Australian Bureau of Statistics

Statistics Weekly

Thursday, 24 November 1994

The week in statistics ...

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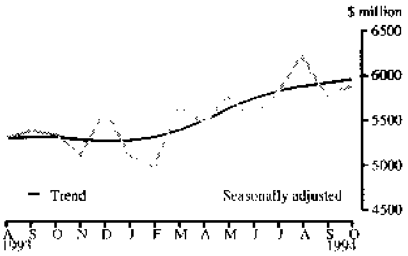
Imports of goods still trending up

MERCHANDISE - IMPORTS F.O.B.



The provisional trend estimate of merchandise imports for October 1994 was $5,956 million, up $38 million, or 1 per cent, on the corresponding September estimate. This was the tenth successive increase in this estimate.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, merchandise imports rose $123 milion, or 2 per cent, to $5,887 million. Consumption goods fell $29 million, or 2 per cent, to $1,583 million. Capital goods fell $10 million, or 1 per cent, to $1,292 million. Intermediate and other goods rose $162 million, or 6 per cent, to $3,012 million.

In original terms, imports rose $203 million, or 3 per cent, to $6,264 million.

Imports of consumption goods, in original terms, rose $73 million, or 4 per cent, to $1,784 million. Increases were recorded in:

- toys, books and leisure goods, up $38 million or 16 per cent;
- household electrical items, up $32 million or 21 per cent;
- food and beverages, mainly for consumption, up $29 million or 14 per cent; and
- consumption goods not elsewhere specified (nes), up $23 million or 5 per cent.

These increases were partially offset by decreases in non-industrial transport equipment, down $35 million or 8 per cent (due mainly to decreased imports of passenger motor cars); and textiles, clothing and footwear, down $14 million or 6 per cent.

Imports of capital goods, in original terms, rose $114 million, or 8 per cent, to $1,502 million. Increases were recorded in all groups except ADP equipment, which fell $20 million or 7 per cent. The largest increases were recorded in:

- industrial transport equipment nes, up $65 million or 40 per cent (due mainly to increased imports of motor vehicles for transporting goods); and
- machinery and industrial equipment, up $33 million or 5 per cent.

Imports of intermediate and other goods, in original terms, rose $16 million, or 1 per cent, to $2,978 million. The largest increases were recorded in:

- organic and inorganic chemicals, up $33 million or 21 per cent;
- processed industrial supplies nes, up $32 million or 5 per cent; and
- parts for transport equipment, up $18 million or 5 per cent.

The largest decreases were recorded in fuels and lubricants, down $67 million or 21 per cent (due mainly to decreased imports of crude petroleum); and non-monetary gold, down $19 million or 32 per cent.

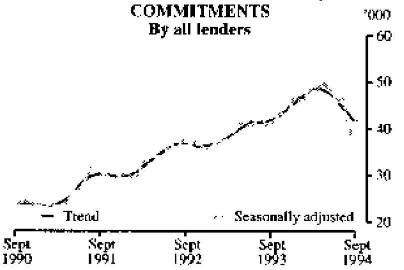
Continued

In the four months to October 1994, merchandise imports (in original terms) totalled $24,992 million, an increase of $2,569 million, or 11 per cent on the same period of the previous financial year.

For further information, order the publication Merchandise Imports (Balance of Payments Basis), Australia *(5320.0), or contact Graeme Groves on (06) 252 6012.*

Housing finance — decline in trend estimate continues

NUMBER OF HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS
By all lenders

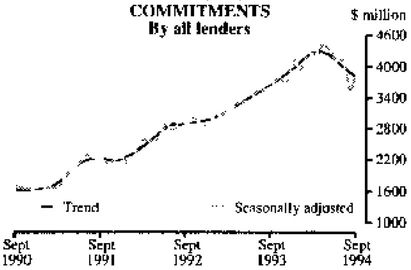


The provisional trend estimate of the number of housing finance commitments fell again in September and is below its level of one year earlier.

A turning point was reached in March 1994 and, from April, the trend has been in continuous decline. The revised provisional trend estimates for the number of commitments for June, July and August show declines of 3.0, 3.6 and 3.7 per cent, respectively from the previous month, with the provisional trend estimate for September falling by 3.2 per cent on August.

The trend estimates for the number of commitments decreased in all categories in September, with the category 'purchase of established dwellings' down 3.7 per cent, 'construction of dwellings' down 1.7 per cent and 'purchase of new dwellings' down 1.2 per cent. The revised trend estimates for August for these categories showed declines from the previous month of (established) 4.2 per cent, (construction) 1.9 per cent and (new dwellings) 2.4 per cent.

VALUE OF HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS
By all lenders



HOUSING FINANCE, SEPTEMBER 1994
Number of dwellings

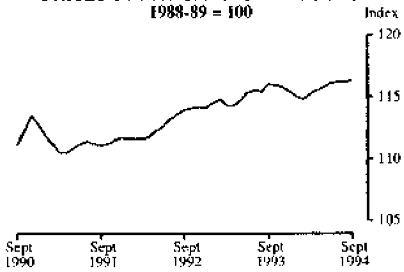
	Established dwellings	*Construction of dwellings*	*Newly erected dwellings*	*Total*
% change from August 1994				
Trend	-3.7	-1.7	-1.2	-3.2
Original	-8.2	-9.0	-6.9	-8.3
% change from September 1993				
Trend	-4.6	7.1	10.6	-1.8
Original	-12.4	-3.6	3.7	-10.0

Refinancing accounted for 13.6 per cent of the total number of dwellings financed in September 1994 in unadjusted terms, up from a revised 12.8 per cent last month.

For further information, order the publication Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia *(5609.0), or contact Michael Sharpe on (02) 268 4784.*

Another slight rise in prices of manufactured goods ...

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS
1988-89 = 100



Prices of articles produced by the manufacturing industry rose by 0.1 per cent from August to September 1994, continuing the general trend of small monthly increases observed since March 1994.

Price increases for a variety of food items and a number of basic metal products were largely offset by lower prices for refined petroleum products in the month.

Compared with September 1993, prices of articles produced by manufacturing at September 1994 were 0.3 per cent higher.

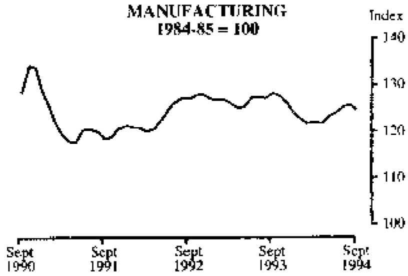
PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, SEPTEMBER 1994
Percentage change

Manufacturing sector	*From previous month*	*From corresponding month of previous year*
Transport equipment	−0.3	1.4
Basic metal products	1.2	1.2
Clothing and footwear	0.2	0.6
Chemical products	0.3	0.4
Other industrial machinery	0.4	0.4
Food and beverages	0.7	−0.3
Fabricated metal products	−0.2	−0.4
Petroleum products	−5.8	−14.4
Total manufacturing	*0.1*	*0.3*

For further information, order the publication Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia *(6412.0), or contact Mark Dickson on (06) 252 5541.*

... as drought has mixed effects on manufacturers' input prices

PRICES OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
1984-85 = 100



The price index of materials used in manufacturing industries fell by 0.8 per cent in September 1994.

Prices of imported materials fell by 0.1 per cent, mostly as a result of lower prices for crude petroleum and condensates (reflecting world oil price falls).

Prices for home produced materials fell by 1.1 per cent in September, the largest monthly fall since December 1993. The main contributors to the decrease were lower crude oil prices and drought related price falls for cattle and calves and for sheep and lambs.

These price falls were partly offset by price increases for most grains and by increased wool prices.

Drought conditions have resulted in further feed demand and continuing supply shortages of wheat and other grains. Wheat prices increased a further 17.1 per cent during September.

Continued ...

Between September 1993 and September 1994 the overall index fell by 2.7 per cent; home produced materials fell by 2.9 per cent and imported materials fell by 2.5 per cent.

The table below summarises the price movements.

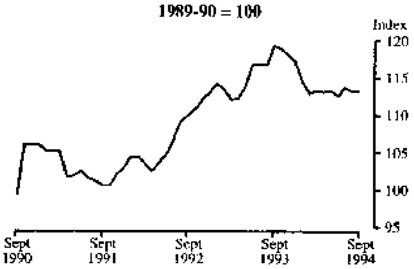
PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING, SEPTEMBER 1994
Percentage change

Source of material	*From previous month*	*From corresponding month of previous year*
Imported	-0.1	-2.5
Home produced	-1.1	-2.9
All manufacturing	*-0.8*	*-2.7*

For further information, order the publication Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia *(6411.0), or contact Geoff Brown on (06) 252 5348.*

Import price index steady

IMPORT PRICES
1989-90 = 100



There was no change in the level of the import price index in September 1994.

While the value of the Australian dollar rose against the US dollar in September, falls against the other major currencies resulted in offsetting price movements for a wide range of items.

The most significant price increases were for coffee and crude fertilizers which were offset by price falls for crude petroleum and for office and automatic data processing machines.

Between September 1993 and September 1994 the index fell by 5.1 per cent, the largest annual decrease since March quarter 1989.

Price changes for selected items are shown below.

IMPORT PRICES, SEPTEMBER 1994
Percentage change

Selected items	*From previous month*	*From corresponding month of previous year*
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	9.5	6.1
Food and live animals	2.6	1.9
Crude materials	2.5	1.1
Commodities n.e.s.	2.7	-3.5
Mineral fuels, etc.	-2.7	-4.1
Chemical products	0.4	-4.2
Manufactured goods, by material	0.1	-5.4
Machinery and transport equipment	-0.2	-5.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-0.5	-6.8
Beverages and tobacco	1.4	-8.5
All groups	*0.0*	*-5.1*

For further information, order the publication Import Price Index, Australia *(6414.0), or contact Carole Duthie on (06) 252 5348.*

Unemployment affects twelve per cent of families

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS WITH DEPENDANTS

In June 1994, unemployment affected 12 per cent of Australia's 4.7 million families — that is, one or more members were unemployed.

Of the 627,300 one-parent families (with or without dependants), 17 per cent had one or more members unemployed. For couple families (with or without dependants) the ratio was 11 per cent.

Some 76 per cent of Australia's families had at least one member who was employed in June 1994. The ratio was 78 per cent for couple families and 59 per cent for one-parent families.

An estimated 1,960,000 couple families (49%) had one or more dependants, as did 423,600 one-parent families (68%).

Lone parents with dependants

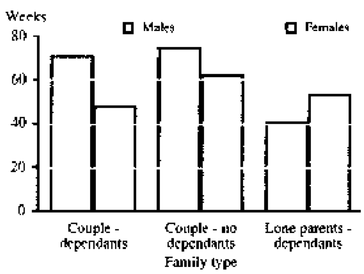
In 8.6 per cent of lone-parent families with dependants, the parent was unemployed and in 45 per cent the parent was not in the labour force. Of those who were unemployed, 53 weeks was the average duration of unemployment, and 32 per cent were classed as long-term unemployed (that is, unemployed for one year or more).

Couple families with dependants

Some 37 per cent of the 1,960,000 couple families with dependants had only one parent employed, and 53 per cent had both parents employed.

Of those 731,500 couple families (with dependants) with one parent employed, 86,300 (12%) had the other parent unemployed and 645,200 (88%) had the other parents not in the labour force.

AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT



LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILIES
('000 families)

Family type	*Without dependants*	*With dependants*	*Total*
Couple family	2 038.0	1 960.0	3 998.0
One or both spouses unemployed	113.9	194.6	308.5
Neither spouse unemployed	1 924.1	1 765.5	3 689.5
One or both employed	1 239.3	1 766.0	3 005.3
Both not in the labour force	734.9	85.7	820.5
One-parent family	203.8	423.6	627.3
Parent unemployed	11.6	36.6	48.2
Parent employed	66.5	194.6	261.0
Parent not in the labour force	125.7	192.4	318.1
Other family	83.3	—	83.3
Family head unemployed	5.5	—	5.5
Family head employed	48.5	—	48.5
Family head not in the labour force	29.3	—	29.3
Total	*2 325.1*	*2 383.6*	*4 708.7*

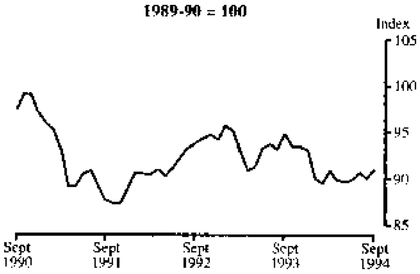
Of the 194,000 couple families with dependants, and neither parent employed, some 56 per cent had one or both parents unemployed. They represented 6 per cent of all couple families with dependants.

Of persons who were not members of a family, and were not living alone, 71 per cent were employed, 10 per cent were unemployed and 19 per cent were not in the labour force. For persons living alone, 55 per cent were not in the labour force, 40 per cent were employed and 5 per cent were unemployed.

For further information, order the publication Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia *(6224.0), or contact Don Clark on (06) 252 6018.*

Wool, beef and gold lead the way as export prices rise

EXPORT PRICES
1989-90 = 100



Higher prices for wool, beef and gold were the main contributors to the 1.1 per cent increase in export prices from August to September 1994.

Over the month, wool prices rose by 3.0 per cent due to increased demand. Higher world prices for gold and demand for fresh and frozen beef resulted in higher export prices for these commodities.

Lower market prices for petroleum in September partially offset the overall increase.

From September 1993 to September 1994 the Export Price Index decreased by 4.0 per cent.

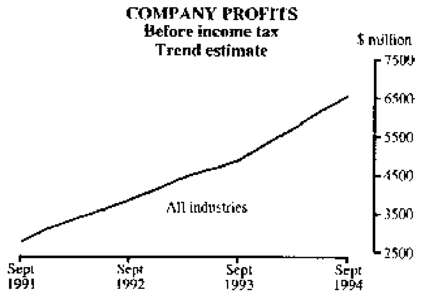
Price changes for major commodity groups are shown below.

EXPORT PRICES, SEPTEMBER 1994
Percentage change

Commodity group	*From previous month*	*From corresponding month of previous year*
Wool and cotton fibres	2.7	32.3
Base metals	2.3	10.8
Machinery and appliances	0.3	– 1.9
Motor vehicles, aircraft and vessels	0.6	– 3.3
Prepared food stuffs	1.2	– 3.8
Gold, diamonds and coin	2.1	– 4.6
Live animals and animal products	2.4	– 6.0
Products of chemicals and allied industries	1.0	– 9.2
Mineral products	– 0.4	– 14.7
Vegetable products	0.3	– 17.0
All Groups	1.1	– 4.0

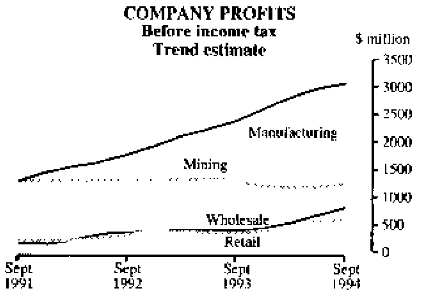
For further information, order the publication Export Price Index, Australia *(6405.0), or contact Mark Dickson on (06) 252 5541.*

Company profits trend upwards



The September quarter provisional trend estimate of company profits before income tax rose by 6 per cent to $6,554 million. The trend estimate has followed a continuously upward path since June 1991 and is now at its highest level since the series commenced in 1985.

An industry analysis of the statistics shows that profit increases occurred in manufacturing (up 3%), construction (up 9%), wholesale (up 20%), and retail (up 3%) during the September quarter. The mining industry (up 4.8%) is showing growth since the March quarter 1994, following a period of decline. Falls occurred in the transport and storage industry (down 10%) and services to finance and insurance (down 7%).



COMPANY PROFITS, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1994
Percentage change in trend estimate

	From June quarter 1994	*From September quarter 1993*
Services to finance and insurance	-7.0	134.0
Wholesale	19.6	101.5
Retail	3.3	63.9
Construction	9.3	48.1
Manufacturing	2.8	28.6
Transport and storage	-9.7	17.3
Mining	4.8	-4.1
Total (all industries)	6.2	34.6

The ABS now compiles the quarterly company profits series using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), and has been back cast on that basis to its commencement.

For further information, order the publication Company Profits, Australia *(5651.0), or contact Horst Peemoeller on (06) 252 5617.*

Package tours rake in the money

During the year 1993–94 almost 1.4 million overseas passengers paid more than a billion dollars to inbound tour operators in Australia for the ground content of tourism packages in this country. The term 'ground content' includes such items as coach transfers, accommodation, meals and cruises. A survey of inbound tour operators found that of the 1.4 million passengers, 48 per cent came from Japan and a further 29 per cent from other Asian countries. The Americas (7%), Europe (7%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (7%) also recorded significant proportions of the total number of passengers.

Continued ...

Japan accounted for 53 per cent of the total gross amount of invoices received followed by other Asia (22%), the Americas (10%), Europe (9%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (4%).

Inbound tour operators employed more than 2,300 full-time and more than 300 part-time employees in Australia and more than 200 full-time employees overseas.

OVERSEAS PASSENGERS' EXPENDITURE ON TOUR PACKAGES IN AUSTRALIA
1993–94

Source region	*Number of passengers ('000)*	*Gross invoices ($m)*	*Average per passenger ($)*
The Americas	95.5	109.6	1 150
United Kingdom and Ireland	90.6	45.9	510
Europe	91.1	89.6	980
Japan	660.6	559.6	850
Other Asia	395.5	231.5	590
Oceania	30.1	9.1	300
Africa	3.4	2.9	840
Total	*1 367.0*	*1 048.1*	*770*

Further results from the above survey are now available and can be obtained by contacting Andy Harris on telephone (06) 252 5452.

In brief ...

❒ Wine and grape industry

Almost 780,000 tonnes of grapes were crushed in 1993–94 by those winemakers crushing more than 50 tonnes, an increase of 24 per cent on the 1993 crushing. Grapes going into wine production represent around 72 per cent of the total grape harvest, with 23 per cent dried and 5 per cent mainly table grapes.

In 1993 more than 120 varieties of grape were under cultivation in Australia with white varieties covering almost twice the area of red varieties. One-quarter of all plantings were of the multi-purpose sultana grape. Grapegrowers have also increased their area under vines in 1994 with the area of vines not yet bearing up by 1,000 hectares on 1993. In spite of these new plantings the total area of vines continues to be less than it was in the 1970s due mainly to the vine grubbings that took place during the 1980s.

The 1994 vintage in Australia produced an all time record volume of 530.5 million litres of beverage wine, an increase of almost 30 per cent on 1993 and up 41 per cent on the average production of the previous ten years. The increased production was substantially helped by a favourable grape harvest but it also reflects a planned upward shift in production by wineries.

Beverage wine production increased 50 per cent in South Australia between 1992–93 and 1993–94, 43 per cent in Victoria, and 72 per cent in Western Australia. In contrast production in New South Wales was down 3 per cent.

Source: Australian Wine and Grape Industry, 1994 (1329.0).

❐ Consumption of foodstuffs

Preliminary results for 1993–94 show that the apparent per capita consumption of meat and meat products rose by 4.0 per cent to 80.1kg. Contributing factors were increases in mutton, up 21.4 per cent to 9.0kg and pigmeat, up 5.2 per cent to 19.3kg.

The apparent per capita consumption of poultry decreased by 1.7 per cent to 26.1kg in 1993–94. This follows increases during each of the previous four years.

The trends in the consumption of beer and wine are reflected in the apparent per capita consumption of alcohol (expressed in terms of alcohol content). Low alcohol beer consumption decreased by 3.8 per cent to 0.68 litres in 1993–94, being the first downward movement since 1986–87. Consumption of alcohol from other beer increased by 4.7 per cent to 3.58 litres per capita. The amount of alcohol consumed from spirits increased, with consumption of 1.28 litres alcohol per capita (up 10.5%) compared with 1992–93.

Source: Apparent Consumption of Selected Foodstuffs, Australia, 1993–94 Preliminary (4315.0).

❐ Industrial disputes

In August 1994, there were 60 disputes involving 25,700 employees and the loss of 37,200 working days.

This represents a 63 per cent increase from the previous month in the number of employees involved and a 5 per cent increase in the number of disputes. The number of working days lost increased by 4 per cent from the previous month.

The coal mining industry reported 12,500 working days lost, an increase of 10,100 from the 2,400 reported in July 1994. This industry accounted for 34 per cent of total working days lost in Australia during the month.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia, August 1994 (6321.0).

❐ Couple and one-parent families

In 1992, 15 per cent of people aged 15 and over in couple families were attending an educational institution and 48 per cent had post-school qualifications.

Twenty-three per cent of people aged 15 and over in one-parent families were attending an educational institution, while 37 per cent had post-school qualifications.

Almost a quarter (23%) of members of one-parent families aged 15 and over were unemployed, compared with 10 per cent of those in couple families.

Thirty per cent of those in one-parent families facing barriers to education reported caring for children as the reason for the barrier, which was almost double the proportion (16%) in couple families.

Of those in one-parent families reporting barriers to labour force participation, 37 per cent stated caring for children as the main reason for the barrier, while 23 per cent of people did so in couple families.

Source: Focus on Families, Education and Employment (4421.0).

Inquiries

The ABS supplies a wide range of statistical information:

- through its bookshops
- by mail order (including subscription)
- by facsimile
- electronically.

To order any of the publications mentioned in *Statistics Weekly* or to inquire about the statistics and services available from the ABS, contact Information Services at any of the offices listed below. An Information Consultancy Service in each office provides assistance of a more extensive or complex nature.

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Editor

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Expected releases over the fortnight to 6 December

23 Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, October 1994, Preliminary (9301.0; $12.00)

28 Balance of Payments, Australia, September Quarter 1994 (5302.0; $21.50)

29 Balance of Payments, Australia, October 1994 (5301.0; $16.50)

Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure to June 1995, September Quarter 1994 Survey, Preliminary (5625.0; $11.00)

Building Approvals, Australia, October 1994 (8731.0; $13.50)

30 Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, September Quarter 1994 (5206.0; $26.00)

Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia, September Quarter 1994 (8125.0; $11.00)

Selected releases: 16 to 22 November

General

Economic Indicators, Vic., October 1994 (1307.2; $6.50)

Economic Indicators, Qld, November 1994 (1307.3; $6.50)

Northern Territory Business Indicators, November 1994 (1307.7; $7.50)

Australian Capital Territory Business Indicators, November 1994 (1303.8; $7.50)

Canberra Statistical Area Summary, 1994 (1313.8; $11.00)

Demography

The Nature of Movement in to and out of the NT as Shown by the 1991 Census, 6 August 1991 (3402.7; $10.00) — *new issue*

Social statistics

Focus on Families — A Statistical Series: Education and Employment, 1994 (4421.0; $30.00) — *new issue*

National accounts, Finance and Foreign trade

International Merchandise Trade, Aust., September Qtr 1994 (5422.0; $25.00)

Labour statistics and prices

Industrial Disputes, Aust., August 1994 (6321.0; $11.00)

Survey of Commercial Training Providers Statistical Report, 1993 (6352.0; $10.00) — *new issue*

The Labour Force, Qld, August 1994 (6201.3; $16.50)

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

Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, NSW, August 1994 (8741.1; $11.00)

Building Approvals, Qld, September 1994 (8731.3; $11.00)

The latest — consolidated to 22 November 1994

Key national indicators

	Period	Units	Latest figure available: Original	Latest figure available: Seasonally adjusted	Percentage change (a) on: Previous period	Percentage change (a) on: Corresponding period last year
National accounts						
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1989–90 prices	June qtr 94	$m	99 058	100 666	0.9	4.3
International accounts						
Balance on current account (b)	September 94	$m	– 2 434	– 1 809	14	– 54
Balance on merchandise trade (b)	"	"	– 772	– 452	48	—
Balance on goods and services (b)	"	"	– 1 159	– 525	46	..
Merchandise exports	"	"	5 289	5 312	– 1	– 3
Merchandise imports	"	"	– 6 061	– 5 764	7	– 7
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	September 94	$m	8 766.0	8 874.9	– 1.6	7.9
New capital expenditure at current prices	June qtr 94	"	7 284	6 994	7	11.0
New motor vehicle registrations (d)	September 94	no.	50 438	49 056	0.5	21.3
Production						
Manufacturers' sales at 1989–90 prices	March qtr 94	$m	35 184	37 572	2.3	9.9
Dwelling unit approvals	September 94	no.	13 884	15 047	– 6.9	3.6
Building approvals	"	$m	2 136	2 401	19.1	13.3
Building work done at 1989–90 prices	June qtr 94	"	6 643	6 303	—	2.7
Prices						
Consumer price index	June qtr 94	1989–90 = 100.0	111.2	n.a.	0.7	1.7
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	September 94	1988–89 = 100.0	116.3	n.a.	0.1	0.3
Materials used in manufacturing industries	" 94	1984–85 = 100.0	124.6	n.a.	– 0.8	– 2.7
Labour force and demography						
Employed persons	October 94	'000	8 034.8	7 998.9	– 0.1	3.4
Participation rate †	"	%	62.8	62.9	– 0.4	0.0
Unemployment rate †	"	"	8.6	9.1	– 0.3	– 1.9
Job vacancies	August qtr 94	'000	68.7	65.2	23.0	75.2
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.28	1.33	0.9	10.3
Estimated resident population	March 94	million	17.8	n.a.	0.3	1.0
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	August 94	'000	265	295	6.1	14.1
Incomes						
Company profits before income tax	September qtr 94	$m	6 968	6 615	8.2	32.8
Av. weekly earnings, full-time adults; ordinary time	August 94	$	620.00	622.20	0.6	2.9
Financial markets						
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	September 94	% per annum	6.10	n.a.	0.40	1.25
10-year Treasury bonds †	September 94	"	10.35	n.a.	1.00	3.50
Exchange rate — $US (c)	September 94	per $A	0.7414	n.a.	0.1	14

(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, 23 November 1994.
NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Key State indicators

	Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
		Percentage change from same period previous year								
New capital expenditure*	June qtr 94	25.2	0.3	12.3	5.2	10.5	– 34.8	n.a.	n.a.	16.8
Retail turnover (trend estimate)	September 94	8.9	8.4	8.2	6.6	7.2	3.2	n.a.	4.0	8.2
New motor vehicle registrations†	September 94	30.4	17.4	17.8	15.8	11.2	27.6	25.9	– 10.5	20.8
Number of dwelling unit approvals*	September 94	– 9.7	16.0	15.3	– 21.5	28.0	59.5	41.2	– 24.2	3.6
Value of total building work done	June qtr 94	– 1.3	– 0.4	9.1	– 6.1	23.8	14.2	42.9	– 2.7	3.9
Employed persons*	October 94	3.3	2.9	5.3	2.5	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.1	3.4
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	March qtr 93	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.0
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	June qtr 94	5.7	6.1	6.1	2.3	9.8	14.7	8.0	6.5	6.4

* 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.

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