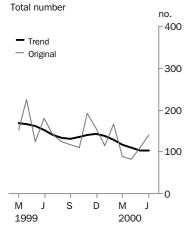




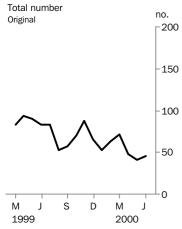
# BUILDING APPROVALS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 8 AUG 2000

#### **Dwelling units approved**



#### **Private sector houses approved**



# JUNE KEY FIGURES

	Apr 2000	May 2000	Jun 2000
Dwelling units approved			
Original	83	110	141
Trend	109	103	102

	% change Mar 2000 to Apr 2000	% change Apr 2000 to May 2000	% change May 2000 to Jun 2000
Dwelling units approved			
Original	-5.7	32.5	28.2
Trend	-7.5	-5.4	-1.4

. . . . . . . .

## JUNE KEY POINTS

#### TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved in June reflects a decline of 28.2% since the last peak in December 1999. Dwelling approvals for the June quarter (314) is 18.7% below the March quarter (386).

#### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, the total number of dwellings approved rose 28.2% in June (141), but is 21.7% below June 1999 (180). Houses increased by 5 dwellings to 60, while other dwellings increased 26 dwellings to 81.
- Of the 330 new dwellings approved during the June quarter, 140 were located in Darwin City, 84 in Palmerston-East Arm, 35 in Darwin Rural Areas, 19 in Alice Springs and 15 in Katherine.
- The total value of building approved in June rose by 100.3% to \$45.5 million. Residential building rose by 59.2% to \$27.3 million with one project valued at \$9.8 million. Non-residential building rose by 227.5% to \$18.2 million with one health project in the public sector valued at \$7.0 million.

 For further information about these and related statistics, contact Andrea Woods on Adelaide
 08 8237 7350 or the National Information Service on
 1300 135 070.

# N O T E S

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE</i> September 2000 December 2000	<i>RELEASE DATE</i> 8 November 2000 8 February 2001
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	There are no changes in this issue.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
DATA NOTES	<ul> <li>forward" of building activity prior to 1 J</li> <li>the introduction of the Goods and Serv Wholesale Sales Tax; and</li> <li>the uncertainty as to whether approval included or excluded the GST compon-</li> <li>ABS has been liaising with councils and other</li> </ul>	a number of ways, including: changes brought about by the "bringing uly 2000; rices Tax (GST) and the abolition of the values reported prior to 1 July 2000 ent. er approving authorities to ensure that
	approval values are reported inclusive of the	e GS1.
REVISIONS THIS ISSUE	There are no significant revisions this issue.	

ROBYN ELLIOTT Regional Director, Northern Territory



# DWELLING UNITS APPROVED: Original and Trend

	HOUSES			OTHER	OTHER DWELLINGS			TOTAL DWELLING UNITS				
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Trend estimate		
Period	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.		
•••••	• • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		
1997-1998	946	308	1 254	883	81	964	1 829	389	2 218	n.a.		
1998-1999	1 014	513	1 527	644	47	691	1 658	560	2 218	n.a.		
1999-2000	738	170	908	528	102	630	1 266	272	1 538	n.a.		
12 months to Jun 1999	1 014	513	1 527	644	47	691	1 658	560	2 218	n.a.		
12 months to Jun 2000	738	170	908	528	102	630	1 266	272	1 538	n.a.		
1999												
April	93	44	137	88	0	88	181	44	225	166		
May	90	18	108	16	0	16	106	18	124	161		
June	83	22	105	75	0	75	158	22	180	151		
July	83	20	103	37	0	37	120	20	140	140		
August	53	4	57	66	0	66	119	4	123	133		
September	57	19	76	40	0	40	97	19	116	132		
October	70	28	98	6	6	12	76	34	110	136		
November	88	13	101	55	36	91	143	49	192	141		
December	65	9	74	78	4	82	143	13	156	142		
2000												
January	53	5	58	56	0	56	109	5	114	139		
February	63	28	91	68	6	74	131	34	165	129		
March	71	9	80	6	2	8	77	11	88	118		
April	48	7	55	26	2	28	74	9	83	109		
May	41	14	55	33	22	55	74	36	110	103		
June	46	14	60	57	24	81	103	38	141	102		



# VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED: Original

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Period	New houses	New other residential building	Alterations & additions to residential buildings(a)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
		PRIVA	TE SECTOR (\$'000	)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
1997-1998	120 218	101 354	19 630	241 202	102 259	343 462
1998-1999	132 521	69 281	23 004	224 806	94 020	318 826
1999-2000	103 269	65 781	24 676	193 725	68 309	262 035
12 months to Jun 1999	132 521	69 281	23 004	224 806	94 020	318 826
12 months to Jun 2000	103 269	65 781	24 676	193 726	68 309	262 035
1999						
April	11 934	11 755	2 203	25 892	8 647	34 540
May	12 088	2 216	1 213	15 516	2 767	18 283
June	11 402	7 993	2 496	21 892	6 238	28 130
July	11 071	4 006	2 421	17 498	4 430	21 928
August	7 222	7 968	2 345	17 535	5 160	22 695
September	8 756	4 280	1 878	14 914	3 689	18 603
October	9 187	695	1 950	11 832	6 664	18 496
November	13 322	5 599	2 170	21 091	8 451	29 542
December	8 495	7 077	2 543	18 114	3 144	23 342
2000	0 100		2010	10 11 1	0 1 1 1	
January	8 163	7 765	1 077	17 005	8 905	25 910
February	6 741	7 581	2 253	16 574	5 705	22 280
March	9 597	507	1 514	11 618	5 534	17 152
April	6 433	3 720	2 221	12 374	5 155	17 529
May	5 971	4 413	2 390	12 773	4 063	16 836
June	8 312	12 170	1 917	22 398	7 409	29 807
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						
		PUBL	IC SECTOR (\$'000)	)		
1997-1998	43 637	8 224	8 137	59 999	145 294	205 292
1998-1999	75 832	4 624	7 569	88 024	94 091	182 115
1999-2000	24 487	12 113	5 727	42 327	71 336	113 663
12 months to Jun 1999	75 832	4 624	7 569	88 024	94 091	182 115
12 months to Jun 2000	24 487	12 113	5 727	42 327	71 336	113 663
1999						
April	5 979	0	727	6 706	573	7 279
May	2 582	0	107	2 689	1 464	4 153
June	3 361	0	186	3 546	6 303	9 849
July	2 982	0	542	3 523	740	4 263
August	781	0	480	1 261	8 883	10 144
September	2 945	0	50	2 995	2 753	5 749
October	3 738	712	671	5 121	4 149	9 270
November	1 970	4 557	180	6 707	18 396	25 102
December	1 155	730	893	2 778	1 211	3 989
2000						
January	798	0	0	798	1 485	2 283
February	4 344	781	1 290	6 415	5 085	11 500
March	1 256	188	80	1 524	9 938	11 463
April	1 005	198	705	1 908	6 466	8 374
May	1 800	2 147	437	4 384	1 481	5 865
June	1 713	2 800	400	4 913	10 748	15 661
•••••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • •

(a) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.

ABS • BUILDING APPROVALS, NORTHERN TERRITORY • 8731.7 • JUNE QUARTER 2000



# VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED: Original continued

Period	New houses	New other residential building	Alterations & additions to residential buildings(a)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
i chou	nouses	building	bullulings(u)	bullang	bananig	bullung
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	т.	OTAL (\$'000)	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
			UTAL (\$ 000)			
1997-1998	163 855	109 578	27 768	301 201	247 553	548 754
1998-1999	208 353	73 905	30 572	312 831	188 110	500 941
1999-2000	127 756	77 894	30 404	236 053	139 645	375 698
10					100.110	
12 months to Jun 1999	208 353	73 905	30 572	312 830	188 110	500 941
12 months to Jun 2000	127 755	77 894	30 404	236 053	139 645	375 698
1999						
April	17 914	11 755	2 930	32 598	9 221	41 819
May	14 670	2 216	1 319	18 205	4 231	22 436
June	14 763	7 993	2 682	25 438	12 541	37 979
July	14 052	4 006	2 962	21 021	5 170	26 191
August	8 003	7 968	2 825	18 796	14 043	32 838
September	11 702	4 280	1 928	17 910	6 442	24 352
October	12 924	1 407	2 622	16 953	10 813	27 766
November	15 292	10 156	2 350	27 797	26 847	54 644
December	9 649	7 807	3 436	20 892	4 356	25 248
2000						
January	8 961	7 765	1077	17 804	10 390	28 194
February	11 085	8 362	3 543	22 989	10 791	33 779
March	10 854	695	1 594	13 142	15 473	28 615
April	7 438	3 918	2 926	14 281	11 621	25 903
May	7 772	6 560	2 826	17 158	5 544	22 701
June	10 025	14 970	2 317	27 312	18 157	45 468

(a) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.



### NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING .....

. . . . . . . . . . .

	New houses								Total	Total new residentia building
			Two or		<b>6</b>	-	Four or			
Period		One storey	more storeys	Total	One or two storeys	Three storeys	more storeys	Total		
• • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • •		••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
				DWELLI	NG UNITS (N	umber)				
L997-1998	1 248	241	155	396	170	55	335	560	956	2 204
1998-1999 1999-2000	1 518 903	120 187	36 81	156 268	154 98	53 40	319 203	526 341	682 609	2 200 1 512
<b>L999</b> April	134	21	13	34	18	0	36	54	88	222
May	108	2	4	6	10	0	0	10	16	124
June		2 4	4	4	10	9	52	10 71	75	124
	105 102	4 6	8	4 14	10	9	52 10	23	75 37	
July										139
August	55	8	0	8	17	24	17	58	66	121
September	76	23	0	23	4	0	13	17	40	116
October	98	8	2	10	2	0	0	2	12	110
November	101	13	4	17	44	0	30	74	91	192
December	73	16	11	27	0	0	39	39	66	139
2000		_			_	_				
January	58	9	26	35	0	0	20	20	55	113
February	91	36	14	50	0	0	24	24	74	165
March	79	4	2	6	2	0	0	2	8	87
April	55	4	2	6	0	7	12	19	25	80
May	55	36	10	46	8	0	0	8	54	109
June	60	24	2	26	17	0	38	55	81	141
	• • • • • • • • •	••••		V	ALUE (\$'000	)	• • • • • • • • •	••••	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
1997-1998	163 855	17 701	17 260	34 960	14 903	4 945	54 770	74 618	109 578	273 433
1998-1999	208 353	9 750	5 660	15 410	11 665	5 010	41 820	58 495	73 905	282 258
1999-2000	127 755	17 399	12 548	29 947	11 474	5 072	31 401	47 947	77 894	205 649
1999										
April	17 914	1 721	2 329	4 050	1 525	0	6 180	7 705	11 755	29 669
May	14 670	226	860	1 086	1 130	0	0	1 130	2 216	16 886
June	14 763	396	0	396	867	700	6 030	7 597	7 993	22 756
July	14 052	362	1 272	1 634	200	1 272	900	2 372	4 006	18 059
August	8 003	692	0	692	3 176	2 000	2 100	7 276	7 968	15 971
September	11 702	1 802	0	1 802	478	2 000	2 000	2 478	4 280	15 982
October	12 924	907	400	1 307	100	0	2 000	100	4 200 1 407	14 331
November	15 292	1 056	320	1 376	5 100	0	3 680	8 780	10 156	25 448
December	9 649	1 120	1 585	2 705	0	0	5 102	5 102	7 807	17 456
2000	5 045	T 120	± 303	2105	0	U	5 102	0 102	1 001	11 430
January	8 961	585	4 300	4 885	0	0	2 880	2 880	7 765	16 726
February					0					19 446
2	11 085	3 672	1 251	4 923		0	3 439	3 439	8 362	
March	10 854	345	250	595	100	0	0	100	695	11 549
April	7 438	348	270	618	0	1 800	1 500	3 300	3 918	11 356
May	7 772	3 710	2 380	6 090	470	0	0	470	6 560	14 331
June	10 025	2 800	520	3 320	1 850	0	9 800	11 650	14 970	24 995

(a) See Glossary for definition.

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#### NEW OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDING.....

	New houses		ched, row or a wnhouses, et		Flats, units	or apartment	s in a building	of	Total	Total new residential building	
		One	Two or mo	re	One or	Three	Four or mor	e			
Statistical Area		storey	storeys	Total	two storeys		storeys	Total			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		•••••		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••		•••••	•••••	
DWELLING UNITS (Number)											
NORTHERN TERRITORY	170	64	14	78	25	7	50	82	160	330	
Darwin (SD)	68	60	14	74	25	7	50	82	156	224	
Darwin City (SSD)	24	28	14	42	17	7	50	74	116	140	
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	44	32	0	32	8	0	0	8	40	84	
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	102	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	106	
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	
Bathurst-Melville (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alligator (SSD)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Daly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East Arnhem (SSD)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
Katherine (T)	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Barkly (SSD)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Tennant Creek (T)	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
Central NT (SSD)	27	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	31	
Alice Springs (T)	17	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	19	
	••••	• • • • • • • •	•••••		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • •	••••	•••••	
				VALUE (\$'	000)						
NORTHERN TERRITORY	25 234	6 858	3 170	10 028	2 320	1 800	11 300	15 420	25 448	50 682	
Darwin (SD)	12 252	6 510	3 170	9 680	2 320	1 800	11 300	15 420	25 100	37 352	
Darwin City (SSD)	6 014	3 190	3 170	6 360	1 850	1 800	11 300	14 950	21 310	27 324	
Palmerston-East Arm (SSD)	6 238	3 320	0	3 320	470	0	0	470	3 790	10 028	
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	12 982	348	0	348	0	0	0	0	348	13 330	
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	4 239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 239	
Bathurst-Melville (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Alligator (SSD)	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	
Daly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
East Arnhem (SSD)	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	2 697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 697	
Katherine (T)	2 152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 152	
Barkly (SSD)	1 633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 633	
Tennant Creek (T)	1 633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 633	
Central NT (SSD)	3 154	348	0	348	0	0	0	0	348	3 502	
Alice Springs (T)	1 911	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	150	1 911	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		•••••		• • • • • • • •		•••••		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	

(a) See Glossary for definition.

Period	New houses	New other residential building	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential building	Non- residential building	Total building
			ORIGINAL (S	§ million)		• • • • • • • • • • • •	
L996-1997	140.7	74.6	215.3	23.9	239.3	242.9	482.7
L997-1998	163.8	109.6	273.5	27.7	301.2	247.5	548.7
L998-1999	207.5	73.8	281.4	30.4	311.8	191.4	503.3
L998							
December	45.8	28.6	74.3	7.7	82.0	56.0	138.0
L <b>999</b> March	43.8	13.3	57.2	7.0	64.2	41.0	105.2
June	43.8 46.7	22.2	57.2 68.9	6.8	64.2 75.7	41.0 26.7	105.2
September	46.7 33.0	22.2 16.4	68.9 49.4	6.8 7.5	75.7 56.9	26.7	102.4 83.2
December							
	36.8	19.5	56.3	8.2	64.4	42.8	107.3
2000 March	29.6	16.9	46.5	6.0	52.5	37.2	89.7
IVIDICII	29.0	10.9	40.5	0.0	52.5	51.2	09.1
		ORIGINAL	(% change fro	m preceding q	uarter)		
L998							
December	-35.7	194.8	-8.3	-13.5	-8.8	-17.3	-12.5
L999							
March	-4.4	-53.5	-23.0	-9.1	-21.7	-26.8	-23.8
June	6.6	66.9	20.5	-2.9	17.9	-34.9	-2.7
September	-29.3	-26.1	-28.3	10.3	-24.8	-1.9	-18.8
December	11.5	18.9	14.0	9.3	13.2	63.4	29.0
2000							
March	-19.6	-13.3	-17.4	-26.8	-18.5	-13.1	-16.4

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1997-98.

(b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.

Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 15-16.



# VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVED: Original

	Hotels, motels and other short term accomm- odation	Shops	Factories	Offices	Other business premises	Educational	Religious	Health	Entertainment and recreational	Miscellan- eous	Total non- residential building
Period	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
•••••			• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	PRIVATE	SECTOR		••••		••••	
1997-1998 1998-1999 1999-2000	780 12 551 4 285	39 603 12 172 14 901	5 502 6 223 1 277	13 248 13 103 11 142	22 841 19 217 23 011	2 626 3 134 3 919	721 351 1 278	486 1 934 55	12 502 21 626 3 622	3 951 3 709 4 821	102 259 94 020 68 309
1999											
June July	360 715	3 668 1 025	0 265	549 492	817 1 235	570 399	0 200	0 0	0 100	274 0	6 238 4 430
August	240	0	0	944	1 510	1 454	400	0	450	162	5 160
September	0	0	0	654	2 729	306	0	0	0	0	3 689
October November	1 700 450	1 986 2 305	0 0	1 153 500	527 3 341	0 1 440	78 50	0 0	1 220 90	0 275	6 664 8 451
December	450	2 305 400	130	278	1 966	320	50	0	0	275	3 144
2000											
January	0	3 317	302	1 955	1 576	0	0	0	55	1 700	8 905
February March	1 020 0	560 711	0 330	380 2 527	2 506 1 867	0 0	500 0	0 0	0 0	739 100	5 705 5 534
April	0	1 007	0	501	2 047	0	0	55	650	895	5 155
May	0	1 693	0	1 005	1 165	0	0	0	0	200	4 063
June	160	1 896	250	753	2 542	0	0	0	1 057	750	7 409
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •		PUBLIC	SECTOR		• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	
1997-1998	0	414	80	29 879	41 150	24 048	0	1 603	3 850	44 270	145 294
1998-1999 1999-2000	143 0	620 918	264 66	26 581 4 874	10 244 7 675	11 617 19 481	0 0	21 182 10 968	1 258 2 296	22 181 25 058	94 091 71 336
1999											
June	0	220	0	1 000	2 648	0	0	2 300	0	135	6 303
July	0	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	0	90	740
August September	0 0	0 0	0 0	100 0	0 0	3 189 1 005	0 0	149 1 203	0 0	5 445 545	8 883 2 753
October	0	0	0	2 765	52	350	0	360	435	187	4 149
November	0	0	0	0	568	1 135	0	230	0	16 463	18 396
December	0	0	0	0	0	951	0	0	0	260	1 211
2000 January	0	350	0	0	0	1 135	0	0	0	0	1 485
February	0	568	0	1 390	760	300	0	0	869	1 199	5 085
March	0	0	0	120	0	9 279	0	258	0	282	9 938
April	0 0	0 0	66 0	0	5 489 806	0	0	817	0	95	6 466
May June	0	0	0	171 329	808 0	0 1 487	0 0	215 7 736	52 940	236 256	1 481 10 748
					TO	TAL					
1997-1998	780	40 017	5 582	43 126	63 991 20 461	26 674	721	2 090	16 351	48 221	247 553
1998-1999 1999-2000	12 694 4 285	12 792 15 818	6 487 1 343	39 685 16 016	29 461 30 686	14 751 23 399	351 1 278	23 116 11 023	22 884 5 918	25 890 29 879	188 110 139 645
4000											
<b>1999</b> June	360	3 888	0	1 549	3 465	570	0	2 300	0	409	12 541
July	715	1 025	265	1 349 492	1 235	1 049	200	2 300	100	409 90	5 170
August	240	0	0	1044	1 510	4 643	400	149	450	5 607	14 043
September October	0	0	0	654 2.018	2 729	1 311	0	1 203	0	545	6 442
November	1 700 450	1 986 2 305	0 0	3 918 500	579 3 909	350 2 575	78 50	360 230	1 655 90	187 16 738	10 813 26 847
December	0	400	130	278	1 966	1 271	50	0	0	260	4 356
2000	_	<b>2</b> - 2						-			
January February	0 1 020	3 667 1 128	302 0	1 955 1 770	1 576 3 266	1 135 300	0 500	0 0	55 869	1 700 1 938	10 390 10 791
March	020	711	330	2 647	3 266 1 867	300 9 279	500 0	258	869 0	1 938 382	10 791
April	0	1 007	66	501	7 536	0	0	872	650	990	11 621
May	0	1 693	0	1 176	1 971	0	0	215	52	436	5 544
June	160	1 896	250	1 082	2 542	1 487	0	7 736	1 997	1 006	18 157



DWELLINGS (no.)..... VALUE (\$'000).....

Statistical Area	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential buildings	Non- residential building	Total building			
PRIVATE SECTOR												
NORTHERN TERRITORY	135	112	251	20 715	20 303	6 527	47 545	16 627	64 172			
<b>Darwin (SD)</b> Darwin City (SSD) Palmerston–East Arm (SSD)	67 24 43	110 92 18	180 119 61	12 165 6 014 6 151	20 153 18 510 1 643	4 557 4 241 316	36 874 28 765 8 110	11 464 9 063 2 401	<b>48 339</b> 37 828 10 511			
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	68	2	71	8 551	150	1 970	10 671	5 162	15 833			
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	35	0	36	4 239	0	840	5 079	1 930	7 009			
Bathurst–Melville (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alligator (SSD)	3	0	3	410	0	0	410	243	653			
Daly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
East Arnhem (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	15	0	15	2 152	0	72	2 224	598	2 822			
Katherine (T)	15	0 0	15	2 152	0 0	57	2 209	598	2 807			
Barkly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	55			
Tennant Creek (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	55			
Control NT (CCD)	15	2	17	1 751	150	1.059	2.059	2 226	E 004			
Central NT (SSD) Alice Springs (T)	15 11	2 2	17 13	1 751 1 151	150 150	1 058	2 958	2 336 1 586	5 294 <b>3 944</b>			
Alice Springs (1)	ΤT	2	13	1 191	120	1 058	2 358	08C I	3 944			
•••••	• • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	• • • •			
			PUBL	IC SECTOR								
NORTHERN TERRITORY	35	48	83	4 519	5 145	1 541	11 205	18 695	29 900			
Darwin (SD)	1	46	47	87	4 947	487	5 521	15 329	20 850			
Darwin City (SSD)	0	24	24	0	2 800	437	3 237	8 013	11 250			
Palmerston–East Arm (SSD)	1	22	23	87	2 147	50	2 285	7 316	9 601			
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	34	2	36	4 431	198	1 055	5 684	3 366	9 050			
,, <u>,</u>		_										
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	834	834			
Bathurst–Melville (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Alligator (SSD)	2	0	2	307	0	70	377	0	377			
Daly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
East Arnhem (SSD)	4	0	4	543	0	0	543	445	988			
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	4	0	4	545	0	345	890	1 199	2 089			
Katherine (T)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 199	1 199			
Barkly (SSD)	12	0	12	1 633	0	0	1 633	0	1 633			
Tennant Creek (T)	12	0	12	1 633	0	0	1 633	0	1 633			
Central NT (SSD)	12	2	14	1 403	198	640	2 241	888	3 129			
Alice Springs (T)	760	6	0	1 <del>4</del> 03 0	150	910	359	1 269	6			
		5	-	0	200	010	500	- 200	Ŭ			
•••••	• • • • • • •	••••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • •			



DWELLINGS (no.)..... VALUE (\$'000).....

Statistical Area	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwellings(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Alterations and additions to residential buildings(b)	Total residential buildings	Non- residential building	Total building
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		••••••••	OTAL	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •		
				UIAL					
NORTHERN TERRITORY	170	160	334	25 234	25 448	8 069	58 750	35 322	94 072
Darwin (SD)	68	156	227	12 252	25 100	5 044	42 396	26 793	69 189
Darwin City (SSD)	24	116	143	6 014	21 310	4 678	32 001	17 076	49 077
Palmerston–East Arm (SSD)	44	40	84	6 238	3 790	366	10 394	9 717	20 112
Northern Territory Balance (SD)	102	4	107	12 982	348	3 025	16 355	8 528	24 883
Darwin Rural Areas (SSD)	35	0	36	4 239	0	840	5 079	2 764	7 843
Bathurst–Melville (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alligator (SSD)	5	0	5	717	0	70	787	243	1 030
Daly (SSD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Arnhem (SSD)	4	0	4	543	0	0	543	445	988
Lower Top End NT (SSD)	19	0	19	2 697	0	417	3 114	1 797	4 911
Katherine (T)	15	0	15	2 152	0	57	2 209	1 797	4 006
Barkly (SSD)	12	0	12	1 633	0	0	1 633	55	1 688
Tennant Creek (T)	12	0	12	1 633	0	0	1 633	55	1 688
Central NT (SSD)	27	4	31	3 154	348	1 697	5 199	3 224	8 423
Alice Springs (T)	17	2	19	1 911	150	1 208	3 268	1 945	5 214
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••		•••••	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	

(a) Includes conversions and dwelling units approved as (b) Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.

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part of alterations and additions or the construction of non-residential buildings.

ABS  $\cdot$  building approvals, northern territory  $\cdot$  8731.7  $\cdot$  june quarter 2000 11

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION	<b>1</b> This publication presents monthly details of building work approved.
SCOPE AND COVERAGE	<ul> <li>2 Statistics of building work approved are compiled from:</li> <li>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;</li> <li>contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities;</li> <li>major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>3 The scope of the survey comprises the following activities:</li> <li>construction of new buildings</li> <li>alterations and additions to existing buildings</li> <li>approved non-structural renovation and refurbishment work</li> <li>approved installation of integral building fixtures.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>From July 1990, the statistics include:</li> <li>all approved new residential building valued at \$10,000 or more</li> <li>approved alterations and additions to residential building valued at \$10,000 or more</li> <li>all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Excluded from the statistics is:</li> <li>construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks, etc.). Statistics for this activity can be found in <i>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8762.0).</li> </ul>
VALUE DATA	<b>4</b> Value data are derived by aggregation of the estimated value of building work when completed as reported on approval documents. Such value data excludes the value of land and landscaping but includes site preparation. These estimates are usually a reliable indicator of the completed value of 'houses'. However, for 'other residential buildings' and 'non-residential buildings', these estimates can differ significantly from the completed value of the building.
OWNERSHIP	<b>5</b> Building ownership is classified as either public or private sector and is based on the sector of intended owner of the completed building at the time of approval. Residential buildings constructed by private sector builders under government housing authority schemes are classified as public sector when the authority has contracted, or intends to contract, to purchase the building on or before completion. 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.
BUILDING CLASSIFICATIONS	<b>6</b> Building approvals are classified both by the Type of Building (e.g. 'house', 'factory') and by the Type of Work involved (e.g. 'new', 'alterations and additions'). These classifications are often used in conjunction with each other to describe building approvals in this publication.
	<b>7</b> The Type of Building classification refers to the intended major function of a building. 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, not to the function of the group as a whole.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

BUILDING CLASSIFICATIONS continued	<b>8</b> An example is the treatment of building work approved for a factory complex. For instance, a detached administration building would be classified to Offices, a detached cafeteria building to Shops, while the factory buildings would be classified to Factories.
	<b>9</b> An exception to this rule is the treatment of group accommodation buildings. For example, a student accommodation building on a university campus would be classified to Education.
	<b>10</b> In the case of a large multi-function building, i.e. a single large physical building which, at the time of approval is intended to have more than one purpose (e.g. a hotel/shops/casino project), the ABS endeavours to split the approval details according to each main function.
	<b>11</b> Where this is not possible because separate details cannot be obtained, the building is classified to the predominant function of the building on the basis of the function which represents the highest proportion of the total value of the project.
	<b>12</b> The Type of Work classification refers to the building activity carried out: New; Alterations and additions; or Conversion. See the Glossary for definitions of these terms. Prior to the April 1998 issue of this publication, Conversions were published as part of a category called 'Conversions, etc.'. From the April 1998 issue onwards, Conversion jobs are included within existing categories, as follows: in tables 1 and 7 the number of Conversions are included in the appropriate Type of Building category, while the value of Conversions are included in the 'Alterations' and additions to residential buildings' category in tables 2 and 7.
TREND ESTIMATES	<b>13</b> Smoothing seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates trend estimates. For monthly series, these trend estimates are derived 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 series. For further information, see <i>A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends': an Overview</i> (Cat. no. 1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6076.
	<b>14</b> While the smoothing techniques described in paragraph 13 enable trend estimates to be produced for the latest few periods, they do result in revisions to the trend estimates as new data becomes 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.
CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES	<b>15</b> The chain volume measures appearing in this publication are annually re-weighted chain Laspeyres indexes referenced to current price values in a chosen reference year (currently 1997–98). The reference year will be updated annually in the July publication. While current price estimates reflect both price and volume changes, chain volume estimates measure changes in value after the direct effects of price changes have been eliminated and therefore only reflect volume changes.
	<b>16</b> Further information on the nature and concepts of chain volume measures is contained in the ABS publication <i>Information Paper: Introduction of Chain Volume Measures in the Australian National Accounts</i> (Cat. no. 5248.0).

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION (ASGC)	<b>17</b> Area statistics are now being classified to the <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1999 Edition</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0), effective 1 July 1999, and ASGC terminology has been adopted in the presentation of building statistics.
UNPUBLISHED DATA	<b>18</b> The ABS can also make available certain building approvals data which are not published. Where the data cannot be provided by telephone, it can be provided via fax, photocopy, computer printout, floppy disk and email. A charge may be made for providing unpublished data in these forms.
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	<b>19</b> Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:
	<ul> <li>Building Activity, Building Work Done, Australia (Cat. no 8755.0)</li> <li>Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0)</li> <li>Building Activity, Australia: Dwelling Unit Commencements (Cat. no. 8750.0)</li> <li>Building Activity, Northern Territory (Cat. no. 8752.7)</li> <li>Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0)</li> <li>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8762.0)</li> <li>House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0)</li> <li>Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (Cat. no. 5609.0)</li> <li>Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (Cat. no. 6408.0)</li> <li>Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building (Cat. no. 6407.0).</li> </ul>
ROUNDING	When figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	n.a.not availableSDStatistical DivisionSSDStatistical Subdivision

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## GLOSSARY

Alterations and additionsAlterations and additions carried out on existing residential buildings, which may result in the creation of new dwelling units. See also Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.BuildingA building is 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 is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.ConversionBuilding activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential partments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month. See also Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.Dwelling unitA dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential building; offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, bostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the approprime category of non-residential building of through conversion of a non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building or through conversion of a non-residential building.Hats, units or apartmentsDwelling not having their own private grounds and usually sharing a common entration_for or struwell.Houses, house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential building.Long termHouse is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. trem accommodationNotes is a detached	Alterations and additions	Building activity carried out on existing buildings. Includes adding to or diminishing floor area, altering the structural design of a building and affixing rigid components which are integral to the functioning of the building.
purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular access by persons in order to satisfy its intended use.ConversionBuilding, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential building to a residential building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month. See also Explanatory Notes paragraph 12.Dwelling unitA dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing 		result in the creation of new dwelling units. See also Explanatory Notes
building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month. See also Explanatory Notese paragraph 12.Dwelling unitA dwelling unit is a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building ther new or alteration/addition work on an existing residential building. ther new or alteration/addition to k on a cesisting residential building.EducationalIncludes schools, colleges, kindergartens, libraries, museums and universities.Flats, units or apartmentsIncludes clubs, cinemas, sport and recreation centres.Flats, units or apartmentsIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationAouse is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. t consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling unit. Ever unital building, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and <th>Building</th> <th>purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular</th>	Building	purpose is primarily to house people, plant, machinery, vehicles, goods or livestock. An integral feature of a building's design is the provision for regular
facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; 	Conversion	building, e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments. Conversion is considered to be a special type of alteration, and these jobs have been separately identified as such from the July 1996 reference month. See also Explanatory
Entertainment and recreationalIncludes clubs, cinemas, sport and recreation centres.FactoriesIncludes paper mills, oil refinery buildings, brickworks and powerhouses.Flats, units or apartmentsDwellings not having their own private grounds and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or stairwell.HealthIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a 	Dwelling unit	facilities and intended for long-term residential use. Regardless of whether they are self-contained or not, units within buildings offering institutional care (e.g. hospitals) or temporary accommodation (e.g. motels, hostels and holiday apartments) are not defined as dwelling units. Such units are included in the appropriate category of non-residential building approvals. Dwelling units can be created in one of four ways: through new work to create a residential building; through alteration/addition work to an existing residential building or through either new or alteration/addition work on non-residential building or through
recreationalIncludes paper mills, oil refinery buildings, brickworks and powerhouses.Flats, units or apartmentsDwellings not having their own private grounds and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or stairwell.HealthIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously	Educational	Includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, libraries, museums and universities.
Flats, units or apartmentsDwellings not having their own private grounds and usually sharing a common entrance, foyer or stairwell.HealthIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously		Includes clubs, cinemas, sport and recreation centres.
entrance, foyer or stairwell.HealthIncludes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously	Factories	Includes paper mills, oil refinery buildings, brickworks and powerhouses.
Hotels, motels and other short term accommodationIncludes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses, and holiday apartment buildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously	Flats, units or apartments	
term accommodationbuildings.HouseA house is a detached building primarily used for long term residential purposes. It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously	Health	Includes hospitals, nursing homes, surgeries, clinics and medical centres.
It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a non-residential building are defined as houses.MiscellaneousIncludes justice and defence buildings, welfare and charitable homes, prisons and reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.New building workBuilding activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously		
<ul><li>reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary clinics, child-minding centres, police stations and public toilets.</li><li>New building work Building activity which will result in the creation of a building which previously</li></ul>	House	It consists of one dwelling unit. For instance, detached 'granny flats' and detached dwelling units (e.g. caretakers residences) associated with a
	Miscellaneous	reformatories, maintenance camps, farming and livestock buildings, veterinary
	New building work	

### GLOSSARY

New other residential buildings	Building activity which will result in the creation of a residential building other than a house, which previously did not exist.
New residential	Building activity which will result in the creation of any residential building (house or other residential) which previously did not exist.
Non-residential building	A non-residential building is primarily intended for purposes other than long term residential purposes. Note that, on occasions, one or more dwelling units may be created through non-residential building activity. Prior to the April 1998 issue of this publication, they have been included in the 'Conversions, etc.' column in tables showing dwelling units approved. They are now identified separately (e.g. see table 7). However, the value of these dwelling units cannot be separated out from that of the non-residential building which they are part of, therefore the value associated with these remain in the appropriate Non-residential category.
Offices	Includes banks, post offices and council chambers.
Other business premises	Includes warehouses, service stations, transport depots and terminals, electricity substation buildings, telephone exchanges, broadcasting and film studios.
Other dwellings	Includes all dwellings other than houses. They can be created by: the creation of new other residential buildings (e.g. flats); alteration/addition work to an existing residential building; either new or alteration/addition work on a non-residential building; conversion of a non-residential building to a residential building creating more than one dwelling unit.
Other residential building	An other residential building is a building other than a house primarily used for long-term residential purposes. An other residential building contains more than one dwelling unit. Other residential buildings are coded to the following categories: semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey; semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse with two or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of one or two storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of three storeys; flat, unit or apartment in a building of four or more storeys; flat, unit or apartment attached to a house; other/number of storeys unknown. The latter two categories are included with the semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse with one storey category in table 9 of this publication.
Religious	Includes convents, churches, temples, mosques, monasteries and noviciates.
Residential building	A residential building is a building consisting of one or more dwelling units. Residential buildings can be either houses or other residential buildings.
Semi-detached, row or terrace houses, townhouses	Dwellings having their own private grounds with no other dwellings above or below.
Shops	Includes retail shops, restaurants, taverns and shopping arcades.

# FOR MORE INFORMATION...

INTERNET	<b>www.abs.gov.au</b> 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.
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