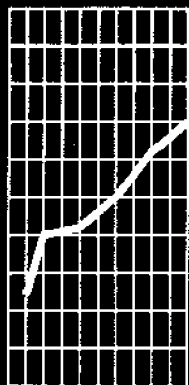




November 1997

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South Australian Economic Indicators



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NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
December 1997	1 December 1997
January 1998	23 December 1997
February 1998	2 February 1998

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

South Australian Economic Indicators is a monthly publication which contains the latest available data at the time of preparation for a range of statistical series that have been identified as indicators of economic activity in this State. In a number of cases the figures presented are preliminary and subject to revision in subsequent issues.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue has been restyled to a standard format resulting in a reduction in the number of years displayed in the time series tables. The Building materials indexes have been reduced from a monthly to quarterly series.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
..	not applicable
0, 0.0	nil or rounded to zero

ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

INQUIRIES

More detailed information on each series, including explanatory and technical notes, can be obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics publications or alternative data sources. To assist those seeking further information a source publication for each of the series has been documented in the statistical summary.

If you have any inquiries concerning this publication please contact Mark Parham, telephone Adelaide (08) 8237 7645.

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

P.M. Gardner
Regional Director

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REVIEW

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OVERVIEW

- The trend estimate for GSP grew by 0.7% in the June quarter 1997, a growth rate which has remained fairly constant for the past three quarters.
- Merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia were valued at \$416.6m in August 1997, a 17.7% increase on August 1996.
- In August 1997 the value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia were \$306.0m, a 0.5% fall on August 1996.
- The trend estimate for retail turnover increased by 0.7% in August 1997.
- The trend for total new vehicle registrations has been flat since March 1997 after growing from the recent low in September 1996.
- The trend estimate for total dwelling units approved in August 1997 fell by 3.1% from the July estimate but was 13.9% higher than August 1996.
- The trend for the number of dwelling units commenced rose by 8.3% in the June quarter 1997.
- The total value of building work commenced during the June quarter 1997 increased by 51.2% to \$383.5m whilst the total value of building work done rose by 21.5% to \$351.4m.
- The Consumer Price Index (all groups) in Adelaide decreased by 0.6% between the June and September quarters 1997.
- The Price Index of Materials used in House Building rose 0.7% in Adelaide for the September quarter 1997 and the Price Index of Materials used in Building Other Than House Building increased 0.1%.
- There were 6,995 short-term overseas visitor arrivals and 14,233 short-term departures overseas in July 1997.
- The trend estimate of employed persons was 661,900 in September 1997, slightly higher than the 658,800 in September 1996.
- The trend unemployment rate was unchanged at 9.8% in September 1997.
- There were 200 working days lost through industrial disputes during July 1997.
- Total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) increased 2.8% to \$261.5m in August 1997.

STATE ACCOUNTS

NOTE: Deficiencies in the data sources used to estimate gross operating surplus for recent quarters may at times lead to the current price estimates of gross state product GSP(I) being under or over stated for particular States. Consequently, the measured growth rate for constant price GSP(I) for those States will also be affected.

The constant price series for gross state product (GSP) have been labelled as 'experimental'. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, movements that can not be fully explained may be introduced into the constant price GSP(I) series through the use of this proxy deflator.

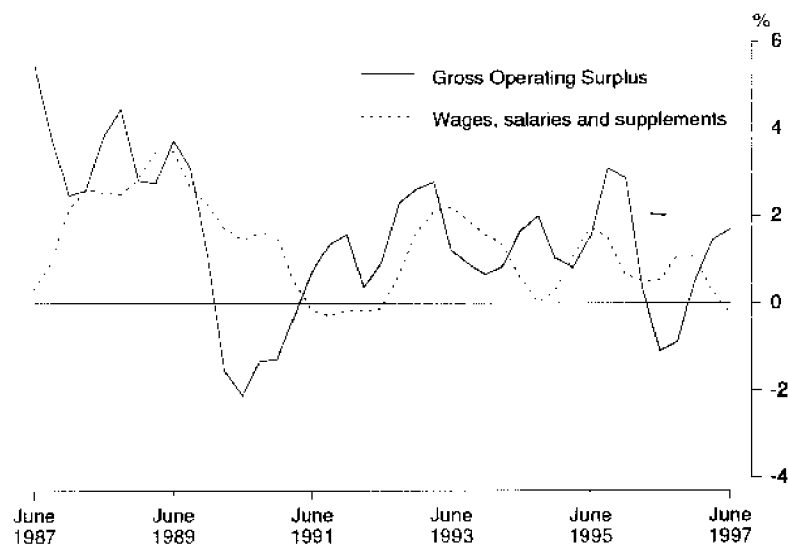
STATE ACCOUNTS *continued*

Trend estimates (current prices)

The trend estimate for GSP grew by 0.7% in the June quarter, a growth rate which has remained fairly constant for the past three quarters. GDP(I) for Australia increased 1.2% for the June quarter. South Australia has now been below the national rate for the past six quarters.

Contributing to the low June growth rate was a fall of 0.2% in wages, salaries and supplements. Growth through the year to June quarter 1997 was 2.2%, significantly below the national average of 5.6%.

Gross operating surplus grew by 1.7% in the June quarter continuing an upward trend. The national average was 1.6% for the period. Indirect taxes less subsidies rose by 1.6% in the June quarter and by 2.6% through the year.

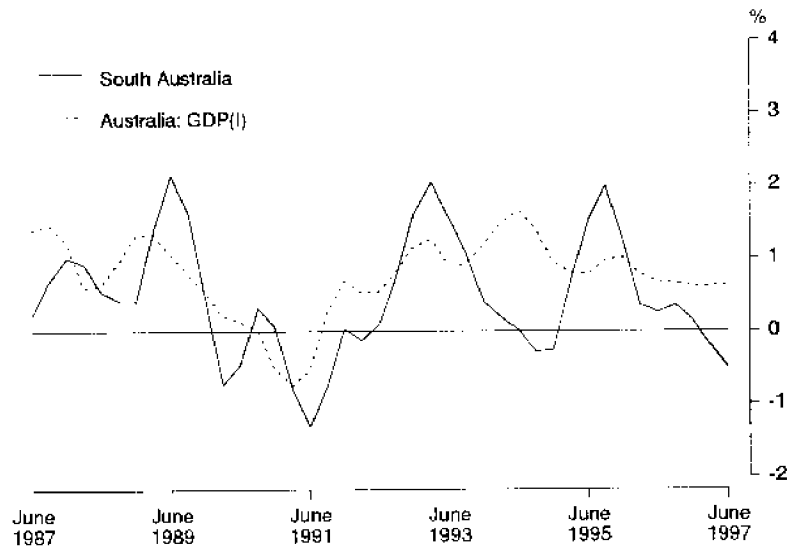


Trend estimates (constant prices)

The experimental estimate of GSP at constant prices fell by 0.5% in the June quarter compared with an increase in GDP(I) for Australia of 0.6%. South Australia and Tasmania were the only States to record a decrease.

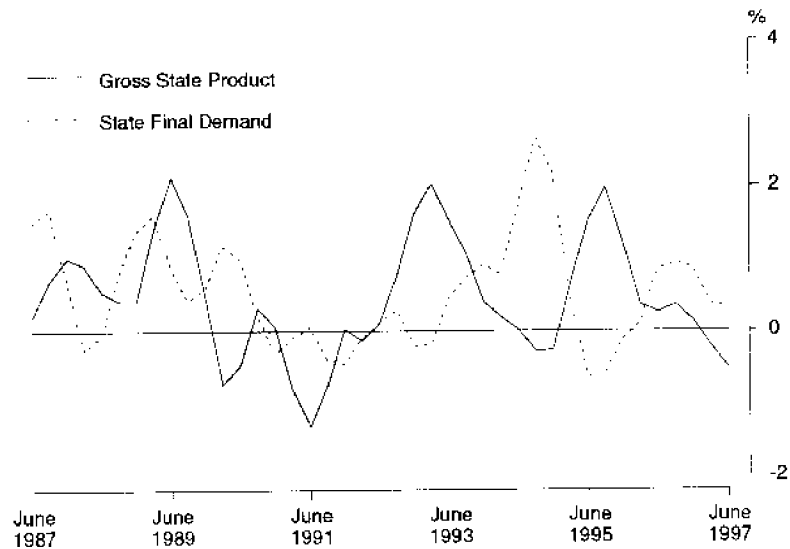
The annual growth rate in GSP at constant prices fell by 0.2% compared with the national increase of 2.6%. Tasmania (-1.4%) and the ACT (-1.0%) also recorded negative annual growth rates.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT: **Trend** (Constant Prices) (a)



(a) Quarterly changes.

State final demand (SFD) increased by 0.3% in the June quarter and has, for the past five quarters, grown at a faster rate than GSP. Contributing to the modest increase in SFD was a 1.5% fall in public final demand, the largest fall for any State in the June quarter. The fall in public final demand reflects a large fall in gross fixed capital expenditure by public trading enterprises.



Private gross fixed capital expenditure increased by 1.5% in the June quarter (due mainly to an increase in dwelling and non-dwelling construction) and by 9.9% in the year to June quarter 1997.

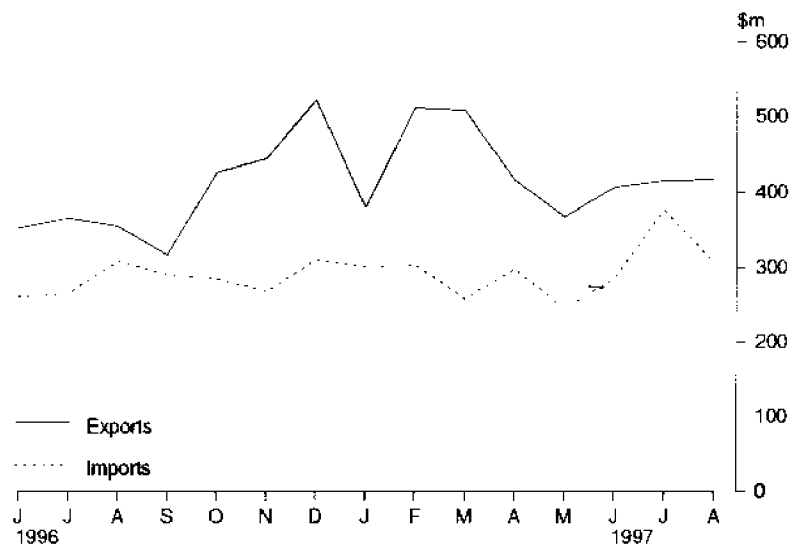
REVIEW *continued*

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Merchandise exports

Merchandise exports where the final stage of production was in South Australia were valued at \$416.6m in August 1997, a 0.3% increase on July and 17.7% on August 1996. The major commodity groups exported during the month were road vehicles, parts and accessories \$60.4m, wine \$44.6m, a record high monthly figure, metals and metal manufactures \$43.5m, and petroleum and petroleum products \$38.7m.

The major destinations of South Australian exports in August 1997 were the United States of America \$79.9m and Japan \$50.7m. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from \$27.3m in July 1997 to \$43.5m in August 1997 and the European Community total increased \$12.0m to \$72.2m.



Merchandise imports

The value of merchandise imports released from Customs control in South Australia were \$306.0m in August 1997, a 18.8% decrease on the previous month and a 0.5% decrease on August 1996. The decrease of \$70.9m on the previous month were mainly the result of decreases in the importation of petroleum and petroleum products which fell from \$66.5m to \$29.9m and machinery \$108.0m to \$75.4m.

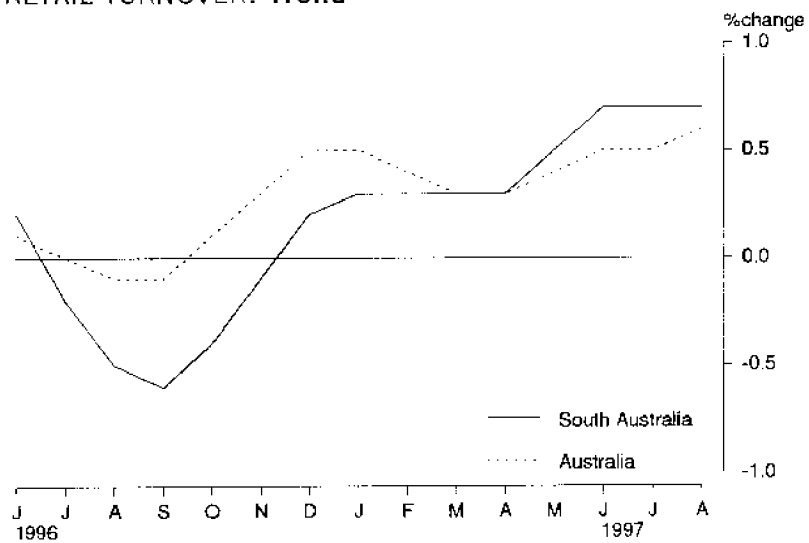
CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

Retail turnover

The trend estimate for retail turnover rose by 0.7% in August 1997 and has been increasing at this level for the past 3 months.

Over the three months to August 1997 the trend estimate has increased by \$17.1m. The major contributors to this growth were food retailing (\$6.8m), household good retailing (\$4.7m), and clothing and soft good retailing (\$3.1m).

RETAIL TURNOVER: Trend

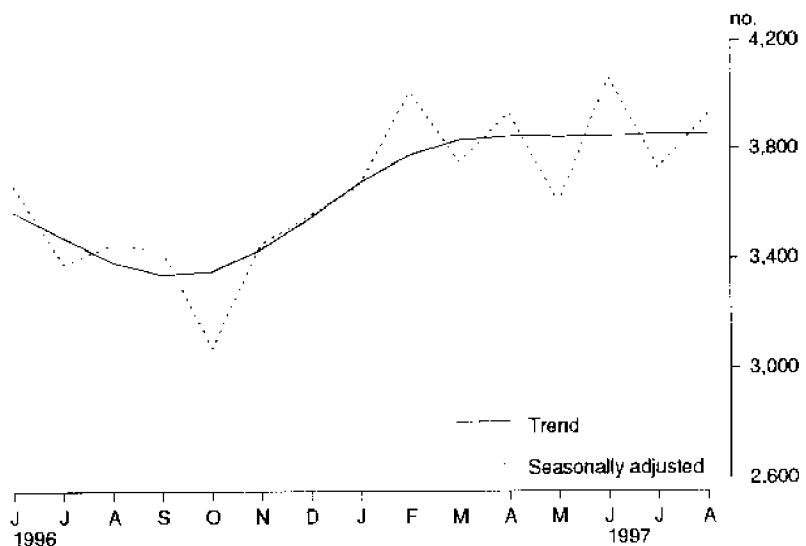


In original terms, South Australian retail turnover was \$777.8m, a decrease of 0.1% on August 1996.

New motor vehicle registrations

The trend for total new vehicle registrations has been flat since March 1997 after growing from the recent low in September 1996. The Australian trend rose for the eleventh consecutive month, with the rate of increase continuing to weaken.

In original terms there were 3,876 new motor vehicles registered in August 1997, a decrease of 0.5% on July and a 8.6% increase on August 1996. For new passenger vehicles, the leading makes registered in August 1997 were Mitsubishi (728 vehicles), Ford (607), Toyota (528), Holden (483) and Hyundai (233).



REVIEW *continued*

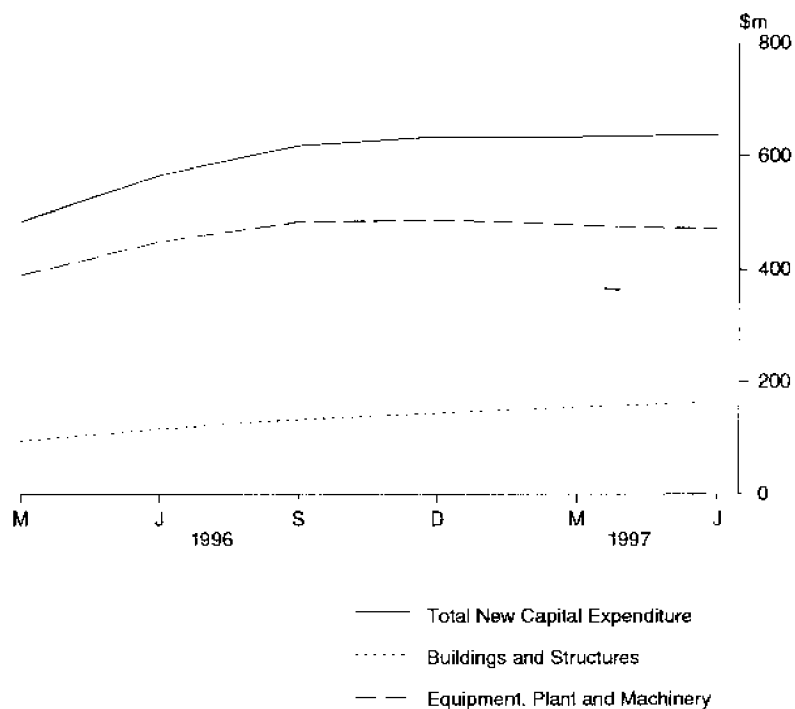
CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT *continued*

Private new capital expenditure

The trend estimate at current prices for private new capital expenditure for the June quarter 1997 rose by \$5m (0.8%) to \$639m. Expenditure on buildings increased by 6.4%, while expenditure on equipment fell by 1.3%. The Australian total rose by 2.9%.

Private new capital expenditure in original terms for the June quarter 1997 was \$720m, an increase of 32.1% from the June quarter 1996. Buildings and structures accounted for \$159m, and equipment, plant and machinery \$561m. For the financial year 1996-97, there was a 37.6% increase on the previous year, mainly due to the large capital expenditure by the mining industry, increasing from \$196m to \$488m.

TYPE OF ASSET: Trend



Tourist accommodation

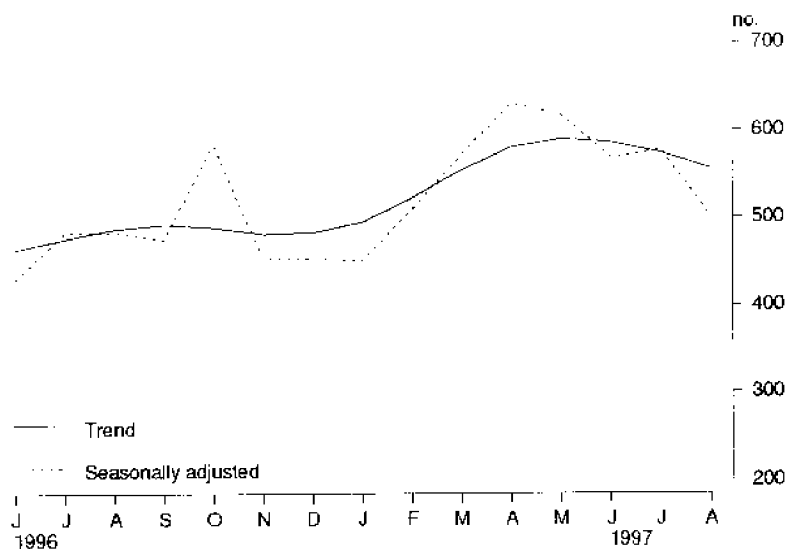
When June quarter 1997 is compared with June quarter 1996, the number of rooms available in hotels, motels and guesthouses in South Australia was largely unchanged, with 10,842 rooms, 23 less than the previous year. The room occupancy rate fell marginally to 51.1%. Takings from accommodation increased by 3.2% from \$39.1m to \$40.4m with the average takings per room night occupied rising from \$77 to \$80.

PRODUCTION

Building approvals

The August 1997 trend estimate for total dwelling units approved fell by 3.1% from the July estimate but was 13.9% higher than August 1996. In original terms, the number of dwelling unit approvals for August 1997 was 568, a 10.4% decrease from the previous month. Of the total, private sector houses accounted for 513 and other residential dwelling units 37.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



The trend estimate of total dwelling units approved for Australia has risen in the last two months, and is 13.7% above the level in August 1996. For private sector house approvals, the trend is relatively flat, having increased by 0.5% over the last four months. In original terms, South Australia accounted for 4.3% of the total dwelling units approved in Australia during August 1997.

The total value of building approved in August 1997 was \$123.2m of which \$49.3m was new residential building and \$63.8m non-residential building. The value of non-residential building fell 34.1% from the previous months high. For August 1997, Factories (\$23.0m), Other business premises (\$13.8m) and Health (\$12.2m) sectors contributed over 70% of the value of non-residential building in South Australia.

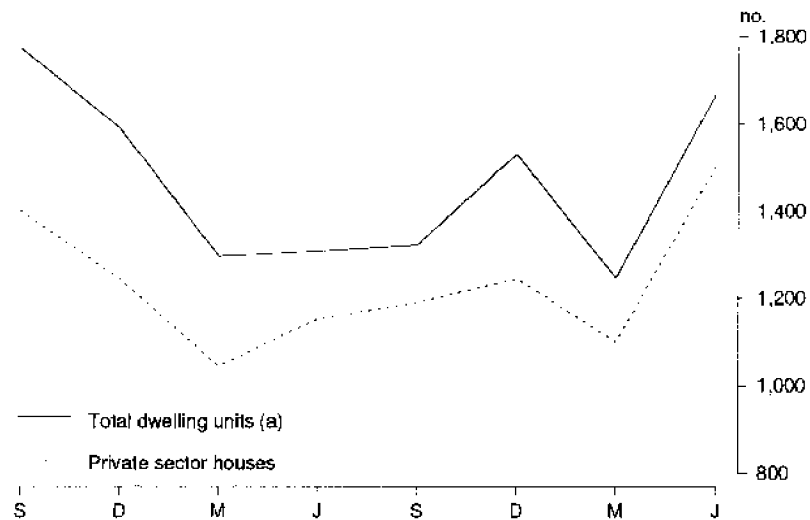
Building activity

The trend for the number of dwelling units commenced rose by 8.3% in the June quarter 1997. This follows a rise of 6.6% in the March quarter 1997 and was 17.9% above the level of a year ago.

In original terms, 1,670 dwelling units were commenced in the June quarter 1997, an increase of 423 or 33.9% from the previous quarter.

During 1996-97 there were 5,671 total dwellings commenced, a decrease of 4.8% from 1995-96. The number of new houses commenced fell by 1.1% to 5,014 and new other residential dwellings fell by 24.3% to 632.

DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED



(a) Includes conversions

The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the June quarter 1997 increased by 51.2% to \$383.5m. This can be attributed to increases in both the residential and non-residential sectors of 33.8% and 70.3% respectively.

During 1996-97 \$1,157.0m of building work commenced Australia, 7.4% less than the previous year.

For the June quarter 1997, the total value of building work done rose by 21.5% to \$351.4m. Nationally the value of building work done also recorded an increase, rising 45.6% to \$7,124.8m. For 1996-97, \$1,271.7m of building work was done in South Australia, 5.3% more than the previous year.

The total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was \$370.4m, an increase of 14.7% from the previous quarter while the corresponding national figure increased by 1.0%.

Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was 3.6% for the June quarter 1997 up from the previous quarter.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY



Engineering construction

The value of engineering construction work done increased by 53.6% to \$307.7m for the June quarter 1997. South Australia had a 7.2% share of the national total of \$4,256.4m. The value of work commenced during the quarter increased by 23.3% to \$309.8m for South Australia while the corresponding national figure increased by 36.9% to \$4,513.7m. The South Australian proportion of national commencements was 6.9% for the June quarter 1997.

Manufacturing production

Note: The frequency of compilation and publication of Manufacturing Production has been reduced from monthly to quarterly. There is also a reduced range of data items collected on a State basis which impacts on the time series available in tables 15 & 16 of this bulletin. September quarter data will be available in the December issue.

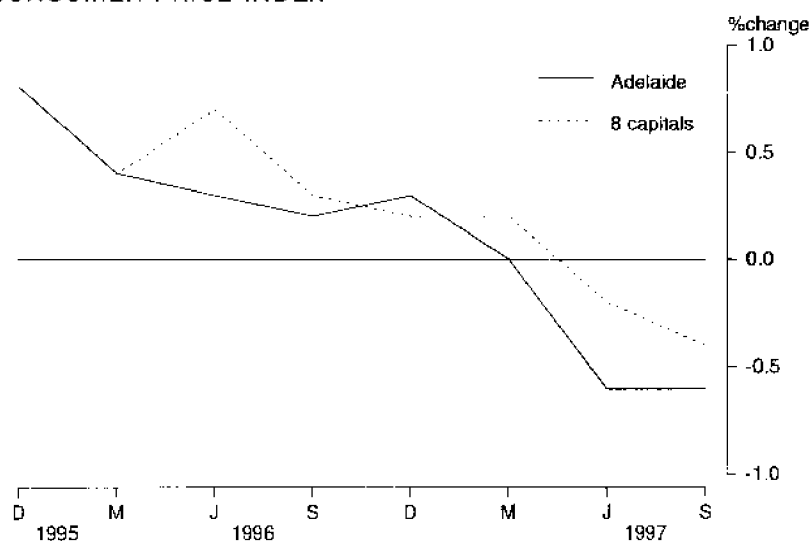
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (all groups) in Adelaide decreased by 0.6% between the June and September quarters 1997. This was the second consecutive quarterly decrease. Contributing most to the overall decrease for the September quarter were falls in the health and personal care, and housing groups.

The annual movement in the Adelaide index was a decrease of 0.8%.

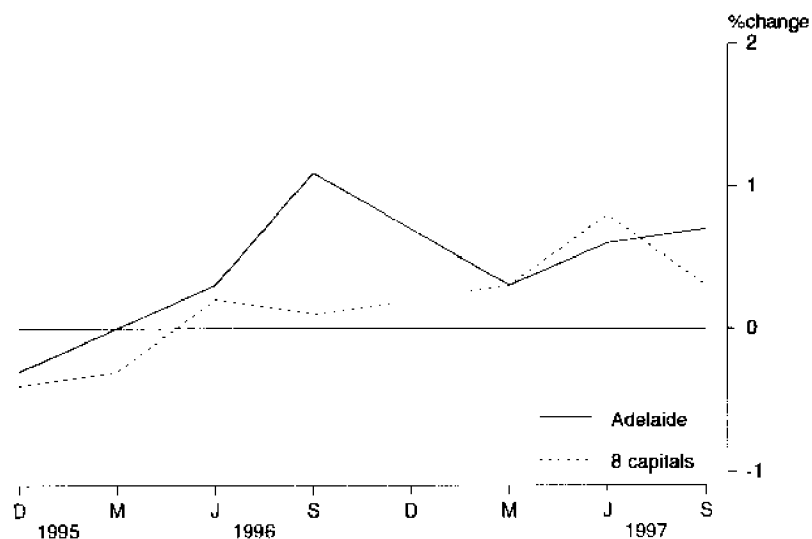
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



House building materials index

The Price Index of Materials Used in House Building rose 0.7% in Adelaide for the September quarter 1997. The increase can be attributed to rises in softwood and electrical cable. The weighted average of the six State capitals rose 0.3%.

For the year to September quarter 1997 the index increased 2.3% in Adelaide with the weighted average of the six State capitals increasing 1.5% for the same period.



PRICES *continued*

Non-house building materials index

A rise of 0.1% in the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building was recorded for the September quarter 1997 in Adelaide. Softwood, non-ferrous pipes and electrical cable were the main contributors to the rise. The weighted average of the six State capitals also rose 0.1% for the quarter.

For the year to September quarter 1997 the index increased 1.5% in Adelaide with the weighted average of the six State capitals increasing 1.2% for the same period.



House prices indexes

During the June quarter 1997 the Price Index of Established Houses in Adelaide fell by 0.3% and the Project Home Index decreased 0.7%. The weighted average of the eight capital cities index, over the same period showed a 1.3% increase for established houses and no change for project houses.

Over the year to the June quarter 1997 the Established House Price Index for Adelaide rose 1.0% whilst the Project Home Price Index fell by 4.6%. Nationally, the indexes showed a 2.8% increase and a 0.4% decrease respectively.

Passenger transport cost index

The Passenger Transport Cost Index measures changes in the costs of operating a public transport passenger bus service in Adelaide. Costs covered include labour costs, leasing charges, registration and insurance, repairs and maintenance, fuel and overheads. The index has been compiled on a quarterly basis from September 1995 with a base of 100.0 in 1993-94. The June quarter 1997 index was 108.0, and showed no movement between March and June 1997. The index showed a 3.6% increase in the 12 months to June 1997.

REVIEW *continued*

LABOUR FORCE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Population

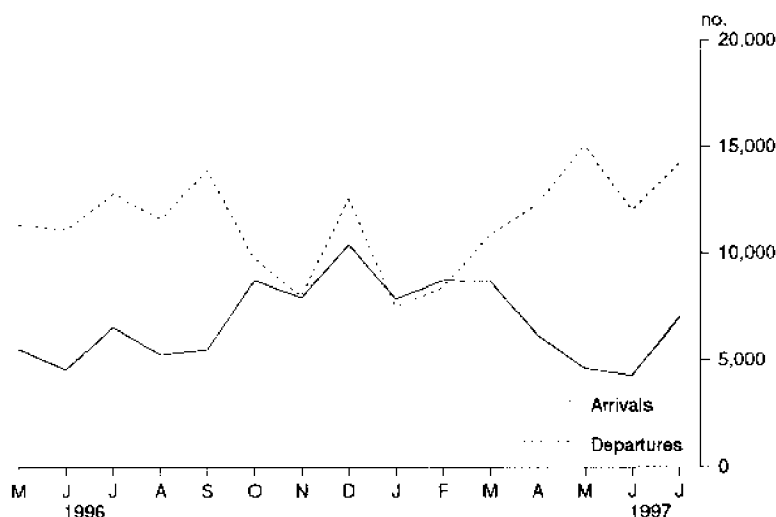
At 31 March 1997 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,478,689. This was an increase (1,916) persons from the December quarter. The continuing low growth for South Australia is attributable to an inflow of 1,228 persons, mostly offset by an outflow of 1,192 persons. In the March quarter there was a natural increase of 1,880 persons.

Short-term overseas visitor arrivals

In July 1997, there were 6,995 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to South Australia. This represents a 63.8% increase in the total number of short-term visitor arrivals from June 1997 (4,271), and an increase of 6.9% when compared to the same month last year. Australia, when compared to June 1997 and July 1996, also recorded increases in the number of short-term overseas arrivals, up by 10.9% and 28.9% respectively. South Australia's share of overseas visitor arrivals increased to 1.8% in July.

Short term resident departures

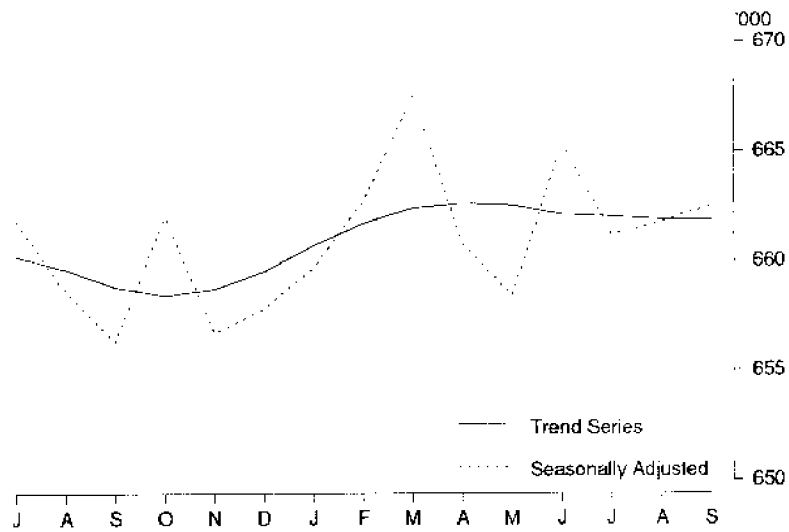
There were 14,233 short term departures overseas from South Australia in July 1997. This is an 18.1% increase on the 12,052 departures in June and a 11.0% on July 1996. Although Australian overseas departures increased by 5.6% when compared to July 1996, a comparison with June 1997 reveals a 11.0% reduction in short term overseas departures. South Australia accounted for 5.7% of all short term resident departures from Australia.



Employment

The trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia was 661,900 in September 1997, slightly higher than the level (658,800) in September 1996. The main contributing factor has been a rise in part-time employment of 0.6% over the past twelve months.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



Unemployment

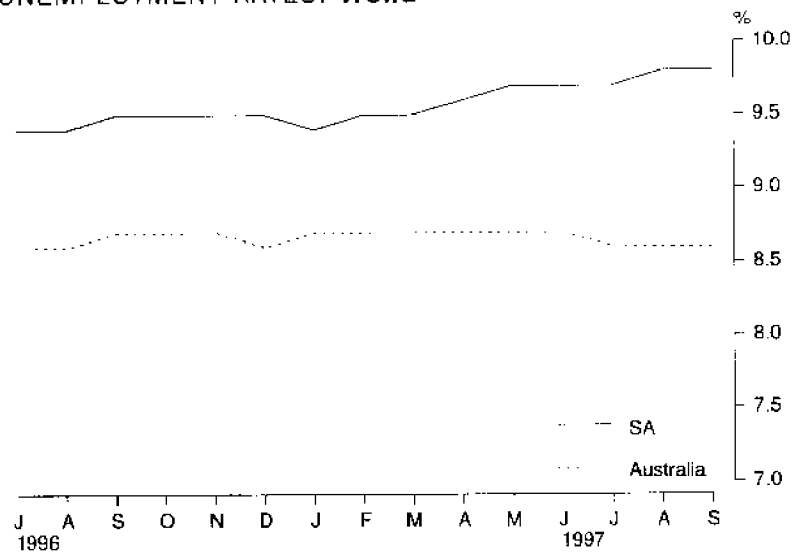
The September trend unemployment rate for South Australia was unchanged at 9.8% and is up on the 9.5% recorded a year earlier.

At September 1997, the median duration of unemployment (one half of all observations lie above this value, and the other half below) was 30 weeks, up from the 25 weeks recorded twelve months ago.

In original terms, the teenage full-time unemployment rate was 31.9% in September 1997, compared with 38.9% in September 1996. Recent levels are much lower than the April 1997 high of 42.7%.

The trend unemployment rate for Australia has remained relatively flat in 1997, reaching 8.6% in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: **Trend**



LABOUR FORCE AND DEMOGRAPHY *continued*

Overtime

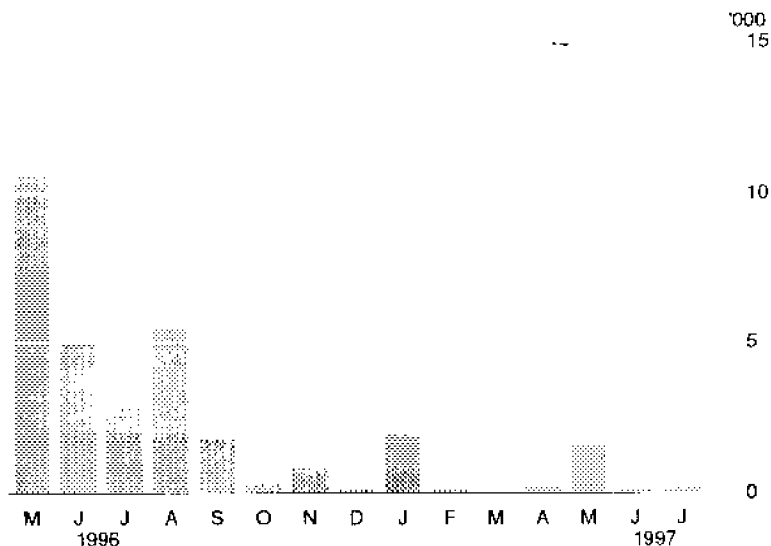
In original terms, the proportion of employees who worked overtime in South Australia in August 1997 was 16.7%. This was considerably higher than the August 1996 estimate of 14.3%.

In August 1997, employees who worked overtime in South Australia recorded an average of 6.0 overtime hours per week. This was lower than the 6.7 overtime hours recorded twelve months earlier.

Industrial disputes

There were 200 working days lost through industrial disputes during July 1997. Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory were the only other States/Territories with less industrial disputation. South Australia accounted for less than 1% of the Australian total. The number of working days lost in South Australia for the year ending July 1997 was 12,500 a large decrease from the 34,600 days in the preceding 12 months.

WORKING DAYS LOST



INCOMES

Average weekly earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult male employees in South Australia has increased by 1.6%; up from \$682.30 in February 1997 to \$692.90 in May 1997. For females, the corresponding increase was less pronounced at 0.9%; up from \$579.30 in February 1997 to \$584.40 in May 1997.

Between February 1997 and May 1997, the trend estimate of average weekly total earnings of all employees (including part-time workers) in South Australia rose by 1.3% to \$536.20. Over the same period, the national level increased by 0.5% to \$546.60.

Note: Since it is an average of earnings across all employees, changes in average weekly earnings may occur through changes in employment as well as changes in pay levels.

REVIEW *continued*

INCOMES *continued*

Award rates of pay

In the 12 months to June 1997, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in both South Australia and Australia increased by 1.4%.

Note: June was the last month of issue of this index. It will be replaced by a wage costs index, due for release in May 1998 and covering the December 1997 quarter. Non-wage costs, for example fringe benefits tax and payroll tax, will be added in consecutive stage to produce a composite labour costs index. This indicator should be available in early 1999.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

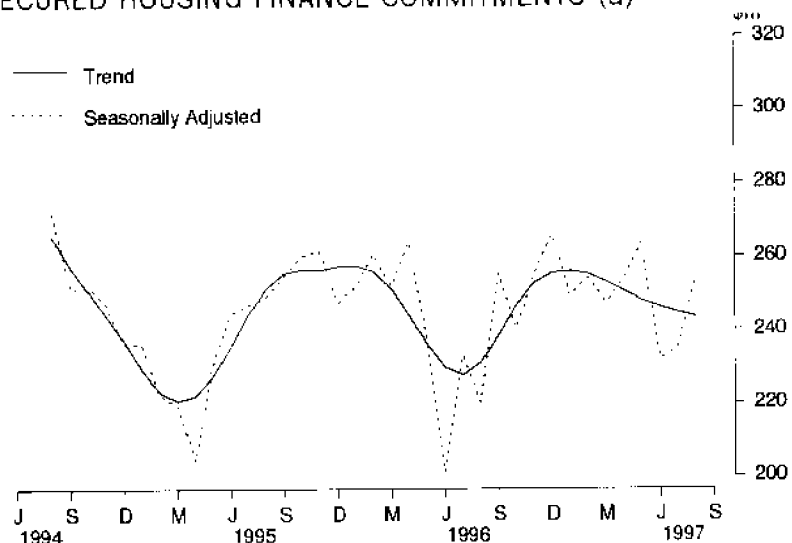
Housing finance

The trend estimate for total dwelling commitments fell by 0.5% to \$243.5m in August 1997, continuing the downward trend evident since January. Nationally the trend was up marginally for the month, to be 12.7% higher than the previous year. Seasonally adjusted, the value of commitments in South Australia was \$254.2m, up 8.3% on July.

Total secured housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) increased 2.8% to \$261.5m, 10.9% above the previous August. Nationally there was a decrease of 3.2% for the month, 7.2% above August 1996. The average borrowing size was \$81,400 compared to \$78,100 in August 1996.

Although construction of dwellings decreased 6.9% to \$29.4m, the past five months have been significantly above the corresponding months of the previous year, and August 1997 was 38.4% higher than the previous August. Commitments for the purchase of established dwellings, were down 0.6% to \$147.5m (the fourth consecutive monthly decrease) but still 12.3% above the previous August. Commitments for newly erected dwellings were up 1.8% to \$8.1m with the past four months well above the corresponding months of 1996. Refinancing increased 19.0% to \$66.0m to represent 25.2% of total borrowings. Alterations and additions decreased 3.9% to \$10.4m, 4.0% of total commitments, compared with 8% the previous August.

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (a)

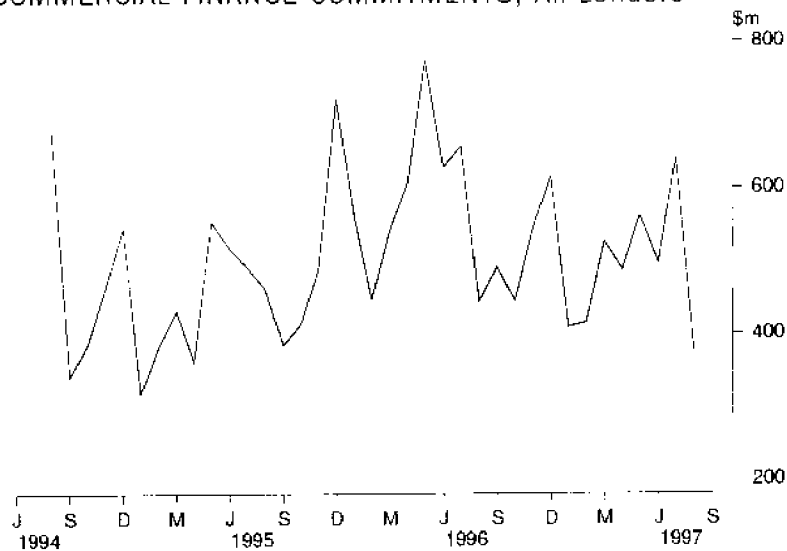


(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

FINANCIAL MARKETS *continued*

Revolving credit facilities decreased 51.5% to \$107.2m, 29.0% below August 1996. All categories decreased except wholesale trade. The two main falls were for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, down 63.6% to \$17.3m and manufacturing, down 53.2% to \$17.7m.

COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS, All Lenders



Lease finance

New finance lease commitments continued the downward trend from the June peak, falling 27.1% to \$21.8m but still 15.7% above the previous August. The national total increased 20.8% in August to be 76.3% higher than August 1996.

The main decrease in South Australia was manufacturing equipment, down \$4.7m to \$0.2m following two very high months. New and used motor cars and station wagons not subject to depreciation also decreased significantly, new down 17.7% to \$5.6m and used down 29.9% to \$2.8m. Office machines were the only category to have a large increase, up \$2.7m to \$4.3m, the highest recorded month.

FORWARD OUTLOOK

Composite leading indicator

The Composite Leading Indicator (CLI) is a single time series produced by aggregating eight individual economic indicators, and has been developed by the ABS as an experimental series to supplement existing forms of economic analysis and modelling.

The CLI summarises the early signals contained in a selection of economic indicators and is designed to assist the detection of turning points between successive expansions and slow downs of economic activity as measured by constant price GDP(A). It does not attempt to forecast the level of economic activity.

In the June quarter 1997 :

- the experimental CLI rose 0.10%, following rises of 0.18% and 0.20% in the December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 respectively.

FORWARD OUTLOOK *continued*

- Of the eight components used in its compilation, five made positive contributions and three made negative contributions to the change in the June quarter 1997. The largest positive contribution continued to come from the production expectations, while the largest negative contribution was again from the (lagged) inverted real interest rate.

The quarterly data are released in more detail in the *Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1350.0). The CLI was the topic of the Focus article in the September 1993 edition of *South Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. no. 1307.4). A review of the performance of the CLI and its components was published in the July 1997 issue of Cat. no. 1350.0.

Australian business expectations

Surveys of business expectations have been available to decision makers for a number of years from several sources. These surveys provided *qualitative* indicators in the form of the net proportion of businesses expecting a rise or fall in future business conditions. Since the December quarter 1993, the ABS has been compiling a *quantitative* indicator of business expectations in the form of an expected weighted aggregate change in a range of economic variables. These data are available on a quarterly basis in *Australian Business Expectations* (Cat. no. 5250.0).

SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES, South Australia and Australia

Reference period	SHORT TERM EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE BETWEEN.....		MED.UM TERM EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE BETWEEN.....	
	June 1997 and Sep 1997	Sep 1997 and Dec 1997	June 1997 and June 1998	Sep 1997 and Sep 1998
	%	%	%	%
South Australia	0.0	5.1	3.4	4.8
Australia	0.7	3.0	2.4	3.9

Short term—Businesses in South Australia expect an increase of 5.1% in sales of goods and services in the December quarter 1997 compared with the September quarter while the Australian expectation was a 3.0% increase. Nationally, sales of goods and services are expected to increase in all industries with the exception of electricity, gas and water which expects a decrease of 1.0%.

Medium term—Businesses in South Australia expect sales of goods and services in the September quarter 1998 to be 4.8% above September quarter 1997. The Australian expectation was for 3.9% growth. The South Australian expectation of 4.8% was the largest of all States and Territories.

FORWARD OUTLOOK *continued*

Expected new capital expenditure

State estimates of actual new capital expenditure by private businesses in Australia are compiled each quarter. Details appear on page 6, and in tables 1 and 10 of this publication.

Each December businesses in the survey are asked for details of their longer term expectations for capital expenditure by State enabling estimates to be made for periods 6 months and 18 months ahead of the reference period. The collection of expectations in the December quarter survey also allows the derivation of a composite estimate (6 months actual plus 6 months expectations) for that financial year.

The following table shows the forward estimates made with the December 1996 collection.

SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET

	6 months to June 1997	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Selected industries and type of asset</i>	\$m	\$m	\$m
Mining	140	280	228
Manufacturing	642	1 051	702
Other	502	1 240	857
Total expenditure	1 284	2 571	1 787
Buildings etc.	302	596	511
Equipment etc.	982	1 975	1 276

Once actual expenditure for a financial year is known, it is useful to investigate the relationship between previous expectations and the expenditure that was actually incurred. The resultant realisation ratios (subsequent actual expenditure divided by expected expenditure) then indicates how much expenditure was actually incurred against the amount expected to be incurred at various times of reporting.

Realisation ratios provide an important tool in understanding and interpreting statistics for future periods. The application of realisation ratios enables the adjustment of expectation data for known under (or over) realisation patterns in the past and hence provides a valid basis for comparison with other expectation data and actual expenditure estimates.

The following table shows the average realisation ratios over the past four years for the composite estimate (6 months actual and 6 months expected) and the 12 month expectation from the December quarter surveys.

REVIEW *continued*

FORWARD OUTLOOK *continued*

REALISATION RATIOS OF NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

<i>Selected industries and type of asset</i>	<i>Composite estimate</i>	<i>12 month expectation</i>
Mining	0.88	1.18
Manufacturing	0.97	1.06
Other	0.98	1.58
Total expenditure	0.96	1.25
Buildings etc.	0.96	1.53
Equipment etc.	0.96	1.19

This article was contributed by Bethany Fenech, ABS Adelaide.

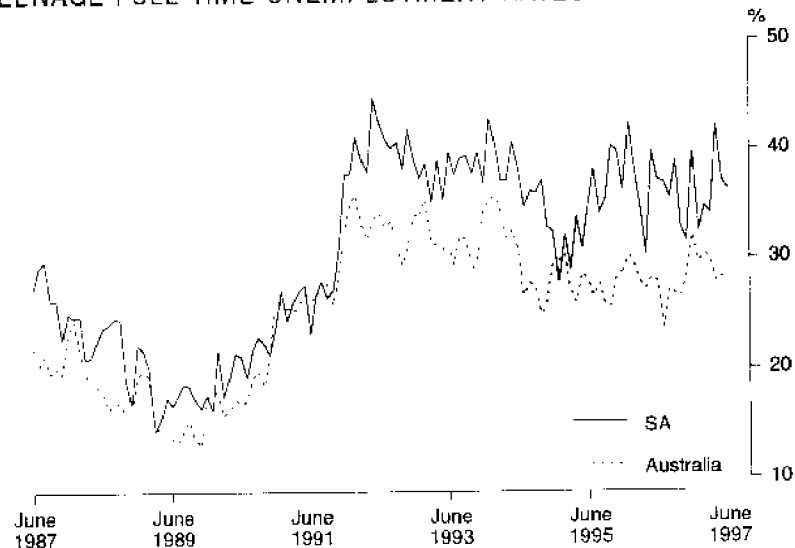
INTRODUCTION

The labour force characteristics of teenagers, both unemployed and employed, have generated considerable public interest. Over recent years, teenage unemployment rates have been much higher than the overall total. Furthermore, teenage employment patterns differ from those of older people. Teenagers are less likely to have made long-term career decisions, often mixing part-time work with study or other activities. Nevertheless, such transitory activities can impact on future employment opportunities as young people acquire technical knowledge and work experience. The following article examines the South Australian labour force of 15–19 year olds, in terms of recent unemployment trends and the main occupations and industries which employ them.

RECENT TRENDS IN TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

Over the past decade, the South Australian teenage full-time unemployment rate has consistently exceeded the national level. It has risen markedly from 27.3% in June 1987 to 36.2% in June 1997 while the corresponding increase for Australia has been less pronounced; up from 21.9% to 28.4%. Increasing teenage unemployment rates can be attributed to many factors; for example, the tendency for labour force growth to exceed the rate of job creation. A decline in traditional full-time employment, particularly within Manufacturing (where total Australian employment has fallen by 13.6% in the past decade) may also have reduced employment possibilities for some young school leavers.

TEENAGE FULL-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



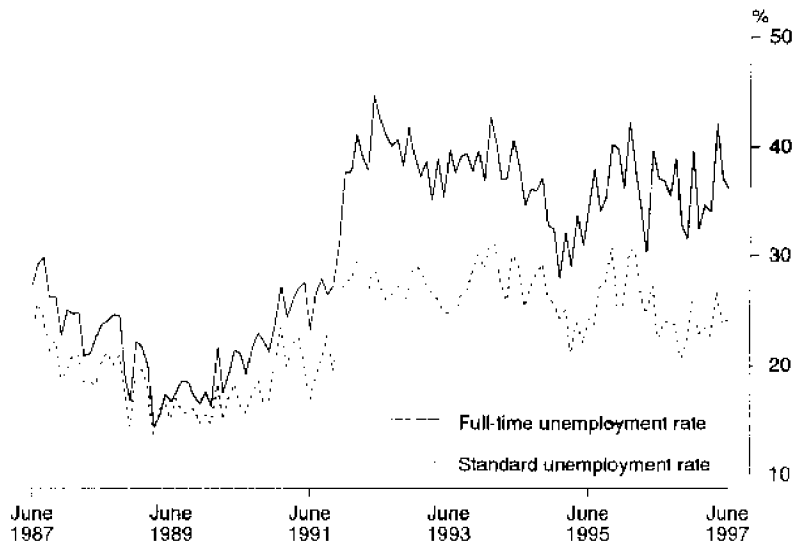
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0).

Results from the supplementary survey "Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons", show that 15–19 year olds cite their main difficulties in finding work as: too many applicants (14.5%), insufficient work experience (14.3%), no vacancies at all (14.0%) and a lack of necessary skills or education (13.1%).

ALTERNATE MEASURES OF TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

The effect of including the teenage part-time labour force in the calculation of the unemployment rate can be seen if we compare the standard rate (which includes both full-time and part-time) with the full-time rate. The standard rate is consistently lower, for example 24.3% compared with 36.2% at June 1997. Prior to 1991, the two series were much closer. The recent divergence suggests that full-time jobs have become scarce and employment patterns could be shifting toward part-time jobs.

TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



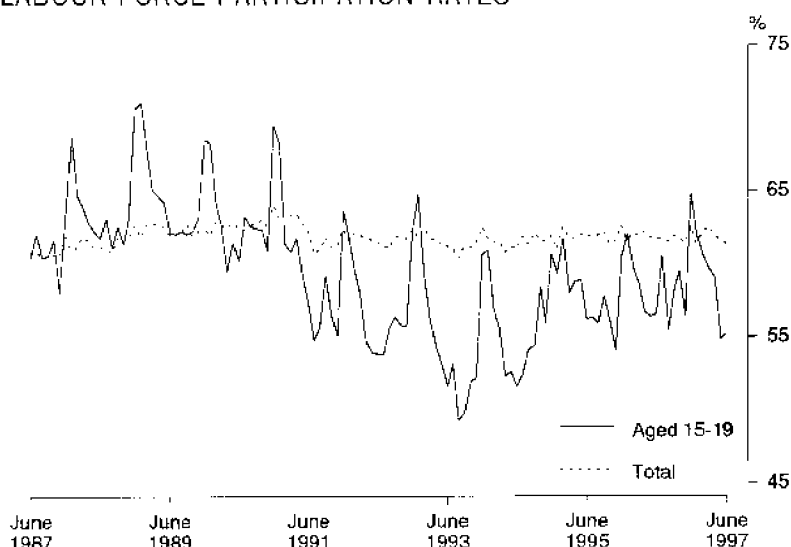
PARTICIPATION RATE

The unemployment rate should be considered in conjunction with labour force participation rates. At the 1996 Census, 45.4% of all 15–19 year olds in South Australia were not in the labour force; they were either attending school or tertiary institutions on a full-time basis.

In June 1997, the labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds in South Australia was 55.2%, compared with 62.1% for the total population. As indicated by the graph, the teenage participation rate began to fall consistently below the State level in 1991, reaching a decade low of 49.3% in August 1993.

Although still fluctuating from month to month, the teenage labour force participation rate has generally risen in recent times. In contrast, the total participation rate has remained relatively flat.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6222.0)

EMPLOYED TEENAGERS

At the 1996 Census almost 35,000 people aged 15–19 years were working, representing 5.9% of total employment in South Australia. This was a relatively low share, given that 15–19 year olds comprised 8.4% of the working-age population. Of those South Australian teenagers who worked, 50.3% were female.

Only 37.0% of all employed teenagers worked full-time. The majority (63.0%) worked part-time, between 1 to 34 hours a week. Males were more likely to have full-time jobs, with 48.4% in this category. In contrast, only 25.7% of employed females worked full-time.

From another perspective, 51.6% of all employed teenage males worked part-time, much lower than the corresponding female proportion of 74.3%.

Part-time work allows some teenagers the opportunity to earn income whilst pursuing study or other interests. However, for those who finish their education early and are actively seeking full-time work, it can represent an underutilisation of their labour. In June 1997, 30.4% (8,400 persons) of all part-time employed teenagers (27,600) were underemployed; that is, they wanted to work extra hours, if those hours were made available.

INDUSTRY

The service industries, in particular retail, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, have become increasingly important for State employment growth. These industries tend to operate on a flexible, seven day trading basis and are key employers of teenagers, particularly on a part-time or casual basis. At the 1996 Census, Retail trade was the major industry employing 15–19 year olds in South Australia, accounting for 55.8% of all part-time employed males and 61.3% of part-time employed females.

INDUSTRY *continued*

Manufacturing was the major full-time employer of 15–19 year old males, (30.6%), while Retail trade was prominent for females (23.3%).

National results mirrored those of South Australia, with Retail trade being the prime employing industry for teenage workers. The following table summarises the main employing industries for teenagers in South Australia.

EMPLOYED PERSONS 15–19 YEARS, Selected Industries

Industry	MALES.....		FEMALES.....	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	3.5	2.6	1.0
Manufacturing	30.6	6.7	10.2	3.6
Construction	9.8	2.7	1.8	0.3
Wholesale trade	8.1	3.3	5.5	1.7
Retail trade	21.6	55.8	23.3	61.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	3.7	12.3	7.0	14.6
Property and business services	3.5	3.6	12.6	2.9
Health and community services	1.0	2.0	8.4	5.3
Cultural and recreational services	11.1	4.0	2.2	2.8
Personal and other services	1.6	2.1	9.8	2.9
Other	—	4.0	(a)16.6	3.6
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Mainly Finance and insurance and Government administration and defence.

(b) Excludes employed persons who did not state industry or were not at work during Census week.

OCCUPATION

Despite the compositional change in employment, with a gradual move towards part-time and service industry work, teenagers reflect the traditional gender pattern for occupations, with males predominantly working in the trade occupations and females in the clerical, service or sales oriented positions. This pattern is evident for both full-time and part-time employment.

At the 1996 Census, 42.8% of full-time employed males aged 15–19 were Tradespersons and related workers while 32.0% of part-time employed males were Labourers and related workers. In contrast, 37.4% of full-time employed females were classified as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, while 56.9% of part-time employed females were Elementary clerical, sales or service workers. Nationally, the same occupations were prominent with only the employment distributions differing marginally. The key male occupations were Tradespersons and related workers (45.7%) and Labourers and related workers (34.2%) for full-time and part-time work respectively.

OCCUPATION *continued*

Only 1.7% of teenagers were classified as Professionals, increasing to 11.2% for the 20–24 age group and 17.7% for 30–34 year olds. Elementary clerical, sales and service workers accounted for 31.9% of all employed teenagers, and this decreased to 13.1% for the 20–24 age group, with continuing reductions as age increased. More generally, there was a high representation of young people in the lower skilled occupations, whereas middle-aged (and older) people tended to work in more highly skilled positions, for example, as Professionals and Managers. This pattern is not surprising given the lack of training, qualifications and work experience of most teenagers.

EMPLOYED PERSONS 15–19 YEARS, Selected Occupations

Occupation	MALES.....		FEMALES.....	
	Full-time %	Part-time %	Full-time %	Part-time %
Associated professionals	3.2	3.8	5.3	2.1
Tradespersons and related workers	42.8	5.5	13.0	1.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	0.2	0.3	—	0.9
Intermediate clerical and service workers	5.7	8.6	37.4	21.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	12.5	22.2	2.8	4.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	6.4	25.3	21.5	56.9
Labourers and related workers	24.4	32.0	8.2	11.9
Other	4.8	2.3	3.5	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

There is much interest in Information Technology (IT) as a future source of jobs. However, at the 1996 Census only 263 teenagers in South Australia and 1,689 teenagers in Australia were employed in IT areas; 2.0% of total IT employment in South Australia and 2.3% in Australia.

A possible explanation is that IT requires highly specialised labour; for example, staff with extensive tertiary training in computer programming or software design. However, most 15–19 year olds are unlikely to have completed such specialised study. Hence IT is more likely to be a prospective employer of people aged in their twenties or older.

CONCLUSION

With continuing trends toward part-time and service industry work, current teenage employment patterns are likely to continue. In addition, young South Australians are choosing to prolong their studies. The proportion of 15–19 year olds involved in tertiary education has more than doubled, from 8.8% in February 1987 to 19.5% a decade later.

FOCUS — South Australian Teenage Labour Force Experience *continued*

DATA SOURCES

ABS, *Census of Population and Housing*, 1986, 1991, 1996.
ABS, *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons* (Cat. no. 6222.0) 1996.
ABS, *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0) monthly.

GLOSSARY

Full-time workers	Persons aged 15 and over who usually work 35 hours or more a week.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
Part-time workers	Persons aged 15 and over who usually work 1 to 34 hours a week.
Persons not in the labour force	People aged 15 and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.
Standard teenage unemployment rate	The number of unemployed 15–19 year olds expressed as a proportion of the teenage labour force.
Teenage full-time unemployment rate	The number of 15–19 year olds looking for full-time work, expressed as a proportion of the full-time labour force for the same age group.
Teenage labour force	Sum of employed and unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 years.
Working-age population	Persons aged 15 and over.
Information Technology industry	Includes the following industry classifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Computer and business machine manufacturing▪ Electronic equipment manufacturing n.e.c.▪ Electric cable and wire manufacturing▪ Telecommunication, broadcasting and receiving equipment manufacturing▪ Computer wholesaling▪ Business machine wholesaling▪ Electrical and electronic equipment wholesaling n.e.c.▪ Telecommunication services▪ Data processing services▪ Information storage and retrieval services▪ Computer maintenance services▪ Computer consultancy services

Indicator	Unit	Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....				
			Number	% change from.....		Number	% change from.....		SA as a % of Aust.	Source index
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year		
State accounts										
Gross domestic product (I)										
Current prices	\$m	June qtr 97	9 006	4.3	3.2	128 419	4.5	5.0	7.0	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	June qtr 97	7 662	-0.5	-0.2	112 600	0.6	2.6	6.8	1
Wages, salaries and supplements										
Current prices trend	\$m	June qtr 97	4 492	-0.2	2.2	65 018	0.6	5.6	6.9	1
Private final consumption expenditure										
Current prices	\$m	June qtr 97	5 776	4.2	1.9	79 087	4.3	3.7	7.3	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	June qtr 97	4 968	0.7	1.2	67 724	0.7	2.4	7.3	1
Private gross fixed capital expenditure										
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	June qtr 97	1 135	1.5	9.9	20 942	3.1	8.6	5.4	1
International accounts										
Exports	\$m	Aug 97	416.6	0.3	17.7	6 860.7	1.2	12.8	6.1	2
Imports	\$m	Aug 97	306.0	-18.8	-0.5	7 054.9	-4.9	4.4	4.3	2
Consumption and investment										
Retail turnover										
Current prices original	\$m	Aug 97	777.8	-3.3	-0.1	10 727.2	-1.5	2.1	7.3	3
Current prices trend	\$m	Aug 97	814.4	0.7	3.0	11 087.2	0.6	4.3	7.3	3
1989-90 prices original	\$m	June qtr 97	1 909.2	3.5	-1.7	26 207.4	2.4	0.8	7.3	3
New motor vehicle registrations										
Original	no.	Aug 97	3 876	-0.5	8.6	57 583	-7.3	5.9	6.7	4
Trend	no.	Aug 97	3 855	0.0	13.8	59 052	0.3	10.9	6.5	4
Private new capital expenditure										
Current prices original	\$m	June qtr 97	720	38.2	32.1	11 771	18.2	-3.1	6.1	6
Current prices trend	\$m	June qtr 97	639	0.8	12.9	11 197	1.7	3.4	5.7	6
Private new capital expenditure	\$m	1996-97	2 577	..	37.6	43 714	..	8.0	5.9	6
Takings, licensed hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities	\$m	June qtr 97	40.4	-6.2	3.2	853.2	-7.6	2.1	4.7	5
Production										
Dwelling unit approvals										
Original	no.	Aug 97	568	-10.4	3.8	13 279	3.8	16.6	4.3	7
Trend	no.	Aug 97	556	-3.1	13.9	12 071	0.7	13.7	4.6	7
New dwelling units commenced	no.	Jun qtr 97	1 597	30.7	22.2	32 458	3.0	4.3	4.9	8a
Value of non-residential building approvals	\$m	Aug 97	63.8	-49.0	4.8	1 368.4	-16.8	20.5	4.7	7
Value of total building activity										
Commenced	\$m	June qtr 97	383.5	51.2	-5.0	7 015.2	0.1	4.5	5.5	8
Work done	\$m	June qtr 97	351.4	21.5	13.9	7 124.8	4.6	7.1	4.9	8
Work yet to be done	\$m	June qtr 97	370.4	14.7	-12.5	10 387.8	1.0	11.2	3.6	8
Value of engineering construction work done	\$m	June qtr 97	307.7	53.6	36.0	4,256.4	26.4	3.3	7.2	9
Manufacturing production										
Electricity (SA and NT)	mill. kWh	June 97	806	-5.2	2.3	14 938	3.2	4.0	5.4	10
Red meat	tonnes	Aug 97	13 964	-9.7	9.9	227 973	-8.3	8.8	6.1	11
Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum)	\$m	June qtr 97	21.0	191.7	208.8	355.6	50.9	24.8	5.9	12

Indicator	Unit	Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....			AUSTRALIA.....			SA as a % of Aust.	Source index
			Number	% change from....		Number	% change from.....			
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year		
Prices										
CPI - All groups	1989-90=100	Sep qtr 97	121.2	-0.6	-0.8	119.7	-0.4	-0.3	..	13
Price index of materials used in house building	1989-90=100	Sep qtr 97	122.4	0.7	2.3	117.3	0.3	1.5	..	14
Price index of materials used in building other than houses	1989-90=100	Sep qtr 97	114.8	0.1	1.5	114.0	0.1	1.2	..	15
Price index of established houses	1989-90=100	June qtr 97	109.0	-0.3	1.0	116.8	1.3	2.8	..	16
Price index of project homes	1989-90=100	June qtr 97	106.9	-0.7	-4.6	109.2	0.0	-0.4	..	16
Labour force and demography										
Population (resident at end qtr)	'000	Mar qtr 97	1 478.7	0.1	0.5	18 492.0	0.4	1.3	8.0	17
Short-term overseas visitors arrivals	no.	July 97	6 995	63.8	6.9	397 358	28.9	10.9	1.8	21
Short-term resident departures	no.	July 97	14 233	18.1	11.0	249 287	-11.0	5.6	5.7	21
Labour force										
Original	'000	Sep 97	737.4	1.4	1.1	9 319.4	2.6	1.0	7.9	18
Trend	'000	Sep 97	733.4	0.0	0.7	9 208.7	0.1	0.5	8.0	18
Employed persons										
Original	'000	Sep 97	665.2	0.9	0.9	8 526.4	2.5	1.1	7.8	18
Trend	'000	Sep 97	661.9	0.0	0.5	8 415.4	0.1	0.5	7.9	18
Participation rate										
Original(a)	%	Sep 97	62.2	0.9	0.3	63.8	1.6	-0.3	..	18
Trend(a)	%	Sep 97	61.8	-0.1	0.0	63.0	-0.1	-0.6	..	18
Unemployment rate										
Original(a)	%	Sep 97	9.8	0.5	0.1	8.5	0.1	-0.2	..	18
Trend(a)	%	Sep 97	9.8	0.0	0.3	8.6	0.0	-0.1	..	18
Job vacancies	'000	Aug 97	4.8	60.0	-4.0	69.3	19.3	9.1	6.9	19
Average weekly overtime per employee working overtime	hours	Aug 97	6.0	-11.3	-10.0	6.6	-6.8	-3.4	..	19
Industrial disputes	'000 working days lost	July 97	0.2	100.0	-92.9	38.7	30.7	-73.5	0.5	20
Incomes										
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)										
Original	\$	May 97	655.7	0.9	3.5	696.6	0.4	3.6	..	22
Trend	\$	May 97	656.2	1.2	4.0	696.7	0.7	3.8	..	22
Award rates of pay index (full-time adults, weekly)	Jun 1985=100	June 97	151.8	0.4	1.4	149.2	0.2	1.4	..	23
Financial markets										
Secured housing finance	\$m	Aug 97	261.5	2.8	10.9	4 674.8	-5.2	7.2	5.6	24
Finance commitments										
Personal	\$m	Aug 97	204.6	-26.5	13.8	3 413.2	-12.3	22.9	6.0	25
Commercial	\$m	Aug 97	377.0	-41.1	-15.1	14 541.9	-9.0	31.5	2.6	25
Lease	\$m	Aug 97	21.8	-27.2	15.7	1 041.8	20.8	76.3	2.1	25
Interest rates										
Banks new housing loans(a)	%	Sep 97	..	..	..	6.70	0.0	-2.6	..	26
Banks business loans(a)										
Small, medium sized business	%	Sep 97	..	..	..	8.80	0.0	-2.0	..	26
Large business	%	Sep 97	..	..	..	8.45	0.0	-1.8	..	26

(a) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

Period	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE....		GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE....		State final demand	Gross State product (i)	Wages, salaries and supplements
	Private	Public	Private	Public			
ANNUAL (\$m)							
1991-92	18 958	5 812	4 021	1 429	30 220	28 719	14 718
1992-93	19 493	5 969	3 980	1 372	30 814	29 989	15 131
1993-94	20 400	6 654	4 019	1 150	32 223	32 057	16 351
1994-95	21 579	6 698	4 933	1 230	34 440	33 437	16 707
1995-96	22 787	6 734	4 236	1 073	34 830	35 457	17 422
1996-97	23 094	6 858	4 703	1 165	35 820	36 023	17 899

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

1991-92	4.6	6.1	-5.0	-6.5	2.9	1.0	-0.2
1992-93	2.8	2.7	-1.0	-4.0	2.0	4.4	2.8
1993-94	4.7	11.5	1.0	-16.2	4.6	6.9	8.1
1994-95	5.8	0.7	22.7	7.0	6.9	4.3	2.2
1995-96	5.6	0.5	-14.1	-12.8	1.1	6.0	4.3
1996-97	1.3	1.8	11.0	8.6	2.8	1.6	2.7

QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$m)

1995-96							
March	5 464	1 616	919	278	8 277	8 473	4 234
June	5 667	1 716	1 118	366	8 867	8 724	4 425
1996-97							
September	5 716	1 694	1 143	226	8 779	8 534	4 416
December	6 057	1 725	1 263	271	9 316	9 849	4 605
March	5 544	1 592	1 013	332	8 481	8 634	4 381
June	5 776	1 847	1 284	336	9 243	9 006	4 497

QUARTERLY, TREND (\$m)

1995-96							
March	5 699	1 687	1 064	275	8 725	8 909	4 371
June	5 711	1 678	1 106	276	8 771	8 894	4 395
1996-97							
September	5 732	1 680	1 130	296	8 838	8 909	4 443
December	5 761	1 700	1 150	310	8 921	8 976	4 490
March	5 789	1 718	1 169	301	8 977	9 049	4 502
June	5 832	1 726	1 208	271	9 037	9 116	4 492

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND

1995-96							
March	0.2	-1.3	1.9	4.6	0.2	0.5	0.5
June	0.2	-0.5	3.9	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.5
1996-97							
September	0.4	0.1	2.2	7.2	0.8	0.2	1.1
December	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.7	0.9	0.8	1.1
March	0.5	1.1	1.7	-2.9	0.6	0.8	0.3
June	0.7	0.5	3.3	-10.0	0.7	0.7	-0.2

Period	FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE....		GROSS FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE....		State final demand	Gross State product (1)
	Private	Public	Private	Public		
ANNUAL (\$m)						
1991-92	17 447	5 328	3 849	1 364	27 988	27 023
1992-93	17 491	5 358	3 696	1 292	27 837	28 077
1993-94	18 045	5 668	3 653	1 082	28 448	29 004
1994-95	18 908	5 758	4 496	1 155	30 317	29 226
1995-96	19 618	5 699	3 826	1 006	30 149	30 465
1996-97	19 709	5 734	4 498	1 082	31 023	30 868
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1991-92	1.6	2.3	-6.0	-7.8	1.4	-2.4
1992-93	0.3	0.6	-4.0	-5.3	-0.5	3.9
1993-94	3.2	5.8	-1.2	-16.3	2.2	3.3
1994-95	4.8	1.6	23.1	6.7	6.6	0.8
1995-96	3.8	-1.0	-14.9	-12.9	-0.6	4.2
1996-97	0.5	0.6	17.6	7.6	2.9	1.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$m)						
1995-96						
March	4 690	1 373	838	260	7 161	7 267
June	4 873	1 431	1 027	340	7 671	7 437
1996-97						
September	4 898	1 428	1 105	212	7 643	7 363
December	5 170	1 428	1 226	251	8 075	8 701
March	4 713	1 339	965	306	7 323	7 280
June	4 928	1 539	1 202	313	7 982	7 524
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$m)						
1995-96						
March	4 901	1 418	964	258	7 541	7 660
June	4 909	1 404	1 033	258	7 604	7 679
1996-97						
September	4 913	1 406	1 081	275	7 675	7 706
December	4 922	1 424	1 107	288	7 741	7 717
March	4 935	1 437	1 118	280	7 770	7 701
June	4 968	1 439	1 135	252	7 794	7 662
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1995-96						
March	-0.1	-2.0	3.3	3.6	0.1	0.4
June	0.2	-1.0	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.2
1996-97						
September	0.1	0.1	4.6	6.6	0.9	0.4
December	0.2	1.3	2.4	4.7	0.9	0.1
March	0.3	0.9	1.0	-2.8	0.4	-0.2
June	0.7	0.1	1.5	-10.0	0.3	-0.5

4

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, By Selected Commodity Group(a)

Period	Meat and meat preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Wine	Wool and sheepskins	Machinery	Metals and metal manu- factures	Fish and crustaceans	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Petroleum and petroleum products	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ANNUAL										
1991-92	270 237	565 582	165 914	351 096	176 536	489 030	147 532	137 091	341 477	3 431 139
1992-93	282 181	573 375	192 255	318 989	211 426	490 594	154 608	338 359	372 445	3 760 602
1993-94	324 796	436 617	238 366	290 963	223 760	482 355	186 861	351 229	276 473	3 889 783
1994-95	307 785	261 052	250 527	301 645	285 309	571 094	191 386	332 321	285 310	3 829 336
1995-96	244 508	713 092	318 534	240 148	340 205	610 899	196 629	249 237	220 915	4 498 532
1996-97	182 478	745 242	397 855	260 958	378 735	542 177	191 072	655 895	285 974	5 012 271
MONTHLY										
1995-96										
June	13 508	32 283	35 428	21 076	30 702	53 314	11 403	18 201	12 412	351 684
1996-97										
July	11 235	58 143	28 756	17 046	28 499	37 618	10 316	44 328	25 877	364 816
August	9 355	43 399	41 848	12 545	33 395	53 358	10 441	23 287	19 738	353 974
September	10 417	43 137	38 598	16 764	31 955	35 430	10 554	36 844	6 262	315 960
October	14 922	44 586	40 663	22 285	26 217	46 325	16 063	75 999	20 187	425 409
November	18 388	23 261	25 814	22 961	32 122	46 400	16 170	99 763	41 799	443 477
December	21 065	85 128	34 865	30 635	45 346	60 849	16 009	70 076	17 719	521 428
January	13 701	108 010	21 366	18 392	17 653	33 405	20 477	46 808	4 275	379 289
February	17 065	124 924	30 844	22 350	27 097	39 512	20 942	58 234	46 014	510 731
March	17 492	118 000	34 185	22 682	39 617	46 789	23 664	56 579	25 712	507 123
April	17 415	61 511	34 047	25 234	31 992	39 508	19 935	45 176	26 197	416 299
May	16 003	16 146	36 804	26 233	35 201	55 444	15 449	39 711	15 488	367 536
June	15 421	18 998	30 066	23 831	29 641	47 560	11 051	57 089	36 706	406 229
1997-98										
July	12 691	18 849	38 545	30 886	41 559	47 372	16 678	53 303	14 509	415 268
August	11 457	18 708	44 624	16 923	30 644	43 460	18 624	60 410	38 677	416 553

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

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MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, By Selected Countries(a)

Period	EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.....				EAST ASIA.....					
	United States of America	Middle East	United Kingdom	Total European Community	New Zealand	Japan	China	Hong Kong	ASEAN	Total East Asia
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ANNUAL										
1991-92	300 139	381 761	220 048	550 258	214 522	647 674	148 308	108 583	437 670	1 627 108
1992-93	352 764	314 049	237 520	594 701	288 421	649 684	209 135	171 803	487 174	1 820 065
1993-94	393 611	280 499	263 092	571 047	311 999	625 481	220 211	165 163	533 977	1 898 975
1994-95	329 878	184 342	246 118	553 051	376 262	682 937	177 875	193 014	551 433	2 004 013
1995-96	279 555	525 348	287 727	691 996	376 628	672 885	293 360	202 307	572 529	2 057 945
1996-97	707 618	563 367	304 605	641 010	381 941	612 073	244 917	234 512	614 433	2 033 582
MONTHLY										
1995-96										
June	27 622	27 415	39 268	81 921	27 726	51 133	10 310	15 755	40 698	142 070
1996-97										
July	26 282	19 794	23 491	40 076	58 202	37 820	13 448	14 210	62 818	154 167
August	24 015	30 364	28 940	57 177	39 337	51 371	17 025	20 786	42 611	158 897
September	45 339	32 344	25 007	41 103	26 836	36 244	13 183	18 520	37 428	128 271
October	74 338	30 300	28 488	58 604	40 477	67 681	20 077	12 600	45 513	173 485
November	100 612	23 047	32 472	56 564	33 279	57 312	17 778	27 444	64 655	189 397
December	71 258	81 329	28 905	65 684	27 378	59 114	29 176	21 721	47 761	186 464
January	47 334	83 789	13 228	29 012	32 659	31 483	17 714	16 327	28 376	119 338
February	57 587	66 413	22 843	49 748	29 728	56 641	27 861	23 395	74 529	208 991
March	69 002	96 254	26 863	67 132	28 245	59 413	22 364	26 579	39 800	182 126
April	59 320	49 119	26 023	52 619	22 885	51 075	33 261	18 598	61 197	185 838
May	49 397	30 793	26 476	63 159	21 142	47 286	17 553	16 373	50 566	166 868
June	83 195	19 843	21 744	60 097	21 859	55 926	15 479	17 965	59 211	179 377
1997-98										
July	75 314	33 014	27 335	60 226	25 486	46 565	30 754	15 652	55 713	181 799
August	79 931	22 161	43 544	72 233	22 518	50 714	21 513	16 469	55 466	173 520

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

MANUFACTURING.....

Period	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum, coal, chemical associated product	Metal product	Machinery and equipment	Other manu- facturing	Other industries/ confidential	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ANNUAL									
1991-92	882 011	248 846	702 148	201 681	541 522	381 737	178 485	294 709	3 431 139
1992-93	883 725	294 586	766 518	195 387	509 303	641 930	178 726	290 427	3 760 602
1993-94	733 014	245 247	884 737	180 147	475 060	665 066	208 573	497 938	3 889 783
1994-95	592 129	268 537	886 337	186 661	584 838	711 529	243 314	355 991	3 829 336
1995-96	1 014 521	226 309	978 332	172 285	639 267	674 131	226 496	567 191	4 498 532
1996-97	1 067 829	215 807	981 653	279 460	569 700	1 139 836	229 483	528 503	5 012 271
MONTHLY									
1995-96									
June	61 544	11 060	77 812	11 624	58 738	55 922	18 726	56 238	351 664
1996-97									
July	90 390	27 283	64 583	17 238	37 653	80 451	18 424	28 794	364 816
August	58 417	21 111	87 452	16 126	54 535	65 002	19 604	31 727	353 974
September	63 746	2 163	81 493	13 729	36 910	77 137	19 503	21 279	315 960
October	68 176	12 456	85 814	28 892	51 440	111 387	20 149	47 095	425 409
November	58 151	21 794	71 302	28 399	47 286	140 287	19 269	56 989	443 477
December	119 518	25 696	87 427	25 499	63 810	122 815	22 225	54 537	521 428
January	133 106	1 294	72 585	10 035	33 508	69 654	15 632	43 473	379 289
February	151 003	39 021	86 482	33 856	43 376	93 004	18 502	45 485	510 731
March	140 271	734	97 840	33 486	50 142	106 475	18 809	59 366	507 123
April	88 768	30 741	85 922	17 247	40 321	96 254	19 110	37 936	416 299
May	42 278	991	85 038	27 148	59 594	84 795	20 725	46 967	367 536
June	54 005	32 623	75 714	27 803	51 123	92 575	17 531	54 855	406 229
1997-98									
July	79 573	29 953	83 150	14 721	48 563	105 112	24 442	29 753	415 268
August	51 358	11 542	93 202	37 491	48 552	98 835	23 647	51 926	416 553

(a) Final stage of production in South Australia.

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MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, By Selected Commodity Group(a)

Period	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum and petroleum products	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals and metal manu- factures	Machinery	Road, vehicles, parts and accessories	Other manu- factured goods	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ANNUAL									
1991-92	82 095	362 777	153 574	62 884	151 165	523 846	435 121	513 012	2 396 954
1992-93	91 756	570 334	186 001	57 434	255 924	609 212	661 714	521 723	3 068 122
1993-94	99 177	404 626	200 225	60 172	160 937	595 238	663 617	484 590	2 803 446
1994-95	115 930	330 430	220 536	64 524	214 432	695 038	749 658	563 368	3 099 510
1995-96	118 237	346 397	254 102	76 847	213 487	675 889	546 445	728 096	3 114 309
1996-97	136 699	505 633	226 773	79 702	223 299	868 384	538 685	695 266	3 414 719
MONTHLY									
1995-96									
June	7 669	21 616	15 891	6 713	18 888	52 873	45 012	85 729	261 521
1996-97									
July	10 309	31 507	13 842	7 463	17 070	66 901	42 448	62 917	265 195
August	14 251	54 974	16 395	6 952	24 177	70 218	55 143	50 007	307 628
September	10 374	23 728	12 227	7 797	18 405	69 155	39 198	101 380	290 140
October	15 412	50 886	14 652	6 584	18 722	72 108	48 332	46 905	283 909
November	13 043	25 966	15 236	5 015	21 111	76 107	42 335	58 621	267 488
December	13 786	47 488	25 644	5 443	12 397	75 884	33 169	82 398	310 393
January	9 935	24 997	24 943	8 035	20 890	107 391	42 244	52 370	300 286
February	9 788	52 619	16 510	6 087	20 531	96 667	45 732	46 861	303 870
March	8 356	50 383	26 119	5 064	14 786	50 785	44 387	46 897	257 380
April	10 432	58 416	18 075	7 691	19 499	62 146	55 140	50 015	297 629
May	11 588	45 354	19 293	6 465	15 125	54 510	35 983	48 198	246 007
June	9 424	39 315	21 838	7 107	20 586	66 513	54 575	48 697	284 792
1997-98									
July	10 522	66 543	14 279	6 797	22 111	108 042	83 398	56 516	376 841
August	12 159	29 929	13 887	6 373	24 951	75 417	82 197	52 802	305 957

(a) Goods released from Customs control in South Australia.

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, By Industry

Period	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ANNUAL (\$m)								
1991-92	3 223.7	1 087.4	472.4	833.1	289.6	537.7	1 198.4	7 642.5
1992-93	3 081.8	1 101.5	440.4	829.9	324.5	645.0	1 181.8	7 604.9
1993-94	3 253.3	1 107.8	479.0	917.8	378.1	684.0	1 338.8	8 158.8
1994-95	3 477.3	1 128.8	538.0	959.6	383.8	793.5	1 654.4	8 935.4
1995-96	3 786.5	1 138.5	546.7	1 025.6	431.2	902.8	1 762.0	9 593.2
1996-97	4 065.0	1 121.0	467.0	937.0	425.0	792.8	1 648.1	9 455.8
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (\$m)								
1995-96								
June	308.4	87.5	41.0	79.1	32.4	69.8	136.0	755.0
1996-97								
July	322.1	90.6	41.7	83.2	34.8	64.2	130.7	766.4
August	335.3	86.8	40.8	84.3	34.7	67.7	134.6	778.6
September	317.2	80.4	33.4	77.1	33.7	63.0	135.1	739.8
October	350.2	93.0	37.0	77.6	37.4	64.0	133.3	792.5
November	343.5	105.6	37.4	80.0	39.3	64.9	141.2	812.0
December	382.2	170.4	51.9	101.8	56.6	91.1	178.7	1 032.7
January	351.1	79.3	37.1	70.3	33.4	60.5	142.1	774.0
February	317.3	69.7	28.1	67.0	28.7	56.5	127.1	694.5
March	350.0	82.7	34.9	70.1	32.0	60.7	131.9	762.4
April	331.2	86.2	45.3	73.3	32.6	65.0	128.4	762.1
May	344.6	96.2	45.3	77.2	32.0	71.3	132.4	798.8
June	320.2	80.0	40.7	74.9	29.6	63.9	132.5	741.8
1997-98								
July	355.0	97.9	45.8	83.1	31.6	67.5	123.7	804.6
August	349.6	80.5	38.7	83.6	32.0	65.9	127.5	777.8
MONTHLY, TREND (\$m)								
1995-96								
June	326.6	94.0	40.7	83.6	36.5	71.2	144.0	796.3
1996-97								
July	330.3	93.9	39.7	82.7	36.7	68.9	142.7	794.8
August	332.5	93.7	38.8	81.6	37.0	66.7	140.2	790.5
September	333.9	93.7	37.9	80.2	37.2	64.8	137.7	785.9
October	335.7	93.8	37.1	78.6	36.9	63.4	136.1	783.1
November	338.2	93.9	36.8	77.1	36.2	62.7	135.6	782.7
December	341.0	94.1	37.0	76.0	35.3	62.9	135.7	784.2
January	343.2	94.0	37.5	75.4	34.4	63.7	136.1	786.4
February	344.4	93.7	38.3	75.5	33.8	64.9	136.6	788.5
March	344.7	93.3	39.3	76.0	33.4	66.2	137.1	790.6
April	344.8	93.1	40.5	76.9	33.5	67.3	137.2	793.2
May	345.4	93.3	41.7	78.2	33.7	68.1	137.1	797.3
June	347.1	93.7	42.9	79.8	34.0	68.5	136.9	802.7
1997-98								
July	349.3	94.1	43.9	81.5	34.2	68.7	136.5	808.5
August	352.2	94.3	44.8	82.9	34.5	68.7	135.8	814.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1996-97								
July	1.1	-0.1	-2.5	-1.1	0.5	-3.2	-0.9	-0.2
August	0.7	-0.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.8	-3.2	-1.8	-0.5
September	0.4	0.0	-0.3	-1.7	0.5	-2.8	-1.8	-0.6
October	0.5	0.1	-2.1	-2.0	-0.8	-2.2	-1.2	-0.4
November	0.7	0.1	-0.8	-1.9	-1.9	-1.1	-0.4	-0.1
December	0.8	0.2	0.5	-1.4	-2.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
January	0.6	-0.1	1.4	-0.8	-2.5	1.3	0.3	0.3
February	0.3	-0.3	2.1	0.1	-1.7	1.9	0.4	0.3
March	0.1	-0.4	2.6	0.7	-1.2	2.0	0.4	0.3
April	0.0	-0.2	3.1	1.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.3
May	0.2	0.2	3.0	1.7	0.6	1.2	-0.1	0.5
June	0.5	0.4	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	-0.1	0.7
1997-98								
July	0.6	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.7
August	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.0	-0.5	0.7

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATIONS, By Type of Vehicle

Period	ORIGINAL.....			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....			TREND ESTIMATE.....		
	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger vehicles	Other vehicles	Total
ANNUAL									
1991-92	32 351	5 333	37 684	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	32 894	5 577	38 471	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	32 806	5 781	38 587	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	35 830	6 736	42 566	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	36 067	6 828	42 895	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	36 146	6 970	43 116	..	..	..	..	..	..
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1991-92	-6.9	-19.4	-8.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	1.7	4.6	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	-0.3	3.7	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	9.2	16.5	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	0.7	1.4	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	0.2	2.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTHLY									
1995-96									
June	3 091	841	3 932	2 999	669	3 668	2 959	617	3 576
1996-97									
July	2 862	595	3 457	2 813	572	3 384	2 875	604	3 479
August	3 024	545	3 569	2 853	600	3 453	2 804	585	3 389
September	2 939	498	3 437	2 883	548	3 431	2 780	564	3 344
October	2 817	548	3 365	2 520	557	3 077	2 810	547	3 357
November	2 976	539	3 515	2 953	503	3 456	2 892	545	3 437
December	2 997	585	3 582	2 978	585	3 563	2 998	556	3 554
January	2 493	449	2 942	3 109	564	3 673	3 102	578	3 679
February	3 302	525	3 827	3 439	573	4 012	3 179	600	3 779
March	3 034	593	3 627	3 128	623	3 750	3 221	614	3 835
April	3 015	701	3 716	3 221	714	3 935	3 232	616	3 848
May	3 028	612	3 640	3 045	555	3 600	3 240	606	3 846
June	3 659	780	4 439	3 463	602	4 066	3 257	592	3 849
1997-98									
July	3 351	545	3 896	3 196	532	3 729	3 278	578	3 856
August	3 368	508	3 876	3 354	575	3 930	3 292	564	3 855
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH									
1995-96									
June	0.4	18.1	3.7	0.3	6.2	1.3	-2.6	-0.8	-2.2
1996-97									
July	-7.4	-29.3	-12.1	-6.2	-14.5	-7.7	-2.8	-2.1	-2.7
August	5.7	-8.4	3.2	1.4	4.9	2.0	-2.5	-3.1	-2.6
September	-2.8	-8.6	-3.7	1.1	-8.7	-0.6	-0.9	-3.6	-1.3
October	-4.2	10.0	2.1	-12.6	1.6	-10.3	1.1	-3.0	0.4
November	5.6	-1.6	4.5	17.2	-9.7	12.3	2.9	-0.4	2.4
December	0.7	8.5	1.9	0.8	16.3	3.1	3.7	2.0	3.4
January	-16.8	-23.2	-17.9	4.4	-3.6	3.1	3.5	4.0	3.5
February	32.5	16.9	30.1	10.6	1.6	9.2	2.5	3.8	2.7
March	-8.1	13.0	-5.2	-9.0	8.7	-6.5	1.3	2.3	1.5
April	-0.6	18.2	2.5	3.0	14.6	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
May	0.4	-12.7	-2.0	-5.5	-22.3	-8.5	0.2	-1.6	-0.1
June	20.8	27.5	22.0	13.7	8.5	12.9	0.5	-2.3	0.1
1997-98									
July	-8.4	-30.1	-12.2	-7.7	-11.6	-8.3	0.6	-2.4	0.2
August	0.5	-6.8	-0.5	4.9	8.1	5.4	0.4	-2.4	0.0

Period	INDUSTRY.....			Total	TYPE OF ASSET.....	
	Mining	Manu- facturing	Other selected industries		New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery
ANNUAL (\$m)						
1991-92	193	763	668	1 625	392	1 233
1992-93	218	564	739	1 522	416	1 105
1993-94	97	613	773	1 484	358	1 128
1994-95	115	829	1 162	2 106	351	1 755
1995-96	196	756	921	1 873	358	1 515
1996-97	488	839	1 250	2 577	593	1 984
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1991-92	58.4	2.9	-32.3	-12.2	-37.5	0.8
1992-93	12.8	-26.1	10.6	-6.4	6.1	-10.4
1993-94	-55.5	8.7	4.6	-2.5	-14.5	2.0
1994-95	18.3	35.2	50.3	41.9	-1.4	55.6
1995-96	70.4	-8.8	-20.7	-11.1	2.0	-13.7
1996-97	149.0	11.0	35.7	37.6	65.6	31.0
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$m)						
1995-96						
March	51	167	184	403	77	326
June	59	210	276	545	117	428
1996-97						
September	61	187	399	647	133	514
December	82	234	373	688	172	517
March	79	198	245	521	130	391
June	266	221	233	720	159	561
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, ORIGINAL						
1995-96						
March	4.1	-18.5	-35.4	-25.1	-13.5	-27.6
June	15.7	25.7	50.0	35.2	51.9	31.3
1996-97						
September	3.4	-11.0	44.6	18.7	13.7	20.1
December	34.4	25.1	-6.5	6.3	29.3	0.6
March	-3.7	-15.4	-34.3	-24.3	-24.4	-24.4
June	236.7	11.6	-4.9	38.2	22.3	43.5
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$m)						
1995-96						
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485	95	390
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	566	117	449
1996-97						
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	618	133	485
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	634	145	488
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	634	156	478
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	639	166	472
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1995-96						
March	..	..	..	14.7	21.8	13.0
June	..	..	..	16.7	23.2	15.1
1996-97						
September	..	..	..	9.2	13.7	8.0
December	..	..	..	2.6	9.0	0.6
March	..	..	..	0.0	7.6	-2.0
June	..	..	..	0.8	6.4	-1.3

11

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

HOTELS, MOTELS
AND GUESTHOUSES
WITH FACILITIES.....

HOLIDAY FLATS,
UNITS AND HOUSES. ..

SHORT-TERM
CARAVAN PARKS.....

Period	Guest rooms	Room occupancy	Takings	Flats, units and houses	Unit occupancy	Takings	Sites	Site occupancy	Takings
	no.	%	\$'000	no.	%	\$'000	no.	%	\$'000

ANNUAL

1991-92	10 745	46.6	130 578	1 302	40.4	10 492	20 601	17.1	19 111
1992-93	10 632	46.5	129 882	1 338	40.2	10 740	20 038	22.3	20 113
1993-94	10 597	48.6	138 782	1 338	40.9	11 700	19 591	23.7	20 790
1994-95	10 594	51.3	149 698	1 342	40.0	11 644	20 175	24.5	22 537
1995-96	10 772	52.4	161 136	1 356	41.5	12 844	20 187	24.9	23 578
1996-97	10 895	52.6	164 227	1 467	42.2	14 615	20 248	25.2	24 336

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

1991-92	2.9	..	1.5	7.6	..	1.5	4.1	..	5.6
1992-93	-1.1	..	-0.5	2.8	..	2.4	-2.7	..	5.2
1993-94	-0.3	..	6.9	0.0	..	8.9	-2.2	..	3.4
1994-95	0.0	..	7.9	0.3	..	-0.5	3.0	..	8.4
1995-96	1.7	..	7.6	1.0	..	10.3	0.1	..	4.6
1996-97	1.1	..	1.9	8.1	..	13.8	0.3	..	3.2

QUARTERLY

1995-96									
March	10 757	55.1	41 938	1 388	54.9	4 512	20 154	27.8	6 931
June	10 865	51.4	39 121	1 451	38.0	2 940	20 122	25.0	5 736
1996-97									
September	10 879	48.9	37 567	1 426	35.1	2 885	20 247	21.0	4 735
December	10 951	54.9	43 266	1 470	40.7	3 651	20 260	25.2	6 340
March	10 909	55.4	43 033	1 493	54.1	4 895	20 251	30.4	7 742
June	10 842	51.1	40 361	1 477	38.8	3 184	20 233	24.3	5 519

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER

1995-96									
March	-0.1	..	-2.5	7.0	..	44.6	0.2	..	13.6
June	1.0	..	-6.7	4.5	..	-34.8	-0.2	..	-17.2
1996-97									
September	0.1	..	-4.0	-1.7	..	-1.9	0.6	..	-17.5
December	0.7	..	15.2	3.1	..	26.6	0.1	..	33.9
March	-0.4	..	-0.5	1.6	..	34.1	0.0	..	22.1
June	-0.6	..	-8.2	-1.1	..	-35.0	-0.1	..	-28.7

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		TOTAL DWELLING UNITS.....		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total				
	no.	no.	no.	no.				
ANNUAL								
1991-92	8 613	8 931	10 254	11 290	756	124	627	1 506
1992-93	9 710	10 087	11 548	12 341	841	133	418	1 392
1993-94	9 470	9 901	11 046	11 777	839	122	375	1 336
1994-95	7 757	8 147	9 208	9 762	740	120	493	1 353
1995-96	4 930	5 109	5 760	5 968	469	119	566	1 155
1996-97	5 508	5 604	6 148	6 264	515	117	584	1 217
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL								
1996-97								
July	476	481	523	528	42.8	7.7	41.9	92.5
August	484	492	536	547	45.2	10.3	60.9	116.4
September	458	462	510	514	43.4	10.7	59.1	113.2
October	401	414	553	566	43.7	12.0	28.5	84.2
November	438	438	488	488	39.9	8.8	39.7	88.5
December	382	383	409	410	34.8	9.7	28.0	72.5
January	340	340	351	351	29.6	8.6	41.9	80.1
February	429	434	467	472	39.7	9.8	53.1	102.6
March	486	501	526	543	41.8	8.9	35.4	86.1
April	559	568	615	628	52.6	10.9	39.2	102.8
May	537	551	599	620	52.5	9.9	64.7	127.1
June	518	540	571	597	49.5	9.2	92.0	150.7
1997-98								
July	571	583	622	634	51.1	10.8	125.1	187.0
August	513	529	552	568	49.3	10.1	63.8	123.2
MONTHLY, TREND								
1996-97								
July	418	425	469	477	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August	418	427	479	488	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
September	417	427	482	493	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
October	416	425	479	489	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
November	420	428	474	482	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
December	433	439	476	483	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
January	455	460	490	495	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
February	483	488	516	523	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
March	507	513	546	555	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
April	520	529	568	581	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May	521	532	576	590	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
June	512	524	570	586	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1997-98								
July	498	512	558	574	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August	482	496	541	556	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1996-97								
August	0.0	0.5	2.1	2.3	..	..	..	..
September	-0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	..	..	..	..
October	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	-0.8	..	..	..	..
November	1.0	0.7	-1.0	-1.4	..	..	..	..
December	3.1	2.6	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	..
January	5.1	4.8	2.9	2.5	..	..	..	..
February	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.7	..	..	..	..
March	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.1	..	..	..	..
April	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.7	..	..	..	..
May	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.5	..	..	..	..
June	-1.7	-1.5	-1.0	-0.7	..	..	..	..
1997-98								
July	-2.7	-2.3	-2.1	-2.0	..	..	..	..
August	-3.2	-3.1	-3.0	-3.1	..	..	..	..

13

BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS

Period	NEW HOUSES.....		TOTAL DWELLING UNITS(a).....				NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....			
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Private sector	Total	Total building	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
ANNUAL										
1991-92	8 036	8 344	9 635	10 700	727.2	125.1	344.5	607.8	1 460.1	
1992-93	9 122	9 416	10 889	11 646	816.2	122.4	205.5	458.7	1 397.2	
1993-94	9 159	9 590	10 712	11 501	845.3	126.5	209.9	373.0	1 344.8	
1994-95	7 745	8 210	9 132	9 796	765.5	125.3	251.7	518.5	1 409.3	
1995-96	4 836	5 070	5 691	5 960	496.5	121.7	452.8	631.8	1 250.0	
1996-97	4 959	5 014	5 611	5 671	494.9	117.2	399.5	544.9	1 157.0	
QUARTERLY										
1995-96										
March	1 044	1 089	1 237	1 295	109.2	29.4	80.1	139.9	278.4	
June	1 153	1 183	1 269	1 307	111.0	28.8	217.7	264.0	403.9	
1996-97										
September	1 191	1 207	1 297	1 321	108.7	26.2	67.9	104.2	239.1	
December	1 245	1 262	1 511	1 530	133.8	33.8	85.3	113.2	280.8	
March	1 099	1 102	1 241	1 247	106.3	26.2	76.6	121.2	253.6	
June	1 504	1 523	1 637	1 670	146.1	31.0	169.7	208.4	383.5	

(a) Includes conversions.

Period	NEW HOUSES...		NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		Alterations and additions to residential building	NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....		TOTAL BUILDING...	
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total		Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ANNUAL									
1991-92	591.5	607.5	693.4	748.5	125.1	310.3	484.1	1 127.5	1 357.6
1992-93	647.2	660.9	743.8	780.6	127.1	297.9	570.9	1 166.3	1 478.6
1993-94	719.1	746.4	828.9	876.3	132.0	217.7	462.1	1 177.2	1 470.4
1994-95	659.6	693.6	766.1	816.4	129.4	271.6	476.9	1 164.3	1 422.7
1995-96	441.4	460.5	512.9	534.8	130.6	311.4	542.1	953.2	1 207.5
1996-97	433.1	438.1	484.8	490.0	122.0	441.2	659.7	1 046.2	1 271.7
QUARTERLY									
1995-96									
March	101.6	105.4	118.8	123.1	26.7	63.4	122.0	208.6	271.8
June	102.6	105.0	117.6	120.3	32.6	88.1	155.6	238.3	308.5
1996-97									
September	97.3	99.3	109.4	111.3	28.0	83.4	143.8	219.4	283.1
December	109.1	110.6	121.3	122.8	35.4	119.6	189.8	276.0	348.0
March	99.9	100.3	114.1	114.6	26.8	100.8	147.8	241.6	289.2
June	126.8	128.0	140.0	141.2	31.9	137.4	178.9	309.2	351.4

Period	Footwear pairs	Gas m MJ	Electricity (including NT) '000 kWh	Coal tonnes	Sawn timber(a) m ³
ANNUAL					
1991-92	1 852 890	78 210	10 025 649	2 819 880	271 603
1992-93	1 406 178	83 000	10 226 734	2 753 610	317 096
1993-94	1 382 949	89 382	10 560 251	2 643 000	364 961
1994-95	1 430 417	86 123	10 051 056	2 554 560	392 349
1995-96	1 423 814	76 074	8 733 503	2 409 120	413 545
1996-97	1 572 621	76 495	9 166 719	2 633 820	n.y.a.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

1991-92	0.8	6.7	12.9	15.5	13.1
1992-93	-24.1	6.1	2.0	-2.4	16.7
1993-94	-1.7	7.7	3.3	-4.0	15.1
1994-95	3.4	-3.6	-4.8	-3.3	7.5
1995-96	-0.5	-11.7	-13.1	-5.7	5.4
1996-97	10.5	0.6	5.0	9.3	n.y.a.

MONTHLY/QUARTERLY(b), ORIGINAL

1995-96					
June	163 135	7 047	788 337	216 120	90 862
1996-97					
July	132 078	7 478	805 153	242 820	..
August	139 938	7 077	780 265	231 720	..
September	140 736	6 545	715 089	203 820	95 037
October	118 507	6 788	701 744	150 480	..
November	134 859	5 468	692 551	202 920	..
December	82 581	5 417	724 795	196 980	86 509
January	68 587	6 016	801 786	239 760	..
February	170 775	6 499	857 703	206 820	..
March	124 771	5 429	717 610	238 200	67 726
April	137 860	5 544	713 484	216 840	..
May	144 946	6 979	850 366	259 980	..
June	176 983	7 255	806 173	243 480	n.y.a.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH/QUARTER(b)

1995-96					
June	21.1	23.0	8.7	15.8	2.5
1996-97					
July	-19.0	6.1	2.1	12.4	..
August	6.0	-5.4	-3.1	-4.6	..
September	0.6	-7.5	-8.4	-12.0	4.6
October	-15.8	3.7	-1.9	-26.2	..
November	13.8	-19.4	-1.3	34.8	..
December	-38.8	-0.9	4.7	-2.9	-9.0
February	149.0	8.0	7.0	-13.7	..
January	-16.9	11.1	10.6	21.7	..
March	-26.9	-16.5	-16.3	15.2	-21.7
April	10.5	2.1	-0.6	-9.0	..
May	5.1	25.9	19.2	19.9	..
June	22.1	4.0	-5.2	-6.3	n.y.a.

(a) From Australian softwood logs only.

(b) Sawn timber production data available quarterly only.

Period	Chicken	Pigmeat	Beef	Mutton	Lamb	Cheese	Wheat flour, other than self-raising
ANNUAL (tonnes)							
1991-92	36 978	34 538	90 661	72 578	29 941	23 494	81 065
1992-93	38 619	38 153	96 338	65 689	39 334	26 140	87 761
1993-94	40 671	38 394	94 395	71 354	45 199	26 674	84 683
1994-95	39 103	32 063	99 108	66 759	36 147	29 154	80 666
1995-96	37 691	31 695	89 704	55 600	37 735	31 496	97 425
1996-97	38 907	29 853	85 350	58 025	35 081	n.y.a.	90 449

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1991-92	15.8	-10.6	4.2	10.9	-6.5	-4.2	-3.2
1992-93	4.4	10.5	6.3	-9.5	31.4	11.3	8.3
1993-94	5.3	0.6	-2.0	8.6	14.9	2.0	-3.5
1994-95	-3.9	-16.5	5.0	-6.4	-20.0	9.3	-4.7
1995-96	-3.6	-1.1	-9.5	-16.7	4.4	8.0	20.8
1996-97	3.2	-5.8	-4.9	4.4	-7.0	n.y.a.	-7.2

MONTHLY (tonnes)							
1996-97							
July	3 110	3 043	5 241	2 670	1 896	2 120	7 099
August	2 827	2 864	5 190	2 749	1 856	2 452	7 468
September	3 042	2 308	6 650	3 733	2 776	3 092	7 089
October	3 155	2 232	8 130	5 528	3 422	3 699	6 866
November	3 167	2 629	8 930	7 351	2 983	3 326	7 331
December	3 600	2 000	6 681	4 500	2 574	2 889	8 187
January	3 502	2 136	7 333	5 815	3 247	2 536	8 010
February	2 819	2 570	7 223	6 057	3 154	2 043	8 566
March	3 440	2 202	6 854	5 397	2 899	1 911	8 374
April	3 595	2 508	8 355	5 632	3 501	2 255	7 379
May	3 321	2 828	7 606	4 637	3 469	n.y.a.	6 983
June	3 327	2 533	7 168	3 957	3 304	n.y.a.	7 097
1997-98							
July	3 743	2 446	6 809	3 146	3 006	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
August	n.a.	2 669	6 033	4 016	1 166	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH							
1996-97							
July	5.7	27.8	-9.3	-12.9	-0.7	8.0	4.2
August	-9.1	-5.9	-10.0	3.0	-2.1	15.7	5.2
September	7.6	-19.4	28.1	35.8	49.6	26.1	-5.1
October	3.7	-3.3	22.3	48.1	23.3	19.6	-3.1
November	0.4	17.8	9.8	33.0	-12.8	-10.1	6.8
December	13.7	-23.9	-25.2	-38.8	-13.7	-13.1	11.7
January	-2.7	6.8	9.8	29.2	26.1	-2.2	-2.2
February	-19.5	20.3	-1.5	4.2	-2.9	-19.4	6.9
March	22.0	-14.3	-5.1	-10.9	-8.1	-6.5	-2.2
April	4.5	13.9	21.9	4.4	20.8	18.0	-11.9
May	-7.6	12.8	-9.0	-17.7	-0.9	n.y.a.	-5.4
June	0.2	-0.4	-5.8	-14.7	-4.8	n.y.a.	1.6
1997-98							
July	12.5	-3.4	-5.0	-20.5	-9.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
August	n.a.	9.1	-11.4	27.7	-61.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transport- ation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE (1989-90 = 100)									
1991-92	108.0	105.3	100.4	107.5	110.5	118.6	127.8	107.7	108.9
1992-93	109.3	107.0	94.3	107.6	115.0	131.2	134.9	110.7	111.2
1993-94	111.7	106.6	92.1	108.0	117.8	141.5	142.7	113.7	113.4
1994-95	115.1	104.9	97.8	109.2	120.2	148.9	151.3	116.3	116.9
1995-96	118.2	105.1	103.6	112.1	124.5	160.1	158.9	118.0	121.2
1996-97	120.8	105.5	98.9	113.4	124.6	165.3	165.4	121.1	122.3
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1991-92	2.1	1.6	-3.6	2.0	9.3	5.9	12.7	2.8	2.5
1992-93	3.1	1.6	-6.1	0.1	4.1	10.6	5.6	2.8	2.1
1993-94	2.2	-0.4	-2.3	0.4	2.4	7.9	5.8	2.7	2.0
1994-95	3.0	-1.6	6.2	1.1	2.0	5.2	6.0	2.2	3.1
1995-96	2.7	0.2	5.9	2.7	3.6	7.6	5.0	1.5	3.7
1996-97	2.2	0.3	-4.5	1.2	0.0	3.3	4.1	2.6	0.9
QUARTERLY (1989-90 = 100.0)									
1995-96									
June	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0
1996-97									
September	119.2	105.5	103.5	113.0	124.4	164.7	160.9	119.2	122.2
December	120.7	106.0	100.5	113.8	125.5	164.9	164.9	119.8	122.6
March	121.2	105.1	97.5	113.3	125.6	165.2	167.7	122.3	122.6
June	121.9	105.2	94.1	113.6	122.7	166.5	168.0	122.9	121.9
1997-98									
September	122.0	105.4	92.2	113.6	123.2	167.2	158.6	123.7	121.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
1995-96									
June	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.7
1996-97									
September	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	6.4	3.5	2.3	1.7
December	2.1	0.8	-3.2	1.6	1.0	3.3	3.9	2.1	1.2
March	2.5	0.2	-6.2	0.8	1.4	1.8	4.2	2.9	0.8
June	3.0	-0.3	-9.4	1.2	-2.1	1.8	4.6	3.1	-0.1
1997-98									
September	2.3	-0.1	10.9	0.5	-1.0	1.5	-1.4	3.8	-0.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1995-96									
June	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3
1996-97									
September	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2
December	1.3	0.5	-2.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.5	0.5	0.3
March	0.4	-0.8	-3	-0.4	0.1	0.2	1.7	2.1	0.0
June	0.6	0.1	-3.5	0.3	-2.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	-0.6
1997-98									
September	0.1	0.2	-2.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	-5.6	0.7	-0.6

		QUARTER.....				
		June	Sep	Dec	Mar	June
		1996	1996	1996	1996	1997
Item	Unit	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 L	113	114	116	116	122
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500 g	337	322	318	318	320
Butter	500 g	167	160	172	167	161
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	141	154	157	153	160
Self-raising flour	2 kg	238	243	227	240	235
Beef						
Rump steak	1 kg	1 168	1 123	1 061	1 157	1 141
Corned silverside	1 kg	645	624	625	597	602
Lamb						
Leg	1 kg	584	586	563	572	574
Loin chops	1 kg	812	808	778	799	792
Forequarter chops	1 kg	544	555	528	568	547
Pork						
Leg	1 kg	608	621	617	616	574
Loin chops	1 kg	765	778	793	799	792
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	348	369	375	351	370
Bacon, middle rashers	250 g pkt	289	292	317	325	295
Sausages	1 kg	358	351	351	359	360
Potatoes	1 kg	70	67	73	78	108
Onions	1 kg	74	83	128	134	114
Peaches, canned	825 g	189	174	190	182	185
Eggs, 55g	doz	240	239	248	246	246
Sugar, white	2 kg	180	182	182	183	182
Tea	250 g	159	168	172	169	175
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	528	509	513	500	539
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	141	139	143	141	133
Petrol						
Leaded	1 L	75.9	73.6	76.1	77.5	75.4
Unleaded	1 L	73.6	71.3	73.7	75.2	73.0

NET MIGRATION...

Period	Live births(a)	Deaths(a)	Natural increase	Interstate	Overseas(b)	Total increase	Population at end of period(c)
ANNUAL							
1991-92	19 530	11 035	8 532	- 133	2 897	11 296	1 456 523
1992-93	19 686	11 163	8 403	-4 650	1 546	5 299	1 460 730
1993-94	20 036	11 743	7 949	-3 466	1 994	6 477	1 466 127
1994-95	19 559	11 498	7 902	-6 529	2 883	4 256	1 469 411
1995-96	10 916	11 188	7 645	-6 238	4 119	5 526	1 474 389
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY							
1995-96							
June	1 448	886	1 818	-1 093	697	1 423	1 474 389
1996-97							
July	1 732	1 102	..	..	..	..	..
August	1 662	1 207	..	..	..	..	..
September	1 464	977	1 575	-1 589	1 042	1 028	1 475 417
October	1 779	1 196	..	..	..	..	..
November	1 536	835	..	..	..	..	..
December	1 424	920	1 780	-1 427	1 003	1 356	1 476 773
January	1 582	909	..	..	..	..	..
February	1 498	827	..	..	..	..	..
March	1 301	753	1 880	-1 192	1 228	1 916	1 478 689
April	1 673	925	..	..	..	..	..
May	1 791	1 022	..	..	..	..	..
June	1 492	904	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Registrations.

(b) Includes category jumping.

(c) For dates prior to June 1996, differences between the total increases shown and the sum of natural increases and net overseas migration arise from retrospective adjustments to population estimates.

Period	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME.....		EMPLOYED PART-TIME.....		TOTAL EMPLOYED.....		UNEMPLOYED..		LABOUR FORCE.....	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
ANNUAL AVERAGE ('000)										
1991-92	323.3	145.7	37.5	121.6	360.8	267.3	50.0	29.3	410.8	296.6
1992-93	322.2	143.2	39.2	126.8	361.4	270.0	51.9	29.9	413.3	299.9
1993-94	322.0	146.3	40.0	127.0	362.0	273.3	47.3	29.9	409.3	303.2
1994-95	323.1	151.5	42.6	131.3	365.7	282.8	44.6	28.7	410.3	311.5
1995-96	325.2	150.0	45.5	136.7	370.7	286.7	42.6	26.0	413.2	312.7
1996-97	320.8	150.5	48.6	140.7	369.4	291.2	42.1	27.5	411.5	318.7
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL ('000)										
1996-97										
September	316.7	152.0	49.0	141.5	365.7	293.5	43.0	27.5	408.7	320.9
October	321.0	151.8	45.9	140.5	366.9	292.3	40.7	27.0	407.6	319.4
November	321.0	149.7	47.8	138.9	368.7	288.7	41.3	25.1	410.0	313.7
December	327.6	153.0	46.3	139.7	373.8	292.7	41.3	29.3	415.1	322.0
January	321.3	151.3	44.8	133.5	366.2	284.8	44.9	28.8	411.0	313.6
February	320.5	152.4	47.6	140.0	368.1	292.3	44.2	30.2	412.3	322.5
March	318.6	148.6	54.9	145.6	373.5	294.1	41.6	29.5	415.1	323.6
April	319.9	148.2	49.3	143.2	369.2	291.5	43.8	27.4	413.0	318.8
May	318.3	149.2	51.6	140.2	369.9	289.4	44.0	25.7	413.9	315.1
June	324.9	151.1	49.1	141.6	374.0	292.7	41.4	26.8	415.4	319.5
1997-98										
July	325.9	149.3	47.5	140.1	373.4	289.4	40.9	27.0	414.3	318.5
August	323.3	148.8	50.3	141.6	374.1	290.4	42.5	27.4	415.3	311.6
September	324.0	148.5	50.6	141.7	374.7	290.3	42.5	27.3	419.9	317.5
MONTHLY, TREND ('000)										
1996-97										
September	319.4	150.6	48.4	140.4	367.8	291.0	41.5	27.7	409.3	318.7
October	319.5	150.4	48.1	140.4	367.6	290.8	41.7	27.7	409.3	318.5
November	320.1	150.2	47.6	140.8	367.7	291.0	41.7	27.5	409.4	318.5
December	320.7	150.1	47.3	141.3	368.0	291.4	41.6	27.3	409.6	318.7
January	321.1	150.1	47.6	141.9	368.7	292.0	41.6	27.1	410.3	319.1
February	321.2	150.3	48.1	142.1	369.3	292.4	42.0	27.1	411.3	319.5
March	321.1	150.7	48.9	141.7	370.0	292.4	42.6	27.1	412.6	319.5
April	321.4	150.8	49.4	141.0	370.8	291.8	43.1	27.3	413.9	319.1
May	322.1	150.4	49.7	140.2	371.8	290.6	43.4	27.5	415.2	318.1
June	323.2	149.6	49.8	139.6	373.0	289.2	43.5	27.8	418.5	317.0
1997-98										
July	324.3	148.5	49.7	139.4	374.0	287.9	43.4	28.0	417.4	315.9
August	325.3	147.1	49.7	139.9	375.0	287.0	43.4	28.2	418.4	315.2
September	326.1	145.8	49.6	140.4	375.7	286.2	43.3	28.2	419.0	314.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND										
1996-97										
October	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
November	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0
December	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.1
January	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.2	0.1
February	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
March	0.0	0.3	1.7	-0.3	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
April	0.1	0.1	1.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	1.2	0.7	0.3	-0.1
May	0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.3
June	0.3	-0.5	0.2	-0.4	0.3	-0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	-0.3
1997-98										
July	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.2	-0.3
August	0.3	-0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	-0.2
September	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3

(a) Population aged 15 and over.

Period	CIVILIAN POPULATION.....		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.....				PARTICIPATION RATE..		
	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Persons aged 15-19	Males all ages	Females all ages	Persons all ages	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1991-92	563.9	585.4	25.0	12.1	9.9	11.2	72.9	50.7	61.6
1992-93	567.4	588.9	26.6	12.6	10.0	11.5	72.8	51.0	61.7
1993-94	570.6	592.0	28.3	11.5	9.8	10.8	71.7	51.2	61.3
1994-95	573.7	594.7	25.2	10.9	9.2	10.2	71.5	52.4	61.8
1995-96	576.2	597.1	27.2	10.3	8.3	9.5	71.7	52.4	61.9
1996-97	579.8	600.6	23.7	10.2	8.6	9.5	71.0	53.1	61.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR,									
1991-92	1.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992-93	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993-94	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	0.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1996-97	0.6	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL									
1996-97									
July	578.0	598.9	24.1	9.3	8.1	8.8	70.7	53.2	61.8
August	578.4	599.2	23.8	10.2	8.4	9.4	70.4	52.9	61.5
September	578.8	599.6	23.7	10.5	8.6	9.7	70.6	53.5	61.9
October	579.1	599.9	20.7	10.0	8.5	9.3	70.4	53.2	61.7
November	579.5	600.2	22.2	10.1	8.0	9.2	70.8	52.3	61.4
December	579.8	600.5	25.9	9.9	9.1	9.6	71.6	53.6	62.5
January	580.0	600.7	22.9	10.9	9.2	10.2	70.9	52.2	61.4
February	580.3	601.0	23.5	10.7	9.4	10.1	71.1	53.7	62.2
March	580.5	601.2	22.7	10.0	9.1	9.6	71.5	53.8	62.5
April	580.8	601.5	26.7	10.6	8.6	9.7	71.1	53.0	61.9
May	581.1	601.8	23.7	10.6	8.2	9.6	71.2	52.4	61.6
June	581.5	602.2	24.3	10.0	8.4	9.3	71.4	53.1	62.1
1997-98									
July	581.9	602.6	21.6	9.9	8.5	9.3	71.2	52.5	61.7
August	582.3	602.9	21.2	10.1	8.2	9.3	71.3	51.7	61.3
September	582.7	603.3	23.2	10.6	8.7	9.8	72.1	52.6	62.2
MONTHLY, TREND									
1996-97									
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	8.6	9.4	70.9	53.2	61.9
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	8.7	9.4	70.8	53.2	61.9
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	8.7	9.5	70.7	53.1	61.8
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.2	8.7	9.5	70.7	53.1	61.7
November	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.2	8.6	9.5	70.6	53.1	61.7
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	8.6	9.5	70.6	53.1	61.7
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	8.5	9.4	70.7	53.1	61.8
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.2	8.5	9.5	70.9	53.2	61.9
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.3	8.5	9.5	71.1	53.2	62.0
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	8.6	9.6	71.3	53.1	62.0
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.5	8.7	9.7	71.5	52.9	62.0
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	8.8	9.7	71.6	52.6	62.0
1997-98									
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	8.9	9.7	71.7	52.4	61.9
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	8.9	9.8	71.8	52.3	61.9
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.3	9.0	9.8	71.9	52.1	61.8

(a) Population aged 15 and over.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES

Period	FULL-TIME ADULTS...						ALL EMPLOYEES.....		
	Ordinary time earnings.....			Total earnings.....			Total earnings.....		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
1991-92	588.40	524.10	567.80	624.90	534.00	595.80	564.80	386.90	483.70
1992-93	610.10	534.90	585.40	646.40	546.80	613.70	560.00	382.60	477.40
1993-94	625.10	547.60	600.00	667.50	560.10	632.70	595.10	396.60	503.30
1994-95	632.70	559.10	608.20	681.70	572.50	645.30	599.90	411.90	513.40
1995-96	653.80	555.90	622.80	703.15	568.50	660.05	620.10	403.90	520.65
1996-97	678.20	575.10	644.33	735.08	589.35	687.20	636.85	408.73	529.78
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1991-92	4.8	7.8	5.6	4.3	7.6	5.1	3.3	8.0	4.7
1992-93	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3
1993-94	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1	6.3	3.7	5.4
1994-95	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	3.9	2.0
1995-96	3.3	-0.6	2.4	3.1	-0.7	2.3	3.4	-1.9	1.4
1996-97	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.7	1.2	1.8
QUARTERLY (\$ per week)									
1995-96									
16 February	658.90	557.20	626.30	713.60	569.50	667.30	631.40	402.40	527.20
17 May	668.90	557.10	633.80	721.40	571.80	674.40	640.50	408.30	534.60
1996-97									
16 August	666.70	562.40	632.40	720.10	574.40	672.30	628.50	403.60	523.60
15 November	669.60	575.30	639.50	728.30	591.80	684.80	626.80	402.30	522.20
21 February	685.60	578.20	649.70	741.90	594.00	692.40	639.80	409.50	530.80
16 May	690.90	584.50	655.70	750.00	597.20	699.30	652.30	419.50	542.50
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING REFERENCE DATE IN PREVIOUS YEAR									
1995-96									
16 February	1.6	-0.6	1.0	2.0	-0.6	1.3	1.8	-3.2	-0.1
17 May	5.3	-1.2	3.6	5.3	-1.0	3.8	6.6	-0.6	4.1
1996-97									
16 August	4.2	0.4	3.0	5.2	0.5	3.8	4.6	-1.2	2.6
15 November	3.4	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	5.2	3.2	1.5	2.3
21 February	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.8	1.3	1.8	0.7
16 May	3.3	4.9	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.7	1.8	2.7	1.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS REFERENCE DATE									
1995-96									
16 February	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.9	1.5	3.3
17 May	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
1996-97									
16 August	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-1.9	-1.2	-2.1
15 November	0.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	3.0	1.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
21 February	2.4	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.6
16 May	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.2

SECURED HOUSING
FINANCE COMMITMENTS ..

Period	Dwelling	Value	Alterations	Personal	Commercial	Lease
	units		and	finance	finance	finance
	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
ANNUAL						
1991-92	31 765	2 083.8	88.8	1 456.7	6 667.9	256.2
1992-93	36 960	2 569.5	102.8	1 656.9	5 122.5	249.5
1993-94	45 725	3 387.9	221.8	1 840.3	5 467.2	250.6
1994-95	36 429	2 879.7	242.2	2 152.2	5 405.6	271.4
1995-96	38 707	2 982.2	240.7	2 211.5	6 516.2	265.4
1996-97	36 680	2 956.1	188.1	2 612.0	6 092.4	232.0

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

1991-92	10.7	20.4	51.0	-3.1	6.6	-20.7
1992-93	16.4	23.3	15.8	13.7	-23.2	-2.6
1993-94	23.7	31.9	115.7	11.1	6.7	0.5
1994-95	-20.3	-15.0	9.2	16.9	-1.1	8.3
1995-96	6.3	3.6	-0.6	2.8	20.5	-2.2
1996-97	-5.2	-0.9	-21.9	18.1	-6.5	-12.6

MONTHLY

1995-96						
June	2 707	213.6	26.1	182.0	627.7	31.3
1996-97						
July	3 013	237.8	21.7	188.3	656.7	22.8
August	2 776	216.9	18.8	180.8	444.0	18.9
September	3 064	250.6	19.4	175.0	491.6	22.2
October	2 965	233.6	14.0	203.6	444.8	15.3
November	3 115	248.1	14.2	188.8	541.7	17.8
December	2 995	251.5	13.1	220.7	615.6	19.2
January	2 885	231.3	15.3	221.0	409.1	13.7
February	3 013	246.6	16.4	214.4	415.3	15.3
March	3 117	251.4	12.9	241.7	526.5	13.9
April	3 318	270.4	15.5	251.6	487.5	21.6
May	3 228	264.5	14.8	251.7	561.6	20.7
June	3 172	253.3	11.9	249.8	497.9	30.6
1997-98						
July	3 004	243.4	10.8	278.3	640.2	30.0
August	3 085	251.1	10.4	204.6	377.0	21.8

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH

1996-97						
July	11.3	11.3	-16.8	3.4	4.6	-27.1
August	-7.9	-8.8	-13.4	-4.0	-32.4	-17.2
September	10.4	15.5	3.4	-3.2	10.7	17.8
October	-3.2	-6.8	-27.9	16.3	-9.5	-31.2
November	5.1	6.2	1.6	-7.3	21.8	16.6
December	-3.9	1.4	-8.4	16.9	13.6	7.7
January	-3.7	-8.0	17.5	0.1	-33.5	-28.6
February	4.4	6.6	7.0	-3	1.5	11.5
March	3.5	2.0	-21.3	12.8	26.8	-8.7
April	6.4	7.5	19.6	4.1	-7.4	55.3
May	-2.7	-2.2	-4.3	0.0	15.2	-4.2
June	-1.7	-4.2	-19.8	-0.7	-11.3	47.6
1997-98						
July	-5.3	-3.9	-9.0	11.4	28.6	-2.1
August	2.7	3.1	-3.9	-26.5	-41.1	-27.1

PUBLICATIONS SOURCE INDEX

- (a) *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (Cat. no. 5242.0) Quarterly
- (b) *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 5422.0) Quarterly
- (c) *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0) Monthly
- (d) *New Motor Vehicles Registrations, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. ~~9301.0~~)
Monthly
- (e) *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0) Quarterly
- (f) *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (Cat. no. 5646.0) Quarterly
- (g) *Building Approvals, Australia* (Cat. no. 8731.0) Monthly
- (h) *Building Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8752.0) Quarterly
- (i) *Building Activity, Australia, Dwelling Unit Commencements,
Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8750.0) Quarterly
- (j) *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0) Quarterly
- (k) *Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 8301.0) Monthly
- (l) *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0) Monthly
- (m) *Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia* (Cat. no. 8412.0)
Quarterly
- (n) *Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6401.0) Quarterly
- (o) *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities
and Canberra* (Cat. no. 6408.0) Monthly
- (p) *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building,
Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (Cat. no. 6407.0) Monthly
- (q) *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6416.0) Quarterly
- (r) *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0) Quarterly
- (s) *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (Cat. no. 6202.0) Monthly
- (t) *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (Cat. no. 6354.0) Quarterly
- (u) *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0) Monthly
- (v) Unpublished overseas arrival and departure statistics on microfiche
- (w) *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0) Quarterly
- (x) *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6312.0) Monthly
- (y) *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0) Monthly
- (z) Unpublished statistics available from PC AUSSTATS
- (aa) *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin*



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