



May 1996

South Australian Economic Indicators

Continued

1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.3	1.2.4	1.2.5	1.2.6	1.2.7	1.2.8	1.2.9	1.2.10	1.2.11	1.2.12	1.2.13	1.2.14	1.2.15	1.2.16	1.2.17	1.2.18	1.2.19	1.2.20	1.2.21	1.2.22	1.2.23	1.2.24	1.2.25	1.2.26	1.2.27	1.2.28	1.2.29	1.2.30	1.2.31	1.2.32	1.2.33	1.2.34	1.2.35	1.2.36	1.2.37	1.2.38	1.2.39	1.2.40	1.2.41	1.2.42	1.2.43	1.2.44	1.2.45	1.2.46	1.2.47	1.2.48	1.2.49	1.2.50	1.2.51	1.2.52	1.2.53	1.2.54	1.2.55	1.2.56	1.2.57	1.2.58	1.2.59	1.2.60	1.2.61	1.2.62	1.2.63	1.2.64	1.2.65	1.2.66	1.2.67	1.2.68	1.2.69	1.2.70	1.2.71	1.2.72	1.2.73	1.2.74	1.2.75	1.2.76	1.2.77	1.2.78	1.2.79	1.2.80	1.2.81	1.2.82	1.2.83	1.2.84	1.2.85	1.2.86	1.2.87	1.2.88	1.2.89	1.2.90	1.2.91	1.2.92	1.2.93	1.2.94	1.2.95	1.2.96	1.2.97	1.2.98	1.2.99	1.2.100
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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

May 1996

P.M. GARDNER
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist

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PREFACE

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.

Written and graphic commentary have been included for many of the selected series and analysis has been augmented with the calculation of the percentage change from the previous reference period together with the presentation of comparative Australian data.

Time series information has been included to provide a historical perspective on many of the selected indicators. Future issues may be expanded to include further historical data in response to expressed user needs. This product is under continuous review and any suggestions for enhancement will be welcomed.

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.

This issue includes the final part of a special article entitled *National Accounts, Sources and Uses: A Focus on Taxation Statistics*. Future issues will contain further articles on statistical topics which concentrate on longer term trends or other issues pertinent to the South Australian economy.

If you have any inquiries concerning this publication please contact the editor, John Callinan, telephone (08) 237 7307. All requests for statistical information should be directed to the ABS Information Service, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide SA 5001, telephone (08) 237 7100.

P.M. GARDNER
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adelaide
May 1996

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REVIEW

Overview

- The gross state product (GSP) grew 1.5% in the December quarter 1995 compared with the national average of 1.3%. This is the second consecutive quarter in which GSP has exceeded the national rate.
- The value of merchandise exports for February 1996 was \$478.2 million and nearly double that of February 1995.
- The value of merchandise imports for February 1996 were \$254.1 million, an increase of 0.9% on the previous month and 1.1% on February 1995.
- The trend estimate of retail turnover decreased by 0.7% in February 1996, continuing the decline of the growth rate since April.
- The trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in March 1996 increased 1.7%.
- The trend estimate for private new capital expenditure for the December quarter 1995 was \$451 million, an increase of 3.2% from the previous quarter.
- The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved in February was 4.3% below the previous month, and 41.9% less than February 1995.
- Non-residential building approvals in February 1996 were valued at \$16.5 million and contributed 1.5% to the Australian total.
- For the March quarter 1996 the Consumer Price Index (all groups) increase of 0.4% for Adelaide was the same as the average for the eight capital cities.
- The Price Index of Materials used in House Building fell by 0.1% in Adelaide for February 1996 and by 1.3% over the past twelve months.
- Adelaide recorded a rise of 0.1% in the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building for February 1996.
- At 30 September 1995 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,474,674. This was an increase of 0.05% (708) persons from the June quarter, which was below the national increase of 0.3%.
- The trend estimate of employed persons has generally remained flat over the past 3 months.
- The trend unemployment rate has decreased from 9.9% in March 1995 to 9.4% in March 1996.
- The trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments for February 1996 was \$255.1 million, down 0.2%.
- Businesses expect a rise of 1.5% in sales of goods and services in the June quarter 1996 and 3.6% in the March quarter 1997 compared with the March quarter 1996.

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(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.

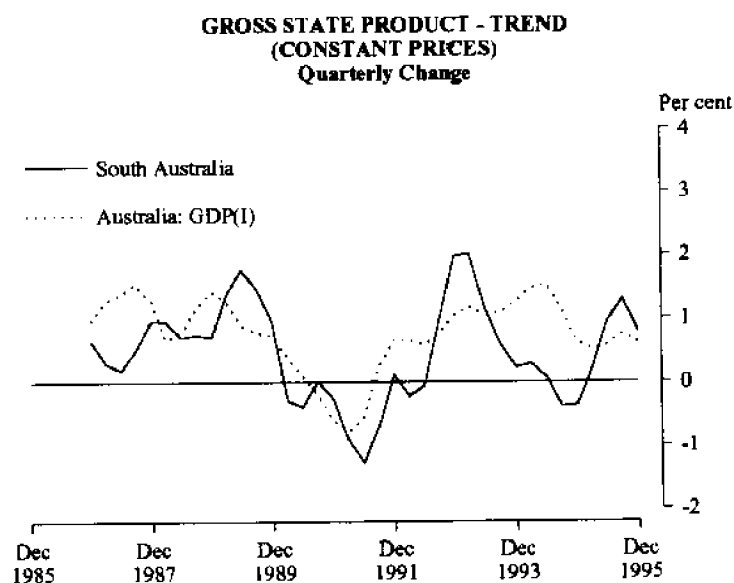
Trend Estimates (Current Prices) The gross state product (GSP) grew 1.5% in the December quarter 1995 compared with the national average of 1.3%. This is the second consecutive quarter in which GSP has exceeded the national rate.

Although wages, salaries and supplements grew by 1.4% in the December quarter, growth has been below the national rate since December quarter 1993.

In contrast, growth in gross operating surplus has been above the national rate for the past two quarters, with the December quarter growing by 1.6% compared with the national rate of 0.8%.

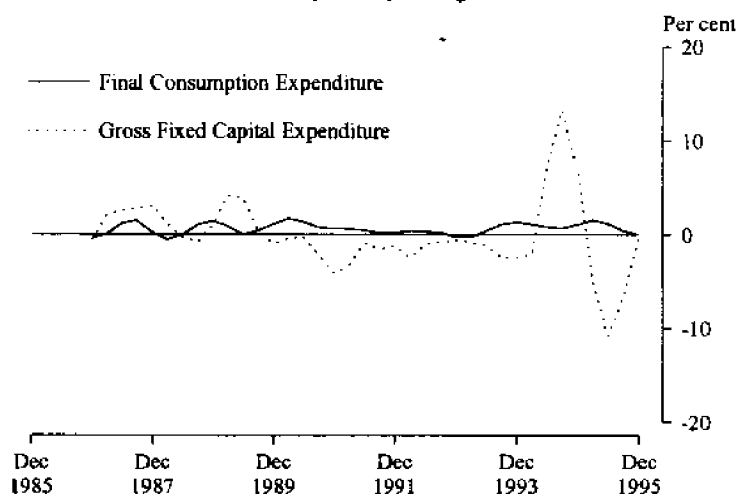
Growth in indirect taxes less subsidies has been quite strong relative to the national rate over the past four quarters with the December quarter increasing 1.2% compared with the national rate of 0.8%.

Trend Estimates (Constant Prices) The experimental GSP at constant prices grew 0.8% in the December quarter 1995 and 3.3% throughout the year.



State final demand showed no change in the December quarter compared with a national increase of 0.5%. Only Queensland (-0.1%) recorded lower growth.

**STATE FINAL DEMAND - TREND
(CONSTANT PRICES)
Quarterly Change**



For the third consecutive quarter, the rate of increase in private final consumption expenditure slowed with the 0.7% increase in the December quarter compared with the strong growth of 1.7% experienced in the March quarter 1995.

Private gross fixed capital expenditure increased by 0.6% in December, the first quarterly increase since the December quarter 1994. Increases in expenditure on equipment and non-dwelling construction more than offset the decline in expenditure on dwellings. Private gross fixed capital expenditure is now at a level 24.5% below December quarter 1994.

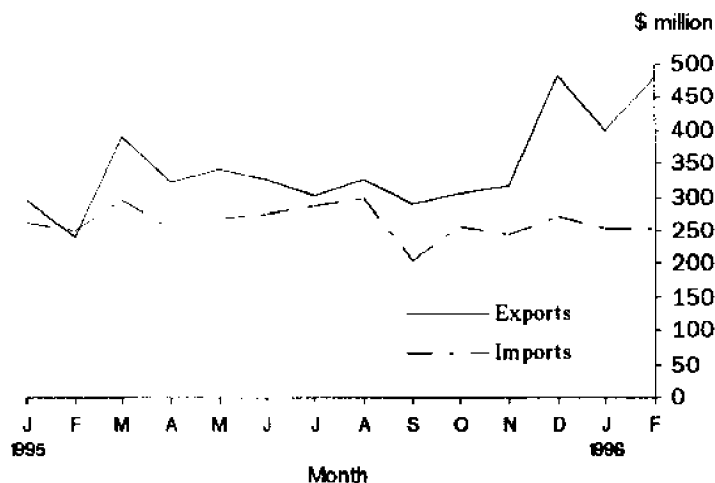
Public final consumption expenditure declined 2.3% in December.

International Accounts

Exports

The value of merchandise exports for February 1996 was \$478.2 million. This was an increase of 19.8% on the previous month and an increase of 98.3% on February 1995. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has contributed 27.1% of the total value of exports in the past three months.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



Imports

The value of merchandise imports for February 1996 were \$254.1 million, an increase of 0.9% on the previous month and 1.1% on February 1995. The leading commodity groups imported as a percentage of the total value of goods imported were petroleum and petroleum products which represented 17.0%, machinery 19.7% and other manufactured goods 24.2%.

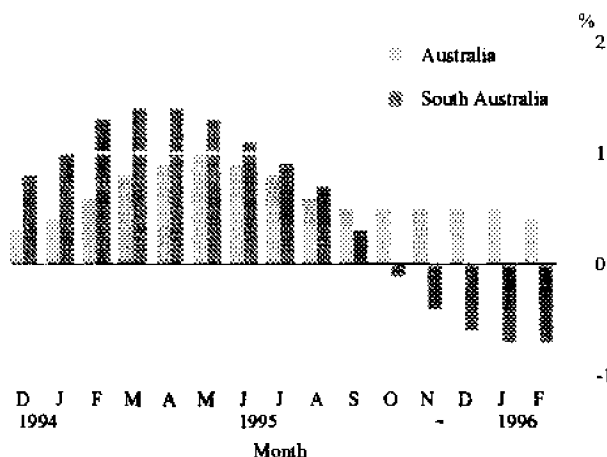
Consumption and Investment

Retail Turnover

The trend estimate of retail turnover in South Australia decreased by 0.7% in February 1996, continuing the decline of the growth rate since April 1995. Over the past three months the trend estimate has declined by \$15.5 million caused by the decreases of \$12.7 million in hospitality and services group, and \$7.1 million in the food retailing group. Clothing and soft good retailing showed an increase of \$2.6 million, with all other groups recording small increases.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of retail trade in February 1996 increased 1.4%. In original terms, South Australian retail turnover was \$691.4 million, an increase of 8.1% on February 1995.

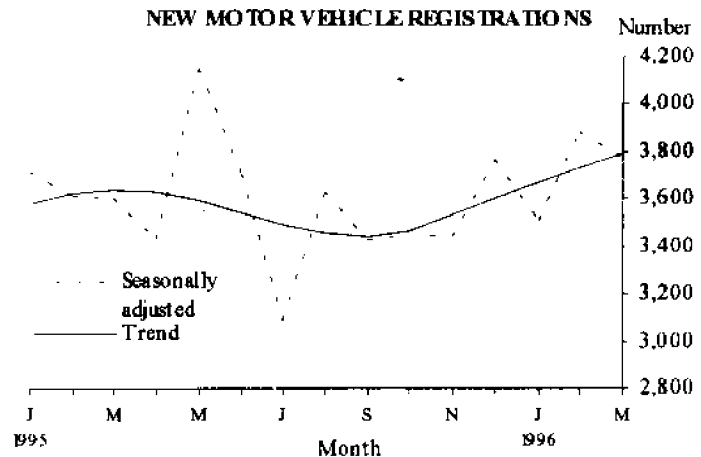
RETAIL TURNOVER
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH
Trend



New Motor Vehicle Registrations

The South Australian trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in March 1996 increased 1.7%. This is a continuation of trend increase which commenced in October. The seasonally adjusted estimate for March 1996 decreased by 2.7% from February 1996 but increased 4.9% on March 1995.

In original terms there were 3,866 new motor vehicles registered in March 1996. For new passenger vehicles, the leading makes registered were Holden (868 vehicles), Ford (735), Mitsubishi (500), Toyota (460), and Hyundai (155).



Tourist Accommodation

When the December quarter 1995 is compared with the December quarter 1994, the number of holiday flats, units and houses available for short-term letting decreased by 4.6%. Unit nights occupied fell by 3.1% while the unit occupancy rate increased from 40.0% to 40.3%. Accommodation takings rose by 4.0% from \$3.0 million to \$3.1 million while average takings per unit night occupied rose from \$61 to \$65.

Private New Capital Expenditure

The trend estimate (in current prices) for private new capital expenditure in South Australia for the December quarter 1995 was \$451 million. The increase of 3.2% from the previous quarter is a reversal of trend decline which commenced in March quarter 1995. The increase in figures for South Australia was higher than for any other State with the Australian figure rising by 0.6%. The South Australian total for the quarter now represents 5.0% of the Australian figure.

Private new capital expenditure in original terms for the December quarter 1995 was \$536 million, an increase of 49.2% from the September quarter 1995. Buildings and structures accounted for \$87 million, and equipment, plant and machinery \$449 million. Expenditure for the 1995 year fell by 5.3% from 1994 with the Australian figure rising by 12.7%.

Production

Dwelling Approvals

The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia in February was 4.3% below the previous month, and 41.9% less than February 1995.

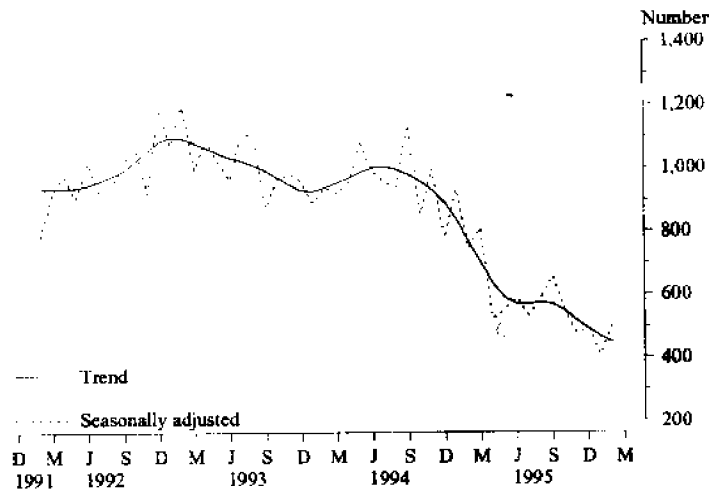
The trend for the number of private sector houses approved dropped 2.1%. This follows falls of 2.3% in January and 2.7% in December 1995.

The number of dwelling units approved in original (unadjusted) terms for South Australia in February was 486 an increase of 36.9% on January 1996 (355).

The national trend estimate for the number of dwelling units approved in February 1996 (10,096) was marginally above January (10,093), and 23.5% lower than February 1995.

In original terms the total number of dwelling units approved in Australia in February 1996 was 10,109, an increase of 21.7% on January 1996, and was 17.3% lower than February 1995.

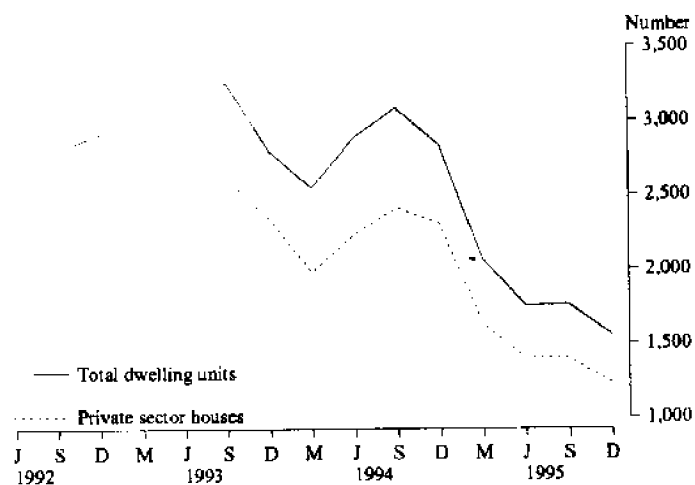
DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Dwelling Commencements

The number of new dwelling units commenced in South Australia continued to fall during the December quarter 1995. It was down 11.5% to 1,557. This compares with a fall of 10.8% nationally. There was a decrease of 45.1% in South Australia and 34.2% nationally when compared with the December quarter 1994. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the number of commencements in South Australia was 5.2% compared with 5.2% last quarter and 6.2% for the December quarter 1994.

NEW DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED

Value of Non-residential
Building Approvals

Non-residential building approvals for South Australia in February 1996 were valued at \$16.5 million. There were 3 projects in the \$1 million to \$5 million category.

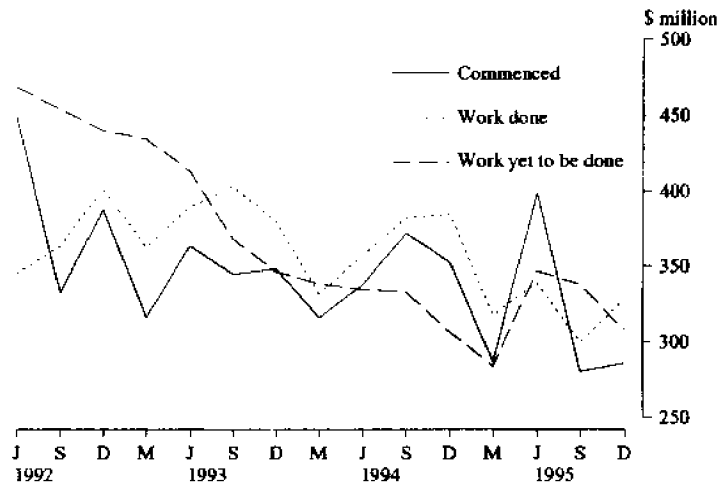
In February 1996, South Australia contributed 1.5% towards the total value of Australian non-residential building approvals of 1,087.7 million.

Value of Total Building Activity

The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the December quarter 1995 rose 1.9% from the previous quarter to \$285.8 million. Compared with the December quarter 1994, South Australia had an 18.9% decrease in building commencements while the corresponding national movement was a 17.2% decrease. The South Australian share of the national total of building commencements was 4.8% for the December quarter.

The total value of building work done during the December quarter 1995 rose 9.2% to \$327.1 million compared with a decrease of 2.4% nationally. Compared with the December quarter 1994, South Australia had a 15.0% decrease in the value of total building work done while the corresponding national movement was a 6.8% decrease.

VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY



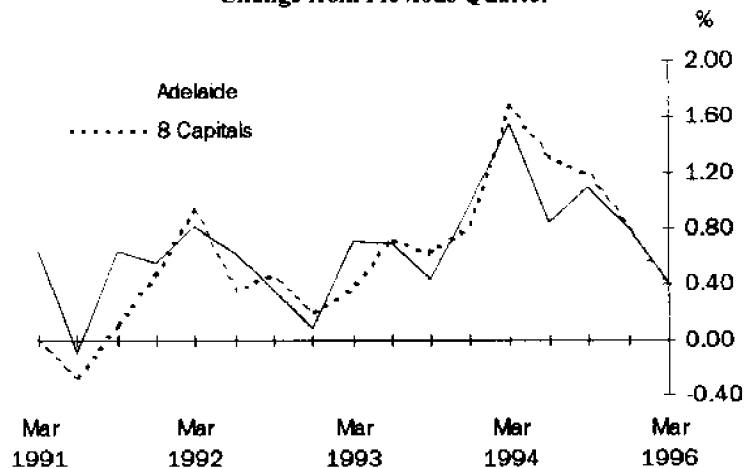
Value of Engineering Construction In the December quarter 1995 the value of engineering construction work done in South Australia rose by 19.8% (16.0% nationally) to \$169.5 million. South Australia had a 4.5% share of the national total. The value of work commenced during the quarter rose by 6.0% to \$144.0 million compared with a national decrease of 41.7%. The State's proportion of national commencements was 4.9%.

Prices

Consumer Price Index

For the March quarter 1996 the Consumer Price Index (all groups) increase of 0.4% for Adelaide was the same as the average for the eight capital cities. The annual increase for Adelaide was 3.2% while nationally the Consumer Price Index increased 3.7%.

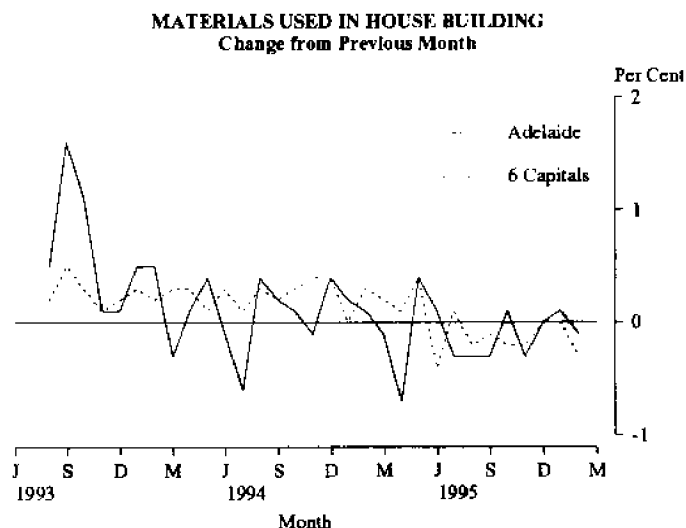
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Change from Previous Quarter



House Building Materials

The Price Index of Materials used in House Building fell by 0.1% in Adelaide for February 1996 over the past month. The weighted average for the six State Capitals fell 0.3%. For the past twelve months the Index fell 1.3%, with the weighted average of the six State capitals falling of 0.6%.

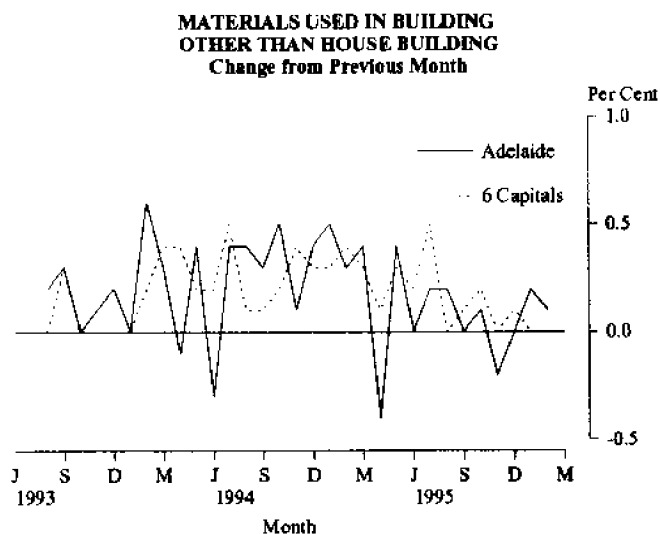
The decrease in the price for ready mix concrete, softwood timber and plastic pipes has caused the fall in the Index.



Non-house Building Materials

Adelaide recorded a rise of 0.1% in the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building for February 1996 over the past month. The weighted average of the six State Capitals showed no movement. Over the past twelve months a rise of 1.0% was recorded in the Index for Adelaide while the weighted average of the six State capitals showed a 1.7% rise.

The increase in price of ready mix concrete was the main cause in the increase over the last month.



House Prices

The price index of established houses and project homes in Adelaide fell 2.3% and 0.4% respectively during December quarter 1995. Nationally, over the same period prices for both established houses and project homes fell by 0.2%.

In Adelaide over the twelve months to December quarter 1995, there was a price decrease of 3.0% for established houses and a decrease of 2.0% for project homes. Nationally, for the twelve month period, established house prices recorded a 0.3% increase while project homes rose by 1.0%.

Labour Force and Demography

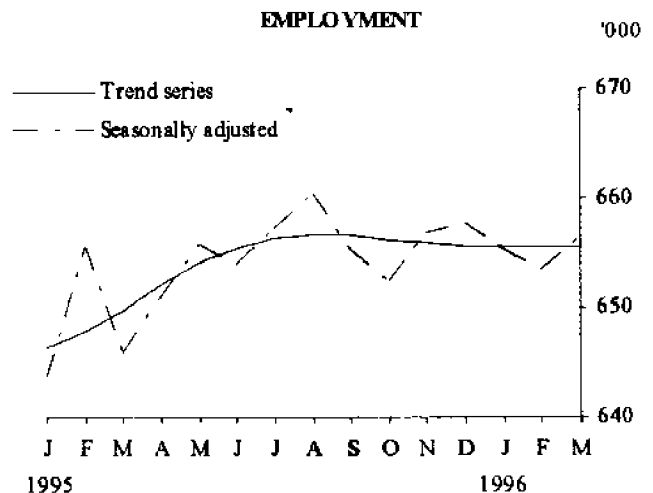
Population

At 30 September 1995 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,474,674. This was an increase of 0.05% (708) persons from the June quarter, which was below the national increase of 0.3%. The continuing low growth rate for South Australia is attributable to a large net outflow in interstate migration of 2,157 persons which was offset by a net inflow of overseas migration of 1,106 persons and a natural increase of 1,759. The quarterly interstate migration loss was the highest recorded from South Australia.

Employment

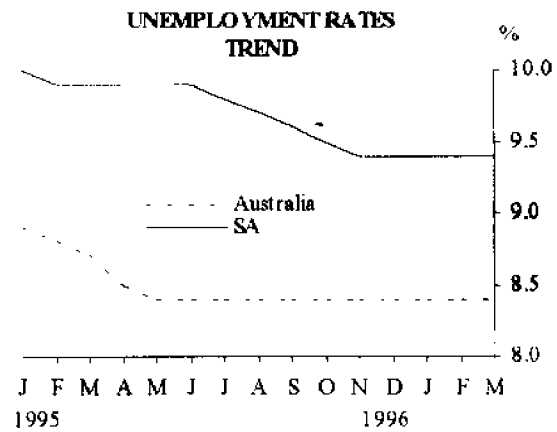
The trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia has generally remained flat over the past 3 months, following a slight decrease between September 1995 and December 1995. The March 1996 estimate (655,600) is almost one per cent higher than the level of 12 months ago.

In March 1996, the trend estimate of employed persons in Australia was 8,321,800. This was 1.8% higher than the level of 12 months ago. In the 12 months to March 1996, full-time and part-time trend employment estimates have increased by 1.7% and 2.1% respectively.



Unemployment

The trend unemployment rate for South Australia has decreased from 9.9% in March 1995 to 9.4% in March 1996. Over the same period, the trend unemployment rate for males has decreased from 10.8% to 10.2%, while the rate for females has decreased from 8.8% to 8.4%.



The provisional trend estimate of the unemployment rate in Australia has remained at 8.4% for the past 11 months.

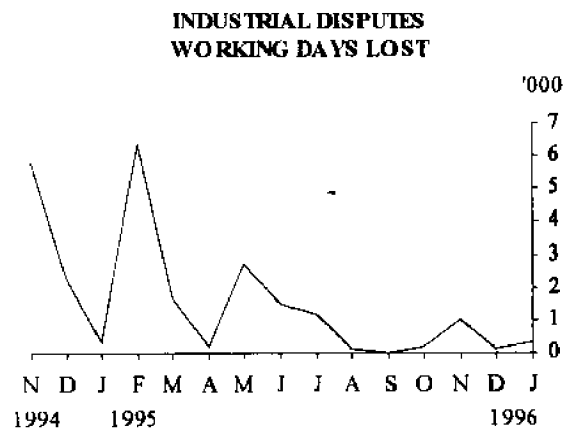
Overtime

The proportion of employees who worked overtime in South Australia in February 1996 was 13.8%, compared with 16.3% in February 1995.

Industrial Disputes

There were 300 working days lost through industrial disputes in South Australia during January 1996. At 1.5% of the national total (20,000), South Australia experienced the lowest level of industrial disputation of all the States.

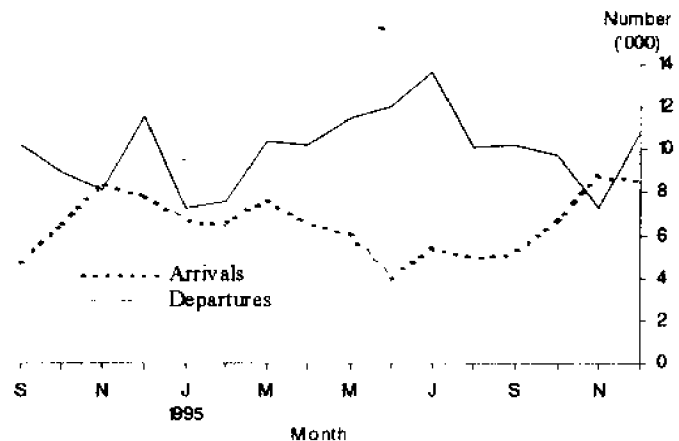
In the 12 months to January 1996, 15,300 working days were lost due to industrial disputes in South Australia.



Short term Overseas Visitor Arrivals

The estimated number of short term overseas arrivals staying in South Australia in December 1995 was 8,574 a decrease of 2.0% over the previous month but an increase of 9.4% on December 1994. The South Australian share of the Australian total was 2.0%.

SHORT TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

*Short term Resident Departures*

During December 1995 the number of short term departures of South Australian residents was 10,760, a 47.5% increase over the preceding month but a 6.7% decrease on December 1994.

Incomes

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees in South Australia fell from \$615.00 in August 1995 to \$613.70 in November 1995. Male full-time ordinary time earnings decreased from \$641.60 in August 1995 to \$641.50 in November 1995. Over the same period, the comparable level for females decreased from \$558.40 to \$553.40.

Between August 1995 and November 1995, the trend estimate of average weekly total earnings of all employees in South Australia decreased from \$514.10 to \$510.90.

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.

Award Rates of Pay

Over the 12 months to February 1996, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.5%.

For full-time adult male employees, the largest annual movement of the index occurred in the electricity, gas and water supply industry division, with an increase of 3.6%.

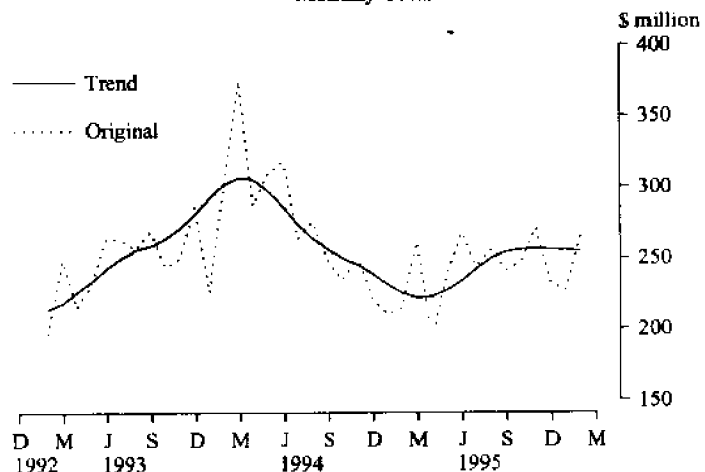
For full-time adult female employees, the largest annual movements of the index occurred in the manufacturing and finance, property and business services industries, each with an increase of 1.9%.

Financial Markets

Housing Finance

The trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments for February 1996 was \$255.1 million, down 0.2% over the previous month. This fall was against the national trend which rose 1.5%. The State trend estimate has remained fairly constant since September 1995.

**SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS
TO INDIVIDUALS (ALL LENDERS)
(Excluding Alterations and Additions)
Monthly Total**



Total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) increased by 16.7% to \$285.2 million compared with the previous month and up by 20.6% on February 1995. Finance commitments for construction of dwellings increased by 29.8% to \$27.9 million compared with the previous month but were 8.9% lower than February 1995. The national fall over those twelve months was 2.3%. Finance commitments for the purchase of established dwellings, the largest category, were up by 14.3% to \$166.0 million in February and up by 8.4% compared with the previous February. The national increase in commitments for established dwellings over those twelve months was 13.2%. Commitments for the purchase of newly erected dwellings increased by 31.7% to \$13.0 million, up by 61.3% on February 1995.

Refinancing (original series) accounted for 20.3% of housing commitments to individuals continuing the high proportion evident since June 1995. Alterations and additions reached \$20.6 million to be 7.2% of the total.

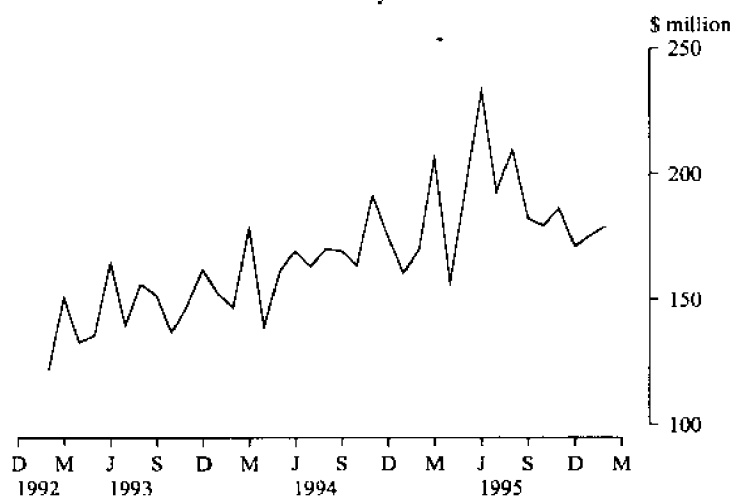
Personal Finance

Personal finance commitments increased by 2.1% to \$179.2 million during February compared with the national increase of 2.8%.

Fixed loan commitments increased by 4.0% to \$129.7 million, the highest February figure this decade. The biggest increase was recorded against refinancing which increased 21.8% to \$28.9 million, 52.9% above the previous February. Sales of used motor vehicles and station wagons, the largest category, decreased by 6.1% to \$39.6 million during the month, 11.0% above February 1995. New motor vehicles and station wagons commitments during February remained at \$11.4 million, 23.5% lower than February 1995 compared with the national decrease over the year of 3.4%.

Personal finance commitments under revolving credit facilities decreased by 2.5% to \$49.6 million during the month, 4.2% below February 1995. Secured personal finance commitments under revolving credit facilities increased by 10.3% to \$20.3 million and unsecured decreased for the third consecutive month, down by 9.7% to \$29.3 million, but still 10.4% above the previous February.

**PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS
(ALL LENDERS)
Monthly Total**



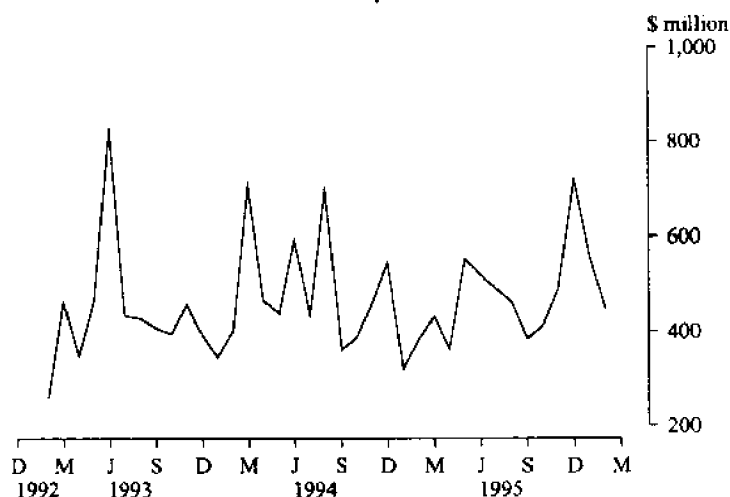
Commercial Finance

Commercial finance commitments in February 1996 decreased by 20.4% to \$447.5 million compared with January but were 17.4% higher than February 1995. The corresponding Australian figures showed a 12.3% fall for the month but were 50.7% higher than the previous February.

Commercial finance commitments under fixed loan facilities increased by 25.3% to \$317.4 million during February and were 49.7% above February 1995. This raised the State's proportion of the Australian commercial fixed loan facilities to 6.4%. The main increases were for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (which reached \$54.9 million), manufacturing (\$34.8 million), wholesale trade (\$30.1 million) and construction (\$12.0 million).

Revolving credit facilities decreased by 57.9% to \$130.1 million compared with January and were 23.1% down on February 1995. The main fall was for manufacturing, down 88.4% to \$19.6 million following 2 high months. Wholesale trade fell by 59.6% to \$14.2 million after a very high month in January. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting increased by 50.8% to \$27.4 million, 50.3% higher than February 1995.

**COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)
Monthly Total**



Lease Finance

The value of goods under new finance lease commitments increased during February by 79.9% to \$23.4 million, 35.2% above February 1995. This followed the very low January figure when South Australia's proportion of the national figure was down to 2.8%, compared with 4.0% in February, its normal level.

New motor vehicles and station wagons not subject to depreciation, the largest category, increased by 13.6% to \$3.9 million (26.3% below the previous February) while those subject to depreciation increased marginally by 0.2% to \$1.3 million. Used motor vehicles and station wagons not subject to depreciation however fell by 21.9% to \$2.4 million while those subject to depreciation were up significantly after a very low January. Commitments for construction and earthmoving equipment reached \$4.2 million, the highest month since July 1990. The other major increase was for electronic data processing equipment which rose to \$4.1 million.

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 December quarter 1995 :

- the experimental CLI fell 0.07%, the fifth consecutive fall since the September quarter 1994 peak. However the rate of fall eased from 0.29% in the September 1995 quarter.
- the last turning point in the CLI is coincident with the last turning point in the reference series (deviations in the trend growth rate of GDP(A) from its historical long-term trend).

The quarterly data are released in more detail in the *Australian Economic Indicators* (1350.0). The CLI was the topic of the Focus article in the September 1993 edition of *South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4).

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* (5250.0).

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIA SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES EXPECTED PERCENTAGE AGGREGATE CHANGE

Reference Period	Short term (a)		Medium term (b)	
	South Australia	Australia	South Australia	Australia
1994				
September quarter	4.5	2.3	3.2	4.1
December quarter	-0.1	-0.5	2.8	3.3
1995				
March quarter	1.8	1.4	1.1	3.0
June quarter	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.3
September quarter	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.4
December quarter	0.6	-0.2	2.5	4.4
1996				
March quarter	1.5	2.3	3.6	4.1

(a) Short term is the following quarter.

(b) Medium term is the same quarter in the following year.

Short term

Businesses in South Australia expect a rise of 1.5% in sales of goods and services in the June quarter 1996 compared with the March quarter while the national expectation was a 2.3% increase.

Medium term

Businesses in South Australia expect sales of goods and services in the March quarter 1997 to be 3.6% above March quarter 1996. Australia wide the expectation was for 4.1% growth.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from		
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year	
State Accounts									
Gross domestic product (I)									
Current prices	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	9,720	19.3	10.3	127,092	9.0	6.4	7.6
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	7,427	0.8	3.3	106,392	0.6	2.5	7.0
Wages, salaries and supplements									
Current prices trend	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	4,305	1.4	5.7	59,505	1.9	7.6	7.2
Private final consumption expenditure									
Current prices	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	6,055	6.8	7.1	79,096	6.4	6.8	7.7
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	4,917	0.7	5.1	64,831	1.0	4.1	7.6
Private gross fixed capital expenditure									
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	895	0.6	-24.5	17,971	-0.5	-2.6	5.0
International Accounts									
Exports (excluding re-exports)	\$m	Feb. 96	478.2	19.8	98.3	5,755.1	1.5	16.8	8.3
Imports	\$m	Feb. 96	254.1	0.9	1.1	6,204.5	-5.2	11.5	4.1
Consumption and Investment									
Retail turnover									
Current prices original	\$m	Feb. 96	691.4	-4.6	8.1	9,340.6	-5.8	12.7	7.4
Current prices trend	\$m	Feb. 96	754.5	-0.7	4.6	10,159.6	0.4	8.2	7.4
1989-90 prices original	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	2,216.0	17.5	7.5	28,729.5	17.2	4.2	7.7
New motor vehicle registrations									
Original	No.	Mar. 96	3,866	0.9	-4.0	54,783	2.9	-4.3	7.1
Trend	No.	Mar. 96	3,794	1.7	4.3	54,173	1.0	-0.2	7.0
Takings, licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	43.0	16.0	4.2	863.8	1.4	8.4	5.0
Private new capital expenditure									
Current prices original	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	536	49.2	-21.6	9,758	13.3	5.6	5.5
Current prices trend	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	451	3.2	-18.9	8,979	0.6	5.8	5.0
Private new capital expenditure	\$m	1994-95	2,106	..	41.9	34,336	..	19.5	6.1
Expected private new capital expenditure	\$m	1995-96	1,869	..	-11.3	37,875	..	10.3	4.9
Expected private new capital expenditure	\$m	1996-97	1,491	..	-20.2	31,728	..	-16.2	4.7
Production									
Dwelling unit approvals									
Original	No.	Feb. 96	486	36.9	-28.4	10,109	21.7	-17.3	4.8
Trend	No.	Feb. 96	447	-4.3	-41.9	10,096	0.0	-23.5	4.4
New dwelling units commenced	No.	Dec. qtr 95	1,557	-11.5	-45.1	30,089	-10.8	-34.2	5.2
Value of non-residential building approvals	\$m	Feb. 96	16.5	-74.4	-38.5	1,087.7	36.9	21.7	1.5
Value of total building activity									
Commenced	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	285.8	1.9	-18.9	6,001.9	-7.5	-17.2	4.8
Work done	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	327.1	9.2	-15.0	7,074.0	-2.4	-6.8	4.6
Work yet to be done	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	307.9	-8.8	0.5	8,273.4	-9.4	-7.3	3.7
Value of engineering construction work done	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	169.5	19.8	-0.9	3,803.3	16.0	15.6	4.5
Manufacturing production									
Electricity (SA and NT)	mill. kWh	Feb. 96	742	4.0	-11.0	13,354	-2.4	-1.0	5.6
Cheese	tonnes	Dec. 95	2,912	-3.7	-11.2	28,876	-4.0	23.3	10.1
Red meat	tonnes	Feb. 96	20,905	6.4	-1.2	223,251	13.0	9.4	9.4
Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum)	\$m	Dec. qtr 95	6.6	17.9	29.4	229.3	2.9	-1.3	2.9

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from		
				Previous period	Same previous year		Previous period	Same previous year	
Prices									
CPI - All groups	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 96	121.6	0.4	3.2	119.0	0.4	3.7	..
Price index of materials used in house building	1989-90=100	Feb. 96	117.9	-0.1	-1.3	115.3	-0.3	-0.6	..
Price index of materials used in building other than houses	1989-90=100	Feb. 96	112.7	0.1	1.0	112.8	0.0	1.7	..
Price index of established houses	1989-90=100	Dec. qtr 95	107.5	-2.3	-3.0	112.4	-0.2	0.3	..
Price index of project homes	1989-90=100	Dec. qtr 95	112.7	-0.4	-2.0	109.4	-0.2	1.0	..
Labour Force and Demography									
Population (resident at end qtr)	'000	Sep. qtr 95	1,474.7	0.0	0.3	18,114.4	0.3	1.3	8.1
Labour force									
Original	'000	Mar. 96	727.1	-0.2	0.7	9,113.6	-0.1	1.5	8.0
Trend	'000	Mar. 96	724.0	0.1	0.4	9,087.7	0.0	1.6	8.0
Employed persons									
Original	'000	Mar. 96	658.1	0.9	1.6	8,302.7	0.5	1.7	7.9
Trend	'000	Mar. 96	655.6	0.0	0.9	8,321.8	0.0	1.8	7.9
Participation rate									
Original (a)	%	Mar. 96	61.9	-0.2	0.2	63.8	-0.2	0.0	..
Trend (a)	%	Mar. 96	61.6	0.0	-0.1	63.6	-0.1	0.0	..
Unemployment rate									
Original (a)	%	Mar. 96	9.5	-1.0	-0.8	8.9	-0.5	-0.2	..
Trend (a)	%	Mar. 96	9.4	0.0	-0.5	8.4	0.0	-0.3	..
Job vacancies	'000	Feb. 96	2.7	80.0	8.0	63.9	13.9	11.7	4.2
Average weekly overtime per employee	hours	Feb. 96	0.9	-8.4	-20.9	1.1	-1.7	-6.6	..
Industrial disputes	'000 working days lost	Jan. 96	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.2	51.5	1.5
Short-term overseas visitors arrivals	No.	Dec. 95	8,574	-2.0	9.4	422,262	29.9	10.0	2.0
Short-term resident departures	No.	Dec. 95	10,760	47.5	-6.7	279,488	38.9	5.7	3.8
Incomes									
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)									
Original	\$	Nov. 95	616.10	0.4	2.9	659.90	1.2	4.9	..
Trend	\$	Nov. 95	613.70	-0.2	1.3	661.40	1.1	5.1	..
Award rates of pay index (full-time adults, weekly)	Jun.1985=100	Feb. 96	147.2	0.0	1.5	144.8	0.0	1.3	..
Financial markets									
Secured housing finance	\$m	Feb. 96	285.2	16.7	20.6	4,206.7	23.0	19.0	6.8
Finance commitments									
Personal	\$m	Feb. 96	179.2	2.1	5.7	2,624.9	2.8	20.0	6.8
Commercial	\$m	Feb. 96	447.5	-20.4	17.4	10,444.1	-12.3	50.7	4.3
Lease	\$m	Feb. 96	23.4	79.9	35.2	589.4	24.6	23.6	4.0
Interest rates									
Banks new housing loans (a)	%	Mar. 96	..	..	..	10.50	0.0	0.0	..
Banks business loans (a)									
small, medium sized business	%	Mar. 96	..	..	..	11.25	0.0	0.2	..
large business	%	Mar. 96	..	..	..	10.75	0.0	0.1	..

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

FOCUS

National Accounts, Sources and Uses: A Focus on Taxation Statistics - Part Two

This is the concluding part of an article contributed by Peter Comisari, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY

The National Accounts Branch is keen to quantify the understatement of income (or overstatement of expenses) in taxation statistics. However, this item represents just one component of the so-called "hidden" or underground economy. To put understatement of income into its national accounts context, it is necessary to outline what is meant by the hidden economy. Broadly speaking, the hidden economy represents all of those production activities that should be included in GDP, but which may be missed because one or more of the parties involved tries to hide them from the relevant public authority. More specifically, the hidden economy could be thought of as comprising the following activities:

- (a) economic activities that are legal in their own right but which are deliberately concealed from the authorities so as to avoid paying tax or government charges;
- (b) production of illegal goods and services; and
- (c) employee theft (which should be recorded as wages and salaries rather than as intermediate consumption).

A failure to cover these activities will result in measured GDP falling short of the ideal concept of GDP, that is, as it is defined in SNA93. Such a failure will lead to national accounts aggregates which understate the size and possibly the growth rate of the economy, which contain biased saving ratios, and which present a misleading picture of the structure of the economy. In terms of the three categories above, income tax statistics will not record the activity in relation to (a). They will probably not record a great deal of income relating to item (b) but they will probably treat most employee theft (item (c)) as current business expenses rather than as wages and salaries.

There are a number of approaches to measuring undeclared legal activity (item (a) above). However, the most common method used world wide is to compare estimates of GDP derived from independent sources, that is, to compare GDP(I), GDP(E) and, if produced, GDP(P). It is usually assumed that the income flow generated by an unrecorded (but legal) transaction will be concealed by the recipient but the expenditure will usually be reported by the purchaser. Consequently, some or all of the excess of GDP(E) over GDP(I) can be attributed to unrecorded legal transactions. This approach has been used in Australia in conjunction with more direct estimates of understatement (see below).

Another approach is to use statistics from income tax audits. If the audit system is based on a random sample of taxpayers the under-reporting revealed by the audit can be applied to the national population

of taxpayers. Audits based on non-random samples are less useful for this purpose since they are likely to provide a biased estimate of the level of understatement. For example, audits that target a particular industry or group of taxpayers who are identified as likely to be understating their income are not random sample audits.

There have been numerous attempts to determine the extent of the hidden economy in various countries by examining the nature of the use of currency within the economy. At the most basic level this approach involves considering the ratio of the volume of currency in circulation, C, to demand deposits, D. An increasing C/D ratio is argued to reflect a greater relative use of cash as the hidden economy grows. Of course, such an approach is sensitive to the base year chosen and cash holdings may increase relative to money supply for a number of reasons, not necessarily connected with the hidden economy. (Works on this approach include Gutmann (1977) in the USA and Tucker (1982) in Australia.) Although a variety of more sophisticated econometric models has been constructed using this particular approach to measure the hidden economy, such models typically rest heavily on assumptions that are difficult or impossible to test (examples of such work include Hepburn (1992) in Australia and Tanzi (1982), Isachsen et al (1982), and Bhattacharyya (1990) overseas).

A further option is one best described as the "expenditure approach". It was used in a paper by N.W.F. Fisher of the Bureau of Labour Market Research (1983). Fisher examined only the expenditure side of the national accounts. He assumed that unrecorded transactions in the public sector are likely to be negligible in a country like Australia. This allowed him to concentrate on private final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital expenditure and increase in stocks held by the private sector as potential areas for the "hidden" economy to be exposed. For each of these three items (but particularly private final consumption expenditure and private gross fixed capital expenditure) the aggregates were dissected as far as possible. The approach then involved building up an intimate knowledge of each of the categories for which estimates were produced so that judgements could be made about the likely extent of understatement for each category. While such judgements are necessarily subjective, they are likely to be more accurate when applied to individual items of private final consumption expenditure and capital expenditure than when applied at the broad economy level. An advantage of this method is that estimates for all components of the hidden economy (ie, items (a) to (c) above) can be jointly estimated.

In relation to item (b) above, SNA93 specifically recommends that production of illegal goods and services be included within the production boundary, that is, they should form part of GDP. Intuitively, this would include production relating to illegal

drugs, illegal prostitution and illegal gambling. A lack of source data prevents most countries from explicitly including illegal production in their national accounts. Those countries which have tried to measure illegal production usually employ somewhat dubious methodologies in attempting to measure a subset of total illegal production. For example, estimates relating to the illegal importation and subsequent domestic distribution of cigarettes have been included in the Italian national accounts. Imports, wholesale and retail trade and private final consumption expenditure in the Italian national accounts have all been adjusted to include the effects of the illegal cigarette trade. However, these estimates have been based mainly on records of seizures of contraband cigarettes by customs authorities - records that would intuitively not provide the means to accurately measure the extent of illegal distribution.

Employee theft includes direct theft of materials and supplies by employees from the place of work and office fraud, for example, falsification of expense accounts and the use of employers' property for private purposes. The effect of these activities is to understate GDP because goods and services stolen by employees are mistakenly treated in the employers' accounts (and therefore the national accounts) as intermediate consumption rather than as wages and salaries. There are no reliable national statistics on the extent of employee theft.

UNDERSTATEMENT OF INCOME IN TAXATION STATISTICS

This section narrows the focus to deal specifically with the understatement of income (and overstatement of expenses) in ATO taxation statistics. National accounts estimates of gross operating surplus for the private sectors of the economy depend mainly on income tax data from the ATO. Consequently any understatement of income in the aggregate income tax statistics will flow on to the national accounts unless the national accountants make explicit adjustments for such understatement. Understatement of income in the data used to compile gross operating surplus estimates for private corporate trading enterprises and non-farm unincorporated enterprises in the national accounts can arise from any of the following three possibilities:

- (a) understatement of income or overstatement of expenses in respect of taxpayers that are included in the data provided to the ABS;
- (b) omission of information for some taxpayers because the data are not included in the tabulations/files supplied to the ABS (eg, data reported to the ATO but not included in statistical extractions, or late returns not lodged by the time the statistics are extracted); and
- (c) omission of information for some businesses because they do not comply with the requirement to lodge taxation returns.

The ABS has applied an upward adjustment factor to the estimates of non-farm unincorporated enterprise income and company income since the 1984-85 issue of the annual accounts (\$204.0). The current system used to adjust for the understatement of business income in taxation statistics evolved from initial estimates of the revenue foregone through understatement of business income in tax returns which

were produced by the ATO and included in the June 1985 Draft White Paper "Reform of the Australian Tax System".

The ABS used the estimates of revenue foregone in the Draft White Paper in order to estimate the extent of understatement in the incorporated and non-farm unincorporated enterprises sectors. These calculations took into account information about the recoupment of revenue through enforcement activity, the impact of the introduction of the prescribed payments system (PPS) and the practice of claiming ineligible expenditure to incorrectly obtain an investment allowance deduction. The ATO subsequently provided the ABS with estimates of the understated income implicit in ATO estimates of revenue foregone. These estimates were used to modify the initial ABS estimates of understatement of income.

The estimates of understatement of income in the taxation statistics which emerged from this process were compared with trends in the national accounts statistical discrepancy, suggesting that ABS income-based estimates were understated. In order to derive a time series of estimates of understatement, links were established between the pattern of the statistical discrepancy, ATO estimates of understatement, anecdotal evidence of tax evasion and the likely impact on compliance of changes to taxation legislation. The adjustment factors are periodically reviewed, though the basis for making changes to the factors is necessarily largely subjective. Changes in taxation legislation and taxation audit policy (eg, introduction of the prescribed payments system in the construction industry) are assessed when making changes to the allowances for understatement of income in taxation statistics.

USE OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA IN MEASURING NON-COMPLIANCE

For internal management purposes the ATO would need to regularly estimate the extent of non-compliance in the business sector in relation to income tax and other taxes such as sales tax and fringe benefits tax. Similarly, estimates would be required of the extent of non-compliance by individuals in relation to income tax. Obviously the ABS would be interested in those estimates of understatement of business income relating to both companies and non-farm unincorporated businesses. If ATO estimates of business non-compliance are directly or indirectly derived using national accounts estimates for incorporated and unincorporated enterprises income, then there could be a problem. Since the ABS derives its estimates of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises income from taxation statistics and since these estimates are adjusted upwards to counter inherent understatement of income (on the basis of factors that are either dated, or at least partially subjective) any attempt by ATO to use national accounts data to estimate non-compliance in the business sector will necessarily involve a degree of circularity. It is therefore important that due allowance is made for the way in which the national accounts estimates of incorporated and unincorporated enterprises income are compiled, when preparing estimates of the extent of non-compliance by businesses in relation to income tax.

Appendix : ROLE OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and have been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. At their summary level, the national income, expenditure and product accounts reflect the key economic flows of the Keynesian system: production, income, consumption, investment and saving. At their more detailed level they are designed to present a statistical picture of the structure of the economy and the detailed processes that make up domestic production and its distribution.

The national accounts show key economic aggregates which are generally accepted as indicators of the state of the economy. Trends in national income and in related aggregates such as gross domestic product give us an immediate indication of how the economy fared in the past year and provide a basis for predicting what is hoped to be achieved in the coming year.

PURPOSES OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Within the constraints of the principles and practices of business and government accounting, national accountants attempt to construct a statistical picture of the key economic processes centred around the measurement of market-based activity (ie, activity associated with the production of goods and services resulting in income generation, sales to overseas markets, domestic consumption and capital formation). National income and other indicators of economic growth measure an important aspect of a country's well-being. However, they do not necessarily provide an indicator of the ultimate (but less quantifiable) objectives relating to the improvement of the welfare or 'quality of life' status of the people.

USE OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS IN NATIONAL PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING

National Accounts are powerful tools of public policy. In one form or another they find their way into activities such as the following:

- (a) Quarterly national accounts are well established in Australia as a central organising framework for monitoring the current performance of the economy (eg, in regard to the pattern of income flows, the strength and composition of demand, capital formation and output).
- (b) In terms of short-term forecasting of economic activity, the quarterly and annual national income, expenditure and product accounts provide a framework for attempts to determine future economic prospects and to anticipate impending crisis situations.
- (c) The national accounts provide the general setting for planning and presenting the Australian Government's annual budget. It was in this context that the forerunner to the present national accounts, the *Budget Paper - National Income and Expenditure*, was produced.
- (d) The models for forecasting economic activity and for simulating the effects of policy on the behaviour of the economy are heavily

based on the disciplined data available in the national accounts.

- (e) Studies of the structure of income, of the composition of demand, and of the industrial composition of production are necessarily based on national income, expenditure and product accounts and input-output studies. The accounts can tell us a great deal about this directly and provide a framework for the more detailed supporting statistics.
- (f) Contributions to international organisations (eg, the United Nations) and eligibility for international aid depend on national accounting measures, such as gross national product per capita. Investigations by aid agencies invariably begin with a study of the economy in terms of standard national accounting presentations.

INDIRECT USES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

There are many other areas of application of national accounts in national planning and management.

- (a) In a sense, all uses of economic statistics are made against the background of the economic relationships exhibited in a system of national accounts. This is true even where the national accounts of a country are not well developed in terms of the number and detail of the accounts and tables presented, or where the estimates have a considerable element of conjecture because of the poor quality of the supporting basic statistics. In such cases, the accounts at least show the logical relationships between the various economic flows and provide orders of magnitude which may set the particular use of economic statistics into a broad perspective and guard against gross misunderstanding of their meaning.
- (b) In addition to the direct use of national accounts estimates in economic planning and management at various levels, the accounts have indirect but important uses. Thus the accounts are also in demand as a tool for illustrating economic theory. In fact, much of the treatment of national accounts in economics textbooks has tended to concentrate on using them to illustrate macro-economic theory rather than to teach national accounting as such. In the development of the national accounts the identities of Keynes' *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* have been a strong influence on their design.
- (c) The national accounts are also used as a framework for the co-ordination of statistical systems. With the growing emphasis on extending and integrating the various forms of national accounting there are few areas of economic statistics which do not provide at least some building blocks for constructing national accounting statistics or related analyses of them. In consequence the availability of the national accounts' definitional system and the pressure placed on existing statistical programmes to provide the data for compiling national accounts estimates

make the national accounts a powerful force in the integration of statistical collections.

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TIME SERIES

STATE ACCOUNTS AT CURRENT PRICES South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)	Wages, salaries and supplements
	Private	Public	Private	Public			
ANNUAL (\$ million)							
1984-85	10,502	3,501	3,048	1,047	18,098	17,372	9,193
1985-86	11,564	3,858	3,162	1,266	19,850	19,343	9,990
1986-87	12,451	4,200	3,255	1,286	21,192	20,657	10,654
1987-88	13,730	4,389	3,964	1,194	23,277	22,863	11,269
1988-89	15,232	4,646	4,149	1,425	25,452	25,567	12,591
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	28,020	14,009
1990-91	18,097	5,474	4,228	1,503	29,302	28,321	14,776
1991-92	18,966	5,827	4,016	1,379	30,188	28,826	14,715
1992-93	19,474	6,044	3,966	1,351	30,836	30,317	15,299
1993-94	20,219	6,720	4,063	1,090	32,110	32,233	16,242
1994-95	21,615	6,615	4,993	1,206	34,444	33,745	16,531
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1985-86	10.1	10.2	3.7	20.9	9.7	11.3	8.7
1986-87	7.7	8.9	2.9	1.6	6.8	6.8	6.6
1987-88	10.3	4.5	21.8	-7.2	9.8	10.7	5.8
1988-89	10.9	5.9	4.7	19.3	9.3	11.8	11.7
1989-90	8.2	7.6	8.2	10.5	8.2	9.6	11.3
1990-91	9.8	9.5	-5.8	-4.5	6.4	1.1	5.5
1991-92	4.8	6.4	-5.0	-8.3	3.0	1.8	-0.4
1992-93	2.7	3.7	-1.2	-2.0	2.1	5.2	4.0
1993-94	3.8	11.2	2.4	-19.3	4.1	6.3	6.2
1994-95	6.9	-1.6	22.9	10.6	7.3	4.7	1.8
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 -							
September	5,012	1,621	994	249	7,876	7,706	4,039
December	5,363	1,640	1,001	303	8,307	8,398	4,082
March	4,946	1,483	926	249	7,604	7,767	3,908
June	5,057	2,009	1,036	356	8,458	7,992	4,183
1994 - 95 -							
September	5,294	1,637	1,134	246	8,311	8,143	4,107
December	5,652	1,672	1,587	293	9,204	8,811	4,066
March	5,269	1,496	1,041	320	8,126	8,042	4,040
June	5,514	2,044	1,112	385	9,055	8,229	4,209
1995 - 96 -							
September	5,669	1,647	897	251	8,464	8,148	4,196
December	6,055	1,609	1,144	283	9,091	9,720	4,433
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 -							
September	5,015	1,568	990	311	7,884	7,805	3,965
December	5,077	1,633	971	298	7,979	7,891	4,010
March	5,128	1,692	964	285	8,069	8,014	4,064
June	5,188	1,716	1,065	276	8,245	8,140	4,088
1994 - 95 -							
September	5,264	1,704	1,217	290	8,475	8,222	4,078
December	5,368	1,689	1,293	315	8,665	8,263	4,073
March	5,487	1,699	1,215	323	8,724	8,308	4,107
June	5,592	1,720	1,071	312	8,695	8,404	4,175
1995 - 96 -							
September	5,682	1,704	996	299	8,681	8,548	4,245
December	5,755	1,674	1,001	293	8,723	8,674	4,305
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND							
1993 - 94 -							
December	1.2	4.1	-1.9	-4.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
March	1.0	3.6	-0.7	-4.4	1.1	1.6	1.3
June	1.2	1.4	10.5	-3.2	2.2	1.6	0.6
1994 - 95 -							
September	1.5	-0.7	14.3	5.1	2.8	1.0	-0.2
December	2.0	-0.9	6.2	8.6	2.2	0.5	-0.1
March	2.2	0.6	-6.0	2.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
June	1.9	1.2	-11.9	-3.4	-0.3	1.2	1.7
1995 - 96 -							
September	1.6	-0.9	-7.0	-4.2	-0.2	1.7	1.7
December	1.3	-1.8	0.5	-2.0	0.5	1.5	1.4

STATE ACCOUNTS AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES
South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)
	Private	Public	Private	Public		
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1984-85	14,709	4,498	4,112	1,339	24,658	23,344
1985-86	14,973	4,688	3,850	1,504	25,015	25,011
1986-87	14,933	4,851	3,622	1,437	24,843	25,320
1987-88	15,431	4,877	4,243	1,303	25,854	26,005
1988-89	16,067	4,874	4,281	1,495	26,717	26,777
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	28,020
1990-91	17,147	5,212	4,090	1,453	27,902	27,604
1991-92	17,451	5,339	3,845	1,321	27,956	27,188
1992-93	17,474	5,432	3,682	1,272	27,860	28,239
1993-94	17,839	5,727	3,704	1,026	28,296	29,220
1994-95	18,776	5,688	4,563	1,132	30,159	29,401
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1985-86	1.8	4.2	-6.4	12.3	1.4	7.1
1986-87	-0.3	3.5	-5.9	-4.5	-0.7	1.2
1987-88	3.3	0.5	17.1	-9.3	4.1	2.7
1988-89	4.1	-0.1	0.9	14.7	3.3	3.0
1989-90	2.6	2.6	4.9	5.3	3.1	4.6
1990-91	4.0	4.2	-8.9	-7.7	1.3	-1.5
1991-92	1.8	2.4	-6.0	-9.1	0.2	-1.5
1992-93	0.1	1.7	-4.2	-3.7	-0.3	3.9
1993-94	2.1	5.4	0.6	-19.3	1.6	3.5
1994-95	5.3	-0.7	23.2	10.3	6.6	0.6
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
September	4,443	1,390	917	234	6,984	7,044
December	4,735	1,389	913	285	7,322	7,834
March	4,362	1,308	838	239	6,747	6,997
June	4,442	1,669	933	338	7,382	7,048
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,633	1,412	1,030	234	7,309	7,118
December	4,928	1,418	1,476	280	8,102	7,784
March	4,558	1,320	930	298	7,106	6,927
June	4,764	1,742	999	361	7,866	7,100
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,858	1,395	805	235	7,293	7,012
December	5,176	1,373	1,014	265	7,828	8,416
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
September	4,447	1,368	907	291	7,013	7,203
December	4,488	1,410	888	281	7,067	7,219
March	4,518	1,447	873	272	7,110	7,239
June	4,560	1,458	965	264	7,247	7,245
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,609	1,452	1,114	277	7,452	7,217
December	4,678	1,454	1,185	298	7,615	7,190
March	4,759	1,471	1,103	303	7,636	7,206
June	4,826	1,480	962	292	7,560	7,274
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,881	1,453	890	281	7,505	7,369
December	4,917	1,419	895	275	7,506	7,427
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1993 - 94 -						
December	0.9	3.1	-2.1	-3.4	0.8	0.2
March	0.7	2.6	-1.7	-3.2	0.6	0.3
June	0.9	0.8	10.5	-2.9	1.9	0.1
1994 - 95 -						
September	1.1	-0.4	15.4	4.9	2.8	-0.4
December	1.5	0.1	6.4	7.6	2.2	-0.4
March	1.7	1.2	-6.9	1.7	0.3	0.2
June	1.4	0.6	-12.8	-3.6	-1.0	0.9
1995 - 96 -						
September	1.1	-1.8	-7.5	-3.8	-0.7	1.3
December	0.7	-2.3	0.6	-2.1	0.0	0.8

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP
Final Production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	Meat and meat preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Wine	Wool and sheepskins	Machinery	Metals and metal manufactures	Fish and crustaceans	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Petroleum and petroleum products	Total
ANNUAL										
1988-89	181,058	475,481	71,474	415,098	104,163	239,656	95,720	124,815	189,679	2,451,372
1989-90	244,374	724,369	73,484	285,650	111,944	371,136	111,760	161,704	188,105	2,828,091
1990-91	234,299	587,199	123,567	257,576	152,940	433,341	122,604	117,218	291,507	3,007,137
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	436,517	238,366	290,963	223,760	462,355	186,861	351,229	276,473	3,889,783
1994-95	307,785	261,052	250,527	301,645	284,857	571,010	191,351	332,301	285,310	3,826,763
MONTHLY										
1994 - 95 -										
December	26,513	12,077	14,206	30,424	25,825	45,363	14,894	29,565	13,200	282,836
January	23,317	21,427	12,219	24,480	11,978	66,785	14,201	17,398	29,049	295,891
February	28,109	8,880	17,151	24,988	18,626	32,546	13,945	23,963	11,731	241,217
March	28,257	23,436	23,383	25,726	31,797	70,383	17,167	25,389	33,727	390,920
April	31,720	11,594	25,366	26,052	27,602	63,128	18,015	25,059	21,635	322,516
May	28,706	17,053	21,053	23,984	29,187	67,729	24,111	32,752	11,789	342,333
June	22,987	36,945	22,353	20,141	32,035	35,721	13,305	30,463	38,853	327,412
1995 - 96 -										
July	14,901	31,637	25,475	21,658	29,769	30,070	20,641	23,867	14,477	302,208
August	13,097	13,343	25,116	9,231	32,614	56,823	14,318	24,548	23,707	327,628
September	19,591	15,547	36,583	17,746	22,327	53,275	11,704	20,999	17,940	288,281
October	23,588	24,906	28,030	26,785	24,443	52,243	19,300	21,398	14,316	304,250
November	26,026	30,267	16,987	21,284	24,005	43,241	18,840	24,722	19,084	316,787
December	29,707	88,003	26,618	27,542	29,835	72,160	17,218	26,267	17,869	482,054
January	19,069	91,819	15,989	19,321	19,036	48,438	19,412	6,119	7,998	399,313
February	22,627	96,818	24,268	14,604	26,832	49,816	17,215	16,378	30,497	478,234

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES
Final Production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	European Community				East Asia					Total East Asia
	United States	Middle East	United Kingdom	Total European Community	New Zealand	Japan	China	Hong Kong	ASEAN	
ANNUAL										
1988-89	184,903	397,324	108,635	355,669	230,263	390,207	51,975	55,474	240,507	869,226
1989-90	229,169	551,953	121,319	412,855	289,970	359,643	86,303	49,273	277,659	929,209
1990-91	321,032	325,450	186,353	480,714	179,193	438,970	146,434	80,640	403,754	1,284,576
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	208,135	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	329,208	183,984	245,988	552,543	376,279	682,777	177,869	192,865	550,998	2,003,203
MONTHLY										
1994 - 95										
December	23,218	13,049	12,257	41,216	29,641	47,557	11,591	18,008	31,820	145,580
January	20,881	13,822	11,649	37,386	31,359	42,080	13,616	17,028	61,505	167,215
February	22,335	13,923	12,754	29,425	20,292	46,787	13,609	13,980	21,021	130,203
March	35,778	19,072	29,706	67,325	33,971	66,502	18,388	22,749	59,360	197,034
April	25,435	9,691	25,298	45,103	29,186	45,373	13,286	15,302	58,054	178,369
May	26,307	3,629	16,146	54,204	34,696	76,513	13,535	13,475	39,381	194,307
June	25,373	25,230	17,063	40,516	28,106	66,479	13,411	18,897	52,195	179,689
1995 - 96										
July	31,426	28,883	20,329	40,044	32,688	50,953	18,583	17,047	35,757	143,114
August	22,662	4,945	30,566	62,804	33,599	63,308	9,536	13,467	59,411	166,467
September	22,997	8,519	25,302	62,485	38,463	44,060	10,067	8,892	31,110	123,593
October	19,529	14,689	22,775	56,352	29,964	53,893	22,611	12,551	52,779	160,698
November	16,581	39,009	11,480	29,403	35,604	55,812	15,051	16,409	57,299	172,429
December	27,915	110,671	22,009	66,605	35,244	49,213	17,272	20,791	77,144	187,361
January	19,682	84,029	12,746	44,742	18,890	71,985	29,107	16,070	33,428	187,548
February	23,182	107,316	31,139	72,139	27,619	55,068	36,653	19,502	56,795	194,533

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
Final Production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Food, beverages and tobacco	Manufacturing					Total
				Petroleum, coal, chemical associated product	Metal product	Machinery and equipment	Other manu- facturing	Other industries/ confidential	
ANNUAL									
1988-89	891,978	107,269	515,739	176,037	260,978	270,215	96,203	132,953	2,451,372
1989-90	979,463	133,318	583,544	133,078	406,144	320,349	99,984	172,210	2,828,091
1990-91	804,154	120,930	599,030	264,813	474,541	336,500	155,351	251,818	3,007,137
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	732,333	245,247	885,418	180,147	475,060	665,066	208,573	497,938	3,889,783
1994-95	605,603	268,537	867,865	191,009	585,457	708,018	243,930	356,344	3,826,763
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
December	46,049	9,123	60,625	14,901	46,285	62,210	18,477	25,169	282,836
January	51,218	36,405	54,270	13,045	68,087	35,775	15,676	21,417	295,891
February	42,169	7,526	64,690	12,493	33,937	49,457	17,530	13,414	241,217
March	54,709	42,788	73,103	13,883	72,673	63,809	19,138	50,818	390,920
April	40,118	5,790	96,656	23,898	64,456	59,106	19,620	12,872	322,516
May	36,360	19,086	85,271	15,326	68,855	70,741	21,409	25,283	342,333
June	56,757	29,420	75,735	18,670	36,471	70,665	23,272	16,424	327,412
1995 - 96 -									
July	65,451	7,842	76,476	18,050	30,959	60,215	18,171	25,044	302,208
August	36,049	32,057	64,760	10,339	57,361	63,336	19,822	43,903	327,628
September	35,368	11,970	85,035	16,466	54,471	49,328	18,707	16,935	288,281
October	52,386	10,747	85,060	12,418	53,506	53,099	17,262	19,773	304,250
November	57,114	27,650	67,333	9,962	44,405	53,276	20,903	36,143	316,787
December	116,318	8,217	98,200	21,137	79,718	63,806	22,562	72,096	482,054
January	125,738	35,330	69,881	8,773	49,079	35,743	17,473	57,295	399,313
February	125,946	23,924	71,163	16,154	52,600	48,958	15,852	123,637	478,234

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP
State of Final Destination South Australia
(\$'000)

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
ANNUAL									
1988-89	60,395	169,397	144,766	47,592	135,225	411,092	415,120	344,344	1,861,622
1989-90	71,796	203,654	167,154	49,249	147,969	462,885	414,800	399,437	2,050,024
1990-91	78,926	425,262	140,894	49,087	135,772	515,226	372,603	366,304	2,193,851
1991-92	82,095	362,777	153,574	62,884	151,165	523,848	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
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
December	9,690	23,355	10,711	3,751	12,863	57,066	51,639	41,335	220,745
January	10,692	39,273	19,760	4,208	12,259	63,883	49,403	48,817	260,849
February	7,889	50,628	17,349	3,931	17,541	53,842	47,177	41,089	251,362
March	8,852	20,952	27,665	6,766	24,054	76,648	63,870	54,293	296,240
April	7,487	25,235	14,810	5,534	18,432	51,589	67,894	48,424	252,672
May	11,288	25,162	33,903	5,641	22,360	52,820	58,216	44,756	267,546
June	8,327	24,353	24,351	5,639	28,341	63,713	57,414	50,150	275,460
1995 - 96 -									
July	9,188	51,035	22,738	7,385	16,289	58,132	53,294	47,464	286,607
August	9,606	23,010	28,671	7,480	24,255	67,838	57,785	67,301	299,381
September	10,407	21,085	12,320	7,156	18,140	45,362	39,832	42,142	203,948
October	10,865	21,481	14,044	6,532	18,180	50,107	62,364	61,470	257,503
November	11,361	22,223	17,596	8,716	18,048	61,469	37,231	56,644	242,528
December	11,965	44,318	14,107	4,196	11,219	43,339	48,452	78,606	272,070
January	10,469	23,714	22,436	5,191	16,956	71,319	40,787	52,798	251,879
February	8,387	43,261	20,635	5,932	18,828	49,984	35,603	61,566	254,149

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY
South Australia

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<i>Total</i>
ANNUAL (\$ million)								
1985-86	2,086.1	833.3	404.8	607.6	226.0	312.4	938.0	5,408.2
1986-87	2,240.3	893.8	396.8	578.3	229.7	332.3	989.5	5,660.7
1987-88	2,378.5	951.2	416.7	634.5	237.5	367.0	1,082.7	6,068.1
1988-89	2,534.9	971.8	462.2	695.8	268.5	420.7	1,178.7	6,532.6
1989-90	2,679.8	1,041.1	521.1	739.5	291.6	467.1	1,212.9	6,953.1
1990-91	2,978.2	1,069.0	543.9	738.1	303.9	497.7	1,312.6	7,443.4
1991-92	3,163.1	1,087.4	466.5	758.8	278.7	515.7	1,370.6	7,640.8
1992-93	3,018.5	1,101.5	434.2	783.3	311.2	617.4	1,244.7	7,510.8
1993-94	3,152.3	1,107.8	466.1	849.2	354.9	639.6	1,277.8	7,847.7
1994-95	3,360.7	1,128.7	524.0	881.1	359.0	737.8	1,562.3	8,553.6
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
1994 - 95 -								
December	332.5	175.2	64.0	88.7	45.7	81.4	154.5	942.0
January	275.2	74.0	40.1	72.0	28.9	55.5	137.1	682.8
February	263.4	68.6	34.7	63.5	27.3	54.6	127.7	639.8
March	292.2	85.7	43.1	71.7	29.9	62.0	137.7	722.3
April	282.8	91.0	47.6	70.2	29.5	60.9	140.8	722.8
May	286.6	94.8	46.4	78.4	30.6	64.7	133.9	735.4
June	282.3	86.8	43.4	80.1	28.3	64.4	132.0	717.3
1995 - 96 -								
July	282.2	92.0	41.9	80.2	29.4	65.0	138.9	729.6
August	297.8	86.9	42.7	78.6	30.2	69.9	138.7	744.8
September	301.0	84.0	40.8	72.4	31.0	72.9	145.4	747.5
October	305.4	92.0	45.4	81.4	32.3	70.1	147.4	774.0
November	322.2	105.0	48.0	80.7	36.1	72.0	150.7	814.7
December	360.9	174.5	67.9	100.3	51.4	92.4	177.0	1,024.4
January	289.6	80.2	44.7	77.9	34.4	66.2	131.5	724.5
February	288.2	73.2	37.7	71.1	32.7	65.8	122.7	691.4
MONTHLY, TREND (\$ million)								
1994 - 95 -								
January	281.0	93.0	45.6	72.0	30.2	60.7	129.8	712.4
February	283.2	93.5	45.6	73.3	30.3	62.1	133.5	721.4
March	285.1	94.3	45.2	75.3	30.4	63.6	137.6	731.4
April	287.1	95.2	44.6	77.5	30.5	65.2	141.6	741.7
May	289.4	95.7	43.9	79.4	30.8	66.8	144.9	751.0
June	292.6	95.8	43.3	80.5	31.1	68.4	147.2	758.9
1995 - 96 -								
July	297.2	95.4	43.1	80.6	31.6	69.6	148.6	765.9
August	302.1	94.8	43.4	79.8	32.2	70.2	148.9	771.3
September	305.8	94.4	44.3	78.6	33.0	70.3	147.5	773.9
October	307.5	94.0	45.7	77.7	33.8	70.0	144.6	773.2
November	307.1	93.7	47.0	77.1	34.5	69.6	140.8	770.0
December	305.4	93.6	48.2	77.0	35.0	69.6	136.4	765.3
January	303.1	93.6	49.1	77.1	35.3	69.8	132.1	760.0
February	300.0	93.9	49.6	77.5	35.4	70.0	128.1	754.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
February	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.3	2.3	2.9	1.3
March	0.7	0.9	-0.9	2.7	0.3	2.4	3.1	1.4
April	0.7	1.0	-1.3	2.9	0.3	2.5	2.9	1.4
May	0.8	0.5	-1.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.3
June	1.1	0.1	-1.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.1
1995 - 96 -								
July	1.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
August	1.6	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
September	1.2	-0.4	2.1	-1.5	2.5	0.1	-0.9	0.3
October	0.6	-0.4	3.2	-1.1	2.4	-0.4	-2.0	-0.1
November	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	-0.8	2.1	-0.6	-2.6	-0.4
December	-0.6	-0.1	2.6	-0.1	1.4	0.0	-3.1	-0.6
January	-0.8	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	-3.2	-0.7
February	-1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	-3.0	-0.7

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
South Australia

Period	Original			Seasonally adjusted			Trend estimate		
	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total
ANNUAL									
1983-84	41,204	9,769	50,973	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984-85	45,809	11,795	57,604						
1985-86	40,840	9,620	50,460						
1986-87	29,788	6,430	36,218						
1987-88	29,915	5,775	35,690						
1988-89	31,920	6,816	38,736						
1989-90	35,211	7,808	43,019						
1990-91	34,753	6,619	41,372						
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						
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1984-85	11.2	20.7	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	-10.8	-18.4	-12.4						
1986-87	-27.1	-33.2	-28.2						
1987-88	0.4	-10.2	-1.5						
1988-89	6.7	18.0	8.5						
1989-90	10.3	14.6	11.1						
1990-91	-1.3	-15.2	-3.8						
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						
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
November	3,144	589	3,733	2,892	523	3,415	2,926	527	3,453
December	2,941	549	3,490	2,963	547	3,510	2,971	539	3,510
January	2,436	440	2,876	3,128	583	3,711	3,020	557	3,577
February	2,863	502	3,365	3,066	543	3,609	3,050	573	3,622
March	3,333	692	4,025	3,013	589	3,602	3,055	583	3,638
April	2,335	451	2,786	2,876	554	3,430	3,040	588	3,628
May	3,647	695	4,342	3,512	633	4,145	3,008	586	3,594
June	3,369	815	4,184	3,059	643	3,702	2,970	573	3,543
1995 - 96 -									
July	2,546	446	2,992	2,635	453	3,088	2,941	553	3,493
August	3,444	519	3,963	3,075	549	3,624	2,925	530	3,455
September	2,905	547	3,452	2,856	563	3,419	2,924	518	3,441
October	3,217	430	3,647	2,992	456	3,448	2,947	520	3,467
November	3,187	564	3,751	2,933	508	3,441	2,996	535	3,531
December	2,987	565	3,552	3,186	577	3,763	3,051	555	3,606
January	2,350	479	2,829	2,905	602	3,508	3,102	570	3,672
February	3,244	588	3,832	3,259	621	3,880	3,149	580	3,729
March	3,270	596	3,866	3,242	534	3,777	3,206	588	3,794
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH									
1994 - 95 -									
December	-6.5	-6.8	-6.5	2.5	4.6	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.7
January	-17.2	-19.9	-17.6	5.6	6.6	5.7	1.6	3.3	1.9
February	17.5	14.1	17.0	-2.0	-6.9	-2.7	1.0	2.9	1.3
March	16.4	37.8	19.6	-1.7	8.5	-0.2	0.2	1.7	0.4
April	-29.9	-34.8	-30.8	-4.5	-5.9	-4.8	-0.5	0.9	-0.3
May	56.2	54.1	55.9	22.1	14.3	20.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9
June	-7.6	17.3	-3.6	-12.9	1.6	-10.7	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4
1995 - 96 -									
July	-24.4	-45.3	-28.5	-13.9	-29.5	-16.6	-1.0	-3.5	-1.4
August	35.3	16.4	32.5	16.7	21.2	17.4	-0.5	-4.2	-1.1
September	-15.7	5.4	-12.9	-7.1	2.6	-5.7	0.0	-2.3	-0.4
October	10.7	-21.4	5.6	4.8	-19.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8
November	-0.9	31.2	2.9	-2.0	11.4	-0.2	1.7	2.9	1.8
December	-6.3	0.2	-5.3	8.6	13.6	9.4	1.8	3.7	2.1
January	-21.3	-15.2	-20.4	-8.8	4.3	-6.8	1.7	2.7	1.8
February	38.0	22.8	35.5	12.2	3.2	10.6	1.5	1.8	1.6
March	0.8	1.4	0.9	-0.5	14.0	-2.7	1.8	1.4	1.7

ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET
South Australia

Period	Industry			Total	Type of asset	
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries		New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1990-91	122	742	988	1,852	628	1,224
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	356	1,128
1994-95	114	829	1,162	2,106	351	1,755
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	17.3	35.2	50.3	41.9	-1.4	55.6
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	28	136	187	351	75	277
March	10	135	230	375	125	251
June	22	207	169	399	62	336
1994 - 95 -						
September	14	129	338	481	151	330
December	40	226	419	684	77	607
March	22	202	222	446	65	382
June	38	272	183	494	58	436
1995 - 96 -						
September	34	158	168	360	70	290
December	47	207	281	536	87	449
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, ORIGINAL						
1993 - 94 -						
March	-64.2	-1.0	23.0	6.8	66.7	-9.4
June	123.0	53.6	-26.5	6.2	-49.9	34.2
1994 - 95 -						
September	-35.4	-37.9	99.9	20.8	141.7	-1.7
December	175.0	75.6	23.8	42.2	-48.7	83.7
March	-45.7	-10.5	-46.9	-34.8	-16.4	-37.1
June	76.7	34.4	-17.7	10.8	-9.6	14.3
1995 - 96 -						
September	-9.7	-42.0	-8.4	-27.3	19.7	-33.5
December	38.2	31.5	68.0	49.2	24.9	55.0
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	351	83	268
March				368	97	271
June				427	107	320
1994 - 95 -						
September				513	105	407
December				556	89	468
March				523	71	452
June				460	65	395
1995 - 96 -						
September				437	74	363
December				451	79	372
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1993 - 94 -						
March	..	..	..	4.8	17.5	0.9
June				16.0	10.0	18.2
1994 - 95 -						
September				20.1	-1.9	27.2
December				8.4	-15.2	15.0
March				-5.9	-20.2	-3.4
June				-12.0	-8.5	-12.6
1995 - 96 -						
September				-5.0	13.8	-8.1
December				3.2	6.8	2.5

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

South Australia

Period	Hotels, motels, guesthouses with facilities			Holiday flats, units and houses			Short-term caravan parks		
	Number of guest rooms	Room occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of flats, units and houses	Unit occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of sites	Site occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)
ANNUAL									
1986-87	8,497	52.9	79,254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,773	18.1	12,647
1987-88	9,156	50.8	89,321	1,105	45.4	8,109	18,926	17.8	13,248
1988-89	9,396	50.5	102,737	1,171	45.8	9,792	19,195	17.4	14,711
1989-90	10,316	52.0	121,788	1,113	48.4	11,381	19,847	18.4	17,174
1990-91	10,445	48.0	128,634	1,210	43.9	10,339	19,794	17.7	18,102
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	11,645	20,175	24.5	22,536
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1987-88	7.8	..	12.7	n.a.	..	n.a.	0.8	..	4.8
1988-89	2.6	..	15.0	6.0	..	20.8	1.4	..	11.0
1989-90	9.8	..	18.5	-5.0	..	16.2	3.4	..	16.7
1990-91	1.3	..	5.6	8.7	..	-9.2	-0.3	..	5.4
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
QUARTERLY									
1992 - 93 - June	10,632	46.2	31,175	1,338	36.8	2,359	20,038	22.8	4,961
1993 - 94 - September	10,604	46.8	33,133	1,362	35.2	2,551	19,992	19.1	3,916
December	10,650	50.3	38,096	1,377	41.6	3,290	19,925	23.4	5,370
March	10,625	50.0	35,007	1,321	50.9	3,546	19,606	28.4	6,611
June	10,597	47.4	32,547	1,338	36.1	2,313	19,591	24.3	4,893
1994 - 95 - September	10,560	48.7	34,734	1,326	34.0	2,418	19,988	20.9	4,211
December	10,608	53.0	41,265	1,360	40.0	3,000	20,126	24.5	5,681
March	10,603	53.4	37,897	1,337	50.1	3,776	20,132	28.4	7,047
June	10,605	50.0	35,802	1,346	35.9	2,451	20,452	24.3	5,597
1995 - 96 - September	10,703	50.3	37,077	1,289	32.4	2,273	20,350	22.3	4,809
December	10,763	52.9	42,999	1,297	40.3	3,120	20,123	24.5	6,103
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1993 - 94 - September	-0.3	..	6.3	1.8	..	8.1	-0.2	..	-21.1
December	0.4	..	15.0	1.1	..	29.0	-0.3	..	37.1
March	-0.2	..	-8.1	-4.1	..	7.8	-1.6	..	23.1
June	-0.3	..	-7.0	1.3	..	-34.8	-0.1	..	-26.0
1994 - 95 - September	-0.3	..	6.7	-0.9	..	4.5	2.0	..	-13.9
December	0.5	..	18.8	2.6	..	24.1	0.7	..	34.9
March	0.0	..	-8.2	-1.7	..	25.9	0.0	..	24.0
June	0.0	..	-5.5	0.7	..	-35.1	1.6	..	-20.6
1995 - 96 - September	0.9	..	3.6	-4.2	..	-7.3	-0.5	..	-14.1
December	0.6	..	16.0	0.6	..	37.3	-1.1	..	26.9

BUILDING APPROVALS **South Australia**

Period	Number of dwelling units				Value (\$ million)			
	Houses		Total(a)		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total				
ANNUAL								
1986-87	5,811	6,706	7,111	9,192	487	82	584	1,152
1987-88	6,276	6,900	7,383	9,009	497	94	749	1,340
1988-89	7,526	8,006	9,642	11,238	690	109	895	1,694
1989-90	7,246	7,675	10,180	11,701	733	110	914	1,757
1990-91	8,351	8,633	10,418	11,426	755	119	591	1,465
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
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR								
1988-89	19.9	16.0	30.6	24.7	38.8	16.0	19.5	26.4
1989-90	-3.7	-4.1	5.6	4.1	6.1	1.2	2.1	3.7
1990-91	15.2	12.5	2.3	-2.4	3.1	8.6	-35.4	-16.6
1991-92	3.1	3.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	3.9	6.1	2.8
1992-93	12.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	11.3	7.1	-33.2	-7.6
1993-94	-2.5	-1.8	-4.3	-4.6	-0.2	-8.0	-10.4	-4.0
1994-95	-18.1	-17.7	-16.6	-17.1	-11.8	-1.7	31.5	1.3
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL								
1994 - 95 -								
February	553	598	632	679	56.3	7.5	26.8	90.6
March	681	747	840	913	70.2	12.6	78.1	160.9
April	403	425	459	481	36.4	6.6	89.3	132.2
May	493	523	549	589	46.3	9.3	35.4	91.0
June	513	554	603	646	50.1	9.2	47.9	107.2
1995 - 96 -								
July	445	463	550	576	45.2	9.0	36.3	90.6
August	564	608	623	671	52.3	11.2	31.5	94.9
September	437	467	547	592	45.0	12.1	31.1	88.2
October	415	422	512	519	39.2	10.4	69.2	118.8
November	388	390	525	527	40.8	10.3	33.1	84.2
December	354	367	421	434	34.5	8.9	36.1	79.5
January	299	306	346	355	29.2	8.5	64.4	102.1
February	393	418	461	486	39.6	8.4	16.5	64.5
MONTHLY, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
February	607	641	737	770	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
March	560	590	672	700				
April	516	543	609	637				
May	480	505	561	591				
June	456	483	535	570				
1995 - 96 -								
July	441	473	528	569				
August	435	467	533	574				
September	430	459	533	569				
October	421	444	520	548				
November	408	426	497	518				
December	397	412	473	490				
January	388	404	452	467				
February	380	396	433	447				
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
March	-7.7	-8.0	-8.8	-9.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
April	-7.9	-8.0	-9.4	-9.0				
May	-7.0	-7.0	-7.9	-7.2				
June	-5.0	-4.4	-4.6	-3.6				
1995 - 96 -								
July	-3.3	-2.1	-1.3	-0.2				
August	-1.4	-1.3	0.9	0.9				
September	-1.1	-1.7	0.0	-0.9				
October	-2.1	-3.3	-2.4	-3.7				
November	-3.1	-4.1	-4.4	-5.5				
December	-2.7	-3.3	-4.8	-5.4				
January	-2.3	-1.9	-4.4	-4.7				
February	-2.1	-2.0	-4.2	-4.3				

(a) Total includes the number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations to existing buildings (including conversions to dwelling units).

BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS South Australia

Period	Number of new dwelling units				Value (\$ million)				
	Houses		Total		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building		Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total			Private sector	Total	
ANNUAL									
1983-84	7,666	8,642	9,854	12,200	506.4	49.5	190.3	341.7	897.6
1984-85	8,502	9,641	11,728	14,205	660.3	66.0	345.6	509.7	1,236.0
1985-86	6,334	7,267	8,805	10,705	558.5	80.9	430.7	602.4	1,241.7
1986-87	5,345	6,458	6,524	8,913	475.7	75.3	430.1	674.4	1,225.4
1987-88	5,664	6,388	6,709	8,443	472.9	92.2	527.2	718.8	1,283.8
1988-89	7,132	7,580	8,822	10,235	646.2	103.7	760.3	964.1	1,709.9
1989-90	6,734	7,174	9,412	10,936	718.2	111.6	669.6	934.2	1,763.9
1990-91	7,863	8,177	9,673	10,821	727.5	118.2	367.1	554.0	1,399.6
1991-92	8,036	8,344	9,608	10,671	727.2	125.1	344.5	607.8	1,460.1
1992-93	9,122	9,416	10,881	11,635	816.2	122.4	205.5	458.7	1,397.2
1993-94	9,159	9,590	10,693	11,481	845.3	126.5	209.9	373.0	1,344.8
1994-95	7,745	8,210	9,084	9,735	765.5	125.3	251.7	518.5	1,409.3
QUARTERLY									
1993 - 94 -									
December	2,336	2,395	2,672	2,798	205.4	35.6	60.9	106.6	347.7
March	1,977	2,023	2,406	2,549	188.1	29.8	51.1	97.6	315.4
June	2,235	2,396	2,628	2,880	213.4	30.2	55.2	93.5	337.1
1994 - 95 -									
September	2,413	2,526	2,855	3,083	235.6	34.3	57.0	101.8	371.7
December	2,303	2,435	2,670	2,834	221.1	31.8	52.8	99.5	352.4
March	1,631	1,735	1,934	2,064	167.9	26.4	55.6	92.1	286.4
June	1,396	1,512	1,623	1,752	140.9	32.8	86.3	225.1	398.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1,398	1,504	1,640	1,760	142.4	29.4	69.5	108.4	280.3
December	1,237	1,290	1,489	1,557	134.5	33.7	83.6	117.6	285.8

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE DURING PERIOD South Australia

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Houses		Total			Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total					
ANNUAL (\$ million)									
1983-84	312.0	348.0	385.2	464.5	48.3	194.8	327.0	627.0	839.8
1984-85	414.4	456.3	542.3	626.7	65.6	285.1	433.4	891.6	1,125.7
1985-86	369.2	411.5	497.9	585.1	78.7	413.6	589.7	988.5	1,253.4
1986-87	310.0	364.8	385.4	492.2	78.4	447.9	645.2	908.1	1,215.8
1987-88	343.8	381.1	391.4	467.7	88.2	551.8	811.2	1,027.0	1,367.1
1988-89	450.2	469.2	538.8	597.0	104.1	657.5	902.2	1,297.3	1,603.3
1989-90	493.8	518.9	657.4	724.9	116.3	743.2	988.6	1,514.0	1,829.8
1990-91	578.3	600.2	713.6	782.3	122.0	621.9	876.6	1,455.4	1,780.8
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
QUARTERLY (\$ million)									
1993 - 94 -									
March	167.4	172.2	192.3	202.3	32.4	50.2	96.8	274.3	331.5
June	175.7	182.9	204.2	215.3	30.8	53.1	111.0	287.5	357.2
1994 - 95 -									
September	185.5	193.5	215.3	230.8	37.4	63.7	113.5	316.1	381.8
December	185.3	195.7	216.0	231.4	35.6	63.0	117.8	313.1	384.7
March	153.3	159.5	179.5	187.9	25.1	57.2	104.4	261.4	317.4
June	135.3	144.8	155.3	166.3	31.2	87.8	141.3	273.7	338.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.9	124.5	138.8	146.6	31.4	72.7	121.7	241.7	299.6
December	119.1	125.4	138.5	145.6	39.7	84.9	141.8	263.0	327.1

PRODUCTION, SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

Period	Footwear (pairs)	Gas (m megajoules)	Electricity (including NT) ('000 kWh)	Coal (tonnes)	Sawn timber(a) (m ³)
ANNUAL					
1985-86	2,209,898	86,893	9,606,839	2,181,713	221,803
1986-87	2,147,468	82,550	9,666,694	2,435,010	194,458
1987-88	1,982,301	83,101	10,137,144	2,566,347	254,453
1988-89	2,062,085	86,546	10,588,647	2,674,215	292,335
1989-90	1,749,112	85,070	10,665,118	2,921,861	228,156
1990-91	1,837,602	73,265	8,878,357	2,441,040	240,193
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
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
1986-87	-2.8	-5.0	0.6	11.6	-12.3
1987-88	-7.7	0.7	4.9	5.4	30.9
1988-89	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	14.9
1989-90	-15.2	-1.7	0.7	9.3	-22.0
1990-91	5.1	-13.9	-16.8	-16.5	5.3
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
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY (b), ORIGINAL					
1994 - 95 -					
August	129,977	8,529	935,339	229,980	..
September	146,686	7,352	885,856	248,820	97,308
October	130,132	8,074	838,934	105,240	..
November	135,984	7,393	823,049	168,420	..
December	109,496	6,567	845,271	219,240	95,869
January	53,146	6,783	837,610	198,960	..
February	111,711	6,474	833,604	230,340	..
March	148,345	7,088	829,113	210,780	94,383
April	88,951	5,409	733,508	238,680	..
May	119,883	7,095	783,073	205,740	..
June	128,896	7,501	820,600	243,720	104,789
1995 - 96 -					
July	116,044	8,342	878,070	227,340	..
August	123,733	7,667	791,871	214,680	..
September	134,797	6,201	685,549	214,200	121,851
October	95,340	6,922	671,726	119,400	..
November	108,312	6,252	665,680	141,660	..
December	89,857	5,126	673,409	208,920	n.y.a.
January	80,341	4,990	713,816	232,020	..
February	124,734	5,548	742,084	233,280	..
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH/QUARTER (b)					
1994 - 95 -					
October	-11.3	9.8	-5.3	-57.7	..
November	4.5	-8.4	-1.9	60.0	..
December	-19.5	-11.2	2.7	30.2	-1.5
January	-51.5	3.3	-0.9	-9.3	..
February	110.2	-4.6	-0.5	15.8	..
March	32.8	9.5	-0.5	-8.5	-1.6
April	-40.0	-23.7	-11.5	13.2	..
May	34.8	31.2	6.8	-13.8	..
June	7.5	5.7	4.8	18.5	11.0
1995 - 96 -					
July	-10.0	11.2	7.0	-6.7	..
August	6.6	-8.1	-9.8	-5.6	..
September	8.9	-19.1	-13.4	-0.2	16.3
October	-29.3	11.6	-2.0	-44.3	..
November	13.6	-9.7	-0.9	18.6	..
December	-17.0	-18.0	1.2	47.5	n.y.a.
January	-10.6	-2.7	6.0	11.1	n.y.a.
February	55.3	11.2	4.0	0.5	n.y.a.

(a) From Australian softwood logs only.

(b) Sawn timber production data available quarterly only.

PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

<i>Period</i>	<i>Chicken</i>	<i>Pigmeat</i>	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Mutton</i>	<i>Lamb</i>	<i>Cheese</i>	<i>Wheat flour, other than self-raising</i>
ANNUAL (tonnes)							
1983-84	33,549	34,740	81,172	23,758	31,114	25,226	78,690
1984-85	35,882	36,508	79,111	35,800	30,136	23,273	74,643
1985-86	34,235	37,432	77,898	41,507	31,485	25,086	73,926
1986-87	33,776	40,761	90,283	43,934	32,416	27,438	80,310
1987-88	34,907	36,671	91,701	45,562	34,335	25,497	91,325
1988-89	32,946	40,364	87,160	42,159	36,203	24,704	96,418
1989-90	35,248	40,815	99,699	50,939	38,052	22,774	88,503
1990-91	31,945	38,644	87,036	65,434	32,038	24,522	83,727
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	38,529	94,395	71,354	45,199	26,674	84,683
1994-95	39,031	33,033	99,121	66,622	36,197	29,154	80,666
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1984-85	7.0	5.1	-2.5	50.7	-3.1	-7.7	-5.1
1985-86	-4.6	2.5	-1.5	15.9	4.5	7.8	-1.0
1986-87	-1.3	8.9	15.9	5.8	3.0	9.4	8.6
1987-88	3.3	-10.0	1.6	3.7	5.9	-7.1	13.7
1988-89	-5.6	10.1	-5.0	-7.5	5.4	-3.1	5.6
1989-90	7.0	1.1	14.4	20.8	5.1	-7.8	-8.2
1990-91	-9.4	-5.3	-12.7	28.5	-15.8	7.7	-5.4
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	1.0	-2.0	8.6	14.9	2.0	-3.5
1994-95	-4.0	-14.3	5.0	-6.6	-19.9	9.3	-4.7
MONTHLY (tonnes)							
1994 - 95 -							
October	3,209	3,094	8,284	6,603	2,509	3,570	5,373
November	2,845	3,784	8,927	8,282	3,244	3,013	7,414
December	3,321	2,929	8,859	6,781	2,816	2,486	7,256
January	3,491	2,368	9,623	6,409	2,972	3,005	6,229
February	3,168	2,684	9,445	5,883	3,128	1,781	7,128
March	3,563	2,285	11,089	6,753	3,703	1,382	7,729
April	3,928	2,069	7,764	5,054	2,691	1,977	6,008
May	3,028	3,009	9,421	4,543	2,723	2,098	7,006
June	2,933	2,370	7,723	2,495	2,046	2,138	7,366
1995 - 96 -							
July	3,465	2,161	3,526	1,967	1,799	2,180	6,104
August	2,656	2,614	6,588	3,061	3,204	2,650	7,575
September	3,111	2,240	8,850	4,525	4,212	3,272	7,479
October	2,961	2,125	9,382	5,002	4,455	3,280	6,878
November	3,182	2,476	9,914	6,001	4,017	3,025	8,187
December	3,416	1,846	7,059	3,900	2,696	2,912	8,952
January	3,286	1,962	9,218	5,735	2,711	2,496	6,566
February	2,990	2,250	9,064	6,342	3,227	n.y.a.	8,503
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH							
1994 - 95 -							
November	-11.3	22.3	7.8	25.4	29.3	-15.6	38.0
December	16.7	-22.6	-0.8	-18.1	-13.2	-17.5	-2.1
January	5.1	-19.2	8.6	-5.5	5.5	20.9	-14.2
February	-9.3	13.3	-1.8	-8.2	5.2	-40.7	14.4
March	12.5	-14.9	17.4	14.8	18.4	-22.4	8.4
April	10.2	-9.5	-30.0	-25.2	-27.3	43.1	-22.3
May	-22.9	45.4	21.3	-10.1	1.2	6.1	16.6
June	-3.1	-21.2	-18.0	-45.1	-24.9	1.9	5.1
1995 - 96 -							
July	18.1	-8.8	-54.3	-21.2	-12.1	2.0	-17.1
August	-23.3	21.0	86.8	55.6	78.1	21.6	24.1
September	17.1	-14.3	34.3	47.8	31.5	23.5	-1.3
October	-4.8	-5.1	6.0	10.5	5.8	32.8	-8.0
November	7.5	16.5	5.7	20.0	-9.8	-7.8	19.0
December	7.4	-25.5	-28.8	-35.0	-32.9	-3.7	9.3
January	-3.8	6.3	30.6	47.1	0.5	-14.3	-26.7
February	-9.0	14.7	-1.7	10.6	19.0	n.y.a.	29.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: BY GROUP
Adelaide

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)									
1983-84	67.4	64.1	61.8	69.0	64.3	61.6	71.5	66.1	65.8
1984-85	71.2	68.4	68.3	73.2	68.3	67.2	57.8	68.9	68.9
1985-86	77.0	74.0	73.4	78.9	74.8	72.7	63.2	74.9	74.7
1986-87	83.2	81.8	76.9	84.3	83.0	79.4	75.6	82.1	81.5
1987-88	87.6	88.2	79.5	89.9	88.6	85.7	84.0	89.6	87.0
1988-89	95.2	95.3	87.0	95.1	94.2	92.5	90.8	94.6	93.3
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	103.8	103.6	104.1	105.4	107.0	112.0	113.4	104.8	106.2
1991-92	106.0	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	97.9	109.2	120.2	148.9	151.3	116.3	116.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1984-85	5.6	6.7	10.5	6.1	6.2	9.1	-19.2	4.2	4.7
1985-86	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.8	9.5	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.4
1986-87	8.1	10.5	4.8	6.8	11.0	9.2	19.6	9.6	9.1
1987-88	5.3	7.8	3.4	6.6	6.7	7.9	11.1	9.1	6.7
1988-89	8.7	8.0	9.4	5.8	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.6	7.2
1989-90	5.0	4.9	14.9	5.2	6.2	8.1	10.1	5.7	7.2
1990-91	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.4	7.0	12.0	13.4	4.8	6.2
1991-92	2.1	1.6	-3.6	2.0	3.3	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	6.3	1.1	2.0	5.2	6.0	2.2	3.1
QUARTERLY (1989-90=100.0)									
1993 - 94 -									
December	111.3	107.1	91.6	108.2	117.6	140.0	138.4	113.0	112.8
March	112.0	106.0	91.6	107.9	117.6	142.6	145.5	114.1	113.6
June	113.0	105.8	91.9	108.2	118.5	144.5	148.2	114.8	114.4
1994 - 95 -									
September	114.5	105.2	92.4	108.3	119.6	144.2	148.3	115.1	114.9
December	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
March	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
December	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
March	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
1993 - 94 -									
December	3.0	-0.1	-2.6	0.1	2.2	7.4	4.7	2.8	1.9
March	0.6	-1.1	-2.6	1.1	2.3	8.6	6.4	2.1	1.8
June	2.4	-1.7	-2.0	0.8	2.1	5.9	6.7	2.2	1.9
1994 - 95 -									
September	3.7	-2.1	-1.0	0.7	2.0	3.9	6.9	2.0	2.0
December	2.7	-1.9	4.4	0.5	1.9	5.6	7.4	2.8	2.8
March	3.3	-1.7	10.0	1.5	2.0	5.3	5.2	2.7	3.7
June	2.4	-0.7	11.2	1.8	2.4	6.0	4.8	1.5	3.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	2.9	-0.4	11.1	3.0	4.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	4.5
December	3.4	0.1	8.6	3.0	3.8	8.1	6.7	0.9	4.4
March	2.2	0.7	3.1	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.2	1.5	3.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1993 - 94 -									
June	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7
1994 - 95 -									
September	1.3	-0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
December	-0.2	-0.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
March	1.2	-0.9	5.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
June	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	-0.6	0.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
December	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	-0.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
March	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.4

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED CONSUMER ITEMS
Adelaide (cents)

Item	Unit	Quarter				
		Dec. 1994	Mar. 1995	June 1995	Sept. 1995	Dec. 1995
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	102	104	110	114	114
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	333	317	323	327	335
Butter	500g	159	148	151	163	165
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	128	138	139	148	148
Self-raising flour	2kg	195	216	204	204	213
Beef:	Rump steak	1kg	1,124	1,139	1,121	1,177
	Corned silverside	1kg	665	653	651	642
Lamb:	Leg	1kg	476	495	533	561
	Loin chops	1kg	637	677	699	745
	Forequarter chops	1kg	448	494	507	545
Pork:	Leg	1kg	596	600	589	598
	Loin chops	1kg	747	745	736	747
Chicken, frozen	1kg	331	328	323	330	331
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	244	309	291	296	287
Sausages	1kg	370	373	370	374	366
Potatoes	1kg	95	100	87	106	134
Onions	1kg	109	109	118	181	192
Peaches, canned	825g	185	190	186	190	185
Eggs, 55g	doz	170	181	185	210	230
Sugar, white	2kg	191	189	180	174	186
Tea	250g	165	164	165	162	166
Coffee, instant, jar	150g	521	572	546	563	552
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	138	141	152	140	148
Petrol:	Leaded	1 litre	70.8	71.3	72.0	75.3
	Unleaded	1 litre	68.7	69.1	69.8	73.1

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
South Australia

Period	Live births(a)	Deaths(a)	Components of population change			Total increase	Population at end of period
			Natural increase	Net migration			
				Interstate	Overseas (b)		
ANNUAL							
1984-85	19,901	10,204	9,697	-2,317	4,329	11,149	1,371,197
1985-86	19,657	10,427	9,230	-1,417	5,084	11,353	1,382,550
1986-87	19,628	10,577	9,051	-3,977	6,200	10,214	1,392,764
1987-88	19,288	10,799	8,489	-1,240	5,952	12,145	1,404,909
1988-89	19,528	10,814	8,664	-221	6,665	14,120	1,419,029
1989-90	19,653	11,329	8,253	-252	5,762	13,027	1,432,056
1990-91	19,966	11,120	8,767	1,545	4,619	14,243	1,446,299
1991-92	19,530	11,035	8,532	-133	2,897	11,296	1,457,595
1992-93	19,686	11,163	8,403	-4,650	1,546	5,299	1,462,894
1993-94	20,030	11,733	8,230	-3,466	2,126	6,890	1,469,371
1994-95	19,559	11,496	8,022	-6,529	3,102	4,595	1,473,966
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY							
1994 - 95 -							
October	1,546	942	..	..	..	..	..
November	2,013	1,025	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,525	963	2,135	-1,249	279	1,165	1,471,251
January	1,758	911	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,409	656	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,873	935	2,513	-2,054	1,292	1,751	1,473,002
April	1,396	821	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,808	1,097	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,710	941	2,040	-1,846	770	964	1,473,966
1995 - 96 -							
July	1,506	937	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,617	1,180	..	..	..	..	..
September	1,728	963	1,759	-2,157	1,106	708	1,474,674
October	1,528	1,057	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,665	929	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,397	842	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
January	1,063	888	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,667	740	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Registrations.

(b) Includes category jumping.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
South Australia

Period	Employed Full-time Males	Employed Full-time Females	Employed Part-time Males	Employed Part-time Females	Employed Total Males	Employed Total Females	Unem- ployed Males	Unem- ployed Females	Labour Force Males	Labour Force Females
ANNUAL AVERAGE ('000)										
1985-86	336.3	134.3	24.4	98.9	360.7	233.2	32.2	22.4	392.9	255.6
1986-87	337.1	137.0	25.4	106.6	362.5	243.6	35.6	24.5	398.1	268.1
1987-88	334.4	137.4	29.3	111.6	363.7	249.0	35.1	24.9	398.8	273.9
1988-89	345.5	145.3	29.7	115.8	375.2	261.1	32.2	22.5	407.4	283.6
1989-90	352.0	149.3	31.5	119.8	383.5	269.1	28.5	20.9	412.0	290.0
1990-91	345.2	148.4	34.1	125.7	379.3	274.1	37.8	25.3	417.1	299.4
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
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE										
1986-87	0.2	2.0	4.1	7.8	0.5	4.5	10.6	9.4	1.3	4.9
1987-88	-0.8	0.3	15.4	4.7	0.3	2.2	-1.4	1.6	0.2	2.2
1988-89	3.3	5.7	1.4	3.8	3.2	4.9	-8.3	-9.6	2.2	3.5
1989-90	1.9	2.8	6.1	3.5	2.2	3.1	-11.5	-7.1	1.1	2.3
1990-91	-1.9	-0.6	8.3	4.9	-1.1	1.9	32.6	21.1	1.2	3.2
1991-92	-6.3	-1.8	10.0	-3.3	-4.9	-2.5	32.3	15.8	-1.5	-0.9
1992-93	-0.3	-1.7	4.5	4.3	0.2	1.0	3.8	2.0	0.6	1.1
1993-94	-0.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	-8.9	0.0	-1.0	1.1
1994-95	0.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	1.0	3.5	-5.7	-4.0	0.2	2.7
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL ('000)										
1994 - 95 -										
March	317.8	151.5	47.8	130.7	365.6	282.2	43.7	30.4	409.3	312.5
April	320.4	149.4	47.7	132.8	368.1	282.2	42.7	28.8	410.8	311.0
May	321.6	154.9	46.3	133.5	367.9	288.3	43.2	26.1	411.1	314.4
June	315.6	149.3	48.7	140.0	364.2	289.3	47.0	25.1	411.2	314.3
1995 - 96 -										
July	323.1	150.3	45.7	137.9	368.8	288.2	41.5	25.0	410.3	313.2
August	323.2	149.1	45.7	139.2	369.0	288.3	43.4	24.1	412.4	312.4
September	326.4	148.7	46.6	136.3	373.0	285.0	44.9	25.8	418.0	310.8
October	324.7	148.9	44.6	132.5	369.3	281.4	43.5	24.7	412.8	306.1
November	328.7	151.7	43.7	133.7	372.4	285.4	40.5	23.5	412.9	308.9
December	334.2	156.9	43.2	132.0	377.4	289.0	40.7	25.8	418.1	314.7
January	324.4	149.6	45.8	127.9	370.2	277.5	45.5	29.3	415.7	306.8
February	326.6	150.1	43.4	132.4	369.9	282.6	46.8	29.6	416.8	312.2
March	324.6	147.9	45.9	139.8	370.5	287.6	42.0	27.0	412.5	314.6
MONTHLY, TREND ('000)										
1994 - 95 -										
March	321.1	152.8	45.1	130.7	366.2	283.5	44.3	27.2	410.5	310.7
April	320.8	153.2	46.2	131.8	367.0	285.0	44.5	27.3	411.5	312.3
May	320.7	153.1	47.0	133.3	367.7	286.4	44.8	27.3	412.4	313.6
June	321.0	152.4	47.3	134.7	368.3	287.1	45.0	27.1	413.3	314.1
1995 - 96 -										
July	322.0	151.4	47.2	135.7	369.2	287.1	45.0	26.6	414.1	313.7
August	323.6	150.5	46.6	136.0	370.2	286.5	44.6	26.0	414.8	312.5
September	325.3	149.9	46.0	135.5	371.3	285.4	43.8	25.7	415.1	311.1
October	326.5	149.6	45.3	134.8	371.8	284.4	43.0	25.5	414.8	310.0
November	327.1	149.7	44.8	134.2	371.9	283.9	42.4	25.5	414.4	309.4
December	327.2	149.7	44.5	134.2	371.7	283.9	42.1	25.6	413.8	309.5
January	327.0	149.5	44.4	134.7	371.4	284.2	42.0	25.8	413.4	310.0
February	326.8	149.2	44.1	135.4	370.9	284.6	42.0	26.1	412.9	310.6
March	326.5	149.0	43.9	136.3	370.4	285.3	42.1	26.2	412.5	311.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND										
1994 - 95 -										
April	-0.1	0.3	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
May	0.0	-0.1	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4
June	0.1	-0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.7	0.2	0.2
1995 - 96 -										
July	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.2	-0.1
August	0.5	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-2.3	0.2	-0.4
September	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.1	-0.4
October	0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
November	0.2	0.1	-1.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
December	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.0
January	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.2
February	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.2
March	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
South Australia

Period	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Males ('000)	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Females ('000)	Unemploy- ment rate Ages 15-19 Persons (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Males (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Females (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Persons (%)	Partici- pation rate Males (%)	Partici- pation rate Females (%)	Partici- pation rate Persons (%)
ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1984-85	518.8	538.9	22.1	9.0	9.6	9.2	74.9	45.4	59.9
1985-86	526.9	545.6	20.6	8.2	8.8	8.4	75.6	46.8	60.5
1986-87	534.8	552.4	22.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	74.4	48.5	61.3
1987-88	542.4	560.0	20.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	73.5	48.9	61.0
1988-89	547.9	566.9	17.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	74.3	50.0	62.0
1989-90	552.4	573.4	16.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	74.6	50.6	62.4
1990-91	558.3	579.8	19.2	9.1	8.4	8.8	74.7	51.6	63.0
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
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1985-86	1.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	1.5	1.2							
1987-88	1.4	1.4							
1988-89	1.0	1.2							
1989-90	0.8	1.1							
1990-91	1.1	1.1							
1991-92	1.0	1.0							
1992-93	0.6	0.6							
1993-94	0.6	0.6							
1994-95	0.6	0.5							
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL									
1994 - 95 -									
December	573.6	594.6	25.6	11.0	9.2	10.2	71.3	52.8	61.9
January	573.9	594.8	24.3	12.3	8.6	10.7	71.7	50.7	61.0
February	574.2	595.0	25.1	10.9	9.8	10.4	72.7	52.7	62.5
March	574.4	595.2	21.3	10.7	9.7	10.3	71.3	52.5	61.7
April	574.6	595.4	23.9	10.4	9.2	9.9	71.5	52.2	61.7
May	574.7	595.6	22.0	10.5	8.3	9.6	71.5	52.8	62.0
June	574.9	595.8	24.3	11.4	8.0	9.9	71.5	52.8	62.0
1995 - 96									
July	575.0	595.9	23.8	10.1	8.0	9.2	71.3	52.6	61.8
August	575.1	596.1	27.2	10.5	7.7	9.3	71.7	52.4	61.9
September	575.3	596.2	27.5	10.7	8.3	9.7	72.7	52.1	62.2
October	575.5	596.5	30.8	10.5	8.1	9.5	71.7	51.3	61.3
November	575.7	596.7	25.3	9.8	7.6	8.9	71.7	51.8	61.6
December	575.9	596.9	25.6	9.7	8.2	9.1	72.6	52.7	62.5
January	576.2	597.2	30.5	10.9	9.6	10.4	72.1	51.4	61.6
February	576.5	597.5	30.5	11.2	9.5	10.5	72.3	52.3	62.1
March	576.7	597.7	n.y.a.	10.2	8.6	9.5	71.5	52.6	61.9
MONTHLY, TREND									
1994 - 95 -									
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	9.1	10.1	71.2	52.1	61.5
January				10.8	8.9	10.0	71.3	52.0	61.4
February				10.8	8.8	9.9	71.4	52.0	61.5
March				10.8	8.8	9.9	71.5	52.2	61.7
April				10.8	8.7	9.9	71.6	52.5	61.9
May				10.9	8.7	9.9	71.8	52.7	62.0
June				10.9	8.6	9.9	71.9	52.7	62.1
1995 - 96 -									
July				10.9	8.5	9.8	72.0	52.6	62.2
August				10.7	8.3	9.7	72.1	52.4	62.1
September				10.6	8.3	9.6	72.2	52.2	62.0
October				10.4	8.2	9.5	72.1	52.0	61.8
November				10.2	8.2	9.4	72.0	51.9	61.7
December				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.9	51.9	61.7
January				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.7	51.9	61.6
February				10.2	8.4	9.4	71.6	52.0	61.6
March				10.2	8.4	9.4	71.5	52.1	61.6

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES
South Australia

Period	Full-time adults						All employees		
	Ordinary time earnings			Total earnings			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
1983-84	358.30	294.50	339.90	377.60	300.20	355.20	346.60	218.30	294.00
1984-85	381.90	319.30	364.80	407.40	325.80	385.10	367.20	238.70	316.20
1985-86	406.30	340.50	388.30	431.80	346.60	408.40	389.00	252.70	334.50
1986-87	431.80	363.70	412.20	455.90	370.20	431.20	411.80	268.90	352.20
1987-88	458.60	389.70	438.40	485.00	397.00	459.20	440.10	295.10	379.60
1988-89	481.50	424.30	465.70	517.60	435.10	494.90	473.40	315.10	408.50
1989-90	517.50	454.90	499.40	560.70	466.50	533.50	511.60	338.00	437.80
1990-91	561.30	486.10	537.90	598.90	496.10	566.90	546.70	358.10	462.00
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	580.00	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
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1984-85	6.6	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.4	5.9	9.3	7.6
1985-86	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
1986-87	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.3
1987-88	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	9.7	7.8
1988-89	5.0	8.9	6.2	6.7	9.6	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.6
1989-90	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.2
1990-91	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.5
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
QUARTERLY (\$ per week)									
1992 - 93 - 20 May	610.00	543.70	589.00	645.10	557.10	617.20	565.50	385.30	484.50
1993 - 94 - 20 August	631.00	546.90	603.30	673.30	559.50	635.80	599.70	394.20	503.10
19 November	626.50	543.20	599.40	667.10	554.90	630.70	583.50	386.70	492.50
18 February	619.90	548.80	597.30	665.30	558.80	631.50	601.30	405.50	512.80
20 May	622.90	551.40	599.80	664.30	567.10	632.90	595.80	399.80	504.80
1994 - 95 - 19 August	628.20	553.70	602.60	674.20	566.70	637.20	591.40	410.80	507.40
18 November	619.10	558.00	598.60	667.50	572.80	635.70	586.90	410.20	505.10
17 February	648.40	560.80	619.90	699.90	572.80	658.50	620.10	415.80	527.90
19 May	635.10	563.90	611.70	685.20	577.80	649.90	601.10	410.80	513.30
1995 - 96 - 18 August	639.90	560.10	613.80	684.50	571.80	647.60	600.80	408.60	510.20
17 November	647.60	549.20	616.10	693.10	560.90	650.90	607.80	396.30	510.60
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING REFERENCE DATE IN PREVIOUS YEAR									
1993 - 94 - 20 May	2.1	1.4	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.5	5.4	3.8	4.2
1994 - 95 - 19 August	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	-1.4	4.2	0.9
18 November	-1.2	2.7	-0.1	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	6.1	2.6
17 February	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.5	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.9
19 May	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.8	1.7
1995 - 96 - 18 August	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	-0.5	0.6
17 November	4.6	-1.6	2.9	3.8	-2.1	2.4	3.5	-3.4	1.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS REFERENCE DATE									
1993 - 94 - 20 August	3.4	0.6	2.4	4.4	0.4	3.0	6.0	2.3	3.8
19 November	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-2.7	-1.9	-2.1
18 February	-1.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.1	3.1	4.9	4.1
20 May	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-1.6
1994 - 95 - 19 August	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.7	2.8	0.5
18 November	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
17 February	4.7	0.5	3.6	4.9	0.0	3.6	5.7	1.4	4.5
19 May	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	-2.1	0.9	-1.3	-3.1	-1.2	-2.8
1995 - 96 - 18 August	0.8	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6
17 November	1.2	-1.9	0.4	1.3	-1.9	0.5	1.1	-3.0	0.1

FINANCE COMMITMENTS **South Australia**

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals						
<u>Construction and purchase of dwellings</u>						
Period	Number of dwelling units	Amount (\$ million)	Alterations and additions (\$ million)	Personal finance commitments (\$ million)	Commercial finance commitments (\$ million)	Lease finance commitments (\$ million)
ANNUAL						
1983-84	27,968	894.0	45.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	28,484	1,127.6	48.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	21,714	920.1	48.9	1,203.9	3,492.7	339.8
1986-87	21,658	965.5	47.1	1,222.4	4,242.8	334.5
1987-88	26,582	1,266.6	47.0	1,448.9	6,486.6	392.1
1988-89	29,977	1,574.2	51.4	1,534.1	7,285.5	512.4
1989-90	25,650	1,438.2	45.8	1,525.7	6,926.4	445.4
1990-91	28,694	1,731.3	58.8	1,503.6	6,257.0	323.2
1991-92	31,765	2,083.8	88.8	1,456.7	6,666.4	256.2
1992-93	36,960	2,569.5	102.8	1,656.8	5,122.4	249.5
1993-94	45,725	3,387.9	221.8	1,840.5	5,467.2	250.6
1994-95	36,414	2,878.6	242.2	2,152.2	5,447.9	271.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1984-85	1.8	26.1	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	-23.8	-18.4	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	-0.3	4.9	-3.7	1.5	21.5	-1.6
1987-88	22.7	31.2	-0.2	18.5	52.9	17.2
1988-89	12.8	24.3	9.4	5.9	12.3	30.7
1989-90	-14.4	-8.6	-10.9	-0.5	-4.9	-13.1
1990-91	11.9	20.4	28.4	-1.4	-9.7	-27.4
1991-92	10.7	20.4	51.0	-3.1	6.5	-20.7
1992-93	16.4	23.3	15.8	13.7	-23.2	-2.6
1993-94	23.7	31.9	115.8	11.1	6.7	0.5
1994-95	-20.4	-15.0	9.2	16.9	-0.4	8.3
MONTHLY						
1994 - 95 -						
December	2,839	220.6	20.6	174.5	545.2	23.0
January	2,643	210.3	15.6	160.8	318.7	21.4
February	2,629	215.4	20.9	169.6	381.2	17.3
March	3,228	260.7	21.4	206.7	430.4	20.8
April	2,390	192.8	19.0	156.6	361.1	14.3
May	2,923	236.9	18.9	193.6	552.5	26.0
June	3,290	268.2	21.7	233.5	517.5	31.7
1995 - 96 -						
July	3,013	243.5	19.3	192.7	490.6	27.4
August	3,307	256.3	17.9	209.6	461.6	20.0
September	3,161	241.5	18.2	182.4	384.2	18.2
October	3,257	246.9	19.6	179.6	412.3	18.8
November	3,593	271.3	23.3	186.1	488.3	21.0
December	2,981	231.2	17.8	171.0	720.1	25.7
January	2,965	226.9	17.4	175.5	562.1	13.0
February	3,482	264.6	20.6	179.2	447.5	23.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH						
1994 - 95 -						
January	-6.9	-4.7	-24.3	-7.9	-41.6	-7.0
February	-0.5	2.4	34.0	5.5	19.6	-19.1
March	22.8	21.0	2.4	21.9	12.9	19.9
April	-26.0	-26.0	-11.2	-24.2	-16.1	-31.0
May	22.3	22.9	-0.5	23.6	53.0	81.8
June	12.6	13.2	14.8	20.6	-6.3	21.9
1995 - 96 -						
July	-8.4	-9.2	-11.1	-17.5	-5.2	-13.7
August	9.8	5.3	-7.0	8.8	-5.9	-26.9
September	-4.4	-5.8	1.4	-13.0	-16.8	-9.1
October	3.0	2.3	7.6	-1.6	7.3	3.3
November	10.3	9.9	18.9	3.6	18.4	11.7
December	-17.0	-14.8	-23.5	-8.1	47.5	22.3
January	-0.5	-1.9	-2.2	2.7	-21.9	-49.4
February	17.4	16.6	18.1	2.1	-20.4	79.9

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SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
..	not applicable
0, 0.0	nil or rounded to zero

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

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