	261.3	404.0	2 558.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	1 047.9	194.5	169.9	379.3	115.7	264.2	404.3	2 575.9
February	1 052.1	195.3	169.2	384.5	119.1	266.7	409.3	2 596.4
March	1 057.3	195.7	168.0	390.1	121.8	267.9	417.8	2 618.7
April	1 063.7	196.2	167.0	397.3	123.6	267.0	428.0	2 642.8
May	1 070.6	196.7	166.4	406.4	124.5	264.5	438.1	2 667.3
June	1 077.2	197.3	166.6	415.9	124.7	261.7	447.9	2 691.3
July	1 082.5	198.3	167.8	422.9	124.3	261.0	456.7	2 713.4
August	1 085.8	199.9	169.8	426.2	123.5	263.6	464.1	2 732.6
September	1 087.8	202.2	172.7	426.1	122.5	269.5	470.0	2 750.4
October	1 089.0	205.0	176.1	424.2	121.4	277.0	474.8	2 767.4
November	1 089.5	207.7	179.3	421.2	120.3	284.6	478.8	2 782.7
December	1 089.7	210.1	182.3	417.3	119.3	291.9	481.8	2 796.8

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	422.8	91.6	48.7	128.1	25.2	135.2	154.6	1 006.3
November	438.3	114.4	51.5	134.2	29.7	137.4	158.2	1 063.6
December	486.4	184.3	69.0	156.9	45.0	172.6	182.1	1 296.3
<b>2002</b>								
January	440.0	86.8	48.9	128.0	28.2	117.0	170.6	1 019.4
February	392.6	69.9	39.9	119.0	26.1	113.0	158.2	918.5
March	452.2	90.7	50.2	122.3	30.6	128.6	177.9	1 052.5
April	414.0	89.3	53.8	128.9	24.2	132.5	165.7	1 008.3
May	440.9	97.7	56.0	140.8	24.7	138.0	164.7	1 062.7
June	406.9	97.3	54.9	136.3	22.7	129.2	159.2	1 006.4
July	438.1	91.8	53.2	131.8	28.3	113.3	175.2	1 031.6
August	458.9	88.7	50.9	128.4	31.4	122.9	186.3	1 067.4
September	429.7	87.0	51.9	127.9	30.0	119.7	183.1	1 029.2
October	463.4	97.8	59.0	140.7	32.5	118.1	181.9	1 093.4
November	464.6	125.9	64.2	149.6	33.2	127.0	187.4	1 151.9
December	517.5	190.7	84.6	177.4	51.2	151.9	212.6	1 385.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	423.7	97.2	48.4	122.1	26.4	135.8	154.7	1 008.4
November	418.9	98.3	48.1	122.2	27.0	127.5	148.0	989.9
December	429.1	99.1	48.9	124.3	28.9	128.8	155.5	1 014.7
<b>2002</b>								
January	426.8	99.4	52.6	129.7	28.6	126.2	168.8	1 032.1
February	430.8	98.5	53.9	135.7	29.5	130.8	172.0	1 051.2
March	431.9	100.3	53.7	134.2	29.9	132.8	171.2	1 054.0
April	437.4	97.9	52.3	138.3	28.5	136.8	174.2	1 065.4
May	440.0	100.4	53.5	141.5	27.4	136.7	171.6	1 071.1
June	436.2	108.0	55.1	141.7	25.9	137.0	174.0	1 077.8
July	456.1	92.2	53.7	136.2	30.1	120.2	182.7	1 071.2
August	449.7	99.0	55.1	128.8	32.8	127.6	187.7	1 080.6
September	452.6	99.9	55.9	134.1	31.6	124.0	185.8	1 083.8
October	450.2	102.3	58.2	134.0	32.6	117.6	177.9	1 072.6
November	450.6	106.0	59.4	138.8	31.9	118.4	178.7	1 083.8
December	457.4	104.7	61.4	137.9	33.0	110.3	176.7	1 081.4
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	420.7	96.0	48.6	121.3	26.8	131.4	154.5	999.1
November	423.4	97.1	49.3	123.4	27.3	130.4	156.4	1 007.2
December	425.9	98.3	50.3	126.2	28.1	129.6	159.5	1 017.5
<b>2002</b>								
January	428.1	99.0	51.4	129.5	28.7	129.9	163.5	1 030.1
February	430.4	99.3	52.4	133.2	28.9	131.3	167.6	1 043.4
March	433.0	99.4	53.2	136.4	28.7	133.0	170.9	1 055.3
April	436.2	99.3	53.6	138.5	28.3	134.3	173.6	1 064.7
May	440.0	99.4	53.8	138.9	28.3	134.1	175.9	1 071.0
June	443.8	99.5	53.9	137.9	28.7	132.3	178.3	1 074.6
July	447.1	99.9	54.5	136.3	29.5	129.2	180.6	1 076.8
August	449.6	100.6	55.4	135.1	30.6	125.6	182.1	1 078.1
September	451.3	101.5	56.6	134.5	31.6	122.2	182.3	1 079.1
October	452.6	102.6	57.9	134.8	32.3	119.0	181.6	1 080.0
November	453.7	103.6	59.1	135.5	32.8	116.2	180.4	1 080.9
December	454.6	104.7	60.2	136.5	33.2	113.8	178.8	1 081.6

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	566.4	108.4	77.9	201.5	61.0	158.6	149.9	1 323.8
November	577.1	140.1	87.0	205.7	65.9	163.6	152.5	1 391.9
December	654.9	211.8	112.8	245.5	90.9	202.3	175.3	1 693.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	599.8	95.7	74.2	202.6	65.7	138.7	170.5	1 347.1
February	547.4	83.3	63.1	172.8	61.8	129.5	153.7	1 211.5
March	608.0	100.3	69.1	185.3	68.7	135.5	167.2	1 334.0
April	566.7	104.2	79.3	177.4	66.6	129.7	163.1	1 287.2
May	596.5	112.7	85.8	193.3	66.5	142.0	166.1	1 363.0
June	558.8	105.7	79.3	194.1	63.9	131.7	155.6	1 289.1
July	579.3	104.4	82.5	168.1	71.1	128.4	173.7	1 307.5
August	604.1	104.8	83.8	179.1	73.8	130.9	184.7	1 361.2
September	568.0	100.3	78.4	170.3	64.6	124.2	176.3	1 282.2
October	630.1	122.3	86.9	206.5	67.2	131.1	205.2	1 449.4
November	641.3	149.1	91.5	207.1	70.0	134.5	208.0	1 501.6
December	719.2	231.1	127.3	240.9	100.0	182.8	235.5	1 836.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	560.8	109.0	76.3	194.1	61.4	149.8	142.8	1 294.1
November	563.7	124.8	78.8	193.5	65.7	150.0	144.8	1 321.4
December	573.7	110.2	79.4	192.4	66.6	143.9	152.7	1 318.8
<b>2002</b>								
January	591.7	111.8	79.0	201.6	67.2	145.4	170.8	1 367.5
February	584.8	113.0	77.1	192.4	68.1	144.1	163.4	1 342.9
March	586.0	112.8	76.8	196.5	72.4	142.1	162.7	1 349.3
April	585.7	114.5	81.8	192.5	69.3	141.6	169.5	1 354.9
May	597.7	113.5	79.7	198.4	69.4	147.5	172.3	1 378.5
June	597.9	118.0	82.5	197.2	68.7	147.8	169.7	1 381.8
July	600.4	110.5	85.2	176.8	70.6	138.5	181.5	1 363.5
August	598.4	115.3	89.9	183.1	72.9	134.5	182.9	1 377.0
September	610.9	119.7	88.1	181.3	69.0	128.2	182.5	1 379.9
October	615.5	121.7	85.9	194.0	70.1	124.4	191.0	1 402.4
November	623.5	129.6	82.1	193.4	66.9	123.5	198.9	1 417.9
December	629.7	124.0	89.2	189.9	71.7	127.5	203.2	1 435.2
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	562.9	110.1	76.6	196.6	65.1	146.0	144.2	1 302.2
November	568.4	110.5	77.5	195.9	65.6	147.2	148.1	1 317.1
December	572.8	111.2	78.1	195.1	66.4	146.7	152.0	1 329.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	(b) 583.1	111.9	78.3	195.4	67.5	145.5	(b) 162.8	1 340.9
February	586.2	112.6	78.4	196.1	68.6	144.6	165.3	1 350.4
March	588.6	113.1	78.7	196.3	69.5	144.4	167.2	1 357.6
April	590.8	113.4	79.6	195.1	69.9	144.6	168.7	1 362.8
May	593.0	113.6	81.4	192.5	70.2	144.3	170.3	1 366.5
June	595.9	114.1	83.5	189.5	70.3	142.4	172.1	1 369.8
July	599.9	115.3	85.2	187.1	70.3	139.0	(b) 179.0	1 374.3
August	604.7	117.2	86.3	186.0	70.2	134.8	182.7	1 380.9
September	610.0	119.6	86.7	186.3	70.1	130.6	186.9	1 389.6
October	615.6	122.1	86.8	187.7	69.9	127.2	191.4	1 400.6
November	621.1	124.4	86.8	189.3	69.7	124.6	195.9	1 412.5
December	626.1	126.3	86.7	191.1	69.7	123.0	200.0	1 425.5

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

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



Month	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	117.5	np	16.6	42.3	14.9	np	29.4	273.5
November	119.6	np	20.1	45.5	17.2	np	31.4	293.3
December	132.7	np	26.3	56.5	24.9	np	34.1	359.1
<b>2002</b>								
January	126.0	np	17.7	42.8	16.9	np	31.7	285.6
February	114.4	np	16.7	38.4	16.6	np	29.4	259.6
March	127.5	np	18.2	42.1	16.6	np	31.6	289.1
April	119.3	np	18.9	43.4	14.6	np	28.8	277.2
May	124.5	np	20.7	45.9	15.3	np	29.4	292.4
June	116.6	np	18.4	46.9	14.4	np	27.4	275.0
July	115.1	np	14.8	44.3	14.3	np	28.7	272.2
August	119.4	np	15.3	47.0	14.8	np	29.5	281.0
September	112.7	np	14.3	44.7	13.7	np	29.7	269.6
October	125.6	np	14.4	49.0	14.2	np	32.8	297.9
November	124.1	np	18.1	49.6	15.7	np	35.1	313.1
December	136.0	np	25.0	59.7	24.7	np	42.3	387.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	117.6	np	18.8	40.7	15.7	np	30.1	276.7
November	117.6	np	18.0	42.4	16.2	np	29.8	277.3
December	118.6	np	18.0	43.3	16.4	np	29.3	279.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	122.2	np	18.9	45.0	16.0	np	29.0	287.3
February	120.5	np	19.2	43.9	16.7	np	29.7	283.4
March	119.9	np	18.9	44.5	17.1	np	28.3	283.8
April	124.9	np	18.3	45.5	15.6	np	28.9	289.2
May	123.3	np	19.4	46.5	16.2	np	30.0	292.9
June	123.1	np	18.9	47.4	16.5	np	30.9	293.8
July	121.2	np	16.2	47.2	16.0	np	32.2	291.3
August	120.3	np	17.5	48.2	16.3	np	32.3	292.4
September	118.7	np	16.4	47.2	15.5	np	32.5	290.0
October	123.1	np	16.1	47.1	15.0	np	33.3	296.8
November	123.3	np	16.6	46.3	15.5	np	33.9	299.2
December	121.6	np	17.0	45.3	16.8	np	35.1	299.5
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	119.2	np	17.5	41.3	15.9	np	30.0	275.9
November	119.0	np	18.1	42.1	16.1	np	29.7	278.1
December	119.2	np	18.5	43.0	16.3	np	29.5	280.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	120.0	np	18.8	43.8	16.4	np	29.1	282.7
February	121.1	np	18.9	44.5	16.4	np	28.9	284.9
March	122.1	np	19.0	45.1	16.4	np	29.0	287.1
April	122.7	np	18.9	45.7	16.4	np	29.4	289.1
May	122.7	np	18.6	46.4	16.3	np	30.0	290.5
June	122.2	np	18.1	47.0	16.2	np	30.7	291.5
July	121.7	np	17.5	47.4	16.0	np	31.5	292.3
August	121.3	np	17.1	47.5	15.8	np	32.2	293.0
September	121.2	np	16.7	47.3	15.7	np	32.9	294.0
October	121.4	np	16.5	46.9	15.7	np	33.4	295.4
November	121.7	np	16.4	46.5	15.7	np	34.0	297.0
December	122.1	np	16.4	46.1	15.8	np	34.5	298.5

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)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	67.1	np	8.2	19.6	4.7	np	25.9	147.4
November	65.3	np	8.1	19.1	4.5	np	27.0	146.4
December	64.9	np	10.1	21.8	5.4	np	24.4	154.9
<b>2002</b>								
January	61.3	np	6.8	17.8	4.9	np	21.5	131.4
February	56.9	np	5.8	16.2	4.7	np	19.4	120.7
March	65.8	np	6.1	17.5	5.2	np	22.9	137.0
April	65.3	np	6.4	18.2	4.9	np	22.7	139.3
May	71.5	np	7.6	18.7	5.2	np	25.1	150.9
June	70.3	np	7.6	19.3	5.2	np	25.1	151.3
July	76.4	np	8.6	16.2	5.8	np	27.7	161.7
August	77.8	np	8.5	17.8	6.2	np	27.4	164.9
September	72.2	np	7.9	17.0	5.5	np	24.8	152.1
October	73.4	np	7.8	16.6	5.1	np	26.4	153.2
November	70.0	np	8.0	16.3	4.9	np	26.0	150.7
December	72.3	np	9.3	18.2	6.0	np	25.3	162.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	65.5	np	7.7	18.7	4.7	np	24.5	142.1
November	66.5	np	7.7	18.7	4.7	np	25.5	144.1
December	63.9	np	7.5	18.7	4.8	np	24.4	139.6
<b>2002</b>								
January	67.2	np	7.9	19.4	5.4	np	25.0	147.1
February	65.9	np	7.7	18.3	5.4	np	24.6	144.4
March	67.1	np	7.3	18.5	5.3	np	24.5	145.0
April	68.2	np	7.3	18.8	5.4	np	24.3	148.0
May	69.3	np	8.0	18.3	5.2	np	24.5	149.1
June	68.8	np	7.7	18.9	5.1	np	24.3	149.9
July	70.9	np	7.7	16.5	5.6	np	24.5	150.4
August	70.3	np	7.6	17.9	5.7	np	24.0	149.4
September	71.4	np	7.8	17.2	5.4	np	24.4	150.5
October	71.2	np	7.3	16.0	5.0	np	24.6	147.1
November	70.8	np	7.5	15.6	5.0	np	24.6	147.5
December	71.4	np	7.0	15.1	5.2	np	24.9	146.8
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	64.2	np	7.7	18.2	4.6	np	25.1	140.8
November	65.0	np	7.7	18.5	4.8	np	25.0	141.9
December	65.6	np	7.7	18.7	5.0	np	24.8	143.0
<b>2002</b>								
January	66.1	np	7.6	18.8	5.1	np	24.7	144.1
February	66.7	np	7.6	18.8	5.2	np	24.6	145.3
March	67.3	np	7.6	18.7	5.3	np	24.6	146.4
April	68.0	np	7.6	18.5	5.3	np	24.5	147.6
May	68.8	np	7.6	18.4	5.4	np	24.4	148.8
June	69.6	np	7.7	18.1	5.4	np	24.3	149.6
July	70.2	np	7.7	17.7	5.4	np	24.3	149.9
August	70.6	np	7.7	17.3	5.4	np	24.4	149.7
September	70.9	np	7.6	16.8	5.3	np	24.4	149.1
October	71.1	np	7.5	16.3	5.2	np	24.5	148.4
November	71.3	np	7.3	15.8	5.2	np	24.6	147.7
December	71.4	np	7.3	15.4	5.1	np	24.7	146.9

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)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	114.2	25.8	18.0	44.5	11.8	28.1	44.5	286.9
November	117.4	29.9	18.8	46.4	13.2	30.3	45.1	301.0
December	128.2	53.1	26.8	55.1	19.3	43.9	46.0	372.4
<b>2002</b>								
January	113.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	25.6	41.3	277.9
February	106.2	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	23.8	40.8	259.3
March	116.3	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.5	27.5	45.6	287.8
April	110.3	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.7	25.8	44.8	283.1
May	117.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	26.1	45.7	297.4
June	111.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	23.3	46.2	286.0
July	110.8	24.4	18.3	40.6	14.1	23.8	53.7	285.6
August	116.7	24.1	18.1	43.9	14.4	25.3	55.9	298.4
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	27.4	52.6	286.6
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	306.9
November	119.7	33.8	20.2	50.8	13.7	29.4	55.2	322.7
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	383.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	113.3	27.0	18.7	43.7	12.5	27.9	43.6	286.5
November	114.0	27.2	19.0	43.4	12.6	28.4	44.0	288.6
December	113.8	27.2	18.7	42.8	13.1	29.1	43.4	288.0
<b>2002</b>								
January	114.1	27.3	20.3	43.7	13.7	29.2	44.3	292.6
February	114.2	28.0	21.8	42.6	15.0	28.2	45.7	295.5
March	114.4	27.2	19.3	45.5	12.6	28.9	45.0	292.8
April	115.9	27.3	19.1	47.9	13.6	28.4	43.5	295.7
May	115.5	28.0	19.9	46.3	13.6	27.1	45.5	296.0
June	117.0	31.2	19.8	46.8	12.6	26.3	46.9	300.7
July	112.5	24.7	17.9	40.7	13.7	24.8	52.2	286.6
August	114.4	27.8	19.8	45.6	14.9	25.0	55.3	302.8
September	117.2	28.9	19.8	44.0	13.7	26.7	53.4	303.7
October	116.3	28.4	19.3	47.6	13.2	25.1	53.2	303.2
November	116.3	29.7	19.8	47.5	12.9	28.0	53.3	307.5
December	114.8	27.7	19.1	47.0	12.6	23.9	54.2	299.3
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2001</b>								
October	112.2	26.9	18.7	43.9	12.8	29.0	43.3	286.8
November	113.4	27.0	19.1	43.6	12.9	28.8	43.6	288.6
December	114.1	27.2	19.4	43.4	13.2	28.8	44.0	290.1
<b>2002</b>								
January	114.4	27.3	19.7	43.7	13.5	28.8	44.2	291.9
February	114.7	27.5	19.8	44.5	13.6	28.7	44.2	293.4
March	115.0	27.6	19.8	45.2	13.6	28.4	44.4	294.4
April	115.1	27.6	19.6	45.7	13.5	27.8	45.2	295.0
May	115.2	27.7	19.5	45.6	13.5	27.0	46.6	295.4
June	115.2	27.8	19.3	45.2	13.6	26.3	48.6	296.2
July	115.3	28.0	19.3	44.9	13.7	25.9	50.6	297.6
August	115.4	28.3	19.4	44.9	13.7	25.7	52.3	299.4
September	115.6	28.4	19.4	45.3	13.6	25.7	53.4	301.2
October	115.8	28.6	19.4	46.0	13.4	25.8	54.0	302.8
November	115.9	28.7	19.5	46.7	13.2	25.8	54.3	303.9
December	115.9	28.7	19.5	47.4	12.9	25.7	54.4	304.7

(a) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—by Industry Group(b)
 

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	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<i>Total</i>
ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	16 192.1	4 427.4	2 809.3	5 433.4	1 934.0	4 777.5	6 583.8	42 177.2
<b>2001</b>								
March	15 117.7	2 757.4	2 203.8	4 654.3	1 638.8	3 844.9	6 202.2	36 404.1
June	15 037.3	3 086.0	2 455.4	4 913.6	1 526.5	4 056.6	6 144.6	37 219.3
September	15 266.9	3 009.0	2 354.9	5 223.8	1 587.5	4 244.4	6 496.0	38 182.7
December	16 496.9	4 606.6	2 985.2	6 231.1	1 898.8	5 301.4	6 730.1	44 250.2
<b>2002</b>								
March	15 723.2	2 820.0	2 370.6	5 420.8	1 634.8	4 086.1	6 212.2	38 267.8
June	15 534.3	3 278.2	2 623.3	5 881.4	1 620.7	4 294.1	6 333.7	39 565.8
September	15 871.2	3 087.2	2 618.8	6 043.8	1 747.9	4 012.1	6 841.7	40 222.8
December	17 158.2	4 868.5	3 297.4	7 073.2	2 011.5	4 989.9	7 234.1	46 632.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	15 333.5	3 294.0	2 418.1	4 842.5	1 665.8	4 061.9	6 187.4	37 787.4
<b>2001</b>								
March	15 300.7	3 377.4	2 453.1	4 878.3	1 722.1	4 211.4	6 331.5	38 275.4
June	15 419.9	3 315.0	2 484.5	5 171.5	1 649.9	4 269.4	6 351.4	38 649.3
September	15 587.7	3 339.0	2 492.3	5 331.5	1 649.4	4 400.2	6 535.1	39 335.3
December	15 622.5	3 401.5	2 557.8	5 550.2	1 632.6	4 502.0	6 339.7	39 606.3
<b>2002</b>								
March	15 826.7	3 422.2	2 652.8	5 716.1	1 716.8	4 499.3	6 340.7	40 174.6
June	15 984.6	3 551.2	2 631.2	6 158.9	1 743.1	4 524.7	6 556.7	41 150.4
September	16 212.6	3 415.4	2 760.2	6 169.3	1 801.0	4 171.6	6 882.3	41 412.4
December	16 231.4	3 604.3	2 819.5	6 308.8	1 718.5	4 243.3	6 833.3	41 759.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	15 309.5	3 347.6	2 397.9	4 846.7	1 686.1	4 053.4	6 189.0	37 839.9
<b>2001</b>								
March	15 354.9	3 328.4	2 439.1	4 953.7	1 682.1	4 177.9	6 305.4	38 233.6
June	15 423.0	3 333.8	2 478.2	5 122.1	1 665.1	4 301.5	6 403.6	38 719.1
September	15 537.4	3 347.6	2 512.6	5 324.9	1 646.4	4 399.0	6 419.5	39 184.7
December	15 665.9	3 393.5	2 560.7	5 551.3	1 654.6	4 495.5	6 379.4	39 700.2
<b>2002</b>								
March	15 821.9	3 444.3	2 615.5	5 798.6	1 704.6	4 511.0	6 417.5	40 314.2
June	15 997.7	3 480.3	2 677.4	6 029.3	1 747.5	4 420.9	6 573.8	40 920.6
September	16 154.7	3 510.8	2 742.2	6 205.9	1 763.6	4 300.9	6 764.3	41 439.6
December	16 265.4	3 534.4	2 800.7	6 338.8	1 754.6	4 189.1	6 906.8	41 835.9

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–01. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

	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 quarter)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	8.0	54.3	30.7	17.2	19.3	28.5	7.9	16.9
<b>2001</b>								
March	-6.6	-37.7	-21.6	-14.3	-15.3	-19.5	-5.8	-13.7
June	-0.5	11.9	11.4	5.6	-6.9	5.5	-0.9	2.2
September	1.5	-2.5	-4.1	6.3	4.0	4.6	5.7	2.6
December	8.1	53.1	26.8	19.3	19.6	24.9	3.6	15.9
<b>2002</b>								
March	-4.7	-38.8	-20.6	-13.0	-13.9	-22.9	-7.7	-13.5
June	-1.2	16.2	10.7	8.5	-0.9	5.1	2.0	3.4
September	2.2	-5.8	-0.2	2.8	7.8	-6.6	8.0	1.7
December	8.1	57.7	25.9	17.0	15.1	24.4	5.7	15.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	0.3	4.5	6.9	2.1	-1.0	5.4	0.4	1.7
<b>2001</b>								
March	-0.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	3.4	3.7	2.3	1.3
June	0.8	-1.8	1.3	6.0	-4.2	1.4	0.3	1.0
September	1.1	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.0	3.1	2.9	1.8
December	0.2	1.9	2.6	4.1	-1.0	2.3	-3.0	0.7
<b>2002</b>								
March	1.3	0.6	3.7	3.0	5.2	-0.1	0.0	1.4
June	1.0	3.8	-0.8	7.7	1.5	0.6	3.4	2.4
September	1.4	-3.8	4.9	0.2	3.3	-7.8	5.0	0.6
December	0.1	5.5	2.1	2.3	-4.6	1.7	-0.7	0.8
TREND ESTIMATES (% change from preceding quarter)								
<b>2000</b>								
December	0.5	-0.7	0.8	1.5	-0.5	3.1	0.8	0.8
<b>2001</b>								
March	0.3	-0.6	1.7	2.2	-0.2	3.1	1.9	1.0
June	0.4	0.2	1.6	3.4	-1.0	3.0	1.6	1.3
September	0.7	0.4	1.4	4.0	-1.1	2.3	0.2	1.2
December	0.8	1.4	1.9	4.3	0.5	2.2	-0.6	1.3
<b>2002</b>								
March	1.0	1.5	2.1	4.5	3.0	0.3	0.6	1.5
June	1.1	1.0	2.4	4.0	2.5	-2.0	2.4	1.5
September	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.9	0.9	-2.7	2.9	1.3
December	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	-0.5	-2.6	2.1	1.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes.

## QUARTERLY TURNOVER, Chain Volume Measures(a)—by State

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (\$ million)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	14 736.3	10 053.4	8 012.7	3 112.1	4 060.7	897.2	426.6	877.5	42 177.2
<b>2001</b>									
March	12 743.5	8 670.0	6 977.3	2 615.7	3 496.4	791.4	361.4	748.2	36 404.1
June	13 004.8	8 959.7	7 061.4	2 722.5	3 505.0	784.5	397.9	783.5	37 219.3
September	13 327.7	9 141.4	7 264.5	2 826.6	3 610.3	761.6	433.6	817.0	38 182.7
December	15 387.5	10 769.0	8 228.6	3 284.1	4 295.2	911.0	438.8	935.8	44 250.2
<b>2002</b>									
March	13 151.4	9 268.1	7 187.1	2 901.5	3 765.0	813.3	379.2	802.3	38 267.8
June	13 619.7	9 621.9	7 426.6	2 983.0	3 824.8	820.7	428.8	840.3	39 565.8
September	14 042.8	9 506.2	7 753.5	3 017.3	3 800.5	798.7	464.4	839.4	40 222.8
December	16 262.3	11 006.4	8 866.7	3 485.1	4 613.9	970.9	451.7	975.7	46 632.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$ million)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	13 221.0	8 930.8	7 254.4	2 772.3	3 625.8	803.6	404.1	787.2	37 787.4
<b>2001</b>									
March	13 385.4	9 137.3	7 331.7	2 758.7	3 642.1	815.8	405.2	800.2	38 275.4
June	13 492.5	9 303.0	7 348.6	2 835.4	3 662.0	810.6	402.9	808.3	38 649.3
September	13 724.3	9 488.2	7 398.6	2 912.6	3 764.2	805.5	407.2	834.7	39 335.3
December	13 781.6	9 552.7	7 444.5	2 932.7	3 822.4	817.6	415.1	839.8	39 606.3
<b>2002</b>									
March	13 818.8	9 763.8	7 523.1	3 039.2	3 917.5	832.5	424.1	855.6	40 174.6
June	14 161.7	9 995.7	7 740.6	3 110.6	3 991.3	851.0	434.0	865.4	41 150.4
September	14 438.1	9 851.9	7 907.3	3 116.0	3 957.5	847.4	435.7	858.5	41 412.4
December	14 615.1	9 773.3	8 014.1	3 099.3	4 088.9	867.6	425.7	874.8	41 759.0
TREND ESTIMATES (\$ million)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	13 269.8	8 916.3	7 247.5	2 749.0	3 663.1	802.8	405.3	784.2	37 839.9
<b>2001</b>									
March	13 374.2	9 113.3	7 316.0	2 783.9	3 638.8	810.9	403.4	798.8	38 233.6
June	13 525.3	9 308.1	7 359.2	2 832.6	3 673.4	810.6	404.1	814.2	38 719.1
September	13 662.5	9 451.2	7 389.2	2 890.9	3 747.9	810.2	407.7	828.6	39 184.7
December	13 765.7	9 613.9	7 445.3	2 962.3	3 836.4	818.3	415.2	843.8	39 700.2
<b>2002</b>									
March	13 911.8	9 785.4	7 560.6	3 034.4	3 909.5	832.1	425.2	854.4	40 314.2
June	14 139.0	9 877.2	7 721.8	3 087.6	3 961.2	845.1	431.3	860.5	40 920.6
September	14 399.0	9 880.7	7 885.8	3 113.6	4 008.6	854.8	432.6	865.9	41 439.6
December	14 625.4	9 825.1	8 032.2	3 116.3	4 051.7	861.1	430.8	870.1	41 835.9

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. See paragraph 28 of the Explanatory Notes.

Quarter	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ORIGINAL (%change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	15.5	21.3	14.6	20.6	14.0	21.6	-1.3	19.7	16.9
<b>2001</b>									
March	-13.5	-13.8	-12.9	-15.9	-13.9	-11.8	-15.3	-14.7	-13.7
June	2.1	3.3	1.2	4.1	0.2	-0.9	10.1	4.7	2.2
September	2.5	2.0	2.9	3.8	3.0	-2.9	9.0	4.3	2.6
December	15.5	17.8	13.3	16.2	19.0	19.6	1.2	14.6	15.9
<b>2002</b>									
March	-14.5	-13.9	-12.7	-11.7	-12.3	-10.7	-13.6	-14.3	-13.5
June	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.8	1.6	0.9	13.1	4.7	3.4
September	3.1	-1.2	4.4	1.1	-0.6	-2.7	8.3	-0.1	1.7
December	15.8	15.8	14.4	15.5	21.4	21.6	-2.7	16.2	15.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (%change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	0.6	3.8	2.1	4.0	-1.9	2.9	-0.4	5.4	1.7
<b>2001</b>									
March	1.2	2.3	1.1	-0.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.7	1.3
June	0.8	1.8	0.2	2.8	0.5	-0.6	-0.6	1.0	1.0
September	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.7	2.8	-0.6	1.0	3.3	1.8
December	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.7
<b>2002</b>									
March	0.3	2.2	1.1	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.4
June	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.1	2.4
September	2.0	-1.4	2.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-0.8	0.6
December	1.2	-0.8	1.4	-0.5	3.3	2.4	-2.3	1.9	0.8
TREND ESTIMATES (%change from preceding quarter)									
<b>2000</b>									
December	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	-1.4	1.9	-0.7	1.9	0.8
<b>2001</b>									
March	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.3	-0.7	1.0	-0.5	1.9	1.0
June	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.3
September	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0.9	1.8	1.2
December	0.8	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.3
<b>2002</b>									
March	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.5
June	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.5
September	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.3
December	1.6	-0.6	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.5	1.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01. See

paragraph 28 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/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 which includes about 6,500 retail and selected service businesses. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 4,100 '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 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 business 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 employment levels, changes in industry and other general business changes. The estimates include an allowance for the time it takes a newly registered business to get on to the survey frame. Businesses which have ceased employing are identified when the ATO cancels their Australian Business Number (ABN) and/or PAYGW registration. In addition, businesses with less than 50 employees which did 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 selected convenience stores of 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ABS Maintained Population *continued*

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.

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 sub-sector (ie they are all classified to a single Standard Institutional Sector Classification of Australia sub-sector).

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 sub-division (and the TAU is classified to the relevant sub-division 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 sub-division.

**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. For the ABS Maintained Population, the ABS uses reported employment as the measure of business size. For the ATO Maintained Population, for which employment data are not updated on a regular basis, the ABS uses a derived size benchmark. The derived size benchmark is a modelled employment size measure, based primarily on wages and salaries from Business Activity Statements or number of payees from the ATO, which is scaled to be the same magnitude as the previous employment benchmark, using current ABS employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings.

**13** 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.

**14** 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.

**15** 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

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**17** 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.

**18** 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.

**19** 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).

**20** 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 2002 using data up to and including the July 2002 reference month. The second row gives the most recent combined adjustment factors estimated and used in this month's calculation of the concurrent seasonally adjusted series.

### COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	<i>Dec</i> 2001	<i>Nov</i> 2002	<i>Dec</i> 2002
<b>Factors as estimated at last reanalysis</b> (July 2002 reference month)	1.28936	1.03689	1.28699
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (December 2002 reference month)	1.28596	1.04245	1.28215

**21** 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 it becomes available.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT  
*continued*

COMBINED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	Jan 2003	Feb 2003	Mar 2003
<b>Factors as estimated with current month's data</b> (December 2002 reference month)	1.00118	0.88396	0.96524

**22** 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 usually shown in the July issue each year, but for 2002 appear in the August issue.

**23** 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.

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

TREND ESTIMATES

**25** 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).

**26** 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. Further trend breaks have been inserted between June and July 2002 for some series as a result of volatility associated with the introduction of the new statistical infrastructure.

**27** For further information on trend estimates, see *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends': an Overview* (cat. no. 1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES

**28** 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 (currently 2000–2001). The reference year is updated in the June publication each year. 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 (i.e. for the 2002–2003 financial year) which are based upon price data for the 2000–2001 financial year. Comparability with previous years is achieved by linking (or chaining) the series together to form a continuous time series.

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**29** 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

**30** 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.

**31** To assist users in assessing the reliability of estimates, each 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; and
- E represents a relative standard error on level greater than 15% (mainly affects unpublished state by industry series).

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**33** 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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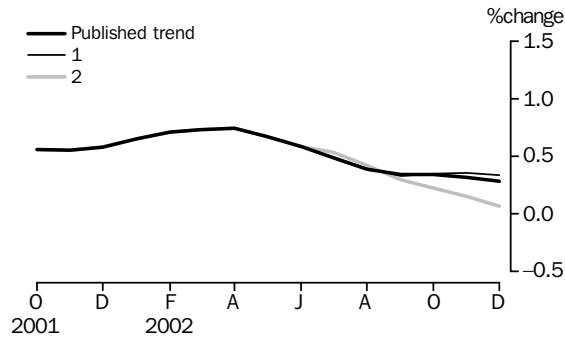
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# TECHNICAL NOTE REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

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



## TECHNICAL NOTE

**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 25 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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