

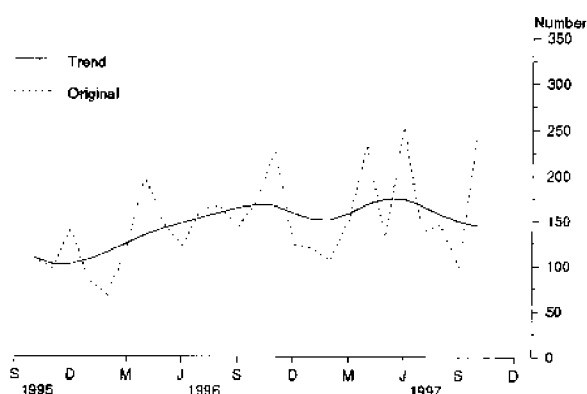
BUILDING APPROVALS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1997

MAIN FEATURES

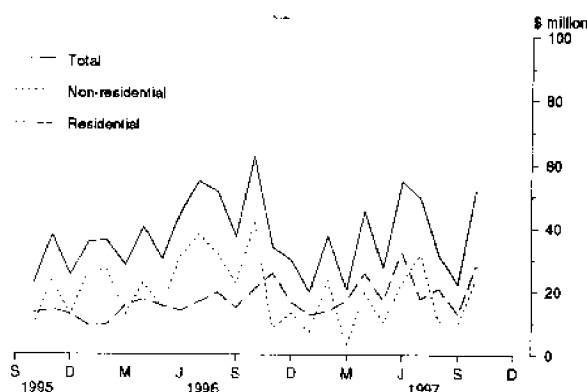
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS APPROVED

	October 1996	September 1997	October 1997	October 1996 to October 1997 change	September 1997 to October 1997 change
Original series	169	98	242	43.2%	146.9%
Trend estimate	167	149	145	-13.2%	2.7%

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED



Residential building

- In October, there were 242 dwelling units approved, compared with 98 in September and 146 in August. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the reported number of private sector, new other residential units.
- The total for October included 135 new houses and 106 new other residential buildings. The Palmerston-East Arm Statistical Subdivision (SSD) accounted for most approvals (71 new houses and 32 new other residential dwelling units) whilst there were 43 new other residential units approved in the Darwin City SSD.
- The value of new residential building approvals increased markedly, to \$25.7 million and \$2.3 million of residential alterations and additions were approved.

Non-residential building

- The value of non-residential building approved in October was \$23.7 million. Offices contributed \$12.5 million (one defence facility accounted for most of this value) and the miscellaneous category \$3.8 million.

Total building

- In terms of average 1989-90 prices the value of total building in the September quarter 1997 fell by 19.2% to \$82.3 million.

INQUIRIES

- for more information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Merv Leaker on Adelaide (08) 8237 7585 or any ABS State Office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back of this publication.

TABLE 1. DWELLING UNITS APPROVED (a)

Period	New houses			New other residential buildings			Conversions, etc.	Total (b)			Trend estimate.
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total		Private sector	Public sector	Total	
1994-95	868	161	1,029	554	58	612	20	1,442	219	1,661	--
1995-96	835	96	931	386	119	505	16	1,234	218	1,452	--
1996-97	902	203	1,105	816	26	842	40	1,746	241	1,987	--
1996-97 July-October	286	48	334	300	2	302	4	590	50	640	--
1997-98 July-October	302	96	398	215	4	219	6	523	100	623	--
1996—											
August	66	15	81	82	2	84	1	149	17	166	159
September	70	3	73	68	—	68	2	140	3	143	164
October	94	16	110	59	—	59	—	153	16	169	167
November	76	25	101	119	7	126	1	196	32	228	166
December	69	30	99	11	—	11	13	81	42	123	158
1997—											
January	52	11	63	39	2	41	16	107	13	120	152
February	55	13	68	37	—	37	1	93	13	106	151
March	66	22	88	53	10	63	—	119	32	151	158
April	73	16	89	137	5	142	3	213	21	234	168
May	97	6	103	28	—	28	1	126	6	132	174
June	128	32	160	92	—	92	1	221	32	253	174
July	79	3	82	52	—	52	3	134	3	137	166
August	72	36	108	37	—	37	1	410	36	446	157
September	64	9	73	22	2	24	1	87	11	98	149
October	87	48	135	104	2	106	1	192	50	242	145

(a) Buildings for Aboriginal Communities are included in the Private Sector. However, if the building is owned by a Community Government Council it will be included in the Public Sector. (b) Includes Conversions, etc. See paragraphs 10-12 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED (\$'000)

Period	New residential building									Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Houses			Other residential buildings			Total				Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total					
1994-95	84,947	29,137	114,085	63,327	10,319	73,645	148,274	39,456	187,730	29,958	98,145	184,496	268,058	402,184
1995-96	83,369	15,473	98,841	38,318	7,640	45,958	121,687	23,113	144,800	27,426	112,754	222,043	255,839	394,269
1996-97	108,382	29,083	137,465	70,015	2,337	72,352	178,397	31,421	209,817	23,341	153,401	241,249	351,959	474,407
1996-97 July-October	32,068	7,607	39,675	24,809	400	25,209	56,877	8,007	64,884	7,203	106,421	133,479	169,930	205,567
1997-98 July-October	38,829	15,013	53,842	17,928	445	18,373	56,758	15,458	72,215	7,230	29,331	75,166	92,244	154,612
1996—														
August	7,681	1,867	9,548	7,864	400	8,264	15,545	2,267	17,813	1,738	12,661	31,802	29,933	51,353
September	7,511	690	8,201	5,421	—	5,421	12,931	690	13,621	1,355	16,106	22,138	30,392	37,114
October	10,401	2,571	12,972	5,294	—	5,294	15,695	2,571	18,265	2,500	40,352	41,732	57,985	62,497
November	8,246	3,329	11,575	11,257	654	11,911	19,503	3,983	23,486	2,024	6,342	8,367	27,366	33,878
December	8,585	4,806	13,391	820	—	820	9,405	4,806	14,211	2,365	4,111	13,161	15,467	29,737
1997—														
January	6,246	1,714	7,960	2,845	250	3,095	9,090	1,964	11,054	1,466	4,886	7,238	15,442	19,758
February	6,701	2,318	9,019	3,464	—	3,464	10,165	2,318	12,483	1,446	3,732	23,585	15,130	37,514
March	8,838	2,160	10,998	3,649	580	4,229	12,486	2,740	15,227	2,038	2,736	3,234	16,539	20,499
April	9,554	1,992	11,546	11,173	453	11,626	20,726	2,445	23,172	2,548	5,988	19,653	28,869	45,373
May	12,479	1,115	13,595	1,716	—	1,716	14,195	1,115	15,310	1,866	2,639	10,129	18,550	27,305
June	15,666	4,041	19,707	10,283	—	10,283	25,949	4,041	29,990	2,385	16,546	22,402	44,667	54,777
July	10,510	524	11,034	4,731	—	4,731	15,241	524	15,765	1,884	8,928	31,638	25,988	49,287
August	9,487	5,731	15,217	3,757	—	3,757	13,243	5,731	18,974	1,940	6,852	10,535	21,776	31,449
September	8,484	1,525	10,009	1,458	295	1,753	9,942	1,820	11,762	1,101	5,833	9,338	16,876	22,201
October	10,349	7,234	17,583	7,983	150	8,133	18,332	7,384	25,715	2,304	7,718	23,655	27,603	51,675

TABLE 3. VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, (a) BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND OWNERSHIP
(S'000)

Class of building	1995-96	1996-97	July-October		1997		
			1996-97	1997-98	August	September	October
PRIVATE SECTOR							
New houses	83,369	108,382	32,068	38,829	9,487	8,484	10,349
New other residential buildings	38,318	70,015	24,809	17,928	3,757	1,458	7,983
<i>Total new residential building</i>	<i>121,687</i>	<i>178,397</i>	<i>56,877</i>	<i>56,758</i>	<i>13,243</i>	<i>9,942</i>	<i>18,332</i>
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	21,398	20,162	6,631	6,156	1,681	1,101	1,554
Hotels, etc.	38,821	26,940	22,100	780	250	—	—
Shops	14,599	71,060	56,544	9,006	635	3,158	2,409
Factories	3,212	4,996	1,420	2,112	80	—	382
Offices	13,302	18,793	15,422	2,840	1,875	212	350
Other business premises	19,837	18,289	6,109	7,861	3,146	684	2,565
Educational	5,255	6,476	1,950	1,419	511	—	—
Religious	609	180	—	591	—	—	—
Health	3,210	373	—	54	—	54	—
Entertainment and recreational	10,216	2,004	95	4,113	130	1,725	1,782
Miscellaneous	3,693	4,290	2,783	555	225	—	230
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>112,754</i>	<i>153,401</i>	<i>106,421</i>	<i>29,331</i>	<i>6,852</i>	<i>5,833</i>	<i>7,718</i>
Total	255,839	351,959	169,930	92,244	21,776	16,876	27,603
PUBLIC SECTOR							
New houses	15,473	29,083	7,607	15,013	5,731	1,525	7,234
New other residential buildings	7,640	2,337	400	445	—	295	150
<i>Total new residential building</i>	<i>23,113</i>	<i>31,421</i>	<i>8,007</i>	<i>15,458</i>	<i>5,731</i>	<i>1,820</i>	<i>7,384</i>
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	6,028	3,180	572	1,075	260	—	750
Hotels, etc.	—	1,648	—	—	—	—	—
Shops	4,246	3,369	1,816	52	—	—	52
Factories	1,824	12,691	12,601	80	—	80	—
Offices	13,412	8,987	5,315	14,100	2,000	—	12,100
Other business premises	14,147	5,424	4,108	21,000	—	—	—
Educational	26,037	36,303	358	1,924	—	—	214
Religious	2,361	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health	1,433	2,460	1,503	711	—	711	—
Entertainment and recreational	11,551	4,458	1,357	128	128	—	—
Miscellaneous	34,279	12,858	—	7,841	1,555	2,714	3,572
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>109,290</i>	<i>87,848</i>	<i>27,058</i>	<i>45,835</i>	<i>3,683</i>	<i>3,505</i>	<i>15,938</i>
Total	138,430	122,448	35,637	62,368	9,673	5,325	24,071
TOTAL							
New houses	98,841	137,465	39,675	53,842	15,217	10,009	17,583
New other residential buildings	45,958	72,352	25,209	18,373	3,757	1,753	8,133
<i>Total new residential building</i>	<i>144,800</i>	<i>209,817</i>	<i>64,884</i>	<i>72,215</i>	<i>18,974</i>	<i>11,762</i>	<i>25,715</i>
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	27,426	23,341	7,203	7,230	1,940	1,101	2,304
Hotels, etc.	38,821	28,588	22,100	780	250	—	—
Shops	18,845	74,429	58,360	9,058	635	3,158	2,461
Factories	5,036	17,686	14,020	2,192	80	80	382
Offices	26,715	27,781	20,737	16,940	3,875	212	12,450
Other business premises	33,984	23,363	10,217	28,861	3,146	684	2,565
Educational	31,293	42,780	2,308	3,343	511	—	214
Religious	2,969	180	—	591	—	—	—
Health	4,643	2,833	1,503	765	—	765	—
Entertainment and recreational	21,767	6,462	1,452	4,241	258	1,725	1,782
Miscellaneous	37,972	17,148	2,783	8,395	1,780	2,714	3,801
<i>Total non-residential building</i>	<i>222,043</i>	<i>241,249</i>	<i>133,479</i>	<i>75,166</i>	<i>10,535</i>	<i>9,338</i>	<i>23,655</i>
Total	394,269	474,407	205,567	154,612	31,449	22,201	51,675

(a) Buildings for Aboriginal Communities are included in the Private Sector. However, if the building is owned by a Community Government Council it will be included in the Public Sector.

TABLE 4. BUILDING APPROVED (a) IN SELECTED AREAS, OCTOBER 1997

Selected statistical areas	New residential building (b)								Alterations and additions to residential buildings (\$'000)	Non-residential building (\$'000)	Total building (\$'000)
	Houses				Other residential buildings						
	Private sector		Public sector		Private sector		Public sector				
	Number	Value (\$'000)	Number	Value (\$'000)	Number	Value (\$'000)	Number	Value (\$'000)			
Darwin City (SSD)	13	2,071	—	—	43	4,303	—	—	830	6,602	13,806
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	44	5,144	27	4,273	32	2,090	—	—	45	494	12,045
Darwin (SD)	57	7,215	27	4,273	75	6,393	—	—	875	7,095	25,851
Alice Springs (T)	7	776	—	—	13	1,163	—	—	473	197	2,608
Katherine (T)	3	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1,872	2,287
Tennant Creek (T)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	12	1,137	—	—	16	427	—	—	284	14,491	16,339
Remainder of Balance (SD)	8	843	21	2,961	—	—	2	150	636	—	4,590
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	30	3,134	21	2,961	29	1,590	2	150	1,430	16,560	25,824
Northern Territory	87	10,349	48	7,234	104	7,983	2	150	2,304	23,655	51,675

(a) Buildings for Aboriginal Communities are included in the Private Sector. However, if the building is owned by a Community Government Council it will be included in the Public Sector. (b) Excludes Conversions, etc.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES (a) APPROVED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS IN SELECTED AREAS OCTOBER 1997

Selected statistical areas	Material of outer walls						Total
	Double brick(b)	Brick veneer	Fibre cement	Timber	Metal clad and other	Not stated	
Darwin (SD)	78	—	1	—	5	—	84
Alice Springs (T)	6	—	—	—	1	—	7
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	4	—	1	1	5	1	12
Northern Territory	89	2	2	1	12	29	135

(a) Excludes Conversions, etc. (b) Includes houses constructed with outer walls of stone or concrete.

TABLE 6. VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES (a)
(\$ million)

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Houses		Other residential buildings	Total		Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	Private sector	Total							
1994-95	65.9	88.3	64.9	153.2	23.1	90.2	169.8	230.4	346.1
1995-96	61.9	73.4	39.5	112.9	20.3	101.7	200.5	214.4	333.8
1996-97	77.2	97.9	61.1	159.0	16.6	136.8	214.8	289.5	390.4
1996—									
June qtr.	18.8	19.2	12.6	31.8	4.3	25.6	61.7	56.3	97.8
Sept. qtr.	15.9	19.6	17.0	36.6	3.4	59.2	82.1	95.7	122.1
Dec. qtr.	19.4	27.0	15.3	42.3	4.9	45.3	56.4	83.9	103.7
1997—									
Mar. qtr.	15.5	19.9	9.1	29.0	3.5	10.1	30.2	37.1	62.7
June qtr.	26.4	31.4	19.8	51.2	4.8	22.2	46.0	72.8	101.9
Sept. qtr.	19.8	25.3	8.5	33.8	3.4	18.9	45.1	50.6	82.3

(a) See paragraphs 16-18 of the Explanatory Notes. Constant price estimates are subject to revision each quarter as more up to date information on prices and commodity compositions becomes available.

**TABLE 7. NEW DWELLING UNITS (a) APPROVED IN SELECTED AREAS, BY TYPE
OCTOBER 1997**

Selected statistical area	New other residential building									Total new residential building
	New houses	Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, etc. of			Flats, units or apartments in a building of				Total	
		1 storey	2 or more storeys	Total	1-2 storeys	3 storeys	4 or more storeys	Total		
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS										
Darwin City (SSD)	13	9	23	32	—	—	11	11	43	56
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	71	22	8	30	2	—	—	2	32	103
<i>Darwin (SD)</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>159</i>
Alice Springs (T)	7	2	—	2	11	—	—	11	13	20
Katherine (T)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tennant Creek (T)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	12	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	16	28
Remainder of Balance (SD)	29	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	31
<i>Northern Territory Balance (SD)</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>82</i>
Northern Territory	135	35	31	66	29	—	11	40	106	241
VALUE (\$'000)										
Darwin City (SSD)	2,071	583	2,820	3,403	—	—	900	900	4,303	6,374
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	9,417	1,556	270	1,826	264	—	—	264	2,090	11,507
<i>Darwin (SD)</i>	<i>11,488</i>	<i>2,139</i>	<i>3,090</i>	<i>5,229</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>6,393</i>	<i>17,881</i>
Alice Springs (T)	776	213	—	213	950	—	—	950	1,163	1,939
Katherine (T)	378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
Tennant Creek (T)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	1,137	—	—	—	427	—	—	427	427	1,564
Remainder of Balance (SD)	3,804	150	—	150	—	—	—	—	150	3,954
<i>Northern Territory Balance (SD)</i>	<i>6,095</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>1,377</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1,377</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>7,834</i>
Northern Territory	17,583	2,502	3,090	5,592	1,641	—	900	2,541	8,133	25,715

(a) Excludes Conversions, etc.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains monthly details of building work approved.

2. For purposes of comparison, it should be noted that statistics of building approvals are affected from month to month by large projects (e.g. blocks of flats, multi-storey office buildings) approved in particular months and also by the administrative arrangements of government authorities.

Scope and Coverage

3. Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:

- (a) permits issued by licensed Private Building Certifiers or the Building Branch, Northern Territory Department of Lands, Planning and Environment, in areas subject to building control by those authorities;
- (b) contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities;
- (c) major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (e.g. buildings on remote mine sites).

4. The statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings, and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is excluded from this publication, but can be found in the ABS publication *Engineering Construction Survey* (8762.0).

5. In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained.

6. From July 1990, the statistics cover:

- (a) all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000 or more)
- (b) approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more
- (c) all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000 or more).

These changes in coverage do not have a statistically significant effect on broad building approvals aggregate data. However, care should be taken in interpreting data for specific classes of non-residential building.

Definitions

7. A *building* is defined as a rigid, fixed and permanent structure which has a roof. Its intended purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design, to satisfy its intended use, is the provision for regular access by persons.

8. A *dwelling unit* is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long term residential use. Units (whether self-contained or not) within buildings offering institutional care such as hospitals or temporary accommodation, such as motels, hostels and holiday apartments are not defined as dwelling units. The value of units of this type is included in the appropriate category of non-residential buildings' approved.

9. A *residential building* is defined as a building predominantly consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.

- (a) A *house* is defined as a detached building predominantly used for long term residential purposes and consisting of only one dwelling unit. Thus detached granny flats and detached dwelling units such as caretaker's residences associated with non-residential buildings are defined as houses for the purpose of these statistics.
- (b) An *other residential building* is defined as a building which is predominantly used for long term residential purposes and which contains (or has attached to it) more than one dwelling unit (e.g. includes townhouses, duplexes, apartment buildings etc.).

10. From the January 1995 issue of this publication, the number of dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions to or conversions of existing residential or non-residential buildings and as part of the construction of non-residential building is shown separately in Tables 1 under the heading of 'Conversions, etc.', and is included in the total number of dwelling units shown in these tables. Previously, such dwellings were only included as a footnote.

11. In addition, from the January 1995 issue, the trend estimates for the number of dwelling units approved, shown in Table 1, includes these conversions, etc. Previously, only dwelling units approved as part of the construction of new residential buildings were included in these estimates.

12. The value of new residential building approved continues to exclude the value of dwelling units approved as part of alterations and additions to or conversions of existing residential or non-residential buildings and as part of the construction of non-residential building. Approved building work represented by these conversions, etc. jobs continues to be included in the value of alterations and additions to residential buildings or in the value of non-residential building as appropriate.

13. Value data are derived by aggregation of the estimated value (when completed) of building work (excluding value of land and landscaping but including site preparation) *as reported on approval documents*. For 'houses', these estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of the building. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings' these estimates can differ significantly from the completed value of the building.

Building Classification

14. *Ownership of a building* is classified as either Public Sector or Private Sector according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval. Residential buildings being constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes whereby the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the buildings on or before completion, are classified as public sector.

15. *Functional classification of buildings*: a building is classified according to its intended major function. Hence a building which is ancillary to other buildings or forms a part of a group of related buildings is classified to the function of the building and not to the function of the group as a whole. An example of this can be seen in the treatment of building work approved for a factory complex. In this case a detached administration building would be classified to Offices, a detached cafeteria building to Shops, while factory buildings

would be classified to Factories. An exception to this rule is the treatment of group accommodation buildings e.g. a student accommodation building on a university campus would be classified to Educational.

Estimates at Constant Prices

16. Estimates of the quarterly value of building approvals at average 1989–90 prices are presented in Table 6. (Note: monthly value data at constant prices are not available.)

17. Constant price estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated. The deflators used to revalue the current price estimates are derived from the same price data underlying the deflators compiled for the dwelling and non-dwelling construction components of the national accounts aggregate 'Gross fixed capital expenditure'.

18. Estimates at constant prices are subject to a number of approximations and assumptions. Further information on the nature and concepts of constant price estimates is contained in Chapter 4 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

Trend Estimates

19. Table 1 shows trend estimates for total dwellings. These are obtained by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted time series. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring 'Trends': an Overview* (1348.0).

20. While the smoothing technique described in paragraph 19 enables trend estimates to be produced for the latest few months, it does result in revisions to the trend estimates as new data become available. Generally, revisions become smaller over time and, after three months, usually have a negligible impact on the series. Revisions to the original data and re-analysis of seasonal factors may also lead to revisions to the trend.

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)

21. Area statistics are now being classified to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996 Edition* (1216.0), effective from 1 July 1996, and ASGC terminology has been adopted in the presentation of building statistics.

Further details are:

- (a) The boundaries of the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Alice Springs (T) and Sandover – Balance were amended by the transfer of part of Sandover – Balance to Alice Springs (T).
- (b) The boundaries of the SLAs of Katherine (T) and Elsey – Balance were amended by the transfer of part of Katherine (T) to Elsey – Balance.
- (c) The LGA/SLA of Alice Springs (T) has been split into five SLAs. These new SLAs are: Alice Springs (T) – Charles, Alice Springs (T) – Heavitree, Alice Springs (T) – Larapinta, Alice Springs (T) – Ross, Alice Springs (T) – Stuart.

Unpublished Data and Related Publications

22. The ABS can also make available certain building approvals data which are not published. Where it is not practicable to provide the required information by telephone, data can be provided in the following forms: photocopy, computer printout and clerically extracted tabulation. A charge may be made for providing unpublished information in these forms.

23. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0) – issued monthly
Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Preliminary (8750.0) – issued quarterly
Building Activity, Northern Territory (8752.7) – issued quarterly

24. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and Other Usages

SD Statistical Division
 SSD Statistical Subdivision
 (T) town
 — nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 r figure or series revised since previous issue

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

Zia Abbasi
 Regional Director
 Northern Territory

For more information . . .

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