

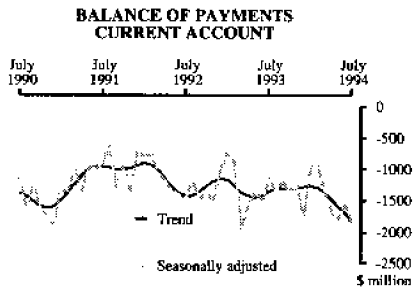
Thursday, 1 September 1994

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Current account deficit continues to trend upwards



The provisional trend estimate for the July 1994 current account deficit was \$1,827 million, up \$121 million, or 7 per cent, on the corresponding June estimate.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Australia's current account deficit for July 1994 rose \$317 million (21%) to \$1,841 million. The rise in the seasonally adjusted deficit was caused by:

- an increase of \$316 million (198%) in the merchandise trade deficit (merchandise exports fell 3%, while merchandise imports rose 3%); and
- a turnaround of \$124 million, from a surplus to a deficit, in the net services balance.

Partly offsetting these movements in merchandise trade and services was a reduction of \$21 million (2%) in the net income deficit and a turnaround of \$102 million, from a deficit to a surplus, in the net unrequited transfers balance.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, CURRENT ACCOUNT
\$ million

	June 1994		July 1994	
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Original	Seasonally adjusted
Balance on merchandise trade	-3	-160	-470	-476
Net services	-248	35	-254	-89
Balance on goods and services	-251	-125	-724	-565
Net income	-1 354	-1 341	-1 277	-1 320
Net unrequited transfers	-152	-58	75	44
Balance on current account	-1 757	-1 524	-1 926	-1 841

In original terms, merchandise exports rose \$165 million, or 3 per cent, to \$5,388 million. Rural exports, in original terms, rose \$120 million, or 8 per cent, to \$1,661 million. This increase was almost entirely due to sugar which rose \$119 million or 127 per cent. Non-rural exports in original terms rose \$45 million, or 1 per cent, to \$3,727 million. The most significant increases were recorded in:

- coal, coke and briquettes, up \$127 million or 26 per cent;
- machinery, up \$35 million or 8 per cent; and
- 'other' metals, up \$31 million or 7 per cent.

These increases were largely offset by decreases in metal ores and minerals, down \$137 million or 19 per cent, due mainly to decreased exports of alumina, titanium, zinc and uranium ores. Also, gold was down \$51 million or 12 per cent and 'other' non-rural exports were down \$21 million or 15 per cent.

In original terms, merchandise imports rose \$632 million, or 12 per cent, to \$5,858 million.

Imports of consumption goods, in original terms, rose \$242 million, or 18 per cent, to \$1,572 million. Increases were recorded in all groups, with the largest being:

- consumption goods not elsewhere specified (nes), up \$63 million or 17 per cent;
- non-industrial transport equipment, up \$52 million or 16 per cent; and
- textiles, clothing and footwear, up \$46 million or 28 per cent.

Imports of capital goods, in original terms, rose \$91 million or 7 per cent, to \$1,393 million. Increases were recorded in all groups, except ADP equipment, which fell \$50 million or 17 per cent. The largest increases were recorded in:

- machinery and industrial equipment, up \$62 million or 12 per cent; and
- industrial transport equipment nes, up \$44 million or 25 per cent.

Imports of intermediate and other goods, in original terms, rose \$299 million or 12 per cent, to \$2,893 million. Increases were recorded in nine of the 14 groups. The largest increases were recorded in:

- fuels and lubricants, up \$80 million or 34 per cent;
- processed industrial supplies nes, up \$52 million or 9 per cent;
- 'other' parts for capital goods, up \$50 million or 12 per cent; and
- parts for transport equipment, up \$49 million or 14 per cent.

The largest decreases were recorded in parts for ADP equipment, down \$21 million or 12 per cent; and organic and inorganic chemicals, down \$14 million or 8 per cent.

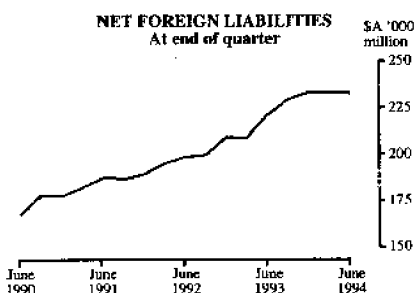
For further information, order the publication *Balance of Payments, Australia* (5301.0), or contact Neil Batty on (06) 252 6689 or Marie Flint on (06) 252 5540.

Net foreign liabilities down

Net foreign liabilities of Australian residents at 30 June 1994 totalled \$232,698 million. This was a decrease of \$381 million, or 0.2 per cent, on the position at 31 March 1994.

The decrease was made up of an inflow of \$459 million during the quarter due to net capital transactions (the balance on capital account in the balance of payments); exchange rate variations of -\$1,287 million associated with the appreciation of the Australian dollar against other currencies; and other changes of \$446 million in the value of net foreign liabilities.

Underlying the decrease during the June quarter 1994 was a fall in foreign investment in Australia (down \$3,827 million), which more than offset a fall in Australian investment abroad (down \$3,445 million).



Of the net international investment position at 30 June 1994, net foreign debt accounted for \$161,524 million, net equity liabilities \$71,257 million and net other investment – \$83 million. In the year to 30 June 1994, the net equity component of net foreign liabilities grew by 34.7 per cent (including 5.5% in the June quarter) while net debt declined by 4.3 per cent (including a fall of 1.9% in the June quarter).

Net investment income payable abroad during the June quarter 1994 was \$3,700 million, up 22.9 per cent on the amount payable in the March quarter 1994.

Foreign investment in Australia decreased by \$3,827 million in the June quarter 1994. The fall in foreign investment in Australia reflected:

- a decrease of \$5,935 million in foreign borrowing;
- an increase in equity holdings of non-residents in Australian enterprises (up \$1,635 million); and
- an increase of \$473 million in other investment by non-residents.

Particular features of the June quarter 1994 result for Australian investment abroad were:

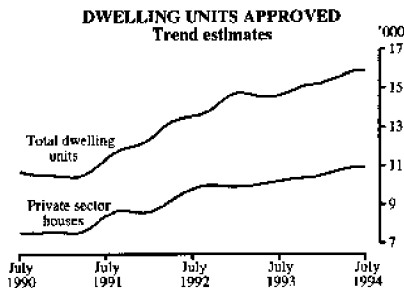
- a decrease in lending to non-residents (down \$2,595 million), principally the result of capital transactions of – \$1,278 million;
- a reduction in the level of equity held by residents in foreign enterprises (down \$2,072 million);
- a reduction in reserve assets (down \$171 million); and
- an increase in other investment abroad by residents (up \$1,392 million).

AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION
(\$A billion)

	<i>Level at end of</i>	
	<i>March 1994</i>	<i>June 1994</i>
Foreign investment in Australia		
Borrowing from abroad	208.9	202.9
Equity and other investment	153.9	156.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>362.8</i>	<i>359.0</i>
Australian investment abroad	129.7	126.3
Net international investment position		
Net foreign debt	164.7	161.5
Net equity and other liabilities	68.4	71.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>233.1</i>	<i>232.7</i>

(NOTE: One billion = one thousand million).

Dwelling approvals growth rate weakens in July



The provisional trend for the total number of dwelling units approved continued to grow to July 1994. However, the rate of growth slowed considerably over the last three months. The trend rose by 0.2 per cent to 15,934 in July following rises of 0.6 per cent in June and 0.8 per cent in May. The trend will flatten out unless an increase of nearly 2 per cent in the seasonally adjusted series is recorded in August. The historical average monthly movement of this series, regardless of sign, is 4 per cent.

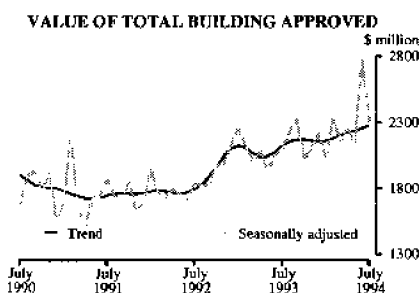
The provisional trend for the number of private sector houses approved levelled out in July, following a period of continuous growth since January 1993. There would need to be an increase of more than 4 per cent in the seasonally adjusted series in August for the trend growth to resume. The historical average monthly movement of this series is 4 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the total number of dwelling units approved fell by 5.1 per cent in July 1994 to 15,338, but remained 1.5 per cent above the July 1993 estimate. The number of private sector houses approved fell by 1.9 per cent to 10,577 in July 1994, but remained 2.7 per cent above the July 1993 estimate.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, JULY 1994
Percentage change

	Number	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Private sector houses			
Trend estimate	10 916	-0.1	6.7
Seasonally adjusted	10 577	-1.9	2.7
Original	10 751	-5.9	-2.2
Total dwelling units			
Trend estimate	15 934	0.2	8.9
Seasonally adjusted	15 338	-5.1	1.5
Original	15 312	-12.4	-3.2

Value of building approved



The provisional trend for the value of total building approved has been revised to show slow but steady growth from December 1993. The trend rose by 1.0 per cent in July 1994 following similar growth for May and June. However, there would only need to be a decline of about 2 per cent in the seasonally adjusted series in August to halt this growth. The historical average monthly movement of this series is 9 per cent.

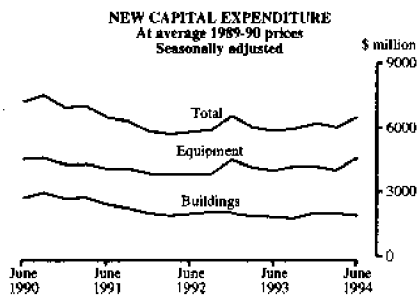
The provisional trend for the value of new residential building approved continued to grow as it has done since May 1993. However, the rate of growth is slowing.

The provisional trend for the value of non-residential building approved continued to decline to July 1994. There would need to be an increase in the seasonally adjusted series of about 8 per cent in August to arrest this decline. The historical average monthly movement of this series is 18 per cent.

For further information, order the publication *Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)*, or contact Paul Seville on (06) 252 6067.

Upturn in business investment

June quarter 1994 private new capital expenditure was 8 per cent above the March quarter in seasonally adjusted constant price terms, according to preliminary estimates. However, total 1993–94 expenditure was only 2 per cent over 1992–93. There was a 5 per cent decrease in expenditure on buildings and a 14 per cent increase in expenditure on equipment in the June quarter.



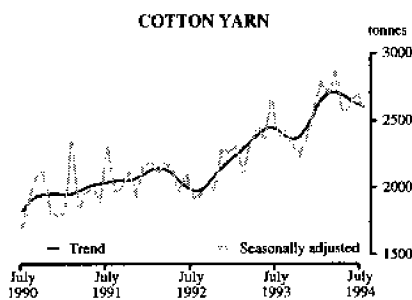
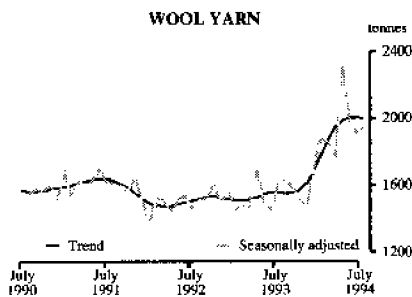
NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, JUNE QUARTER 1994
Seasonally adjusted at current prices

	<i>Percentage change from previous quarter</i>
Type of asset	
Building	-5
Equipment	13
<i>Total new capital expenditure</i>	7
Industry	
Finance	4
Mining	7
Manufacturing	13
Other	4

The third estimate of expected expenditure for the 1994–95 financial year is \$29,734 million. This is 13 per cent higher than the March quarter estimate and 24 per cent higher than the corresponding expectation for 1993–94 from the June quarter 1993 survey.

Over the past five years there has been considerable fluctuation in the relationship between June quarter survey expectations and the final expenditure outcome for the financial year. The average final outcome has been 1 per cent higher. If this average were to apply to the latest expectation for 1994–95 then there would be an increase of 12 per cent over 1993–94 in current price terms.

For further information, order the publication *Private New Capital Expenditure, Preliminary (5625.0)*, or contact Bruce Jamieson on (06) 252 5611.



Improved manufacturing data

The publication *Manufacturing Production, Australia, Preliminary* (8301.0) now contains time series data on the production of thirty-nine major indicators of production. Fifteen new items have been included, and two dropped, to make this series more representative of the Australian manufacturing sector. Twenty-one items in the expanded publication have up-to-date trend estimates for monthly series and eight are quarterly series with trend estimates currently to the March quarter 1994.

The two comparisons shown below should be read together to indicate both longer term trends and current trend direction. Reference should also be made to more detailed data presented in the monthly publication.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, JULY 1994 Percentage change in trend

<i>Product</i>	<i>From previous month</i>	<i>From corresponding month of previous year</i>
Wool yarn	-0.6	27.9
Electric motors	1.8	26.3
Textile floor coverings	-0.6	18.1
Basic iron, spiegeleisen and sponge iron	-0.1	15.7
Particle board and similar boards	-1.0	15.4
Blooms and slabs	-0.7	13.3
Portland cement	2.6	12.9
Plastics in primary forms	0.5	10.2
Gas available for issue through mains	-0.3	8.7
Cotton yarn	-1.2	6.8
Cars and station wagons	-1.9	3.2
Other confectionery	-0.7	3.1
Domestic clothes washing machines	2.0	2.7
Clay bricks	0.2	2.2
Electricity	0.0	0.0
Woven wool fabric (including blanketing)	-1.9	-0.8
Sulphuric acid; oleum	1.4	-1.4
Woven man-made fibre fabric	0.4	-2.2
Beer	-1.4	-5.3
Chocolate based confectionery	-1.0	-5.8
Cigarettes and tobacco	0.1	-8.4

	<i>From previous quarter</i>	<i>From corresponding quarter of previous year</i>
Lead	12.3	17.6
Silver	9.9	17.6
Undressed sawn timber	1.2	9.4
Gold	-0.3	5.9
Copper	3.4	5.3
Alumina	0.5	2.3
Zinc	2.9	0.8
Tin	-3.5	-45.8

New vehicle registrations: the upward trend continues

Preliminary trend estimates of motor vehicle registrations showed a modest 1.0 per cent rise in July 1994, the eleventh successive monthly increase in the trend.

The sustained rises in the trend series for passenger vehicles since September 1993, and particularly in other vehicles since November 1993, have lifted the total trend to 13.3 per cent above the level of July 1993. The trend level for other vehicles is now 31 per cent higher than the previous July, while passenger vehicles are 9.7 per cent higher. The trend level for July 1994 is higher than for July 1993 in all States and Territories except for the Australian Capital Territory.

In the seasonally adjusted series, a large fall of 12.1 per cent in other vehicle registrations more than offset a 2.8 per cent rise in passenger vehicles to produce a small fall in total registrations. Seasonally adjusted registrations were down in all States except Queensland where there was a rise of 24.4 per cent.

In unadjusted terms, there were 51,929 new motor vehicles registered in July 1994, a fall of 10.4 per cent from the 57,953 total vehicles registered in June 1994. Registrations fell in all vehicle types and in all States except Queensland where total registrations rose by 11.1 per cent over June 1994. Registrations of light commercial vehicles fell by 26.1 per cent, buses by 22.2 per cent and passenger vehicles by 6.5 per cent.

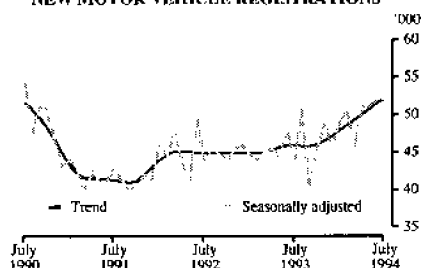
Compared with July 1993, registrations of new passenger vehicles were up 12.1 per cent, with other vehicles rising by 25 per cent and motor cycles by 6.6 per cent over the same period.

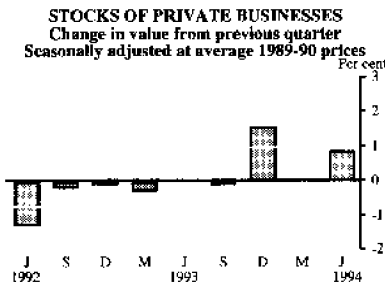
The five major passenger vehicle manufacturers (Ford, Holden, Toyota, Mitsubishi and Hyundai) with 32,550 new registrations in July 1994, represented 77.0 per cent of total passenger vehicle registrations. Ford led with 9,348 vehicles (or 22.1% of total new passenger vehicle registrations); Holden recorded 9,114 vehicles (or 21.6%); Toyota showed 7,149 (or 16.9%); Mitsubishi showed 4,934 vehicles (or 11.7%); and Hyundai showed 2,005 vehicles (or 4.7%).

The leading four passenger vehicle models for July 1994 were Holden Commodore/Calais with 6,778 new registrations (or 20.8% of top five manufacturers); Ford Falcon/Fairmont with 6,013 vehicles (or 18.5%); Mitsubishi Magna with 2,973 vehicles (or 9.1%); and Toyota Camry with 2,425 (or 7.5%).

For further information, order the publication *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia, Preliminary (9301.0)*, or contact Kevin Yeadon on (06) 252 6255.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS





Stock levels and manufacturers' sales show moderate rises

The estimated value of stocks held by private businesses at the end of June 1994, in seasonally adjusted constant price terms, was 0.9 per cent above March 1994 and 2.4 per cent higher than at June 1993.

Details of changes by major industry category are shown in the table.

STOCKS HELD BY PRIVATE BUSINESSES, AT THE END OF JUNE 1994
Seasonally adjusted at 1989-90 prices

Industry	Stock level (\$ million)	Percentage change since	
		31 March 1994	30 June 1993
Mining	3 198	-2.8	-7.9
Manufacturing	21 801	-0.5	0.1
Wholesale	15 376	4.3	6.7
Retail	14 377	0.5	4.3
Other	426	-5.1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>55 178</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>

In seasonally adjusted constant price terms, sales by manufacturers in the June quarter 1994 were only slightly above the March quarter 1994. There were rises in seven of the 12 industry sub-groups. The largest increases were for other machinery and equipment (up 6%), textiles (up 5%) and miscellaneous manufacturing (up 3%). The largest falls were for clothing and footwear (down 9%), transport equipment (down 5%) and fabricated metal products (down 3%).

Manufacturers' expected sales (in current price terms) for the six months to December 1994 are \$84,876 million, which is 1 per cent above the March 1994 survey expectation for the same period. Expected sales for the 12 months to June 1995 are \$167,043 million. If realised, this would represent an increase of 5 per cent over actual sales for 1993-94.

For further information, order the publication Stocks, Manufacturers' Sales and Expected Sales, Australia (5629.0), or contact Kevin Squair on (06) 252 5610.

In brief ...

□ Overseas arrivals

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in June 1994 rose 0.3 per cent compared with May 1994. An increase of 1.6 per cent in the seasonally adjusted figure for July 1994 is required for the current rate of growth in the trend to continue.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in June 1994 was 230,900, bringing the total for the 1993-94 financial year to 3,169,000. This is 14 per cent higher than the previous financial year, and 26 per cent higher than 1991-92.

Japan, with 690,000 or 22 per cent of all overseas visitors arriving during the financial year ended June 1994, was the country of residence with the most arrivals, followed by New Zealand (487,400 or 15%) and the United Kingdom (317,200 or 10%).

Sixty-one per cent of visitors to Australia arriving in the financial year ending 30 June 1994 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks. 'Holiday' was the most reported purpose of journey (63% of all visitors), followed by 'visiting relatives' (17%) and 'business' (10%). A similar pattern existed for the two previous financial years.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, June 1994 (3401.0).

□ R&D expenditure

Business expenditure on R&D carried out in Australia in 1992-93 is estimated to be \$2,788 million at current prices. This represents an increase of 20 per cent compared with 1991-92. At average 1989-90 prices, R&D expenditure is estimated to be \$2,541 million, an increase of 17 per cent compared with 1991-92.

At average 1989-90 prices, private and public sector business increased R&D expenditure by 18 per cent and 11 per cent respectively over 1991-92 to the highest levels recorded.

Private sector businesses now account for 91 per cent of R&D expenditure in the business sector. The private sector contribution decreased steadily from 1987-88 to 1990-91, but has increased since then.

Business expenditure on R&D represents 0.67 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. This ratio increased rapidly in the early 1980s, plateaued between 1988-89 and 1990-91, and has increased by 23 per cent over the last two years.

Source: Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia 1992-93 (8104.0).

□ Visual impairment

Visual impairment is strongly correlated with age. Of children aged less than 15 years, 14,200 persons had a visual impairment, or 0.4 per cent of the total Australian population in this age group. This increased to 110,600 persons, or 13.6 per cent of the total population, in the 75 year and over age group.

Of the 278,700 persons reporting a visual impairment, 132,300 (47.5%) were male and 146,400 (52.5%) were female. A greater proportion of males reported a visual impairment in all age groups from the 15-24 year up to and including the 60-64 year age group. Of those aged 65 years and over, a greater number of females reported visual impairment. More females reported a total loss of sight than males (10,200 and 6,800 respectively).

Persons with visual impairment only, most frequently reported their main disabling condition as disorders of the eye and adnexa (which includes cataracts, glaucoma etc.), 80.3 per cent (50,700 persons). Other disabling conditions reported were diabetes and head injury.

A large proportion of persons with a visual impairment (82.8%) reported more than one disabling condition. Less than a quarter of those with a visual impairment (22.7%) reported only one condition.

Source: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 1993, Visual Impairment (4434.0).

Inquiries

The ABS supplies a wide range of statistical information:

- through its bookshops
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(including subscription)
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Editor

Rad Leovic
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Statistics Weekly
1 September 1994

Mining

Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was valued at \$405,860 million in 1992-93, 4 per cent more than in 1991-92. The mining sector contributed \$17,315 million (4%) of the total GDP in 1992-93 compared with \$16,527 million (4%) in 1991-92.

The value of mineral exploration (excluding petroleum) in 1992-93 was \$632 million, an increase of 5 per cent over the \$604 million reported in 1991-92.

Total expenditure on petroleum exploration increased by \$138 million (29%) to \$612 million in 1992-93.

The value of mineral production for minerals in the metallic minerals, coal and oil and gas sectors increased by 3 per cent in 1992-93 to \$26,721 million.

Royalties totalling \$2,501 million were paid during 1992-93, an increase of \$149 million (6%) on the 1991-92 figure of \$2,352 million.

Exports of mining products rose by 8 per cent from \$14,632 million in 1991-92 to \$15,860 million in 1992-93.

Source: Mining Industry, Australia, 1992-93 (8402.0).

Order from the following:

Expected releases over fortnight to 13 September

- 8** The Labour Force, Australia, August 1994, Preliminary (6202.0; \$11.00)
Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, June Quarter 1994, Preliminary (8750.0; \$11.00)
- 12** Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra, July 1994 (6407.0; \$11.00)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra, July 1994 (6408.0; \$8.50)

Selected releases: 24 to 30 August

Demography

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Aust., June 1994 (3401.0; \$6.50)

National accounts, Finance and Foreign trade

Balance of Payments, Aust., June Qtr 1994 (5302.0; \$21.50)

Labour statistics and Prices

The Labour Force, Aust., July 1994 (6203.0; \$16.50)

Manufacturing, Mining, Energy, Service industries, Building and construction

Manufacturing Industry, Aust., 1992-93, Preliminary (8201.0; \$10.50)

Mining Production, Aust., 1992-93 (8405.0; \$21.50) — *final issue*

Building Approvals, NSW, July 1994 (8731.1; \$11.00)

Building Approvals, SA, July 1994 (8731.4; \$11.00)

Building Approvals, NT, July 1994 (8731.7; \$7.00)

Key national indicators	Period	Units	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on	
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
National accounts						
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1989-90 prices (d)	March qtr 94	\$m	95 551	100 244	1.9	5.0
International accounts						
Balance on current account (b)	July 94	\$m	-1 926	-1 841	-21	-62
Balance on merchandise trade (b)	"	"	-470	-476	-	-
Balance on goods and services (b)	"	"	-724	-565	-	-
Merchandise exports	"	"	5 388	5 217	-3	-2
Merchandise imports	"	"	-5 858	-5 693	3	9
Net foreign debt	June qtr 94	\$m	161 524	n.a.	1.9	-4.3
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	232 698	n.a.	-0.2	5.2
Consumption and investment						
Retail turnover at current prices	June 94	\$m	8 392	8 616	-0.1	5.7
New capital expenditure at current prices	June qtr 94	"	7 284	6 994	7	11.0
New motor vehicle registrations	July 94	no.	51 928	52 028	-0.2	18.2
Production						
Manufacturers' sales at 1989-90 prices	March qtr 94	\$m	35 184	37 572	2.3	9.9
Dwelling unit approvals	July 94	no.	15 312	15 338	-5.1	1.5
Building approvals	"	\$m	2 151.8	2 298.7	-17.2	9.2
Building work done at 1989-90 prices	March qtr 94	"	5 783	6 236	-2.4	-
Prices						
Consumer price index	June qtr 94	1989-90 = 100.0	111.2	n.a.	0.7	1.7
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	June 94	1988-89 = 100.0	116.1	n.a.	0.3	0.7
Materials used in manufacturing industries	June 94	1984-85 = 100.0	124.0	n.a.	0.6	2.5
Labour force and demography						
Employed persons	July 94	'000	7 985.0	7 972.2	1.1	4.0
Participation rate †	"	%	63.0	63.2	0.3	0.8
Unemployment rate †	"	"	9.1	9.5	-0.6	-1.3
Job vacancies	May qtr 93	'000	49.4	53.0	18.5	64.1
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.31	1.33	7.5	11.1
Estimated resident population	December qtr 94	million	17.7	n.a.	0.2	1.0
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	April 94	'000	255	271	-10.6	12.1
Incomes						
Company profits before income tax	June qtr 94	\$m	5 410	6 115	-2.5	33.9
Av. weekly earnings, full-time adults; ordinary time	May 94	\$	617.50	618.20	1.4	3.3
Financial markets						
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	July 94	% per annum	5.40	n.a.	-0.05	0.45
10-year Treasury bonds †	July 94	"	9.55	n.a.	-0.1	2.65
Exchange rate — \$US (c)	July 94	per SA	0.7349	n.a.	0.2	8

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (c) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (d) Later figures expected to be released Wednesday, 31 August 1994.
 NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Key State indicators	Period	Percentage change from same period previous year								
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New capital expenditure*	March qtr 94	-4.3	-8.6	30.1	-14.6	-16.2	-41.0	n.a.	n.a.	0.2
Retail turnover (trend estimate)	June 94	7.1	5.1	6.7	3.8	5.9	4.7	n.a.	2.4	5.8
New motor vehicle registrations†	July 94	21.2	11.0	31.7	11.1	11.3	19.7	9.7	-12.0	18.2
Number of dwelling unit approvals*	July 94	0.3	7.7	-1.2	-14.7	6.2	-5.4	-51.7	-24.6	1.5
Value of total building work done	March qtr 94	-8.2	5.6	4.6	0.7	20.6	4.6	20.3	-4.7	1.4
Employed persons*	July 94	4.0	4.0	4.8	2.1	4.7	2.1	0.3	2.9	4.0
Capital city consumer price index	June qtr 94	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.7
Av. weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time)	May 94	3.9	3.6	2.6	1.8	3.0	3.2	1.2	2.6	3.5
Population	September qtr 93	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.0
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	March qtr 94	7.3	5.4	6.3	5.4	9.5	3.9	16.6	1.5	6.7

* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted.
 Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 11). Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important. The ABS should be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of this publication.

