

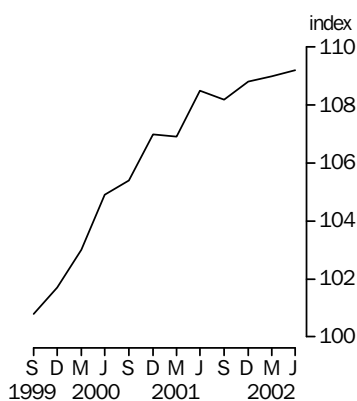


# PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES AUSTRALIA

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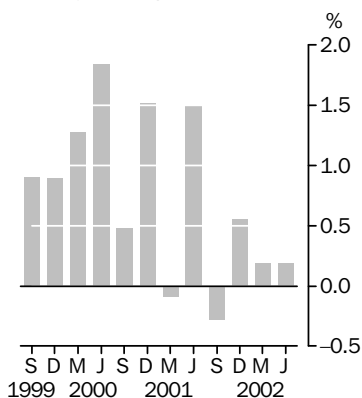
## Final Stage

Base: 1998-99 = 100.0



## Final Stage

Quarterly % change



- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Lee Taylor on Canberra 02 6252 8100.

## KEY FIGURES

STAGE OF PRODUCTION	Mar Qtr 02 to Jun Qtr 02	Jun Qtr 01 to Jun Qtr 02
	% change	% change
<b>Final (Stage 3) commodities (excl. exports)</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Domestic	0.9	2.4
Imports	-3.2	-6.8
<b>Intermediate (Stage 2) commodities</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Domestic	0.5	1.0
Imports	-1.0	-8.2
<b>Preliminary (Stage 1) commodities</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Domestic	0.9	0.4
Imports	0.2	-9.2

## KEY POINTS

### FINAL (STAGE 3) COMMODITIES

- The final (Stage 3) index rose 0.2% in the June quarter, with an increase in the domestic index being largely offset by a fall in the imports index.
- The domestic final (Stage 3) index rose 0.9%, mainly due to increases in prices of refined petroleum products and building construction, although prices fell for meat products.
- The final (Stage 3) imports index dropped by -3.2%, mostly due to an appreciation of the Australian dollar causing price falls for a wide range of imported goods.

### INTERMEDIATE (STAGE 2) COMMODITIES

- The intermediate (Stage 2) index rose by 0.3% in the June quarter, due to rises in domestically produced commodities, partially offset by falls in imported goods.
- The intermediate (Stage 2) domestic index rose by 0.5%, mainly due to rises in crude oil and refined petroleum products, although prices fell for most agricultural products.
- The intermediate (Stage 2) imports index dropped by -1.0%, mostly due to exchange-rate driven price falls for most imported goods except crude oil and refined petroleum products which had large price increases.

### PRELIMINARY (STAGE 1) COMMODITIES

- The preliminary (Stage 1) index increased by 0.7% in the June quarter, due to rises in prices of both domestically produced commodities and imported goods.
- The preliminary (Stage 1) domestic index rose 0.9%, mainly due to price rises for crude oil and refined petroleum products, although prices fell for most agricultural products.
- Although most imported goods showed price falls due to the appreciation of the Australian dollar, the imported component of the preliminary (Stage 1) index rose by 0.2% due to large rises in prices of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
September 2002	21 October 2002
December 2002	20 January 2003



## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

An updated weighting pattern has been implemented in the June quarter 2002 for the service industry producer price indexes presented in this publication (tables 22–25). Paragraph 70 of the explanatory notes gives more details of the weighting process, and the new weighting pattern is available on request.

The ABS has reviewed its methodology for construction of the advertising services price index, which historically has displayed extreme fluctuations associated with television ratings cycles. The new methodology prices the advertising based on a constant number of viewers, which is conceptually superior to the previous approach. As a consequence, the historical series to March quarter 2002 have been revised in tables 24 and 25 for the property & business services division index, the business services (78) subdivision index, and the marketing & business management services (785) group index to which the advertising services index contributes.

Two new indexes within the transport (freight) and storage division have been introduced for the June quarter 2002. These are: ANZSIC class 6630, services to air transport, which contributes to the services to transport ((66) subdivision index in table 23; and ANZSIC class 6501, pipeline transport, which is the sole contributor to the other transport ((65) subdivision index in table 23, which has been published for the first time this quarter. Both of these new ANZSIC class indexes are available from the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)> in table 45 of catalogue 6427.0.

## CHANGES IN SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2002 ISSUE

For the September quarter 2002 issue of this publication, changes are proposed to table 16, currently titled 'Output of the building industry'. In addition to the existing published series, which equates to ANZSIC group 411 (building construction), the three constituent ANZSIC class series from which it is compiled will be published. These are ANZSIC classes 4111 (house construction), 4112 (residential building construction n.e.c.) and 4113 (non-residential building construction). Also, a new series for ANZSIC class 4121, road and bridge construction, will be published for the first time. To reflect these changes, the title of table 16 will be changed to 'Output of the general construction industry'.

## RELATED STATISTICS

For more information about statistics in this publication and about other 'ABS data available on request', contact Lee Taylor on 02 6252 8100, or email <[lee.taylor@abs.gov.au](mailto:lee.taylor@abs.gov.au)>.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

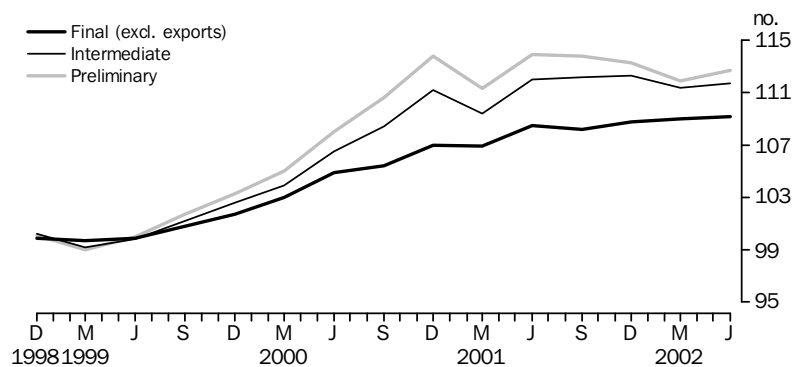
## COMMENTARY

### STAGE OF PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Each of the stage of production indexes increased in the June quarter 2002, with the preliminary (Stage 1) index showing the largest rise of 0.7%, compared to 0.3% for the intermediate (Stage 2) index and 0.2% for the final (Stage 3) index. However, this situation is reversed for the annual growth rates, with the final (Stage 3) index having the largest increase through the year to June quarter 2002 of 0.6%, compared to the intermediate (Stage 2) and preliminary (Stage 1) indexes which fell by -0.3% and -1.1% respectively.

For final (Stage 3) commodities, price increases for building construction and refined petroleum products were mostly responsible for the 0.2% rise in this index for the June quarter. Partially offsetting these were price decreases for meat & meat products and electronic equipment. Significant price increases for crude oil and diesel fuel had a large impact on both the intermediate (Stage 2) and preliminary (Stage 1) indexes' increases, with the effect larger for the preliminary stage due to the higher weight of crude oil in this index. Other major contributors to the 0.3% increase in the intermediate (Stage 2) index were dairy cattle farming, cement and electricity & gas, although these were partly offset by price falls for beef cattle and some crops. The only other significant contributor to the 0.7% increase in the preliminary (Stage 1) index in the June quarter was electricity & gas, with price falls for some crops and basic chemicals providing small offsetting decreases.

### COMPARISON OF SOP INDEXES



Note: Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

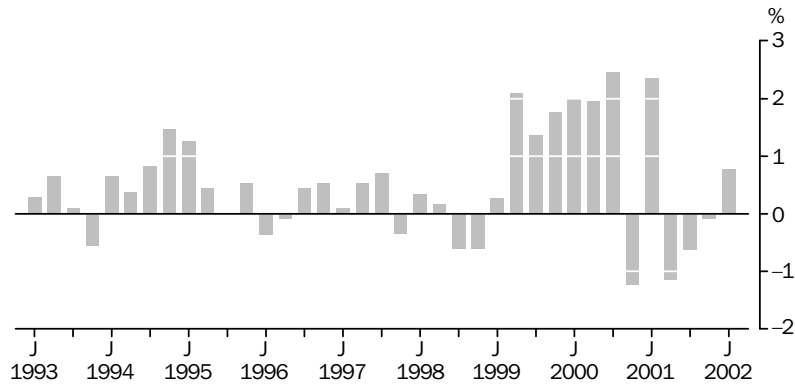
After three consecutive quarters of decreases, both input and output prices for manufacturing industries increased in the June quarter 2002, by 1.5% and 0.8% respectively. Despite the increase this quarter, the materials used in manufacturing industries index has decreased by -3.7% through the year to June quarter 2002, and the articles produced by manufacturing industries index decreased by -1.1%. A large increase in the world price for crude oil during the June quarter 2002 was the main driver of the increases in both indexes, affecting the prices paid for domestically sourced and imported crude oil, and the prices received for associated manufacturing outputs (refined petroleum products). Other manufacturing inputs having notable price rises were sheep and lambs (due to a shortage of supply) and whole milk. Offsetting these were price falls for beef cattle and pigs as a result of lower demand, and chemical products. For the articles produced by manufacturing industries index, large price rises for cement and concrete products added to the upward impact of refined petroleum

**COMMENTARY** *continued*

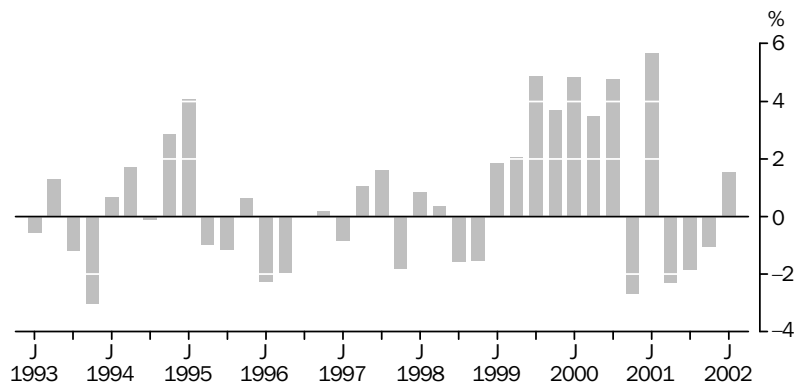
MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRIES PRODUCER  
PRICE INDEXES *continued*

products, although they were offset to some extent by prices falls for beef, pig meat and some processed dairy products.

ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change



MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change



CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRIES PRODUCER  
PRICE INDEXES

The price indexes for materials used in house building, and materials used in building other than house building, increased by 1.3% and 1.6% respectively in the June quarter 2002. This is the largest quarterly increase for the materials used in building other than house building index since June quarter 1990. The increase for the materials used in house building index was the highest since June quarter 2000, when demand in the industry was very strong prior to the introduction of the GST. Large price increases for ready mixed concrete across all cities contributed to approximately half of the June quarter increase for both indexes. Through the year to June quarter 2002, the materials used in house building index rose 2.7%, compared to an increase of 2.6% for the index of materials used in building other than house building.

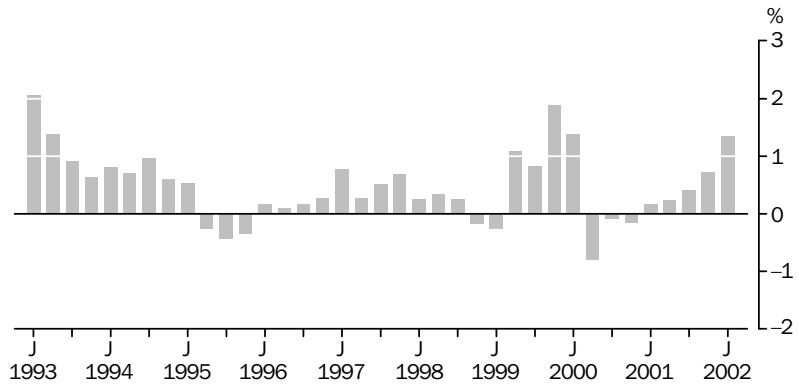
Materials other than ready mixed concrete which made significant contributions to each index's increase for the June quarter were plastic pipes and fittings, and carpet which has been influenced by rising wool prices. Price increases for structural steel and sprinklers & hydrant systems also made notable contributions to the materials used in building other than house building index, as did clay bricks and a range of timber materials for the materials used in house building index. There were no materials with significant price decreases in the June quarter 2002 for either index. Movements in each State capital city

**COMMENTARY** *continued*

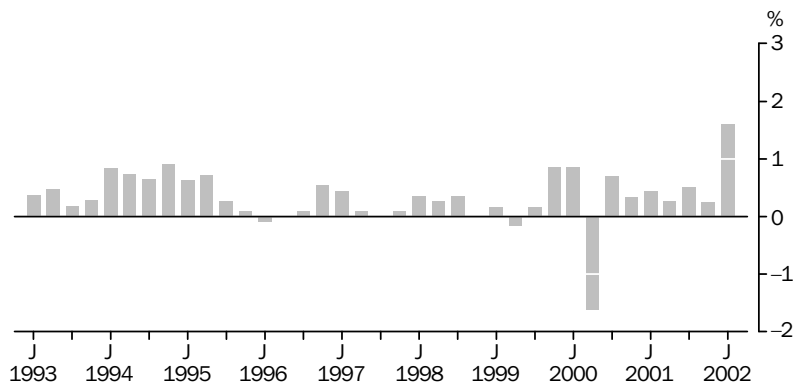
CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRIES PRODUCER  
PRICE INDEXES *continued*

index were fairly strong, ranging from 1.0% in Hobart to 1.7% in Adelaide for the materials used in house building index, and 1.0% in Hobart to 2.0% in Perth for the materials used in building other than house building index.

**MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change**

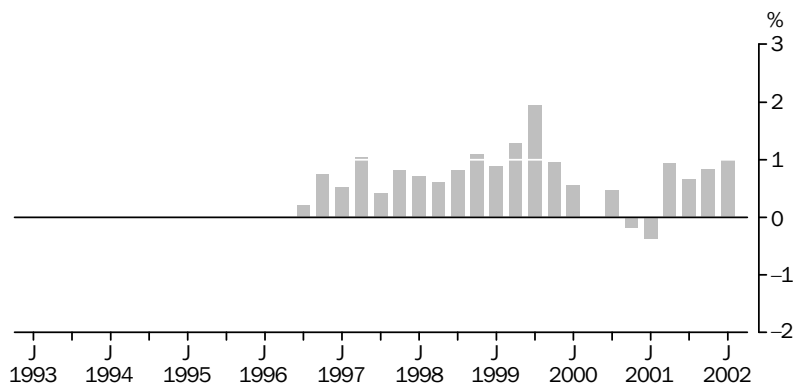


**MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change**



The price index for the output of the building industry increased by 1.0% in the June quarter, and by 3.5% through the year to June quarter 2002. The increase in the index reflects the strong demand within the industry at present, particularly for residential building, and rising input costs, most notably for building materials, labour and building insurance.

**OUTPUT OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change**



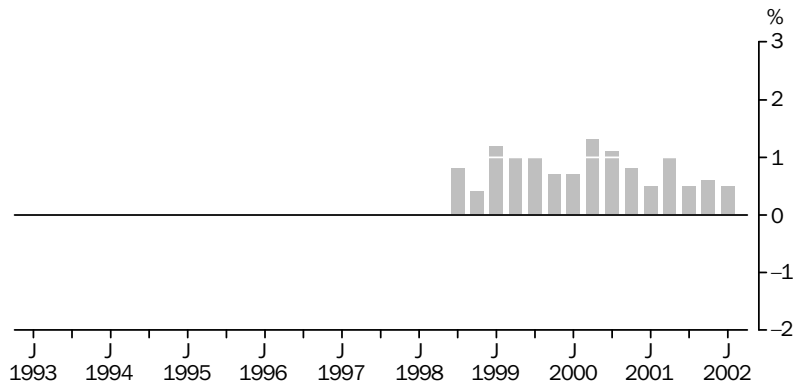
**COMMENTARY** *continued*

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
PRODUCER PRICE  
INDEXES

The property and business services industries price index increased by 0.5%<sup>1</sup> in the June quarter, and by 2.6% through the year to June quarter 2002. The individual property services and business services price indexes both increased by 0.4%<sup>1</sup> for the June quarter. Within property services, the price index for real estate agents services continued its strong growth, rising 2.5% in the June quarter and 11.7% through the year to June quarter 2002, driven by increases in prices for established houses. However, the price index for commercial property operators and developers services remained unchanged, and there was only a small increase (0.2%) in the price index for machinery and equipment hire.

The most significant contributor to the moderate rise of 0.4% in the business services index for the June quarter was legal services, which rose by 2.0%. This continued a trend of strong growth in the legal services index, which has increased by 7.7% through the year to June quarter 2002. Surveying services (1.6%) and secretarial services (1.4%) also had notable increases, the former due to increased demand particularly in the mining sector and the latter due to renegotiated contracts for court recording. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of -0.8% for cleaning services due to competition, and a fall of -0.3% in the price index for computer services.

**PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES INDUSTRIES:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change**



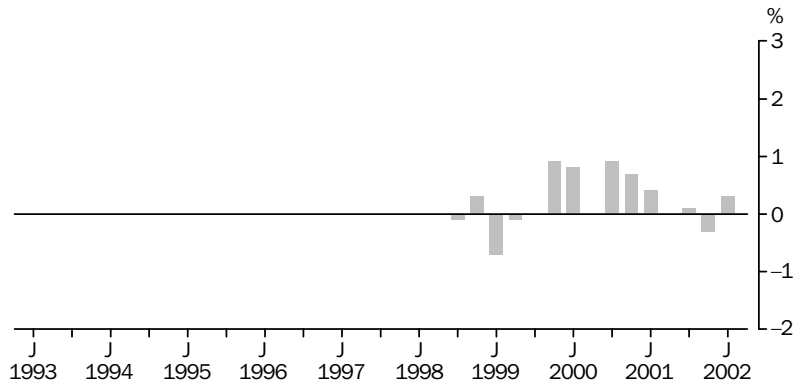
The transport (freight) and storage industries index increased by 0.3% in the June quarter, and by 0.1% through the year to June quarter 2002. Most industries recorded small price increases, the largest being for international air freight where prices have increased by 1.1%, reversing falls in recent quarters. Offsetting these increases to some extent was a fall in the index for rail freight of -0.1%. This index has decreased by -2.3% through the year to June quarter 2002, due to increased competition within the industry.

<sup>1</sup> The June quarter movement of 0.5% for the aggregate property and business services index is higher than the movement of 0.4% for the individual property services and business services indexes due to a rounding effect.

**COMMENTARY** *continued*

SERVICE INDUSTRIES  
PRODUCER PRICE  
INDEXES *continued*

TRANSPORT (FREIGHT) AND STORAGE INDUSTRIES:  
All Groups, Quarterly % change



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## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Index numbers

Period	PRELIMINARY			INTERMEDIATE			FINAL(b)		
	Domestic	Imports	Total	Domestic	Imports	Total	Domestic	Imports	Total
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	104.1	107.1	104.5	103.4	104.4	103.6	104.3	95.7	102.6
<b>2000-01</b>	110.3	126.1	112.4	108.9	119.7	110.3	107.7	104.0	107.0
<b>2001-02</b>	111.8	120.3	112.9	111.3	115.9	111.9	110.0	103.7	108.8
<b>1997</b>									
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	100.6	103.3	100.9	100.6	102.8	100.9	99.7	103.5	100.5
December	100.0	101.0	100.1	100.0	101.2	100.2	99.5	101.7	99.9
<b>1999</b>									
March	99.2	97.6	99.0	99.3	98.4	99.2	99.9	99.2	99.7
June	100.3	98.2	100.0	100.1	97.6	99.8	100.9	95.6	99.9
September	102.0	100.1	101.7	101.5	99.1	101.2	102.4	94.2	100.8
December	103.3	103.6	103.3	102.7	101.9	102.6	103.3	95.0	101.7
<b>2000</b>									
March	104.5	108.6	105.0	103.7	105.1	103.9	105.0	94.7	103.0
June	106.7	116.2	108.0	105.7	111.6	106.5	106.4	98.9	104.9
September	109.0	121.0	110.6	107.5	114.4	108.4	106.8	99.5	105.4
December	111.0	131.7	113.8	109.3	124.1	111.2	107.5	105.1	107.0
<b>2001</b>									
March	109.6	122.8	111.3	108.2	117.5	109.4	107.6	103.7	106.9
June	111.7	129.0	113.9	110.4	122.9	112.0	108.7	107.6	108.5
September	112.2	124.7	113.8	111.2	118.9	112.2	109.0	104.7	108.2
December	111.9	122.6	113.3	111.5	118.1	112.3	109.4	106.1	108.8
<b>2002</b>									
March	111.1	116.9	111.9	111.0	113.9	111.4	110.3	103.6	109.0
June	112.1	117.1	112.7	111.5	112.8	111.7	111.3	100.3	109.2

na not available

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

(b) Excluding exports.

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION: Percentage change

Period	PRELIMINARY			INTERMEDIATE			FINAL(a)		
	Domestic	Imports	Total	Domestic	Imports	Total	Domestic	Imports	Total
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
<b>1998-99</b>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1999-2000</b>	4.1	7.1	4.5	3.4	4.4	3.6	4.3	-4.3	2.6
<b>2000-01</b>	6.0	17.7	7.6	5.3	14.7	6.5	3.3	8.7	4.3
<b>2001-02</b>	1.4	-4.6	0.4	2.2	-3.2	1.5	2.1	-0.3	1.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
<b>1997</b>									
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	-0.6	-2.2	-0.8	-0.6	-1.6	-0.7	-0.2	-1.7	-0.6
<b>1999</b>									
March	-0.8	-3.4	-1.1	-0.7	-2.8	-1.0	0.4	-2.5	-0.2
June	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.8	-0.8	0.6	1.0	-3.6	0.2
September	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	-1.5	0.9
December	1.3	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9
<b>2000</b>									
March	1.2	4.8	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.3
June	2.1	7.0	2.9	1.9	6.2	2.5	1.3	4.4	1.8
September	2.2	4.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
December	1.8	8.8	2.9	1.7	8.5	2.6	0.7	5.6	1.5
<b>2001</b>									
March	-1.3	-6.8	-2.2	-1.0	-5.3	-1.6	0.1	-1.3	-0.1
June	1.9	5.0	2.3	2.0	4.6	2.4	1.0	3.8	1.5
September	0.4	-3.3	-0.1	0.7	-3.3	0.2	0.3	-2.7	-0.3
December	-0.3	-1.7	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.6
<b>2002</b>									
March	-0.7	-4.6	-1.2	-0.4	-3.6	-0.8	0.8	-2.4	0.2
June	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	-1.0	0.3	0.9	-3.2	0.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
<b>1997</b>									
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1999</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	1.4	-3.1	0.8	0.9	-3.6	0.3	2.7	-9.0	0.3
December	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.8	-6.6	1.8
<b>2000</b>									
March	5.3	11.3	6.1	4.4	6.8	4.7	5.1	-4.5	3.3
June	6.4	18.3	8.0	5.6	14.3	6.7	5.5	3.5	5.0
September	6.9	20.9	8.8	5.9	15.4	7.1	4.3	5.6	4.6
December	7.5	27.1	10.2	6.4	21.8	8.4	4.1	10.6	5.2
<b>2001</b>									
March	4.9	13.1	6.0	4.3	11.8	5.3	2.5	9.5	3.8
June	4.7	11.0	5.5	4.4	10.1	5.2	2.2	8.8	3.4
September	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.5	2.1	5.2	2.7
December	0.8	-6.9	-0.4	2.0	-4.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7
<b>2002</b>									
March	1.4	-4.8	0.5	2.6	-3.1	1.8	2.5	-0.1	2.0
June	0.4	-9.2	-1.1	1.0	-8.2	-0.3	2.4	-6.8	0.6

na not available

(a) Excluding exports.

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Final Commodities

Period	DOMESTIC(b)			IMPORTS			TOTAL(b)		
	Consumer	Capital	Total	Consumer	Capital	Total	Consumer	Capital	Total
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	103.6	104.9	104.3	96.6	94.6	95.7	102.2	103.0	102.6
<b>2000-01</b>	107.2	108.2	107.7	105.7	102.0	104.0	106.9	107.0	107.0
<b>2001-02</b>	109.4	110.7	110.0	106.4	100.7	103.7	108.8	108.8	108.8
<b>1997</b>									
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	100.5	98.9	99.7	102.9	104.1	103.5	101.0	99.9	100.5
December	99.6	99.4	99.5	101.2	102.2	101.7	99.9	99.9	99.9
<b>1999</b>									
March	99.6	100.1	99.9	99.1	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.7
June	100.2	101.6	100.9	96.7	94.4	95.6	99.5	100.3	99.9
September	102.2	102.5	102.4	95.2	93.2	94.2	100.8	100.8	100.8
December	102.6	104.1	103.3	95.8	94.0	95.0	101.2	102.2	101.7
<b>2000</b>									
March	104.0	105.9	105.0	95.8	93.4	94.7	102.4	103.6	103.0
June	105.7	107.1	106.4	99.7	97.9	98.9	104.5	105.3	104.9
September	106.2	107.4	106.8	101.4	97.3	99.5	105.3	105.5	105.4
December	106.7	108.3	107.5	106.6	103.3	105.1	106.7	107.4	107.0
<b>2001</b>									
March	106.8	108.5	107.6	105.1	102.1	103.7	106.5	107.3	106.9
June	108.9	108.5	108.7	109.6	105.3	107.6	109.0	107.9	108.5
September	108.6	109.5	109.0	107.0	102.1	104.7	108.2	108.1	108.2
December	108.8	110.1	109.4	108.4	103.6	106.1	108.7	108.9	108.8
<b>2002</b>									
March	109.6	111.0	110.3	106.6	100.2	103.6	109.0	109.0	109.0
June	110.6	112.1	111.3	103.4	96.8	100.3	109.2	109.2	109.2

na not available

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

(b) Excluding exports.

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION: Final commodities percentage change

Period	DOMESTIC(a)			IMPORTS			TOTAL(a)		
	Consumer	Capital	Total	Consumer	Capital	Total	Consumer	Capital	Total
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
<b>1998-99</b>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1999-2000</b>	3.6	4.9	4.3	-3.4	-5.4	-4.3	2.2	3.0	2.6
<b>2000-01</b>	3.5	3.1	3.3	9.4	7.8	8.7	4.6	3.9	4.3
<b>2001-02</b>	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.7	-1.3	-0.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
<b>1997</b>									
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	-0.9	0.5	-0.2	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.1	—	-0.6
<b>1999</b>									
March	—	0.7	0.4	-2.1	-2.7	-2.5	-0.4	—	-0.2
June	0.6	1.5	1.0	-2.4	-5.0	-3.6	—	0.4	0.2
September	2.0	0.9	1.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.5	1.3	0.5	0.9
December	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.9
<b>2000</b>									
March	1.4	1.7	1.6	—	-0.6	-0.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
June	1.6	1.1	1.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	2.1	1.6	1.8
September	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	-0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5
December	0.5	0.8	0.7	5.1	6.2	5.6	1.3	1.8	1.5
<b>2001</b>									
March	0.1	0.2	0.1	-1.4	-1.2	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
June	2.0	—	1.0	4.3	3.1	3.8	2.3	0.6	1.5
September	-0.3	0.9	0.3	-2.4	-3.0	-2.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.3
December	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6
<b>2002</b>									
March	0.7	0.8	0.8	-1.7	-3.3	-2.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
June	0.9	1.0	0.9	-3.0	-3.4	-3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
<b>1997</b>									
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
December	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>1999</b>									
March	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
June	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
September	1.7	3.6	2.7	-7.5	-10.5	-9.0	-0.2	0.9	0.3
December	3.0	4.7	3.8	-5.3	-8.0	-6.6	1.3	2.3	1.8
<b>2000</b>									
March	4.4	5.8	5.1	-3.3	-6.0	-4.5	2.9	3.7	3.3
June	5.5	5.4	5.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
September	3.9	4.8	4.3	6.5	4.4	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
December	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.3	9.9	10.6	5.4	5.1	5.2
<b>2001</b>									
March	2.7	2.5	2.5	9.7	9.3	9.5	4.0	3.6	3.8
June	3.0	1.3	2.2	9.9	7.6	8.8	4.3	2.5	3.4
September	2.3	2.0	2.1	5.5	4.9	5.2	2.8	2.5	2.7
December	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7
<b>2002</b>									
March	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.4	-1.9	-0.1	2.3	1.6	2.0
June	1.6	3.3	2.4	-5.7	-8.1	-6.8	0.2	1.2	0.6

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

a) Excluding exports.

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Final commodities index points change

ANZSIC		DOMESTIC			IMPORTS			TOTAL		
		Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change
211	Meat & meat product mfg	5.81	5.67	-0.14	..	..	..	4.71	4.59	-0.12
212	Dairy product mfg	4.20	4.22	0.02	0.86	0.86	—	3.55	3.57	0.02
213	Fruit & vegetable processing	2.71	2.71	—	2.15	2.14	-0.01	2.60	2.60	—
215	Flour mill & cereal food mfg	1.42	1.44	0.02	..	..	..	1.14	1.16	0.02
216	Bakery product mfg	3.35	3.40	0.05	0.77	0.76	-0.01	2.85	2.88	0.03
217,219	Other food & tobacco products	2.17	2.11	-0.06	8.30	7.93	-0.37	3.38	3.26	-0.12
218	Beverage & malt mfg	3.44	3.42	-0.02	..	..	..	2.77	2.75	-0.02
221	Textile fibre, yarn & woven fabric mfg	0.39	0.39	—	0.81	0.77	-0.04	0.47	0.46	-0.01
222	Textile product mfg	1.04	1.05	0.01	0.63	0.61	-0.02	0.96	0.97	0.01
223	Knitting mills	0.47	0.47	—	0.96	0.94	-0.02	0.56	0.56	—
224–225	Clothing & footwear mfg	3.54	3.54	—	8.59	8.28	-0.31	4.53	4.48	-0.05
226	Leather & leather product mfg	..	..	..	1.65	1.56	-0.09	0.32	0.30	-0.02
241	Printing & services to printing	0.61	0.61	—	..	..	..	0.49	0.49	—
242	Publishing	1.79	1.81	0.02	2.01	1.99	-0.02	1.83	1.84	0.01
243	Recorded media mfg & publishing	0.21	0.21	—	1.60	1.52	-0.08	0.48	0.46	-0.02
251	Petroleum refining	3.26	3.78	0.52	1.49	1.66	0.17	2.91	3.36	0.45
254	Other chemical product mfg	3.65	3.70	0.05	2.17	2.12	-0.05	3.36	3.39	0.03
255	Rubber product mfg	..	..	..	0.60	0.59	-0.01	0.12	0.12	—
256	Plastic product mfg	1.29	1.32	0.03	1.17	1.12	-0.05	1.27	1.28	0.01
275	Sheet metal product mfg	0.32	0.32	—	..	..	..	0.26	0.26	—
276	Fabricated metal product mfg	0.11	0.11	—	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	—
281	Motor vehicle & part mfg	6.65	6.72	0.07	22.50	22.15	-0.35	9.65	9.64	-0.01
282	Other transport equipment mfg	..	..	..	3.22	3.15	-0.07	0.63	0.62	-0.01
283	Photographic & scientific equipment mfg	..	..	..	5.56	5.42	-0.14	1.07	1.04	-0.03
284	Electronic equipment mfg	0.95	0.91	-0.04	12.87	12.13	-0.74	3.23	3.06	-0.17
285	Electrical equipment & household appliance mfg	1.78	1.78	—	3.54	3.39	-0.15	2.12	2.09	-0.03
286	Industrial machinery & equipment mfg	1.47	1.48	0.01	16.52	15.86	-0.66	4.33	4.22	-0.11
291	Prefabricated building mfg	0.31	0.31	—	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	—
292	Furniture mfg	1.40	1.43	0.03	..	..	..	1.13	1.16	0.03
294	Other mfg	..	..	..	5.61	5.35	-0.26	1.06	1.01	-0.05
36–37	Electricity, gas & water	7.98	7.99	0.01	..	..	..	6.47	6.48	0.01
411	Building construction	35.68	36.04	0.36	..	..	..	28.90	29.20	0.30
412	Non-building construction	2.72	2.79	0.07	..	..	..	2.19	2.25	0.06
611	Road freight transport	4.09	4.09	—	..	..	..	3.29	3.29	—
772	Real estate agents	1.78	1.83	0.05	..	..	..	1.43	1.47	0.04
782	Technical services	0.83	0.84	0.01	..	..	..	0.67	0.67	—
783	Computer services	4.28	4.27	-0.01	..	..	..	3.47	3.46	-0.01
784	Legal & accounting services	0.56	0.57	0.01	..	..	..	0.45	0.46	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998–99 = 100.0.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Domestic final commodities index points change

ANZSIC		CONSUMER			CAPITAL			TOTAL		
		Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change
211	Meat & meat product mfg	11.25	10.96	-0.29	..	..	..	5.81	5.67	-0.14
212	Dairy product mfg	8.13	8.17	0.04	..	..	..	4.20	4.22	0.02
213	Fruit & vegetable processing	5.25	5.25	—	..	..	..	2.71	2.71	—
215	Flour mill & cereal food mfg	2.74	2.79	0.05	..	..	..	1.42	1.44	0.02
216	Bakery product mfg	6.49	6.58	0.09	..	..	..	3.35	3.40	0.05
217,219	Other food & tobacco products	4.23	4.11	-0.12	..	..	..	2.17	2.11	-0.06
218	Beverage & malt mfg	6.67	6.62	-0.05	..	..	..	3.44	3.42	-0.02
221	Textile fibre, yarn & woven fabric mfg	0.76	0.75	-0.01	..	..	..	0.39	0.39	—
222	Textile product mfg	2.02	2.04	0.02	..	..	..	1.04	1.05	0.01
223	Knitting mills	0.90	0.91	0.01	..	..	..	0.47	0.47	—
224–225	Clothing & footwear mfg	6.85	6.86	0.01	..	..	..	3.54	3.54	—
241	Printing & services to printing	1.18	1.19	0.01	..	..	..	0.61	0.61	—
242	Publishing	3.47	3.50	0.03	..	..	..	1.79	1.81	0.02
243	Recorded media mfg & publishing	0.40	0.40	—	..	..	..	0.21	0.21	—
251	Petroleum refining	6.30	7.31	1.01	..	..	..	3.26	3.78	0.52
254	Other chemical product mfg	7.06	7.16	0.10	..	..	..	3.65	3.70	0.05
256	Plastic product mfg	2.49	2.55	0.06	..	..	..	1.29	1.32	0.03
275	Sheet metal product mfg	..	..	..	0.66	0.66	—	0.32	0.32	—
276	Fabricated metal product mfg	..	..	..	0.23	0.23	—	0.11	0.11	—
281	Motor vehicle & part mfg	6.32	6.38	0.06	7.01	7.08	0.07	6.65	6.72	0.07
284	Electronic equipment mfg	0.94	0.92	-0.02	0.99	0.89	-0.10	0.95	0.91	-0.04
285	Electrical equipment & household appliance mfg	2.84	2.83	-0.01	0.63	0.63	—	1.78	1.78	—
286	Industrial machinery & equipment mfg	..	..	..	3.04	3.06	0.02	1.47	1.48	0.01
291	Prefabricated building mfg	..	..	..	0.63	0.64	0.01	0.31	0.31	—
292	Furniture mfg	..	..	..	2.90	2.96	0.06	1.40	1.43	0.03
36–37	Electricity, gas & water	15.43	15.45	0.02	..	..	..	7.98	7.99	0.01
411	Building construction	..	..	..	73.84	74.59	0.75	35.68	36.04	0.36
412	Non-building construction	..	..	..	5.64	5.77	0.13	2.72	2.79	0.07
611	Road freight transport	7.91	7.92	0.01	..	..	..	4.09	4.09	—
772	Real estate agents	..	..	..	3.69	3.78	0.09	1.78	1.83	0.05
782	Technical services	..	..	..	1.72	1.73	0.01	0.83	0.84	0.01
783	Computer services	..	..	..	8.86	8.84	-0.02	4.28	4.27	-0.01
784	Legal & accounting services	..	..	..	1.16	1.18	0.02	0.56	0.57	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>

.. not applicable

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998–99 = 100.0.

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)



## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Imported final commodities index points change

ANZSIC		CONSUMER			CAPITAL			TOTAL		
		Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change
212	Dairy product mfg	1.61	1.61	—	..	..	..	0.86	0.86	—
213	Fruit & vegetable processing	4.03	4.01	-0.02	..	..	..	2.15	2.14	-0.01
216	Bakery product mfg	1.41	1.39	-0.02	..	..	..	0.77	0.76	-0.01
217,219	Other food & tobacco products	15.54	14.86	-0.68	..	..	..	8.30	7.93	-0.37
221	Textile fibre, yarn & woven fabric mfg	1.52	1.43	-0.09	..	..	..	0.81	0.77	-0.04
222	Textile product mfg	1.18	1.16	-0.02	..	..	..	0.63	0.61	-0.02
223	Knitting mills	1.80	1.77	-0.03	..	..	..	0.96	0.94	-0.02
224-225	Clothing & footwear mfg	16.16	15.56	-0.60	..	..	..	8.59	8.28	-0.31
226	Leather & leather product mfg	3.10	2.92	-0.18	..	..	..	1.65	1.56	-0.09
242	Publishing	3.76	3.72	-0.04	..	..	..	2.01	1.99	-0.02
243	Recorded media mfg & publishing	3.00	2.85	-0.15	..	..	..	1.60	1.52	-0.08
251	Petroleum refining	2.80	3.11	0.31	..	..	..	1.49	1.66	0.17
254	Other chemical product mfg	4.07	3.97	-0.10	..	..	..	2.17	2.12	-0.05
255	Rubber product mfg	1.13	1.11	-0.02	..	..	..	0.60	0.59	-0.01
256	Plastic product mfg	2.19	2.10	-0.09	..	..	..	1.17	1.12	-0.05
281	Motor vehicle & part mfg	16.24	15.89	-0.35	29.67	29.32	-0.35	22.50	22.15	-0.35
282	Other transport equipment mfg	..	..	..	6.92	6.76	-0.16	3.22	3.15	-0.07
283	Photographic & scientific equipment mfg	4.21	4.12	-0.09	7.10	6.91	-0.19	5.56	5.42	-0.14
284	Electronic equipment mfg	5.71	5.41	-0.30	21.07	19.82	-1.25	12.87	12.13	-0.74
285	Electrical equipment & household appliance mfg	6.63	6.35	-0.28	..	..	..	3.54	3.39	-0.15
286	Industrial machinery & equipment mfg	..	..	..	35.42	34.01	-1.41	16.52	15.86	-0.66
294	Other mfg	10.52	10.03	-0.49	..	..	..	5.61	5.35	-0.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>-3.3</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

.. not applicable

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Intermediate commodities index points change

ANZSIC		DOMESTIC			IMPORTS			TOTAL		
		Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Change	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Change	Mar Qtr	Jun Qtr	Change
		2002	2002		2002	2002		2002		
012	Grain, sheep & beef cattle farming	5.07	4.83	-0.24	..	..	..	4.44	4.23	-0.21
013	Dairy cattle farming	1.90	2.07	0.17	..	..	..	1.66	1.81	0.15
016	Other crop growing	1.95	1.57	-0.38	..	..	..	1.71	1.37	-0.34
021	Services to agriculture	0.58	0.60	0.02	..	..	..	0.51	0.52	0.01
110	Coal mining	0.80	0.80	—	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	—
120	Oil & gas extraction	1.68	2.01	0.33	7.95	9.67	1.72	2.46	2.97	0.51
131	Metal ore mining	1.47	1.46	-0.01	..	..	..	1.28	1.28	—
14-15	Other mining activities	1.05	1.09	0.04	..	..	..	0.92	0.95	0.03
211	Meat & meat product mfg	1.92	1.82	-0.10	..	..	..	1.68	1.59	-0.09
212	Dairy product mfg	1.09	1.09	—	..	..	..	0.96	0.96	—
215	Flour mill & cereal food mfg	0.82	0.83	0.01	..	..	..	0.72	0.73	0.01
216	Bakery product mfg	0.33	0.34	0.01	..	..	..	0.29	0.30	0.01
217	Other food mfg	1.19	1.18	-0.01	..	..	..	1.04	1.03	-0.01
218	Beverage & malt mfg	1.64	1.64	—	..	..	..	1.43	1.44	0.01
221	Textile fibre, yarn & woven fabric mfg	2.01	2.00	-0.01	7.61	7.31	-0.30	2.71	2.67	-0.04
222	Textile product mfg	..	..	..	1.66	1.62	-0.04	0.21	0.20	-0.01
224	Clothing mfg	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	—	0.09	0.09	—
226	Leather & leather product mfg	..	..	..	0.67	0.67	—	0.08	0.08	—
231	Log sawmilling & timber dressing	0.90	0.90	—	2.02	2.02	—	1.04	1.04	—
232	Other wood product mfg	1.97	1.99	0.02	1.99	1.91	-0.08	1.97	1.98	0.01
233	Paper & paper product mfg	1.28	1.30	0.02	3.44	3.32	-0.12	1.55	1.56	0.01
241	Printing & services to printing	2.69	2.70	0.01	..	..	..	2.35	2.36	0.01
242	Publishing	2.87	2.87	—	..	..	..	2.51	2.51	—
251	Petroleum refining	2.76	3.12	0.36	5.56	6.05	0.49	3.11	3.49	0.38
253	Basic chemical mfg	0.98	0.97	-0.01	7.56	7.25	-0.31	1.80	1.76	-0.04
254	Other chemical product mfg	1.22	1.23	0.01	4.13	4.01	-0.12	1.59	1.58	-0.01
255	Rubber product mfg	0.49	0.49	—	2.82	2.80	-0.02	0.79	0.78	-0.01
256	Plastic product mfg	2.15	2.19	0.04	4.56	4.39	-0.17	2.45	2.46	0.01
261	Glass & glass product mfg	0.37	0.37	—	..	..	..	0.32	0.32	—
262	Ceramic product mfg	0.75	0.76	0.01	..	..	..	0.66	0.66	—
263	Cement, lime, plaster & concrete product mfg	2.78	2.91	0.13	..	..	..	2.43	2.55	0.12
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	0.30	0.30	—	..	..	..	0.26	0.27	0.01
271	Iron & steel mfg	2.45	2.42	-0.03	3.73	3.58	-0.15	2.61	2.57	-0.04
272	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	1.25	1.21	-0.04	..	..	..	1.09	1.06	-0.03
273	Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	0.36	0.37	0.01	2.18	2.28	0.10	0.59	0.61	0.02
274	Structural metal product mfg	2.36	2.39	0.03	..	..	..	2.07	2.09	0.02
275	Sheet metal product mfg	1.11	1.11	—	..	..	..	0.97	0.97	—
276	Fabricated metal product mfg	1.52	1.54	0.02	5.25	5.14	-0.11	1.99	1.99	—
281	Motor vehicle & part mfg	2.63	2.59	-0.04	12.19	11.75	-0.44	3.82	3.74	-0.08
282	Other transport equipment mfg	0.50	0.49	-0.01	..	..	..	0.44	0.43	-0.01
283	Photographic & scientific equipment mfg	0.36	0.36	—	7.80	7.53	-0.27	1.29	1.26	-0.03
284	Electronic equipment mfg	1.08	1.02	-0.06	10.08	9.76	-0.32	2.21	2.11	-0.10
285	Electrical equipment & household appliance mfg	1.18	1.18	—	7.73	7.36	-0.37	2.00	1.95	-0.05
286	Industrial machinery & equipment mfg	1.30	1.31	0.01	14.15	13.64	-0.51	2.91	2.86	-0.05
36-37	Electricity, gas & water	3.99	4.11	0.12	..	..	..	3.50	3.60	0.10
611	Road freight transport	5.60	5.61	0.01	..	..	..	4.90	4.91	0.01
620	Rail transport	1.12	1.12	—	..	..	..	0.98	0.98	—
640	Air & space transport	1.99	2.01	0.02	..	..	..	1.74	1.76	0.02
650	Other transport	0.25	0.25	—	..	..	..	0.22	0.22	—
662	Services to water transport	0.35	0.35	—	..	..	..	0.31	0.31	—
664	Other services to transport	1.59	1.60	0.01	..	..	..	1.39	1.40	0.01
670	Storage	1.46	1.46	—	..	..	..	1.27	1.28	0.01
771	Property operators & developers	10.68	10.68	—	..	..	..	9.35	9.34	-0.01
774	Machinery & equipment hiring & leasing	1.76	1.77	0.01	..	..	..	1.54	1.54	—
782	Technical services	2.63	2.65	0.02	..	..	..	2.30	2.31	0.01
783	Computer services	2.88	2.88	—	..	..	..	2.52	2.52	—
784	Legal & accounting services	5.13	5.19	0.06	..	..	..	4.49	4.54	0.05
785	Marketing & business management services	6.41	6.43	0.02	..	..	..	5.61	5.62	0.01
786	Other business services	4.01	4.02	0.01	..	..	..	3.51	3.51	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.0</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

.. not applicable

## STAGE OF PRODUCTION(a): Preliminary commodities index points change

ANZSIC	DOMESTIC			IMPORTS			TOTAL			
	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	Mar Qtr 2002	Jun Qtr 2002	Change	
012	Grain, sheep & beef cattle farming	3.72	3.64	-0.08	..	..	..	3.23	3.16	-0.07
013	Dairy cattle farming	1.10	1.20	0.10	..	..	..	0.96	1.04	0.08
016	Other crop growing	1.51	1.21	-0.30	..	..	..	1.31	1.05	-0.26
021	Services to agriculture	1.10	1.12	0.02	..	..	..	0.95	0.98	0.03
030	Forestry & logging	0.41	0.41	—	..	..	..	0.35	0.36	0.01
110	Coal mining	1.45	1.45	—	..	..	..	1.26	1.26	—
120	Oil & gas extraction	3.04	3.63	0.59	13.52	16.45	2.93	4.42	5.32	0.90
131	Metal ore mining	1.33	1.31	-0.02	..	..	..	1.16	1.14	-0.02
14-15	Other mining activities	1.89	1.93	0.04	0.87	0.83	-0.04	1.76	1.79	0.03
211	Meat & meat product mfg	0.71	0.67	-0.04	..	..	..	0.62	0.58	-0.04
212	Dairy product mfg	0.65	0.65	—	..	..	..	0.57	0.56	-0.01
215	Flour mill & cereal food mfg	0.45	0.46	0.01	..	..	..	0.39	0.40	0.01
217	Other food mfg	1.15	1.14	-0.01	..	..	..	1.00	0.99	-0.01
218	Beverage & malt mfg	0.73	0.74	0.01	..	..	..	0.64	0.64	—
221	Textile fibre, yarn & woven fabric mfg	..	..	..	5.20	4.99	-0.21	0.68	0.66	-0.02
222	Textile product mfg	..	..	..	0.82	0.80	-0.02	0.11	0.11	—
231	Log sawmilling & timber dressing	0.87	0.87	—	1.48	1.46	-0.02	0.95	0.95	—
232	Other wood product mfg	0.88	0.89	0.01	0.81	0.78	-0.03	0.87	0.88	0.01
233	Paper & paper product mfg	2.13	2.15	0.02	10.74	10.38	-0.36	3.26	3.23	-0.03
241	Printing & services to printing	1.78	1.78	—	..	..	..	1.55	1.55	—
242	Publishing	2.20	2.20	—	..	..	..	1.91	1.91	—
251	Petroleum refining	3.20	3.62	0.42	6.07	6.60	0.53	3.58	4.01	0.43
253	Basic chemical mfg	2.11	2.08	-0.03	15.29	14.65	-0.64	3.84	3.73	-0.11
254	Other chemical product mfg	1.68	1.68	—	5.03	4.85	-0.18	2.12	2.10	-0.02
255	Rubber product mfg	..	..	..	2.29	2.27	-0.02	0.30	0.30	—
256	Plastic product mfg	1.82	1.85	0.03	3.69	3.55	-0.14	2.07	2.08	0.01
261	Glass & glass product mfg	0.39	0.39	—	..	..	..	0.34	0.34	—
262	Ceramic product mfg	0.15	0.15	—	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	—
263	Cement, lime, plaster & concrete product mfg	1.19	1.27	0.08	..	..	..	1.03	1.11	0.08
264	Non-metallic mineral product mfg n.e.c.	0.22	0.23	0.01	..	..	..	0.19	0.20	0.01
271	Iron & steel mfg	3.97	3.92	-0.05	5.54	5.31	-0.23	4.18	4.10	-0.08
272	Basic non-ferrous metal mfg	1.52	1.47	-0.05	..	..	..	1.32	1.28	-0.04
273	Non-ferrous basic metal product mfg	0.44	0.45	0.01	2.43	2.54	0.11	0.70	0.72	0.02
274	Structural metal product mfg	1.31	1.33	0.02	..	..	..	1.14	1.15	0.01
275	Sheet metal product mfg	0.67	0.67	—	..	..	..	0.58	0.58	—
276	Fabricated metal product mfg	1.49	1.51	0.02	4.71	4.62	-0.09	1.91	1.92	0.01
281	Motor vehicle & part mfg	1.81	1.78	-0.03	7.87	7.58	-0.29	2.61	2.55	-0.06
282	Other transport equipment mfg	0.69	0.67	-0.02	2.57	2.50	-0.07	0.93	0.91	-0.02
283	Photographic & scientific equipment mfg	..	..	..	4.17	4.03	-0.14	0.55	0.53	-0.02
284	Electronic equipment mfg	0.74	0.70	-0.04	6.47	6.26	-0.21	1.49	1.43	-0.06
285	Electrical equipment & appliance mfg	0.83	0.82	-0.01	5.09	4.85	-0.24	1.39	1.35	-0.04
286	Industrial machinery & equipment mfg	1.14	1.14	—	12.21	11.77	-0.44	2.60	2.54	-0.06
36-37	Electricity, gas & water	4.67	4.80	0.13	..	..	..	4.05	4.16	0.11
611	Road freight transport	7.09	7.10	0.01	..	..	..	6.16	6.17	0.01
620	Rail transport	1.62	1.62	—	..	..	..	1.41	1.40	-0.01
640	Air & space transport	2.10	2.11	0.01	..	..	..	1.82	1.83	0.01
662	Services to water transport	0.65	0.65	—	..	..	..	0.57	0.57	—
664	Other services to transport	0.45	0.44	-0.01	..	..	..	0.39	0.38	-0.01
670	Storage	2.69	2.70	0.01	..	..	..	2.34	2.34	—
771	Property operators & developers	14.24	14.23	-0.01	..	..	..	12.36	12.36	—
774	Machinery & equipment hiring & leasing	2.35	2.35	—	..	..	..	2.04	2.04	—
782	Technical services	2.27	2.28	0.01	..	..	..	1.97	1.98	0.01
783	Computer services	3.72	3.72	—	..	..	..	3.23	3.23	—
784	Legal & accounting services	5.31	5.37	0.06	..	..	..	4.61	4.67	0.06
784	Marketing & business management services	6.64	6.65	0.01	..	..	..	5.76	5.78	0.02
786	Other business services	4.83	4.83	—	..	..	..	4.19	4.20	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>111.1</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

.. not applicable

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index numbers</i>	<i>% change from previous period</i>	<i>% change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	115.6	-0.3	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	120.6	4.3	..
<b>2000-01</b>	128.5	6.6	..
<b>2001-02</b>	128.8	0.2	..
<b>1997</b>			
September	115.4	0.5	1.6
December	116.2	0.7	1.8
<b>1998</b>			
March	115.8	-0.3	1.0
June	116.2	0.3	1.2
September	116.4	0.2	0.9
December	115.7	-0.6	-0.4
<b>1999</b>			
March	115.0	-0.6	-0.7
June	115.3	0.3	-0.8
September	117.7	2.1	1.1
December	119.3	1.4	3.1
<b>2000</b>			
March	121.4	1.8	5.6
June	123.8	2.0	7.4
September	126.2	1.9	7.2
December	129.3	2.5	8.4
<b>2001</b>			
March	127.7	-1.2	5.2
June	130.7	2.3	5.6
September	129.2	-1.1	2.4
December	128.4	-0.6	-0.7
<b>2002</b>			
March	128.3	-0.1	0.5
June	129.3	0.8	-1.1

.. not applicable

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

## ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (a): Subdivision &amp; group

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food, beverages and tobacco (21)</i>	<i>Textiles and textile products (221-222)</i>	<i>Knitting mills, clothing, footwear and leather (223-226)</i>	<i>Log sawmilling and other wood products (231-232)</i>	<i>Paper and paper products (233)</i>	<i>Printing, publishing and recorded media (24)</i>	<i>Petroleum and coal products (251-252)</i>	<i>Chemicals (253-254)</i>	<i>Rubber and plastics (255-256)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	122.6	102.9	117.9	121.0	110.4	143.6	86.8	110.8	114.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	125.1	103.8	119.5	126.0	111.3	148.9	137.5	111.8	114.9
<b>2000-01</b>	131.4	108.6	120.7	130.7	114.9	152.4	190.2	115.8	119.1
<b>2001-02</b>	139.9	111.8	122.3	132.4	115.9	155.5	158.5	113.9	123.9
<b>1997</b>									
September	120.7	105.0	116.4	117.6	110.7	138.3	102.4	111.2	113.8
December	122.1	105.2	116.3	118.5	110.0	138.2	110.2	110.4	113.5
<b>1998</b>									
March	122.5	104.7	116.6	119.6	109.9	140.0	96.5	110.7	114.2
June	122.7	103.9	116.8	119.9	110.2	140.2	97.6	110.6	113.8
September	123.4	103.6	117.0	120.9	109.9	143.2	90.3	111.0	114.1
December	122.8	102.9	117.4	121.2	110.3	144.0	85.1	111.8	113.9
<b>1999</b>									
March	122.7	102.8	118.2	121.3	110.6	143.6	79.7	111.0	114.0
June	121.4	102.4	119.0	120.7	110.6	143.7	92.2	109.3	114.1
September	122.7	102.3	119.3	122.2	112.0	148.3	119.3	109.8	114.0
December	124.9	102.1	119.4	123.5	110.8	148.7	125.6	110.5	114.1
<b>2000</b>									
March	125.2	103.9	119.8	127.9	110.9	148.8	145.0	112.2	115.7
June	127.4	106.7	119.6	130.5	111.5	149.8	160.2	114.5	115.9
September	127.2	106.4	119.1	131.3	113.1	151.5	190.5	114.0	116.2
December	129.3	108.0	120.6	131.9	115.3	152.1	207.0	116.1	118.4
<b>2001</b>									
March	132.0	109.4	121.2	130.1	115.5	152.4	174.5	116.1	120.0
June	136.9	110.5	121.9	129.5	115.6	153.6	188.8	116.8	121.6
September	137.6	110.3	121.7	130.5	115.9	155.7	170.4	115.4	122.9
December	140.6	109.3	122.0	132.0	115.2	155.1	155.4	113.7	123.9
<b>2002</b>									
March	141.8	112.8	122.6	133.7	115.3	155.3	144.8	113.2	124.5
June	139.4	114.9	122.8	133.4	117.0	155.7	163.5	113.3	124.3

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Non-metallic mineral products (26)</i>	<i>Base metal products (271-273)</i>	<i>Fabricated metal products (274-276)</i>	<i>Transport equipment and parts (281-282)</i>	<i>Electronic equipment and other machinery (283-286)</i>	<i>Other manufacturing (29)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	117.1	98.7	113.6	117.8	109.1	121.4
<b>1999-2000</b>	117.5	104.8	115.2	119.6	109.9	123.9
<b>2000-01</b>	117.8	115.4	116.7	124.1	112.3	128.8
<b>2001-02</b>	118.7	107.9	118.6	128.5	114.2	131.0
<b>1997</b>						
September	116.4	102.5	112.5	115.7	109.6	119.3
December	116.4	102.4	112.9	116.2	109.9	119.4
<b>1998</b>						
March	116.8	101.5	113.1	116.8	109.7	119.5
June	117.2	102.2	113.7	117.8	109.7	120.3
September	117.2	102.8	113.9	118.7	109.5	121.2
December	117.2	99.6	113.2	117.4	109.2	121.1
<b>1999</b>						
March	117.1	96.5	113.5	117.7	108.6	121.1
June	116.8	95.7	113.8	117.5	109.1	122.1
September	117.2	97.8	113.5	118.1	109.3	123.1
December	117.3	102.4	114.7	119.3	109.7	123.5
<b>2000</b>						
March	117.6	107.9	115.7	119.9	110.1	123.6
June	117.9	111.1	116.8	121.2	110.5	125.3
September	117.8	112.0	116.6	121.5	110.6	126.8
December	118.0	117.4	116.3	123.9	111.8	128.9
<b>2001</b>						
March	117.7	115.6	116.7	124.7	112.4	129.2
June	117.7	116.4	117.2	126.3	114.2	130.4
September	117.6	110.9	118.0	127.5	114.2	131.0
December	117.8	107.4	118.3	128.2	114.5	130.6
<b>2002</b>						
March	117.9	107.4	118.4	129.4	114.2	130.1
June	121.6	105.7	119.7	128.9	113.9	132.3

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

**MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES(a): Division index**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Manufacturing division</i>	<i>Imported materials</i>	<i>Domestic materials</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	105.9	113.5	101.5
<b>1999-2000</b>	115.8	118.8	114.5
<b>2000-01</b>	132.4	134.0	131.9
<b>2001-02</b>	132.4	130.3	134.1
<b>1997</b>			
September	106.5	109.9	104.6
December	108.2	111.9	106.3
<b>1998</b>			
March	106.2	112.5	102.6
June	107.1	114.6	102.7
September	107.5	116.6	102.2
December	105.8	113.6	101.3
<b>1999</b>			
March	104.2	111.6	99.9
June	106.1	112.3	102.5
September	108.3	112.2	106.3
December	113.6	115.6	112.8
<b>2000</b>			
March	117.8	120.3	116.7
June	123.5	126.9	122.0
September	127.8	129.6	127.3
December	133.9	133.6	134.6
<b>2001</b>			
March	130.3	132.9	129.0
June	137.7	140.0	136.8
September	134.5	132.0	136.4
December	132.0	133.0	131.8
<b>2002</b>			
March	130.6	128.8	132.1
June	132.6	127.5	136.1

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

## MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Division percentage changes

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<i>Period</i>	<i>Manufacturing division</i>	<i>Imported materials</i>	<i>Domestic materials</i>
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## PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

<b>1998-99</b>	-1.0	1.2	-2.5
<b>1999-2000</b>	9.3	4.7	12.8
<b>2000-01</b>	14.3	12.8	15.2
<b>2001-02</b>	—	-2.8	1.7

.....

## PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER

<b>1997</b>			
September	1.0	1.7	0.6
December	1.6	1.8	1.6
<b>1998</b>			
March	-1.8	0.5	-3.5
June	0.8	1.9	0.1
September	0.4	1.7	-0.5
December	-1.6	-2.6	-0.9
<b>1999</b>			
March	-1.5	-1.8	-1.4
June	1.8	0.6	2.6
September	2.1	-0.1	3.7
December	4.9	3.0	6.1
<b>2000</b>			
March	3.7	4.1	3.5
June	4.8	5.5	4.5
September	3.5	2.1	4.3
December	4.8	3.1	5.7
<b>2001</b>			
March	-2.7	-0.5	-4.2
June	5.7	5.3	6.0
September	-2.3	-5.7	-0.3
December	-1.9	0.8	-3.4
<b>2002</b>			
March	-1.1	-3.2	0.2
June	1.5	-1.0	3.0

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## PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR

<b>1997</b>			
September	0.4	-0.8	1.1
December	2.0	2.1	2.0
<b>1998</b>			
March	-0.1	3.3	-2.4
June	1.6	6.0	-1.3
September	0.9	6.1	-2.3
December	-2.2	1.5	-4.7
<b>1999</b>			
March	-1.9	-0.8	-2.6
June	-0.9	-2.0	-0.2
September	0.7	-3.8	4.0
December	7.4	1.8	11.4
<b>2000</b>			
March	13.1	7.8	16.8
June	16.4	13.0	19.0
September	18.0	15.5	19.8
December	17.9	15.6	19.3
<b>2001</b>			
March	10.6	10.5	10.5
June	11.5	10.3	12.1
September	5.2	1.9	7.1
December	-1.4	-0.4	-2.1
<b>2002</b>			
March	0.2	-3.1	2.4
June	-3.7	-8.9	-0.5

.....

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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## MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES(a): Subdivision &amp; group

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food, beverages and tobacco (21)</i>	<i>Textiles and textile products (221,222)</i>	<i>Knitting mills and clothing (223,224)</i>	<i>Footwear (225)</i>	<i>Leather and leather products (226)</i>	<i>Sawmilling and timber products (231,232)</i>	<i>Paper and paper products (233)</i>	<i>Printing and publishing (24)</i>	<i>Petroleum and coal products (251,252)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	110.5	94.0	106.4	110.3	93.5	119.8	97.6	108.1	94.4
<b>1999-2000</b>	110.8	91.6	102.6	107.4	97.8	123.0	99.8	107.7	157.8
<b>2000-01</b>	121.0	102.3	106.5	120.3	107.2	132.8	110.0	116.5	217.7
<b>2001-02</b>	137.8	106.9	109.2	130.3	102.7	136.1	109.7	119.3	175.9
<b>1997</b>									
September	109.3	95.8	106.3	109.2	90.5	117.1	95.9	102.8	109.2
December	110.4	96.4	107.9	110.0	93.4	118.6	95.9	104.3	120.2
<b>1998</b>									
March	110.7	96.2	106.8	109.3	90.1	120.9	96.3	106.8	101.5
June	109.6	96.7	107.3	110.1	93.6	122.5	97.5	108.2	102.5
September	110.5	97.5	107.4	111.7	94.0	122.3	102.7	109.2	95.3
December	109.6	94.0	107.7	110.9	96.3	120.8	97.3	108.2	94.9
<b>1999</b>									
March	111.5	93.0	106.3	110.5	93.9	117.9	96.2	107.8	84.6
June	110.2	91.4	104.0	107.9	89.9	118.2	94.1	107.3	102.8
September	108.7	89.1	102.5	101.5	89.0	119.1	94.2	107.4	126.9
December	110.8	89.2	101.5	105.2	96.4	121.9	98.2	106.7	148.0
<b>2000</b>									
March	111.6	91.3	102.8	111.1	101.3	123.4	101.0	106.9	164.5
June	112.2	96.8	103.7	111.7	104.3	127.7	105.6	109.6	191.6
September	116.8	98.7	102.9	112.1	103.4	129.0	107.1	112.2	205.9
December	118.3	100.7	107.0	120.1	106.9	131.7	110.3	116.7	240.5
<b>2001</b>									
March	120.8	102.9	106.3	122.6	108.4	133.1	111.0	117.9	204.3
June	128.0	106.7	109.7	126.3	109.9	137.4	111.6	119.2	220.1
September	135.7	105.2	109.5	127.8	102.1	136.5	110.1	118.6	197.7
December	138.8	104.2	110.5	132.0	107.1	137.1	111.5	118.8	168.8
<b>2002</b>									
March	139.9	108.8	109.1	129.3	98.7	135.7	109.4	120.1	156.8
June	136.7	109.3	107.6	131.9	103.0	135.2	107.8	119.8	180.4

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Chemicals (253,254)</i>	<i>Rubber and plastics (255,256)</i>	<i>Non- metallic mineral products (26)</i>	<i>Basic metal products (271-273)</i>	<i>Fabricated metal products (274-276)</i>	<i>Transport equipment and parts (281,282)</i>	<i>Electronic equipment and other machinery (283-286)</i>	<i>Other manufacturing (29)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	111.4	110.1	111.3	91.7	106.2	116.8	103.7	115.3
<b>1999-2000</b>	114.0	110.8	110.7	92.5	106.1	120.5	103.4	118.8
<b>2000-01</b>	126.3	123.9	111.5	101.7	111.7	125.2	108.0	125.6
<b>2001-02</b>	121.0	121.6	115.4	106.0	110.6	124.6	107.2	124.4
<b>1997</b>								
September	110.6	112.2	112.6	94.4	107.4	112.0	103.6	112.1
December	111.8	113.3	112.2	92.8	106.9	112.9	104.3	113.4
<b>1998</b>								
March	112.0	114.9	112.4	92.2	107.4	113.9	105.5	114.5
June	113.3	113.1	113.0	94.2	107.6	115.1	104.9	115.3
September	115.9	113.2	111.9	95.0	108.2	117.0	105.1	117.2
December	111.4	111.1	111.7	92.8	107.8	116.3	104.4	115.3
<b>1999</b>								
March	109.4	109.6	111.1	90.3	105.3	116.6	103.2	114.5
June	108.8	106.3	110.3	88.6	103.5	117.2	102.0	114.1
September	107.9	106.4	110.6	86.4	104.6	118.1	102.1	115.1
December	112.3	108.1	110.9	92.1	106.1	120.5	102.3	117.6
<b>2000</b>								
March	114.2	112.2	110.7	94.7	106.0	120.4	103.6	119.9
June	121.5	116.4	110.7	96.7	107.8	122.9	105.6	122.4
September	122.5	119.6	111.1	97.6	109.7	123.1	106.1	123.4
December	124.8	122.4	110.8	102.3	111.9	125.3	107.9	126.3
<b>2001</b>								
March	126.9	125.4	111.5	101.7	112.0	125.2	108.1	125.7
June	130.8	128.2	112.5	105.2	113.1	127.2	109.8	126.9
September	122.3	124.8	112.1	106.0	111.3	124.6	107.3	125.2
December	123.4	122.9	112.7	105.3	110.3	125.0	107.3	125.5
<b>2002</b>								
March	120.0	120.5	117.5	106.4	110.7	124.5	107.1	123.5
June	118.4	118.3	119.4	106.4	109.9	124.2	106.9	123.3

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

## COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT(a)

Period	INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC MOTORS			DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS			POWER TRANSFORMERS		
	Index numbers	% change from previous period	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Index numbers	% change from previous period	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Index numbers	% change from previous period	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year
<b>1998-99</b>	85.6	-9.8	..	86.7	-9.3	..	83.1	-13.3	..
<b>1999-00</b>	89.1	4.1	..	88.9	2.5	..	85.4	2.8	..
<b>2000-01</b>	97.5	9.4	..	97.9	10.1	..	91.4	7.0	..
<b>2001-02</b>	91.9	-5.7	..	92.7	-5.3	..	85.8	-6.1	..
<b>1997</b>									
September	100.6	0.6	11.9	102.3	0.2	11.7	103.2	2.2	8.6
December	95.6	-5.0	4.4	96.8	-5.4	4.2	98.6	-4.5	3.7
<b>1998</b>									
March	90.3	-5.5	-7.7	90.5	-6.5	-9.5	94.6	-4.1	-4.8
June	92.9	2.9	-7.1	92.6	2.3	-9.3	87.1	-7.9	-13.8
September	90.7	-2.4	-9.8	92.5	-0.1	-9.6	88.1	1.1	-14.6
December	87.8	-3.2	-8.2	90.3	-2.4	-6.7	86.2	-2.2	-12.6
<b>1999</b>									
March	81.7	-6.9	-9.5	81.7	-9.5	-9.7	79.1	-8.2	-16.4
June	82.1	0.5	-11.6	82.4	0.9	-11.0	79.1	—	-9.2
September	85.6	4.3	-5.6	85.1	3.3	-8.0	82.3	4.0	-6.6
December	88.3	3.2	0.6	88.2	3.6	-2.3	84.4	2.6	-2.1
<b>2000</b>									
March	90.7	2.7	11.0	91.0	3.2	11.4	86.8	2.8	9.7
June	91.6	1.0	11.6	91.3	0.3	10.8	88.0	1.4	11.3
September	94.3	2.9	10.2	94.7	3.7	11.3	88.7	0.8	7.8
December	100.0	6.0	13.3	99.8	5.4	13.2	94.7	6.8	12.2
<b>2001</b>									
March	97.8	-2.2	7.8	98.7	-1.1	8.5	90.3	-4.6	4.0
June	97.8	—	6.8	98.2	-0.5	7.6	91.7	1.6	4.2
September	91.4	-6.5	-3.1	91.3	-7.0	-3.6	86.1	-6.1	-2.9
December	90.1	-1.4	-9.9	90.9	-0.4	-8.9	84.8	-1.5	-10.5
<b>2002</b>									
March	93.8	4.1	-4.1	94.7	4.2	-4.1	85.7	1.1	-5.1
June	92.4	-1.5	-5.5	93.8	-1.0	-4.5	86.5	0.9	-5.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

OUTPUT OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY (a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index numbers</i>	<i>% change from previous period</i>	<i>% change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	3.1	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	104.9	4.9	..
<b>2000-01</b>	106.5	1.5	..
<b>2001-02</b>	108.5	1.9	..
<b>1997</b>			
September	96.1	1.1	2.6
December	96.5	0.4	2.8
<b>1998</b>			
March	97.3	0.8	2.9
June	98.0	0.7	3.0
September	98.6	0.6	2.6
December	99.4	0.8	3.0
<b>1999</b>			
March	100.5	1.1	3.3
June	101.4	0.9	3.5
September	102.7	1.3	4.2
December	104.7	1.9	5.3
<b>2000</b>			
March	105.7	1.0	5.2
June	106.3	0.6	4.8
September	106.3	—	3.5
December	106.8	0.5	2.0
<b>2001</b>			
March	106.6	-0.2	0.9
June	106.2	-0.4	-0.1
September	107.2	0.9	0.8
December	107.9	0.7	1.0
<b>2002</b>			
March	108.8	0.8	2.1
June	109.9	1.0	3.5

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

## MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING(a): Index numbers

<i>Period</i>	<i>Weighted average of six State capital cities</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	119.5	121.6	118.0	118.2	125.0	116.1	122.2
<b>1999-2000</b>	122.8	126.8	121.7	120.8	127.2	117.7	123.8
<b>2000-01</b>	124.4	130.0	123.1	120.6	129.6	118.8	126.0
<b>2001-02</b>	126.0	132.0	125.0	122.0	130.6	119.4	128.4
<b>1997</b>							
September	117.3	117.8	116.1	116.8	122.4	116.0	120.3
December	117.9	119.4	116.6	116.7	122.9	115.8	120.6
<b>1998</b>							
March	118.7	120.8	117.6	117.0	123.7	115.7	121.2
June	119.0	120.7	118.0	117.9	124.1	115.9	122.0
September	119.4	120.8	118.6	118.4	124.4	116.1	122.5
December	119.7	121.8	118.1	118.6	125.2	116.3	122.3
<b>1999</b>							
March	119.5	122.0	117.7	118.4	125.1	116.0	122.1
June	119.2	121.8	117.4	117.5	125.2	115.9	121.9
September	120.5	123.7	119.2	118.3	125.5	116.9	122.1
December	121.5	124.4	120.5	119.9	126.0	117.1	122.6
<b>2000</b>							
March	123.8	128.0	122.9	122.1	127.5	118.1	124.6
June	125.5	131.2	124.2	122.9	129.7	118.7	126.0
September	124.5	130.0	123.2	121.2	129.8	118.3	125.2
December	124.4	129.8	123.4	120.6	129.7	119.0	125.6
<b>2001</b>							
March	124.2	129.8	122.8	120.4	129.4	118.9	126.3
June	124.4	130.2	123.1	120.2	129.5	119.1	127.0
September	124.7	130.5	124.3	120.2	128.4	118.9	127.3
December	125.2	131.4	124.4	120.7	130.1	118.9	127.6
<b>2002</b>							
March	126.1	132.2	124.7	122.9	130.9	119.0	128.6
June	127.8	134.0	126.4	124.3	133.1	120.9	129.9

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

## MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING: Percentage change

<i>Period</i>	<i>Weighted average of six State capital cities</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
<b>1998-99</b>	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.2	1.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	2.8	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.3
<b>2000-01</b>	1.3	2.5	1.2	-0.2	1.9	0.9	1.8
<b>2001-02</b>	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER							
<b>1997</b>							
September	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
December	0.5	1.4	0.4	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2
<b>1998</b>							
March	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.1	0.5
June	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7
September	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
December	0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.2
<b>1999</b>							
March	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
June	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.8	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
September	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2
December	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
<b>2000</b>							
March	1.9	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6
June	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.1
September	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-1.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.6
December	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	0.3
<b>2001</b>							
March	-0.2	—	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.6
June	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
September	0.2	0.2	1.0	—	-0.8	-0.2	0.2
December	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	—	0.2
<b>2002</b>							
March	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.8
June	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR							
<b>1997</b>							
September	1.5	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.9	-0.2
December	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.7
<b>1998</b>							
March	2.2	4.1	2.2	1.4	2.4	0.3	0.9
June	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.2	2.1	0.1	1.6
September	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.6	0.1	1.8
December	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.4
<b>1999</b>							
March	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.7
June	0.2	0.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.9	—	-0.1
September	0.9	2.4	0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.7	-0.3
December	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.2
<b>2000</b>							
March	3.6	4.9	4.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
June	5.3	7.7	5.8	4.6	3.6	2.4	3.4
September	3.3	5.1	3.4	2.5	3.4	1.2	2.5
December	2.4	4.3	2.4	0.6	2.9	1.6	2.4
<b>2001</b>							
March	0.3	1.4	-0.1	-1.4	1.5	0.7	1.4
June	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-2.2	-0.2	0.3	0.8
September	0.2	0.4	0.9	-0.8	-1.1	0.5	1.7
December	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	-0.1	1.6
<b>2002</b>							
March	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.1	1.8
June	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.8	1.5	2.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING(a): Index numbers

<i>Period</i>	<i>Weighted average of six State capital cities</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	115.2	115.2	113.2	118.4	115.5	114.1	118.5
<b>1999-2000</b>	116.1	116.0	114.4	119.3	116.1	115.4	119.0
<b>2000-01</b>	116.4	116.1	115.4	119.1	116.8	115.6	119.3
<b>2001-02</b>	118.6	118.2	117.8	120.8	118.8	117.7	121.3
<b>1997</b>							
September	114.0	114.2	111.2	117.5	114.8	115.3	116.5
December	114.0	114.2	111.3	117.0	115.1	114.8	117.2
<b>1998</b>							
March	114.1	114.4	111.4	117.0	115.0	114.2	117.7
June	114.5	114.8	111.8	117.3	115.6	114.2	118.1
September	114.8	115.0	112.4	117.8	115.3	114.2	118.4
December	115.2	115.1	113.2	118.7	115.6	114.2	118.6
<b>1999</b>							
March	115.2	115.2	113.3	118.6	115.6	113.9	118.5
June	115.4	115.4	113.7	118.6	115.6	114.1	118.3
September	115.2	115.1	113.4	118.9	115.2	114.4	118.5
December	115.4	115.3	113.8	118.9	115.4	115.0	118.4
<b>2000</b>							
March	116.4	116.4	114.5	119.5	116.3	115.8	119.2
June	117.4	117.3	116.0	120.0	117.6	116.5	119.7
September	115.5	115.4	114.0	118.7	116.0	114.0	117.9
December	116.3	115.7	115.3	119.1	116.8	115.6	119.1
<b>2001</b>							
March	116.7	116.4	115.7	119.2	116.8	116.0	120.2
June	117.2	116.7	116.4	119.3	117.4	116.8	120.1
September	117.5	117.1	116.8	120.0	117.2	116.6	120.3
December	118.1	117.7	117.3	120.1	118.3	117.3	120.5
<b>2002</b>							
March	118.4	117.9	117.6	120.7	119.0	117.3	121.6
June	120.3	120.0	119.3	122.5	120.7	119.7	122.8

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

## MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING: Percentage change

<i>Period</i>	<i>Weighted average of six State capital cities</i>	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Hobart</i>
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
<b>1998-99</b>	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.3	-0.4	0.9
<b>1999-2000</b>	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4
<b>2000-01</b>	0.3	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
<b>2001-02</b>	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER							
<b>1997</b>							
September	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.2
December	—	—	0.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.6
<b>1998</b>							
March	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	-0.1	-0.5	0.4
June	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	—	0.3
September	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.3	—	0.3
December	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	—	0.2
<b>1999</b>							
March	—	0.1	0.1	-0.1	—	-0.3	-0.1
June	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.2	-0.2
September	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.2
December	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	0.5	-0.1
<b>2000</b>							
March	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
June	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
September	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.1	-1.5
December	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.0
<b>2001</b>							
March	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	0.3	0.9
June	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.1
September	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
December	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.2
<b>2002</b>							
March	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	—	0.9
June	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR							
<b>1997</b>							
September	1.2	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.6
December	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
<b>1998</b>							
March	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	-0.6	1.0
June	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	-0.9	1.2
September	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	-1.0	1.6
December	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.4	-0.5	1.2
<b>1999</b>							
March	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.5	-0.3	0.7
June	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.1	—	-0.1	0.2
September	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.1
December	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.2
<b>2000</b>							
March	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.6
June	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.2
September	0.3	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.5
December	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.6
<b>2001</b>							
March	0.3	—	1.0	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8
June	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.3
September	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.0
December	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2
<b>2002</b>							
March	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2
June	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)



Period	OPEN CUT MINING			UNDERGROUND MINING		
	Index numbers	% change from previous period	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year	Index numbers	% change from previous period	% change from corresponding quarter of previous year
<b>1998-99</b>	113.2	-1.2	..	118.8	1.5	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	122.2	8.0	..	118.3	-0.4	..
<b>2000-01</b>	128.9	5.5	..	122.9	3.9	..
<b>2001-02</b>	129.6	0.5	..	127.5	3.7	..
<b>1997</b>						
September	114.5	-0.5	0.4	116.8	-0.1	-0.3
December	115.8	1.1	-1.3	116.8	—	0.2
<b>1998</b>						
March	116.5	0.6	-0.9	117.3	0.4	0.5
June	111.7	-4.1	-3.0	117.1	-0.2	0.2
September	113.3	1.4	-1.0	119.0	1.6	1.9
December	113.1	-0.2	-2.3	118.7	-0.3	1.6
<b>1999</b>						
March	112.3	-0.7	-3.6	118.7	—	1.2
June	114.0	1.5	2.1	118.6	-0.1	1.3
September	114.8	0.7	1.3	117.4	-1.0	-1.3
December	120.8	5.2	6.8	117.5	0.1	-1.0
<b>2000</b>						
March	124.9	3.4	11.2	118.3	0.7	-0.3
June	128.3	2.7	12.5	119.9	1.4	1.1
September	125.7	-2.0	9.5	119.8	-0.1	2.0
December	132.5	5.4	9.7	121.1	1.1	3.1
<b>2001</b>						
March	126.8	-4.3	1.5	123.5	2.0	4.4
June	130.4	2.8	1.6	127.2	3.0	6.1
September	131.4	0.8	4.5	127.4	0.2	6.3
December	130.3	-0.8	-1.7	128.5	0.9	6.1
<b>2002</b>						
March	127.4	-2.2	0.5	127.8	-0.5	3.5
June	129.1	1.3	-1.0	126.3	-1.2	-0.7

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index numbers</i>	<i>% change from previous period</i>	<i>% change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	na	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	100.2	0.2	..
<b>2000-01</b>	102.3	2.1	..
<b>2001-02</b>	103.2	0.9	..
<b>1997</b>			
September	na	na	na
December	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>			
March	na	na	na
June	na	na	na
September	100.1	na	na
December	100.0	-0.1	na
<b>1999</b>			
March	100.3	0.3	na
June	99.6	-0.7	na
September	99.5	-0.1	-0.6
December	99.5	—	-0.5
<b>2000</b>			
March	100.4	0.9	0.1
June	101.2	0.8	1.6
September	101.2	—	1.7
December	102.1	0.9	2.6
<b>2001</b>			
March	102.8	0.7	2.4
June	103.2	0.4	2.0
September	103.2	—	2.0
December	103.3	0.1	1.2
<b>2002</b>			
March	103.0	-0.3	0.2
June	103.3	0.3	0.1

na not available

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

	Road transport (61)	Rail transport (62)	Water transport (63)	Air and space transport (64)	Other transport (65)(b)	Services to transport (66)	Storage (67)
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0
<b>1999-00</b>	101.0	94.4	103.8	99.1	na	97.2	100.9
<b>2000-01</b>	103.1	95.3	109.8	102.7	101.8	97.2	102.1
<b>2001-02</b>	105.0	94.9	109.4	103.5	102.9	97.0	102.2
<b>1997</b>							
September	98.1	106.9	na	na	na	na	99.5
December	99.1	106.0	na	na	na	na	99.3
<b>1998</b>							
March	98.7	105.3	na	na	na	na	99.1
June	99.4	102.3	na	na	na	na	99.5
September	99.4	103.3	101.8	99.2	na	100.2	99.5
December	99.7	99.8	100.4	100.2	na	100.3	100.3
<b>1999</b>							
March	100.5	99.5	99.4	102.3	na	99.7	100.1
June	100.4	97.4	98.3	98.3	na	99.9	100.1
September	100.5	95.9	99.7	98.2	na	97.2	100.3
December	100.7	93.6	102.1	96.7	na	97.2	100.4
<b>2000</b>							
March	100.9	94.2	104.7	100.5	na	97.2	101.3
June	101.8	93.9	108.6	101.1	na	97.0	101.7
September	101.6	93.7	108.8	101.8	101.2	97.2	101.8
December	102.7	95.7	108.8	103.3	101.2	97.5	101.7
<b>2001</b>							
March	103.8	95.7	110.3	102.9	102.4	97.1	102.4
June	104.2	96.2	111.4	102.8	102.5	96.9	102.5
September	104.5	95.2	111.1	103.2	102.6	96.8	102.7
December	104.8	96.1	109.5	103.1	102.6	97.0	102.6
<b>2002</b>							
March	105.2	94.1	108.2	103.3	103.2	97.0	101.5
June	105.3	94.0	108.6	104.4	103.3	97.3	102.1

na not available

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

(b) New index, refer to changes in this issue on page 2.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Index numbers</i>	<i>% change from previous period</i>	<i>% change from corresponding quarter of previous year</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	na	..
<b>1999-2000</b>	103.6	3.6	..
<b>2000-01</b>	107.5	3.8	..
<b>2001-02</b>	110.6	2.9	..
<b>1997</b>			
September	na	na	na
December	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>			
March	na	na	na
June	na	na	na
September	98.9	na	na
December	99.7	0.8	na
<b>1999</b>			
March	100.1	0.4	na
June	101.3	1.2	na
September	102.3	1.0	3.4
December	103.3	1.0	3.6
<b>2000</b>			
March	104.0	0.7	3.9
June	104.7	0.7	3.4
September	106.0	1.2	3.6
December	107.3	1.2	3.9
<b>2001</b>			
March	108.2	0.8	4.0
June	108.6	0.4	3.7
September	109.7	1.0	3.5
December	110.3	0.5	2.8
<b>2002</b>			
March	110.9	0.5	2.5
June	111.4	0.5	2.6

na not available

.. not applicable

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

(b) This series has been revised.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Property services (77)</i>	<i>Property operators and developers (771)</i>	<i>Real estate agents (772)</i>	<i>Machinery equipment hiring and leasing (774)</i>	<i>Business services (78)(b)</i>	<i>Scientific research (781)</i>	<i>Technical services (782)</i>	<i>Computer services (783)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	103.2	102.8	109.9	101.3	103.8	102.7	102.2	108.0
<b>2000-01</b>	108.7	109.0	121.6	100.8	106.9	104.6	103.6	111.2
<b>2001-02</b>	111.2	111.8	133.9	98.8	110.1	107.0	106.7	112.6
<b>1997</b>								
September	na	95.2	na	98.2	na	na	na	na
December	na	96.2	na	96.5	na	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>								
March	na	96.9	na	95.9	na	na	na	na
June	na	97.7	na	99.0	na	na	na	na
September	98.7	98.6	97.9	99.4	99.0	98.3	100.4	97.1
December	100.3	100.5	99.5	99.8	99.4	98.4	100.2	97.8
<b>1999</b>								
March	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.4	99.9	101.3	99.2	99.1
June	100.7	100.6	102.1	100.4	101.7	102.0	100.3	106.1
September	101.6	101.3	105.2	101.1	102.7	102.3	101.6	106.4
December	102.6	102.2	108.2	101.4	103.7	102.3	102.0	108.2
<b>2000</b>								
March	103.4	103.0	111.3	101.2	104.3	103.0	102.3	108.6
June	105.0	104.6	115.0	101.4	104.6	103.0	102.9	108.7
September	106.6	106.3	118.9	101.4	105.7	103.5	103.0	109.2
December	108.5	108.7	120.5	101.6	106.6	104.8	103.3	110.6
<b>2001</b>								
March	109.6	110.3	122.5	100.4	107.4	105.1	103.9	112.2
June	110.1	110.8	124.5	100.0	107.7	105.2	104.2	112.7
September	110.9	111.7	128.1	99.3	109.0	106.7	105.6	112.3
December	111.2	111.8	132.7	98.3	109.8	106.9	106.2	112.6
<b>2002</b>								
March	111.6	111.8	135.7	98.6	110.5	107.0	107.1	112.9
June	112.1	111.8	139.1	98.8	110.9	107.2	107.8	112.6

na not available

(b) This series has been revised.

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Legal and accounting services (784)</i>	<i>Marketing and business management services (785)(b)</i>	<i>Other business services (786)</i>
<b>1998-99</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>1999-2000</b>	103.1	104.7	102.1
<b>2000-01</b>	107.7	109.5	103.7
<b>2001-02</b>	113.2	114.4	105.7
<b>1997</b>			
September	na	na	na
December	na	na	na
<b>1998</b>			
March	na	na	na
June	na	na	na
September	99.7	98.7	99.6
December	99.8	99.5	99.7
<b>1999</b>			
March	100.2	100.5	100.2
June	100.3	101.3	100.5
September	102.0	103.0	101.3
December	102.3	104.5	102.2
<b>2000</b>			
March	103.3	105.3	102.8
June	104.7	106.0	102.0
September	106.6	107.9	103.2
December	107.4	108.7	103.9
<b>2001</b>			
March	108.2	110.3	103.8
June	108.7	110.9	104.0
September	111.9	112.1	105.1
December	112.6	114.2	105.4
<b>2002</b>			
March	113.4	115.4	105.9
June	114.9	115.8	106.2

na not available

(a) Reference base of each index: 1998-99 = 100.0.

(b) This series has been revised.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains a range of producer price indexes. Economy-wide indexes are presented within a stage of production framework, followed by a set of indexes relating to specific industries (selected manufacturing, construction, mining and service industries).

**2** Index numbers for the recently established producer price indexes, i.e. stage of production and the service industry and construction industry output indexes, are calculated on the reference base 1998–99=100.0. The index numbers for the other, longer established producer price indexes are calculated on the reference base 1989–90=100.0. It is planned to standardise the reference base of all indexes in this publication from June quarter 2003, at which time link factors to convert each series to their previous reference base will be provided.

### GENERAL

#### *Output and input indexes*

**3** Producer price indexes can be constructed as either output measures or input measures. Output indexes measure changes in the prices of sales by a defined sector of the economy while input indexes measure changes in the prices of purchases by a particular economic sector.

#### *Valuation basis*

**4** The valuation basis for the transactions covered by an output index is basic prices, defined as the amount received by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and transport and trade margins (i.e. the pricing point is ex-factory, ex-farm, ex-service provider, etc.).

**5** On the other hand, an input index has a valuation basis of purchasers' prices, defined as the amount paid by the purchaser inclusive of any non-deductible taxes on products and transport and trade margins (i.e. the prices recorded in the index should be those relating to delivered into store, delivered on site, etc.).

**6** In reality, industry practice may mean that it is sometimes necessary to diverge from the conceptual ideal in order to obtain actual transaction prices. For example, although the pricing point for the output index Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries is ex-factory, in cases where costs such as handling and distribution are built into the manufacturer's selling price, they will be included in the index.

**7** Similarly, for input indexes such as the Price Index of Materials Used In House Building, which has a pricing point of delivered on site, it has sometimes been necessary to use the nearest actual transaction price available, e.g. prices of materials supplied and fixed.

**8** The GST is excluded from all the prices recorded in the current producer price indexes because, in the main, it is deductible on business-to-business transactions. In the case of future service industry output indexes relating to business-to-household transactions, the GST will also be excluded because the pricing basis will be basic prices (i.e. exclusive of product taxes).

#### *Items and weights*

**9** The indexes are fixed weighted indexes of the Laspeyres form. The list of items and the weights are updated periodically to ensure they remain representative. New index series compiled using updated weights are linked to the previous series to maintain a continuous series. Broad level weights are derived from an analysis of the latest available input-output tables as well as other ABS and industry sources.

**10** Where prices of items are expected to move in a similar way, many of the directly priced items carry not only their own weight but also the weight of similar commodities.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Price measurement*

**11** The main sources of ongoing price data are samples of businesses. The samples can relate to either buyers or sellers, or a combination of both. The choice is influenced by the pricing point of the index (output or input) and practical considerations such as the relative degree of concentration of buyers, and of sellers, and the implications for sample sizes and costs.

**12** The main pricing methodology used is specification pricing, under which a manageable sample of precisely specified products is selected, in consultation with each reporting business, for repeat pricing. In specifying the products, care is taken to ensure that they are fully defined in terms of all the characteristics which influence their transaction prices. As such, all the relevant technical characteristics need to be described (e.g. make, model, features) along with the unit of sale, type of packaging, conditions of sale (e.g. delivered, payment within 30 days), etc.

**13** When the quality or the specifications of an item being priced change over time, adjustments are made to the reported prices so that the index captures only pure price change. That is, any element of price change attributable to a change in quality is removed. If there is an increase (decrease) in the quality of an item, then the price is adjusted downwards (upwards) to reflect the 'worth' of the quality change. This technique is known as pricing to constant quality.

**14** Another very important consideration in establishing and maintaining price collections is to ensure that the prices reported are actual market transaction prices. That is, they must reflect the net prices received (or paid) after taking into account all discounts applied to the transactions whether they be volume discounts, settlement discounts or competitive price cutting discounts which are likely to fluctuate with market conditions.

**15** Any rebates also need to be considered. The collection of nominal list prices, or book prices, is unlikely to yield reliable price indexes and could result in quite misleading results if fluctuations in transaction prices are not captured. The ABS therefore asks respondent businesses to report details of the discounts they offer so that actual transaction prices can be calculated. In addition, as many different types of discounts apply to business-to-business transactions (see paragraph 14), considerable effort is put into monitoring discount practices in order to identify changes to existing discounts and the introduction of new ones.

**16** Specification pricing is not feasible in cases where the products are unique and not reproduced over time, e.g. construction industry output and many of the customised business services. As a result alternative pricing techniques need to be used, often involving compromise. Some of the approaches adopted include the use of model pricing, collecting unit values for reasonably homogeneous components of a good or service, input pricing and collecting charge-out rates (e.g. for a legal service).

### *Classifications*

**17** As far as possible the industry sector indexes have been constructed in accordance with the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (ANZSIC). The Stage of Production 'contribution to change' tables (tables 5–9) are also presented in terms of the ANZSIC.

### STAGE OF PRODUCTION (SOP) PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

#### *Introduction*

**18** Tables 1–9 present producer price indexes for the supply of commodities to the Australian economy in a stage of production (SOP) framework. As such, the indexes cover both domestically produced and imported commodities, individually and in aggregate. The SOP indexes are compiled from data used in the industry sector indexes, the international trade indexes and some additional



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Introduction continued*

data collections. The indexes are calculated on the reference base 1998–99=100.0.

**19** These indexes are compiled within the statistical framework outlined in the 1997 ABS *Information Paper: An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in Australia* (Cat. no. 6421.0) and are designed to support the study of inflation.

**20** A more detailed explanation of the SOP concept is contained in the ABS *Information Paper: Producer Price Index Developments* (Cat. no. 6422.0), released on 25 March 1999. The index numbers in this current publication cannot be directly compared with the experimental index numbers in the information paper because:

- the coverage of the series has been expanded to include selected service and construction industries; and
- the weighting patterns of the indexes have been updated to 1994–95 and the reference base of the indexes has been updated to 1998–99=100.0.

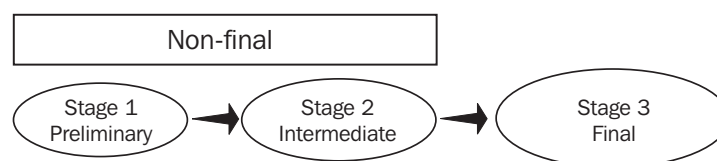
### *Pricing basis*

**21** In concept the valuation basis of the SOP indexes is basic prices (see paragraphs 4–8). However, the use of component series from existing ABS price collections in some cases results in the pricing basis diverging from this ideal. For example, imports are priced on a 'free-on-board' (f.o.b) basis, not 'cost, insurance, freight' (c.i.f), which approximates basic prices.

### *The SOP concept*

**22** The indexes are compiled using the SOP concept. Under this concept flows of commodities are categorised according to their economic destination on a sequential basis along the production chain. The basis for the categorisation is the Australian input–output tables (1994–95). The primary categorisation is between final commodities (i.e. commodities destined for final consumption, capital formation or export) and non-final commodities (i.e. commodities that flow into intermediate consumption for further processing).

**23** This initial breakdown of the commodity flows into final and non-final represents a useful economic dissection of producers' transactions. However, the non-final commodities can flow into the production of both final and other non-final commodities. Therefore, to aid analysis, the non-final commodity flows have been divided on a sequential basis between Stage 1 (or preliminary) commodities and Stage 2 (or intermediate) commodities as illustrated below. This approach results in three separate stages of production.



**24** The three stages are not aggregated in order to avoid the potential distorting effects that may result from multiple counting of changes in transaction prices as commodities flow through different production processes.

**25** Under this framework, preliminary (Stage 1) commodities are used in the production of intermediate (Stage 2) commodities; in turn intermediate (Stage 2) commodities flow into the production of final (Stage 3) commodities.

**26** The framework allows for analyses of price change as commodities flow through production processes. Price changes for earlier stages of production may be indicators of possible future price changes for later stages.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Transaction flow approach*

**27** The ABS has adopted a transaction flow approach in disaggregating commodity supply into the various production stages. This approach means that the assignment of a commodity to a stage is based on the proximity of its use in final demand.

**28** Alternative degree of fabrication or principal destination approaches are employed by statistical agencies in some other countries. These approaches result in the allocation of particular commodities to one, and only one, stage. This would present particular problems for Australia due to the openness of the economy, with exports (and imports) equivalent to about 20% of gross domestic product. Commodities such as wheat, wool, and iron ore are exported in large volumes as well as being further processed locally. The allocation of such commodities to a single stage would be very arbitrary by necessity.

**29** Adopting the transaction flow approach means, for example, that exported wheat and domestically used wheat are treated as different commodities for index construction purposes. Under this approach commodities transactions can be allocated to more than one stage. Exported wheat is treated as a final (Stage 3) commodity while wheat used domestically to make the flour used in bread production is considered to be a preliminary (Stage 1) commodity. Similarly, commodities such as energy and containers appear under all three categories.

### *Scope and coverage*

**30** Producer price indexes conventionally relate to the output of domestic industries, at basic prices, either inclusive or exclusive of exports. As the main focus is on domestic inflation, exports are excluded from the headline SOP series 'Final (Stage 3) commodities', as presented in the key figures on the front page and in tables 1–6. Index series for Final (Stage 3) commodities including exports are available in tables 26 & 27 on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

**31** Imports have also been incorporated within the framework, recognising that they represent an important potential source of inflationary pressure.

**32** In concept, the SOP indexes incorporate all flows of goods and services. However, currently there is limited coverage of service industries and the construction industry by the producer price indexes (see sections on construction industry and service industries producer price indexes below).

**33** Price indexes for most transport and storage services (division I of ANZSIC) and property and business services (division L of ANZSIC) industries have been included in the SOP framework. However, price series for most Final (Stage 3) consumer services are not currently available on a sufficiently timely basis to allow their inclusion in the indexes. This has the effect of decreasing the relative weight of consumer items versus capital items in the final stage. It is intended to introduce additional services price series as they become available, along with the consequential weight changes.

**34** Index coverage for the construction industry (division E of ANZSIC) is currently limited to the output of the following ANZSIC classes:

- 4111 House construction;
- 4112 Residential building construction n.e.c.;
- 4113 Non-residential building construction; and
- 4121 Road and bridge construction.

**35** As with services, it is intended to introduce further construction price series as they become available.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Items and weights*

**36** The items included in the indexes reflect the values of commodity flows, for both domestic supply and imports, allocated to stages based on an analysis of detailed 1994–95 input–output tables. The index structures and weighting patterns for the SOP indexes are shown in the June quarter 2000 issue of the former publication *Stage of Production Producer Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6426.0).

### *Comparisons with the Consumer Price Index*

**37** Final (Stage 3) indexes are presented for consumer commodities. It should be noted that this index is not directly comparable with the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The two indexes differ significantly in concept and coverage. The major differences are:

- the pricing basis for the Final (Stage 3) SOP consumer index is basic prices (see paragraph 21). The CPI, however, measures changes in purchasers' prices, i.e. the actual retail prices paid by households for products, inclusive of non-deductible taxes on products, such as the GST, and any transport and trade margins;
- the coverage of the two indexes differs. Currently the Final (Stage 3) SOP consumer index mainly measures changes in the prices of goods, i.e. most household services are currently excluded from the index (see paragraph 33). The CPI covers both goods and services;
- the indexes have different weighting bases. The weighting pattern for the Final (Stage 3) SOP consumer index is based on the 1994–95 input-output tables, while the CPI weighting pattern is based on the 1998–99 Household Expenditure Survey.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

#### *Introduction*

**38** The manufacturing industry producer price indexes relate to the outputs (i.e. articles produced) and inputs (i.e. materials used) of establishments classified to designated sectors of the Australian manufacturing industry. They are important sources of data for the SOP indexes.

**39** Tables 10 and 11 present the Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries and tables 12–14 present the Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries. Basic prices are used for the output index and purchasers' prices for the input index (see paragraphs 4–8). Therefore, as far as possible, ex-factory prices are included in the output index and delivered into factory prices in the input index.

**40** Table 15 presents Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the manufacture of electrical equipment.

**41** All of the manufacturing indexes are calculated on the reference base 1989–90=100.0.

#### *Scope*

**42** The manufacturing indexes are constructed on a net sector basis with intra-sector transactions netted out. The scope of the output index is therefore restricted to transactions in articles produced by the defined sector of Australian manufacturing industry that are sold or transferred to domestic establishments outside that sector, or used as capital equipment, or exported. The scope of the input index relates to transactions in materials used in the defined sector of Australian manufacturing industry that are produced by domestic establishments outside that sector or imported.

#### *Classification*

**43** The manufacturing division output index (table 10) measures changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to ANZSIC division C, Manufacturing, that are sold or transferred to domestic establishments outside the manufacturing division for intermediate use, or used as capital equipment, or exported. It excludes intermediate transactions in articles produced by

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Classification continued*

establishments within the manufacturing division and sold or transferred to other establishments within the manufacturing division for further processing.

**44** Similarly, the manufacturing division input index (tables 12 and 13) measures changes in prices of materials used by establishments classified to ANZSIC division C, Manufacturing, that have been purchased or transferred in from domestic establishments outside the manufacturing division or imported. It excludes intermediate transactions in materials produced by establishments within the manufacturing division and sold or transferred to other establishments within the manufacturing division for further processing.

**45** An advantage of the net sector approach over the alternative gross sector approach (under which the intra-sector transactions would be in-scope) is that it avoids the potential distorting effects that may result from multiple counting of changes in transaction prices as commodities flow through different production processes.

**46** On the other hand, although conceptually valid, the exclusion of the internal intermediate transactions from the net sector manufacturing division indexes results in incomplete coverage of the targeted sector of the economy. In order to increase coverage, while still avoiding the multiple counting issue, independent net sector measures have been constructed for ANZSIC manufacturing subdivisions and groups. While having intermediate transactions between different manufacturers within a given subdivision or group netted out, intermediate transactions with manufacturers in other subdivisions/groups are in-scope.

**47** The output indexes for ANZSIC subdivisions and groups (table 11) measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to each defined ANZSIC manufacturing sector which are sold or transferred to establishments outside that sector. These exclude intermediate transactions in articles produced by establishments within the specific sector and sold or transferred to other establishments in the same sector for further processing.

**48** Similarly, the input indexes for ANZSIC subdivisions and groups (table 14) measure changes in prices of materials used by establishments classified to each defined ANZSIC manufacturing sector which are purchased or transferred in from establishments outside that sector. These exclude intermediate transactions in materials produced by establishments within the specific sector and sold or transferred to other establishments in the same sector for further processing.

**49** It is important to note that the manufacturing division output and input indexes, and the corresponding subdivision/group indexes, are independent constructs. As such, a division index cannot be derived by simply weighting together the separate subdivision and group indexes as the latter net sector indexes are not a straightforward decomposition of the broader net sector index.

### *Items and weights*

**50** The items included in the manufacturing indexes reflect the values of articles produced and materials used based on an analysis of detailed input–output tables; 1993–94 for the output indexes and 1989–90 for the input indexes.

**51** The index structures and weighting patterns are shown in Appendix A of the September quarter 2000 issue of the former publication *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (Cat. no. 6412.0), and Appendix A of the July 1996 issue of the former publication *Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia* (Cat. no. 6411.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Items and weights continued*

**52** A detailed description of the copper materials indexes is shown in the Appendix to the June 1984 issue of the former publication *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials, Australia* (Cat. no. 6410.0).

### CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

#### *Introduction*

**53** The construction industry producer price indexes relate to the outputs (e.g. buildings) and the inputs (i.e. materials used) of establishments classified to designated sectors of the Australian construction industry. They are important sources of data for the SOP index.

**54** Table 16 presents the Price Index of the Output of the Building Industry. Tables 17 and 18 present the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building and tables 19 and 20 present the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building. The pricing basis is basic prices for the output index and purchasers' prices for the input indexes (see paragraphs 4–8 above). Therefore, as far as possible, builders' selling prices are reflected in the output index and delivered on site prices in the input indexes.

**55** The output index is calculated on the reference base 1998–99=100.0 and the input indexes on the reference base 1989–90=100.0.

#### *Scope*

**56** The Output of the Building Industry index (table 16) measures changes in prices of the output of ANZSIC Group 411 — building construction.

**57** The first input index measures changes in prices of materials used in house building, where a house is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long-term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit. ANZSIC class 4111 (house construction) approximates the industry scope of the index.

**58** The second input index measures changes in prices of materials used in other forms of building with a scope approximating ANZSIC class 4112 (residential building construction n.e.c.) and class 4113 (non-residential building construction), together.

**59** Neither of the input indexes explicitly cover alterations, additions, renovations and repairs. They each relate to the statistical division for each State capital city.

#### *Items and weights*

**60** The items included in the output index are chosen on the basis of work done, categorised by function and State of activity, as recorded in the ABS Building Activity statistics for the five years ending 1998–99.

**61** The items and weights for the house building input index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses in the three years ending 1992–93, with individual weighting patterns for each State capital city reflecting the differences in the relative usage of different materials. For the other than house building index, the items were selected and allocated weights in accordance with estimated values of materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses completed in each of the capital cities in the five years ended June 1992. This same weighting pattern is used for each of the six State capital cities.

**62** The weighting patterns are set out in Appendix A of the December 1995 issue of the former publication *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6408.0), and Appendix A of the October 1993 issue of the former publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (Cat. no. 6407.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### MINING INDUSTRY PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

**63** Table 21 presents Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining. The pricing basis of the index is purchasers' prices (see paragraphs 4–8) and, as far as possible, the prices included in the index for items are delivered to the mine site or to the primary storage area for a group of mines.

**64** The items included in the indexes reflect the value of materials used in the operation of open cut and underground coal mines in Australia during 1999–2000. The index structures and weighting patterns are available on request.

**65** The indexes are calculated on the reference base 1989–90=100.0.

### SERVICE INDUSTRIES PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES

#### *Introduction*

**66** Tables 22–25 present producer price indexes for the output of the transport (freight) & storage division, and the property & business services division of the ANZSIC. Included are index numbers for each of the divisions and subdivisions. Transport indexes presented cover freight activities only. That is, passenger transport is excluded. The pricing basis of the indexes is basic prices (see paragraphs 4–8), and so the prices used in the index relate to the amount received by the service provider. The indexes are important sources of data for the SOP indexes. The index numbers are calculated on the reference base 1998–99=100.0.

**67** These indexes represent the results to date of a program to progressively extend the scope of the producer price indexes into the service sectors of the economy. First results from the program were published in March 1999, by way of experimental indexes, in the ABS *Information Paper: Producer Price Index Developments* (Cat. no. 6422.0).

#### *Scope*

**68** The transport (freight) & storage division and property & business services division indexes measure changes in prices of services provided by establishments classified respectively to ANZSIC division I, transport (freight) & storage and ANZSIC division L, property & business services. Index numbers for these divisions are provided in tables 22 and 24 respectively.

**69** Tables 23 and 25 contain index numbers for the subdivisions of the ANZSIC transport (freight) & storage division I, and the subdivisions and groups of the ANZSIC property & business services division L, respectively.

#### *Items and weights*

**70** ANZSIC class indexes are aggregated to the relevant group, subdivision and division using weights derived from 1996–97 input-output domestic production values, in combination with data from other ABS surveys and industry sources. Where ANZSIC class indexes have not yet been developed, their weight is spread proportionately across the relevant group, subdivision or group of subdivisions dependent on an assessment of what is most appropriate given the activities of the particular class.

#### *Price measurement*

**71** The development of these new price collections has involved a wide range of diverse industries with different measurement problems. Accordingly, extensive consultation with industry associations and individual businesses has been undertaken to determine the most viable approach, on a case-by-case basis.

**72** Characteristics found within the services sector of the economy have complicated the task of price measurement.

**73** The tendency within many industries to provide unique, one-off services tailored to the needs of individual customers has posed difficulties in establishing continuity of pricing to constant quality.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Price measurement continued*

**74** The 'bundling' of a range of different component services within the one transaction or contract has required investigation of the feasibility of 'unbundling', that is, obtaining separate prices for each of the components of the total service. Where this has not proven to be feasible, the whole service bundle has been priced in total.

**75** Respondent businesses are asked to report details of any discounts they offer so that actual transactions prices can be calculated. However, as discounts are sometimes negotiated between individual buyers and sellers in relation to particular transactions, identifying discounts has not always been straightforward.

**76** The deregulation of some service industries leads to structural changes and more complex pricing practices. To deal with this, samples are continually updated to incorporate new businesses and pricing methodologies are reviewed over time.

### *Future developments*

**77** It is planned to make available indexes for the majority of remaining ANZSIC classes within the transport (freight) & storage division and property & business services division after they have been developed from experimental to production status. At such time these new indexes would contribute to the broader group, subdivision and division indexes presented in this publication. Those ANZSIC classes for which development of a price index is not considered feasible will continue to have their weight distributed for aggregation purposes as described in paragraph 70. Work has also commenced on developing indexes for other divisions of the ANZSIC.

### INDEX NUMBERS

**78** Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant quarterly index numbers.

**79** Indexes for the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building and the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building are presented separately for each of the six State capital cities. These city indexes measure price movements over time for each city. They do not measure differences in price levels between cities.

### ANALYSIS OF INDEX CHANGES

**80** Care should be exercised when interpreting quarter-to-quarter movements in the indexes as short-term movements do not necessarily indicate changes in trend.

**81** Movements in indexes from one period to another can be expressed either as changes in 'index points' or as percentage changes. The following example illustrates the method of calculating index points changes and percentage changes between any two periods:

**82** Stage of Production: Final commodities index numbers —

June quarter 2002	109.2 (see table 1)
less June quarter 2001	108.5 (see table 1)
Change in index points	0.7
Percentage change	$0.7/108.5 \times 100 = 0.6$

**83** Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide analyses of the index points contribution which ANZSIC groups make to the stage of production final commodities indexes, in total, and then separately for domestic and imported commodities. For example, in table 5 petroleum refining contributed 3.36 index points to the Total Final commodities index number of 109.2 for June quarter 2002 and 0.45 index points to the net change of 0.2 index points between the March and June 2002 quarters.

**84** Tables 8 and 9 analyse the contributions to the intermediate and preliminary commodities index numbers, respectively.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### ANALYSIS OF INDEX CHANGES *continued*

**85** Similar contribution tables are available on request for most of the industry sector indexes (see paragraph 89 below).

### FURTHER INFORMATION

**86** Further information on recent price index developments in the ABS is presented in the following publications:

*An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in Australia* (Cat. no. 6421.0)

*Producer Price Index Developments* (Cat. no. 6422.0)

*Review of the Import Price Index and Export Price Index, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 6424.0)

*Price Indexes and The New Tax System* (Cat. no. 6425.0)

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**87** Users may also wish to refer to the following related publications, which are available from ABS bookshops:

*International Trade Price Indexes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6457.0)

*Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0)

*Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0)

*Australian National Accounts, Input-Output Tables* (Cat. no. 5209.0)

*Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia*  
(Cat. no. 5302.0)

**88** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

### ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

**89** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS has available other price index series (many at a detailed commodity level). Inquiries should be made to Lee Taylor 02 6252 8100.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ANZSIC Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

c.i.f. cost, insurance and freight

f.o.b. free on board

n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

n.e.s. not elsewhere specified

SOP Stage of Production









## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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