

# Retail Trade Survey: March 2014 quarter

Embargoed until 10:45am – 14 May 2014

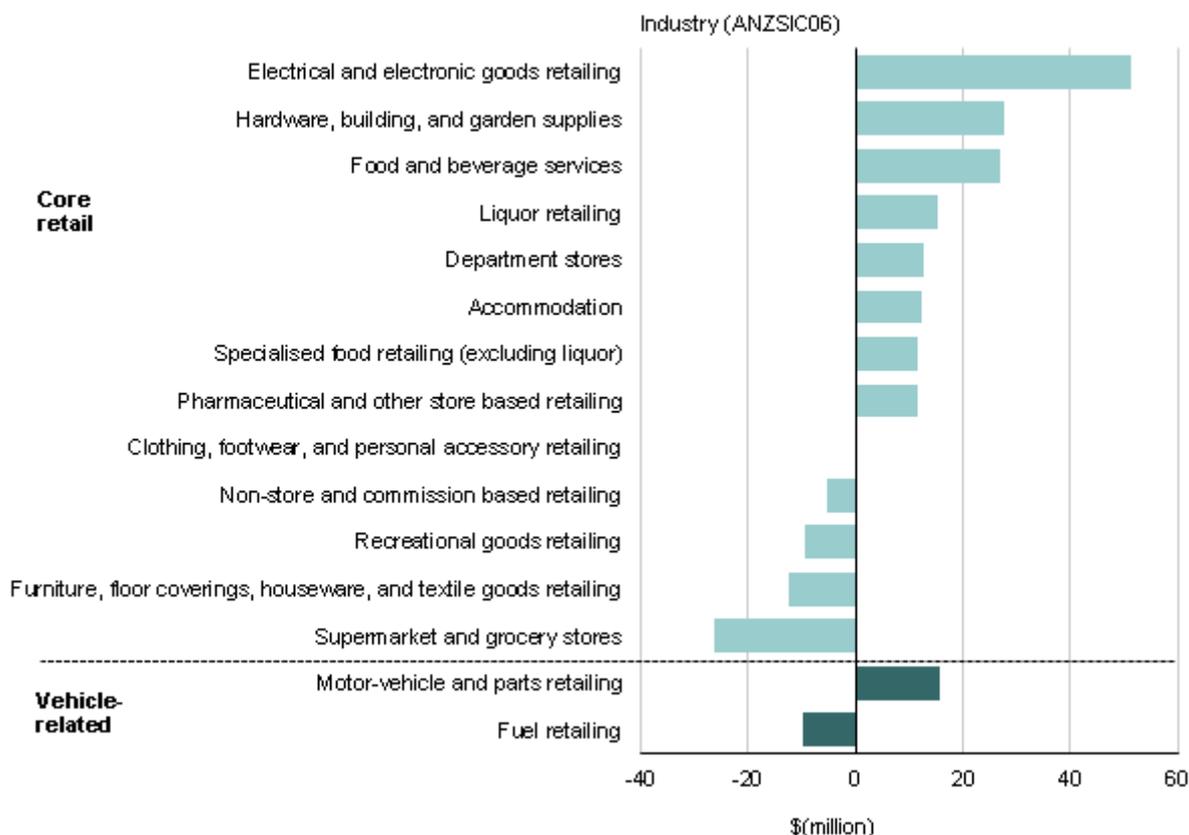
## Key facts

For the March 2014 quarter, compared with the December 2013 quarter (seasonally adjusted):

- The total volume of retail sales rose 0.7 percent.
- Ten of the 15 industries had higher sales volumes.
- Electrical and electronic goods retailing recorded the largest volume increase, up 5.5 percent.
- The total value of retail sales rose 0.7 percent.

## Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales volumes

Change from December 2013 quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Liz MacPherson, Government Statistician  
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## Commentary

- [Total sales volume up](#)
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- [Sales in electrical and electronic goods lead the quarterly increase](#)
- [Growth continues for the hardware, building, and garden supplies retailers](#)
- [Mixed results for some of the food-related industries](#)
- [Sales up in the North and South Islands](#)
- [Actual volume and value sales up on March 2013](#)
- [Actual value of stock up on 2013](#)

All values are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

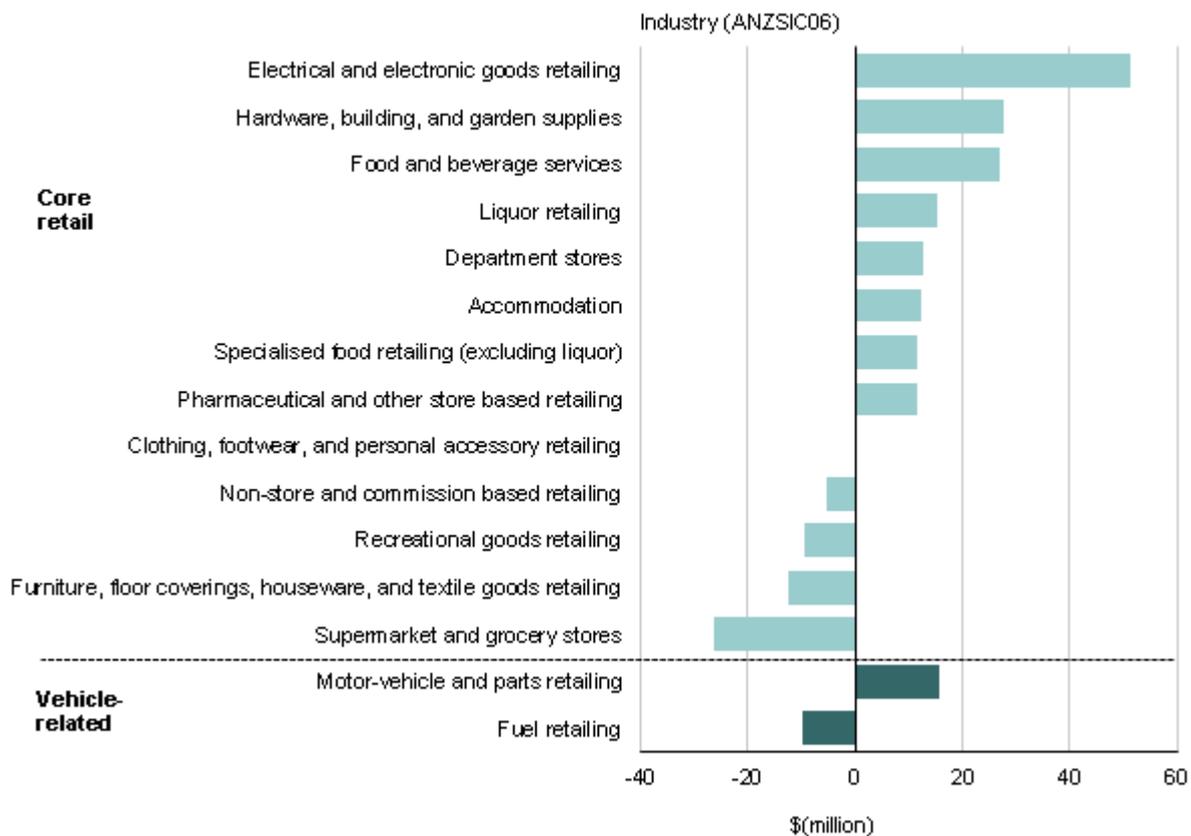
### Total sales volume up

The total volume of retail sales rose 0.7 percent for the March 2014 quarter, following a 1.4 percent rise in the December 2013 quarter.

Ten of the 15 retail industries had higher sales volumes in the latest quarter.

#### Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales volumes

Change from December 2013 quarter



This quarter's increase was led by a 5.5 percent rise in electrical and electronic goods retailing.

Other industries with large rises this quarter were:

- hardware, building, and garden supplies retailing, up 2.0 percent
- food and beverage services, up 1.5 percent
- motor-vehicle and parts retailing, up 0.6 percent.

The industries with the largest falls this quarter were:

- supermarket and grocery stores, down 0.7 percent
- furniture, floor coverings, houseware, and textiles goods retailing, down 2.4 percent.

In the core retail industries (which exclude the two vehicle-related industries) sales volume rose 0.8 percent in March, following a 1.0 percent rise in the December 2013 quarter.

**Note:** The fuel, and motor-vehicle and parts retailing industries are not seasonally adjusted as they do not show reliable seasonal patterns.

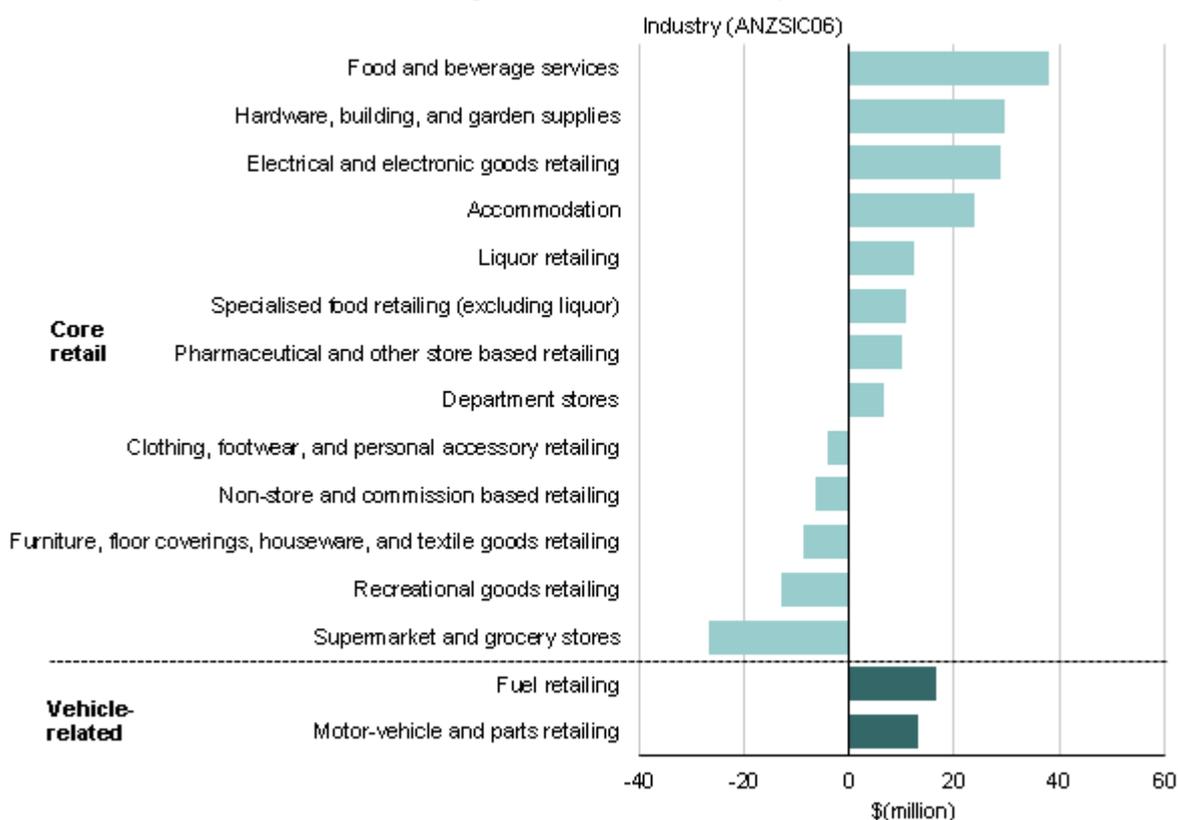
### **Total sales value rise**

The total value of retail sales rose 0.7 percent (\$131 million) in the March 2014 quarter, following a 1.4 percent (\$253 million) rise in the December 2013 quarter.

Ten of the 15 retail industries had higher sales values this quarter.

## Retail industry contributions to the change in seasonally adjusted sales values

Change from December 2013 quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The food and beverage services industry (which includes cafes, restaurants, and bars), led the rise in total sales value, recording an increase of 2.0 percent (\$38 million).

Other industries with large rises in the March quarter were:

- hardware, building, and garden supplies, up 2.1 percent (\$30 million)
- electrical and electronic goods retailing, up 4.3 percent (\$29 million)
- accommodation, up 3.4 percent (\$24 million).

Industries with the largest falls were:

- supermarket and grocery stores, down 0.6 percent (\$27 million)
- recreational goods retailing, down 2.5 percent (\$13 million).

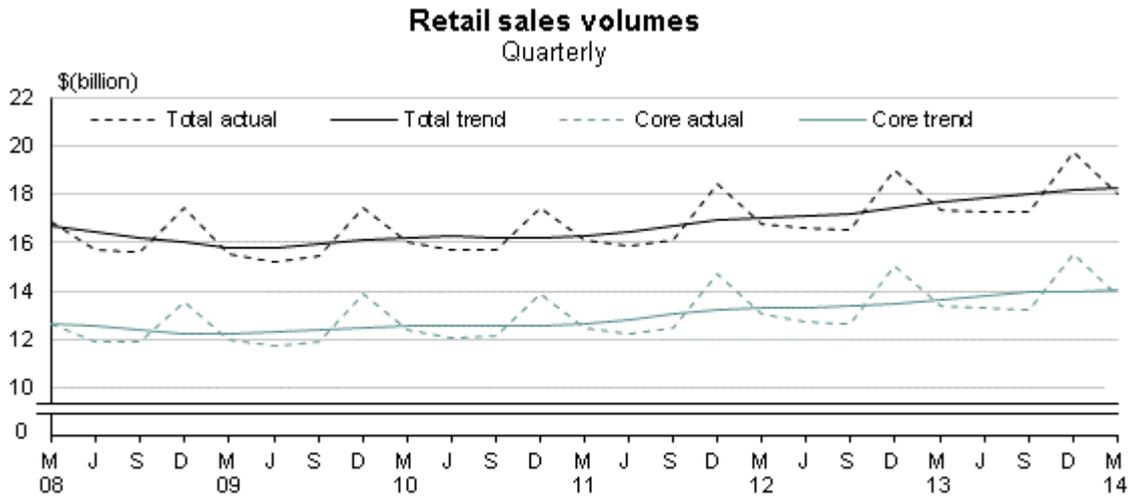
In the core retail industries (which exclude the two vehicle-related industries) sales value rose 0.7 percent (\$102 million) in March, following a 1.3 percent (\$176 million) rise in the December 2013 quarter.

**Note:** The fuel, and motor-vehicle and parts retailing industries are not seasonally adjusted as they do not show reliable seasonal patterns.

## Trends for sales volume and value continue to rise

The trend for the total sales volume has been generally rising since the June 2009 quarter, up 16 percent since then.

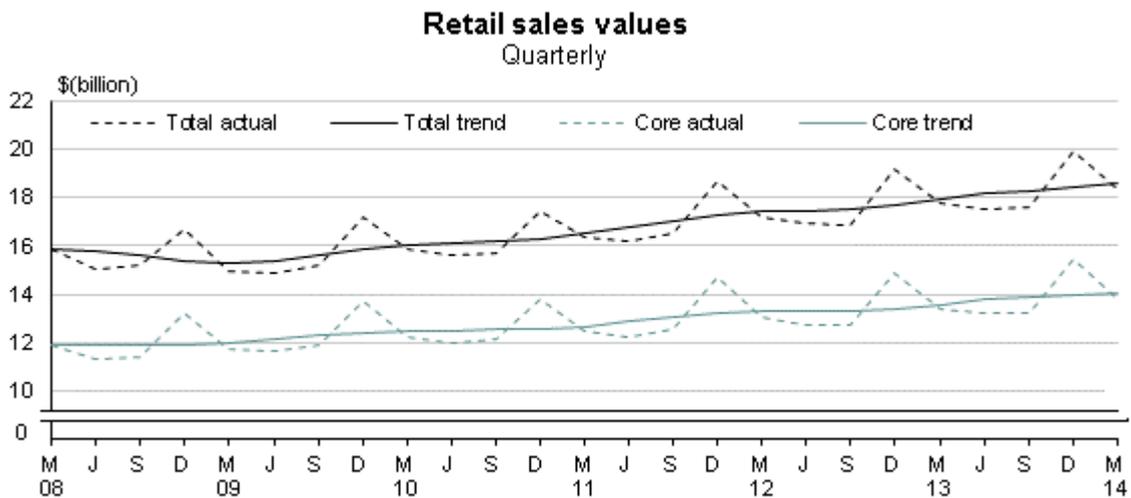
The core sales volume trend has generally been rising since the March 2009 quarter, up 15 percent since then.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The trend for the total sales value has increased since the March 2009 quarter, up 22 percent since then.

The core sales value trend in general has continued to rise since the series began in 1995.



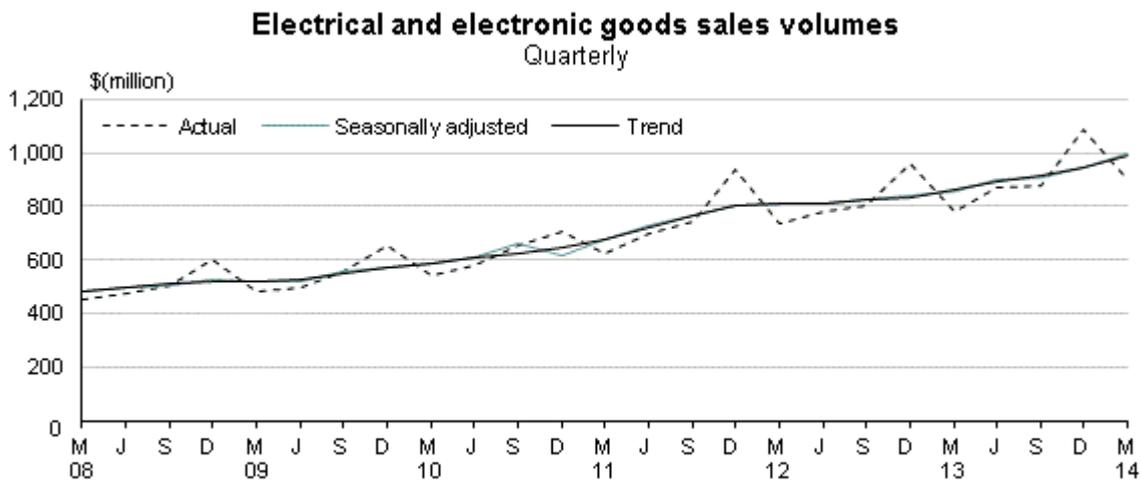
Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Sales in electrical and electronic goods lead the quarterly increase

The volume of electrical and electronic goods sales rose 5.5 percent, the largest industry increase in the March 2014 quarter. This follows a 3.7 percent rise in the December 2013 quarter.

Electrical and electronic goods prices have been falling since mid-2009. In this latest March quarter, prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) fell 2.0 percent compared with December 2013.

The sales value for electrical and electronic goods rose 4.3 percent (\$29 million) in the March 2014 quarter.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

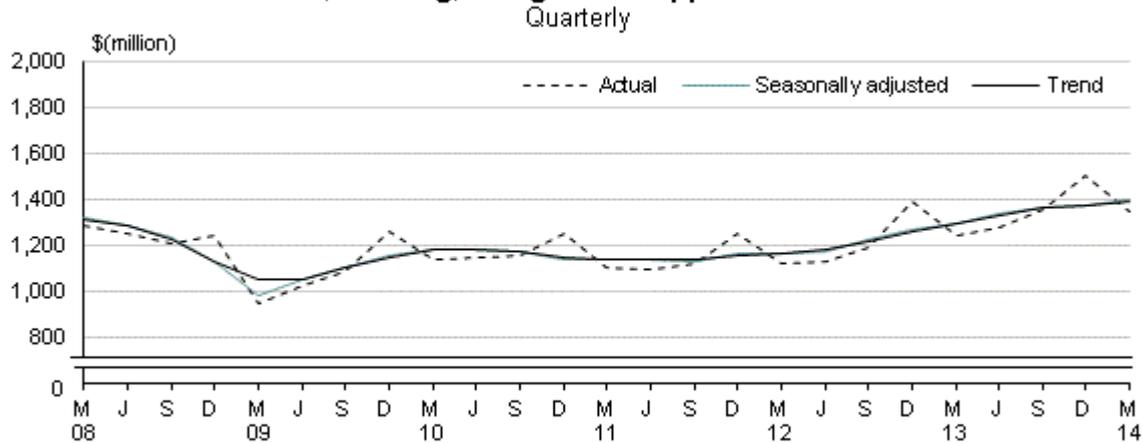
The sales volume trend for electrical and electronic goods has shown a period of sustained growth for over six years. The most recent quarters are now more than double the level recorded in the December 2007 quarter.

## Growth continues for the hardware, building, and garden supplies retailers

The volume of sales in the hardware, building, and garden supplies industry rose 2.0 percent in the March 2014 quarter, following a modest 0.2 percent rise in the December 2013 quarter.

The sales value for hardware, building, and garden supplies rose 2.1 percent (\$30 million). Prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) fell 0.2 percent in the March 2014 quarter.

## Hardware, building, and garden supplies sales volumes



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The sales volume trend for hardware, building, and garden supplies has risen 23 percent since the turning point in the June 2011 quarter.

## Mixed results for the some of the food-related industries

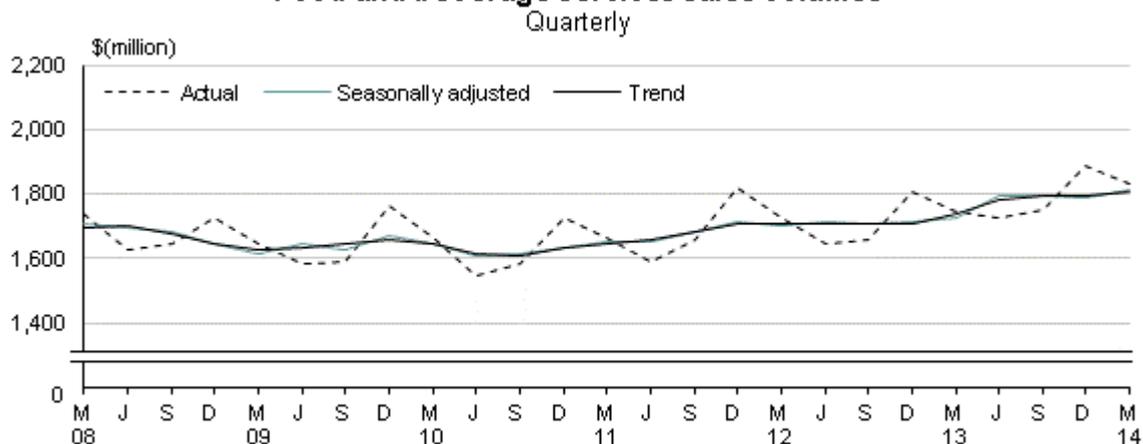
The volume of sales in the food and beverage services industry rose 1.5 percent in the March 2014 quarter, following a fall of 0.5 percent in the December 2013 quarter.

The sales volume trend for food and beverage services has generally been rising since the September 2010 quarter, up 12 percent since then.

The value of sales for food and beverage services rose 2.0 percent (\$38 million) – the largest increase of any industry for the March 2014 quarter. Prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) rose 0.4 percent in March, compared with the December 2013 quarter.

This industry consists of cafes, restaurants, takeaway food and catering services, pubs, taverns, bars, and clubs. Cafes and restaurants contribute half of this industry's sales.

## Food and beverage services sales volumes



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Conversely, the volume of sales in the supermarket and grocery stores industry fell 0.7 percent – the largest decrease of any industry in the March 2014 quarter.

The sales value for supermarket and grocery stores fell 0.6 percent (\$27 million) in the March 2014 quarter. Prices (which are not seasonally adjusted) rose 1.0 percent for the March 2014 quarter.

The sales volume and value trends for supermarket and grocery stores have eased in recent quarters.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

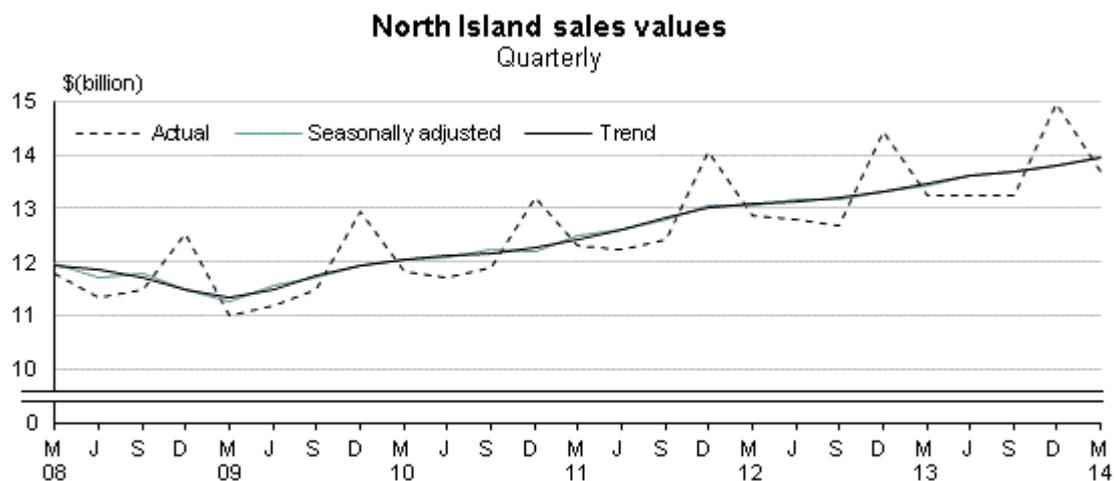
## Sales up in the North and South Islands

**Note:** the Retail Trade Survey is designed at a national level. Use caution when interpreting regional-level figures.

The value of sales in the North Island rose 1.1 percent (\$155 million) in the March 2014 quarter. This follows a 0.8 percent (\$114 million) rise in the December 2013 quarter.

The increase in North Island sales value is predominantly from the Auckland region. The results are:

- Auckland, **up** 2.8 percent (\$177 million)
- Wellington, virtually unchanged (up less than \$1 million)
- Waikato, **down** 2.2 percent (\$39 million)
- remainder of the North Island, **up** 0.5 percent (\$17 million).

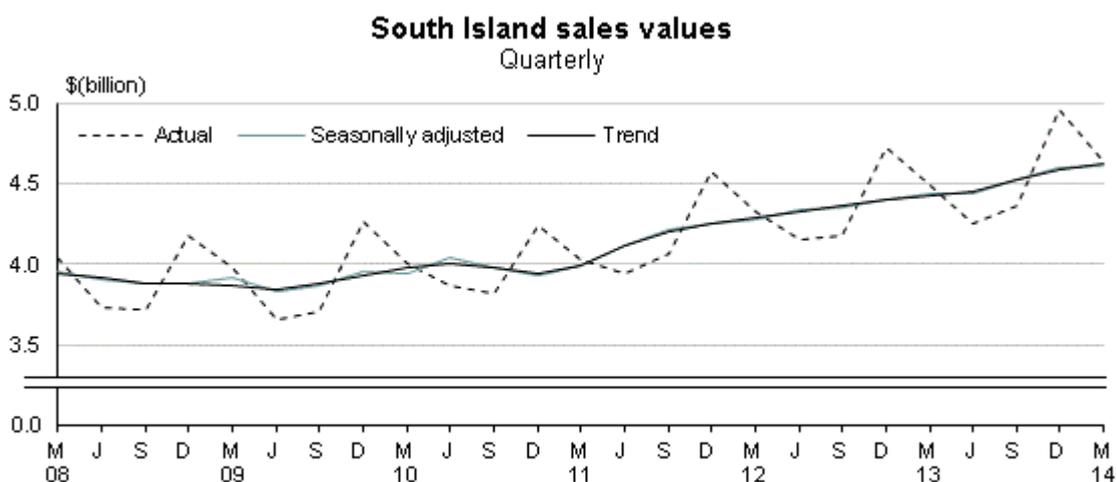


Source: Statistics New Zealand

The value of sales in the South Island rose 0.3 percent (\$14 million) in the March 2014 quarter. This follows an increase of 1.4 percent (\$65 million) in the December 2013 quarter.

The increase in South Island sales value is the result of:

- Canterbury, **down** 0.6 percent (\$15 million)
- remainder of the South Island, **up** 1.4 percent (\$29 million).



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Actual volume and value sales up on March 2013

In the March 2014 quarter compared with the March 2013 quarter:

- The volume of total actual retail sales rose 3.8 percent.
- The value of total actual retail sales rose 3.4 percent to \$18.3 billion.
- The volume of core actual retail sales rose 3.6 percent.
- The value of core actual retail sales rose 3.6 percent to \$13.8 billion.

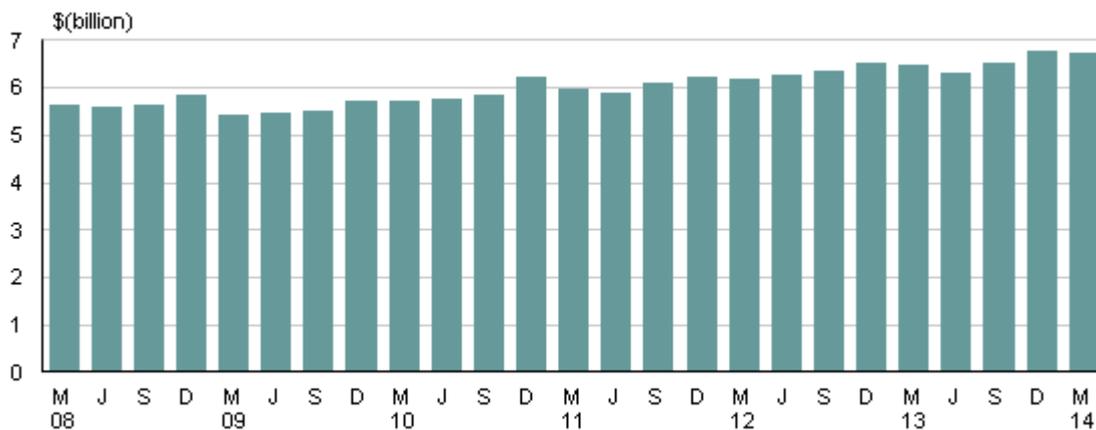
## Actual value of stock up on 2013

Stock figures are recorded as at 31 March 2014. All references to stocks are in actual (unadjusted) dollars.

The total value of stock held at 31 March 2014 (\$6.7 billion) was 4.0 percent (\$258 million) higher than at 31 March 2013.

The value of stock for the core retail industries (\$5.1 billion) was 2.0 percent (\$102 million) higher than at 31 March 2013.

**Quarterly retail stock levels**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The largest stock increases were in:

- motor-vehicle and parts retailing, up 11 percent (\$154 million)
- hardware, building, and garden supplies, up 5.6 percent (\$42 million)
- electrical and electronic goods retailing, up 12 percent (\$39 million).

The largest stock decreases were in:

- supermarket and grocery stores, down 4.4 percent (\$29 million)
- furniture, floor coverings, houseware, and textiles goods, down 3.4 percent (\$10 million).

For more detailed data from the Retail Trade Survey, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

## Definitions

### About the Retail Trade Survey

The Retail Trade Survey (RTS) provides short-term economic indicators of the retail trade sector. In addition, the data is used for compiling the retail trade sector component of quarterly national accounts (on the production side) and in compiling household consumption expenditure (on the expenditure side).

The survey was last redesigned for the September 2003 quarter. For more details about the redesign see:

[Retail Trade Survey – Redesign: September 2003](#)

[Retail Trade Survey – Implementation of new survey design.](#)

### More definitions

**ANZSIC06:** Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification – New Zealand version 2006.

**ANZIND:** an ANZSIC-based classification used to group industries for publication.

**Business Frame:** a register of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand. The population of the RTS is drawn from the Business Frame.

**Deflators:** indexes that measure the rate of price change of goods and services sold by each RTS industry. Deflators are not calculated for the subtotal or all industries total.

**Enterprise:** a business entity operating in New Zealand, either as a legally constituted body such as a company, partnership, trust, local or central government trading organisation, or a self-employed individual.

**Geographic unit:** a GEO is a subdivision of an enterprise. It is a separate operating unit engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.

**Per head of population:** the population measure used for the RTS is the estimated residential population. It excludes short-term visitors to New Zealand.

**Sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices:** a constant price estimate, from which the portion of the current price sales' movement caused by price changes has been removed.

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

The *Retail Trade Survey: June 2014 quarter* will be released on 14 August 2014.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

### **Past releases**

[Retail Trade Survey](#) has links to past releases.

## **Related links**

The latest movements in related series were as follows:

The [Consumers Price Index: March 2014 quarter](#) rose 0.3 percent from the December 2013 quarter. The annual price changes in the year to March 2014 rose 1.5 percent, stating about half of the increase came from housing and household utility prices. The main downward contribution for the year came from cheaper audio-visual and computing equipment, with the strong New Zealand dollar having a downward influence on retail prices of internationally traded goods, including cars and appliances.

On [Infoshare](#), New Zealand Transport Agency figures show that new registrations of cars and station wagons (including cars previously registered overseas) were up 5.1 percent in the March 2014 quarter from the December 2013 quarter. The retail trade survey includes sales for passenger vehicles, motor cycles, trailers, tyres and vehicle parts retailing only. Sales for commercial vehicles for example, business vehicles, trucks and buses, are more likely to be included in the quarterly Wholesale Trade Survey.

[Credit card billings in New Zealand](#), including spending using New Zealand and overseas-issued cards, rose 9.0 percent in the March 2014 quarter from the same period of the previous year.

The [Reserve Bank of New Zealand's Official Cash Rate](#) changed from 2.5 percent to 2.75 percent on 13 March 2014.

## Data quality

### Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Measurement errors](#)
- [Imputation](#)
- [Postal response rate](#)

### General information

This section contains information about data that does not change between releases.

- [Population](#)
- [Industry descriptions](#)
- [Sample design](#)
- [Sample maintenance](#)
- [Sample reselection](#)
- [Measurement errors](#)
- [Use of retail trade data in quarterly national accounts](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted series](#)
- [Estimated trend](#)
- [Retail Trade Survey deflators](#)
- [Regional estimates](#)

## Period-specific information

### Measurement errors

All statistical estimates are subject to measurement errors. These include both sample errors and non-sample errors. In addition, we apply imputation methodologies to cope with small firms and non-response. These measurement errors should be considered when analysing the results from the survey.

[See measurement errors.](#)

### Sample errors

The postal survey is designed to give statistics at the following levels of accuracy (at the 95 percent confidence interval limit):

- 3 percent for sales at the total national retail trade level
- 10 percent for sales at the published national retail industry level.

This means, for example, that there is a 95 percent chance that the true value of total retail trade sales lies within 3 percent of the published estimate.

**Retail Trade Survey: March 2014 quarter sample errors by industry**

At the 95 percent confidence interval limit

<b>Retail industry</b>	<b>Level (relative percent)</b>	<b>Movement (absolute percent)</b>
Motor-vehicle and parts	6.1	2.5
Fuel	4.7	1.1
Supermarket and grocery stores	7.2	6.4
Specialised food	6.5	3.6
Liquor	6.9	1.4
Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	5.5	3.1
Electrical and electronic goods	2.3	1.2
Hardware, building, and garden supplies	4.8	2.4
Recreational goods	13.9	9.5
Clothing, footwear, and accessories	4.4	2.4
Department stores	0.0	0.0
Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	10.6	3.2
Non-store and commission-based retailing	10.3	6.0
Accommodation	4.7	4.2
Food and beverage services	4.9	2.7
<b>Total retail trade</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Industries with zero sample error are full-coverage industries. In these industries, we survey all large firms and model all small to medium-sized firms using administrative data sourced from Inland Revenue.

**Retail Trade Survey: March 2014 quarter sample errors by region**

At the 95 percent confidence interval limit

<b>Region</b>	<b>Level (relative percent)</b>	<b>Movement (absolute percent)</b>
Auckland	5.6	4.5
Waikato	13.8	5.2
Wellington	12.1	4.4
Remainder of the North Island	7.6	5.8
Canterbury	9.3	3.1
Remainder of the South Island	9.6	2.9

## Imputation

### Small firms

Small to medium-sized firms are generally not surveyed. Instead, we model their variables from administrative data (GST) sourced from Inland Revenue. Ratios calculated from the postal sample units are applied to the administrative data to provide an estimate of their variables.

### Non-response imputation

Although we make every attempt to achieve a 100 percent response rate, in practice this does not occur. Values for non-responding businesses are estimated by a number of methods, including:

- regression imputation
- historic imputation
- mean imputation.

Regression imputation involves estimating sales from the unit's administrative data (GST sales) based on the relationship shown by similar businesses. Historic imputation involves multiplying their response in the previous period by a non-response factor. The non-response factor is the average movement of similar businesses over the month. Mean imputation involves estimating a value for a unit by using the average value for a set of similar businesses.

<b>Sales imputed in the March 2014 quarter</b>		
<b>Retail industry</b>	<b>Tax modelled</b>	<b>Non-response</b>
	Percentage of sales	
Motor-vehicle and parts	6.6	11.5
Fuel	2.0	11.3
Supermarket and grocery stores	3.5	5.2
Specialised food	8.7	16.6
Liquor	11.2	17.1
Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	11.3	13.4
Electrical and electronic goods	8.8	8.7
Hardware, building, and garden supplies	10.3	9.6
Recreational goods	7.7	13.7
Clothing, footwear, and accessories	8.4	17.1
Department stores	0.0	0.0
Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	9.2	11.9
Non-store and commission-based retailing	14.0	8.9
Accommodation	11.4	16.0
Food and beverage services	8.1	16.0
<b>Total retail trade</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>

## Postal response rate

The Retail Trade Survey has a target response rate of 85 percent. We achieved an 88.8 percent response rate for the March 2014 quarter.

The response rate describes the proportion of geographic units (GEOs) that provided survey responses. Note that the calculation of this response rate relates only to data for the postal sample.

## General information

### Population

Our target population for this survey is all GEOs operating in New Zealand that are classified on Statistics NZ's Business Frame to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) below:

- retail trade (ANZSIC division G)
- accommodation and food services (ANZSIC division H).

### Industry descriptions

A GEO is included in an industry based on its predominant activity in terms of sales. For example, a petrol station will sell petrol and diesel, but it may also sell car parts and grocery items. The store will be classified to the fuel retailing industry if most of its sales income comes from the sale of fuel. Data are published for 15 industries, which are defined as follows:

<b>ANZSIC06 industries, class codes, and descriptions for the Retail Trade Survey (RTS)</b>	
<b>RTS industry and description used in published tables</b>	<b>ANZSIC06 class and description</b>
G1110 Motor vehicle and parts	G391100 Car retailing
	G391200 Motor cycle retailing
	G391300 Trailer and other motor vehicle retailing
	G392100 Motor vehicle parts retailing
	G392200 Tyre retailing
G1120 Fuel	G400000 Fuel retailing
G1210 Supermarket and grocery stores	G411000 Supermarkets and grocery stores
G1221 Specialised food	G412100 Fresh meat, fish, and poultry retailing
	G412200 Fruit and vegetable retailing
	G412900 Other specialised food retailing
G1222 Liquor	G412300 Liquor retailing
G1311 Furniture, floor coverings, houseware, textiles	G421100 Furniture retailing
	G421200 Floor coverings retailing
	G421300 Houseware retailing

	G421400 Manchester and other textile goods retailing
G1312 Electrical and electronic goods	G422100 Electrical, electronic, and gas appliance retailing
	G422200 Computer and computer peripheral retailing
	G422900 Other electrical and electronic goods retailing
G1313 Hardware, building, and garden supplies	G423100 Hardware and building supplies retailing
	G423200 Garden supplies retailing
G1321 Recreational goods	G424100 Sport and camping equipment retailing
	G424200 Entertainment media retailing
	G424300 Toy and game retailing
	G424400 Newspaper and book retailing
	G424500 Marine equipment retailing
G1322 Clothing, footwear, and accessories	G425100 Clothing retailing
	G425200 Footwear retailing
	G425300 Watch and jewellery retailing
	G425900 Other personal accessory retailing
G1330 Department stores	G426000 Department stores
G1340 Pharmaceutical and other store-based retailing	G427100 Pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and toiletry retailing
	G427200 Stationery goods retailing
	G427300 Antique and used goods retailing
	G427400 Flower retailing
	G427900 Other store-based retailing nec
G1350 Non-store and commission-based retailing	G431000 Non-store retailing
	G432000 Retail commission-based buying/selling
H2110 Accommodation	H440000 Accommodation
H2120 Food and beverage services	H451100 Cafes and restaurants
	H451200 Takeaway food services
	H451300 Catering services
	H452000 Pubs, taverns, and bars
	H453000 Clubs (hospitality)
<b>Note:</b> nec = not elsewhere classified	

## **Sample design**

We stratify the survey population according to:

- industries defined by the ANZSIC-based ANZIND classification at the inter-industry level
- size (in terms of rolling-mean employment)
- turnover (annualised GST sales).

Each ANZIND inter-industry contains between two and four substrata. Because of the contribution that large units make to the economic activity within each industry, they are all included in the sample. We also include a portion of the remaining medium to large units in the sample. In addition, small to medium-sized businesses have their data modelled from administrative data (GST) sourced from Inland Revenue. The Inland Revenue data are forecast two months ahead. We include all retailing GEOs belonging to a selected 'enterprise'.

The sample is based on approximately 52,000 retail outlets in New Zealand. We select around 2,500 enterprises (between 8,000 and 8,500 GEOs) in the RTS postal sample. The postal sample is supplemented by GST data representing smaller retailers, approximately 26,400 enterprises (26,500 GEOs).

## **Sample maintenance**

Sample maintenance is the process that maintains the sample over time, to reflect 'births', 'deaths' and other structural changes identified on the Business Frame. The information for Business Frame changes can be from a variety of sources, including GST registrations and respondent contact.

We identify new enterprises when they register for GST. Once a quarter, the new enterprises are selected into the sample using the same criteria as for the original sample. These are referred to as births. When an enterprise ceases trading, we remove its retailing GEOs from the survey. These are referred to as deaths.

Enterprises can also enter or leave the survey sample if they are reclassified to a different industry. Reclassifications occur when an enterprise changes its main form of activity (eg from wholesale trade to retailing). We usually identify these in the Annual Frame Update Survey conducted in February of each year.

## **Sample reselection**

We select the sample for the RTS each quarter to ensure the sample reflects changes occurring in the retailing population.

## **Measurement errors**

Errors in the survey are divided into two classes:

### **Non-sampling error**

Non-sampling error includes errors arising from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in recording and coding data. The size of these errors is difficult to quantify. We may revise if significant errors are detected in subsequent quarters.

## **Sampling error**

Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed.

## **Use of retail trade data in quarterly national accounts**

A key use of the RTS is in calculating retail trade value added for compiling quarterly gross domestic product (GDP).

The quarterly GDP retail trade indicator uses the retail sales volumes expressed in September 1995 quarter prices, by industry, series from the RTS. These series are chain-linked to give constant-price sales at the ANZSIC06 working-industry level. We calculate the chain-linking weights using annualised quarterly current-price sales, by RTS industry.

## **Seasonally adjusted series**

The X-12-ARIMA package is used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates and trend estimates for sales in all subdivisions. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events (such as annual cycles in agricultural production, winter, or annual holidays) on time series. This makes the data for adjacent quarters more comparable.

All seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each quarter. This enables the seasonal component to be better estimated and removed from the series.

## **Estimated trend**

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have the seasonal component removed, trend series have both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than are seasonally adjusted estimates.

We calculate the trend series using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment package. They are based on a five-term or seven-term moving average of the quarterly seasonally adjusted series, with an adjustment for outlying values.

Trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as they become available and can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one quarter, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. Typically, only the estimates for the most-recent quarter will be subject to substantial revisions.

## **Retail Trade Survey deflators**

The RTS deflators that appear in tables 13 and 14 measure change in the prices of goods and services sold by businesses in the 15 retail industries. We can explain movements in actual retail sales values by changes in price, and by changes in volume. The deflators are used to remove the effect of price change, which allows change in the volume of retail sales to be estimated.

The deflator for each industry consists of a 'basket' of indexes, drawn mainly from the consumers price index (CPI). The CPI indexes and other indicators in each deflator's basket represent the

goods and services sold by the industry. Each good or service is weighted to reflect the relative importance of the mix of goods and services sold by the industry.

See [Retail Trade Survey deflator weights](#) for more information about the RTS deflators.

## Regional estimates

In the October 2003 month, we changed the RTS sample of GEOs. ANZSIC06-based regional data is not available before the December 2003 quarter.

## More information

See [Retail Trade Survey](#) for information about the survey.

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## Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box.

If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Actual retail sales, by quarter by industry
2. Actual retail sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
3. Seasonally adjusted retail sales, by quarter by industry
4. Seasonally adjusted sales volumes expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
5. Retail sales trend, by quarter by industry
6. Retail sales trend expressed in September 2010 quarter prices, by quarter by industry
7. Actual retail sales, by geographical region
8. Actual core retail sales, by geographical region
9. Seasonally adjusted retail sales, by geographical region
10. Retail sales trend, by geographical region
11. Actual retail stocks at end of quarter, by industry
12. Retail sales summary, by quarter
13. Retail trade sales deflators by industry, percentage change from previous quarter
14. Retail trade sales deflators by industry, percentage change from same quarter previous year

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Group: **Retail Trade (ANZSIC06) - RTT**