

# AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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## CONTENTS

	page
Notes .....	2
FEATURE ARTICLES	
1 Lone parents in the ACT.....	3
2 ACT schools .....	12
SECTIONS	
3 People .....	18
4 Labour .....	21
5 Prices .....	37
6 Building and construction.....	41
7 Crime and justice .....	49
8 Finance .....	56
9 Retail turnover .....	58
10 Economy .....	61
11 Transport .....	63
12 Tourism .....	67
13 Climate .....	71
14 Summary of indicators.....	73
INFORMATION	
Index of feature articles published in <i>ACT Statistical Indicators</i> .....	75

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Rod Campbell on Canberra 02 6207 0446, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>RELEASE DATE</i>
	June 2003	29 July 2003
	September 2003	31 October 2003
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	Due to changes in the source, business expectation information is no longer included in this publication.	
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	\$b	billion dollars (one thousand million)
	CPI	Consumer Price Index
	EAS	Economic Activity Survey
	etc.	et cetera
	e.g.	for example
	JaCS	ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety
	\$m	million dollars
	NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
	n.a.	not available
	n.y.a.	not yet available
	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
	n.p.	not available for publication
	p	preliminary
	r	revised
	SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
	'000	thousands
	. .	not applicable
	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
	*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution
	**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use
EXPLANATORY NOTES	The statistics shown are the latest available as at 31 March 2003. All tables refer to the ACT, unless specified. Explanatory Notes are provided for some key indicators in this publication. For further information, readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) source publications.	
COMMENTS	The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users regarding content and publication presentation. These comments should be addressed to the contact on the cover of this publication.	

Tracy Stewart  
Regional Director, Australian Capital Territory

## CHAPTER 1

## FEATURE ARTICLE — LONE PARENTS IN THE ACT

This article presents a summary of lone parents in the Australian Capital Territory. Particular attention is paid to differences between lone fathers and lone mothers and between one parent families and couple families. ACT figures are compared with both state/territory and national figures.

Information in this article comes from the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census of Population and Housing, the 1999 ABS Child Care Survey, the Child Support Agency and Centrelink.

The ABS definition of a lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner present in the household, but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.

The ABS definition of a one parent family is a family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is usually resident in the family.

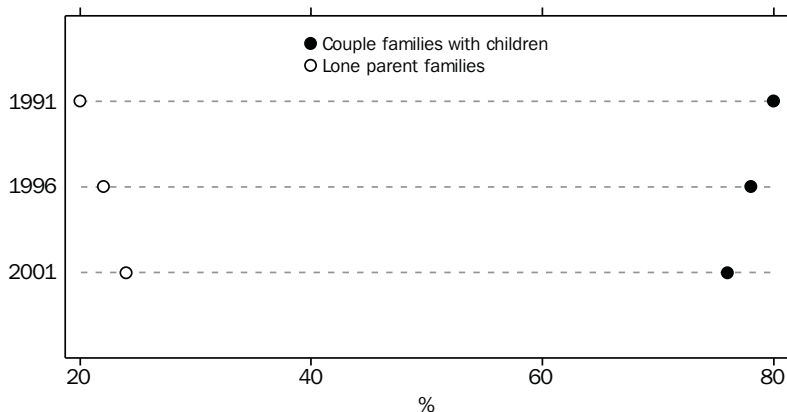
### ONE PARENT FAMILIES

According to the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, lone parents made up 24% of all families with children in the ACT. There were nearly 5 times more lone mothers than lone fathers in the ACT. This difference was also apparent nationally.

The 2001 Census counted 51,820 families with children in the ACT. Of these families, 24% (12,494) were one parent families and 76% (39,326) were couple families with children.

Over the past ten years, one parent families in the ACT as a proportion of all families with children has increased. The 1991 Census counted 49,854 families with children in the ACT. Of these families 20% (9,746) were one parent families and 80% (40,108) were couple families with children. The 1996 Census counted 51,747 families with children in the ACT. Of these families 22% (11,553) were one parent families and 78% (40,194) were couple families with children.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN — 1996–2001



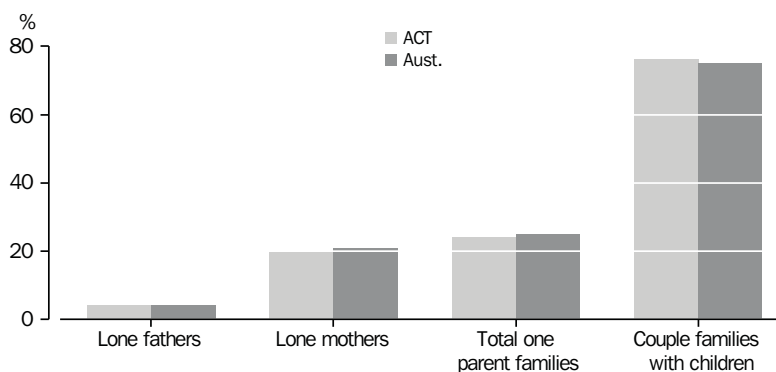
## ONE PARENT FAMILIES

*continued*

1 in 5 families with children in the ACT are lone mother families (20% or 10,267 lone mothers). This was compared with 4% for lone fathers (2,227 lone fathers).

Nationally there were 3,083,797 families with children. Of these families, 762,632 (25%) were one parent families and 2,321,165 (75%) were couple families with children. Of all lone parents in Australia 127,538 were lone fathers (4% of all families with children), and 635,094 were lone mothers (21%). In all states and territories of Australia there were more lone mothers than lone fathers.

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, Family Type — 2001



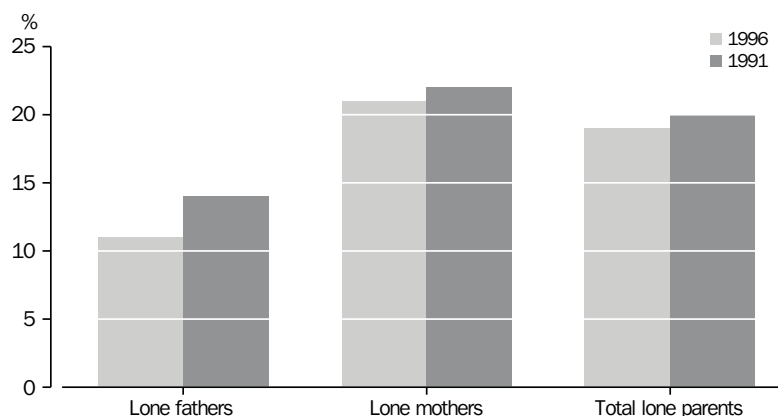
Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

The ACT, along with Tasmania and South Australia, had the equal second highest proportion of lone fathers in Australia (18% of lone parents). The highest proportion was the Northern Territory (21%) and the smallest was Victoria (16%). Nationally, 17% of all lone parents were lone fathers.

## MARITAL STATUS

The proportion of lone parents in the ACT that have never married has increased over the past five years. The 1996 Census showed that 19% of lone parents had never married. Of all lone fathers 11% (195 lone fathers) had never married. Of all lone mothers 21% (2,051 lone mothers) had never married. The 2001 Census showed that 20% of all lone parents had never married. Of the lone fathers 14% (313 lone fathers) had never married. Of all lone mothers 22% (2,230) had never married.

LONE PARENTS, NEVER MARRIED — 1996–2001

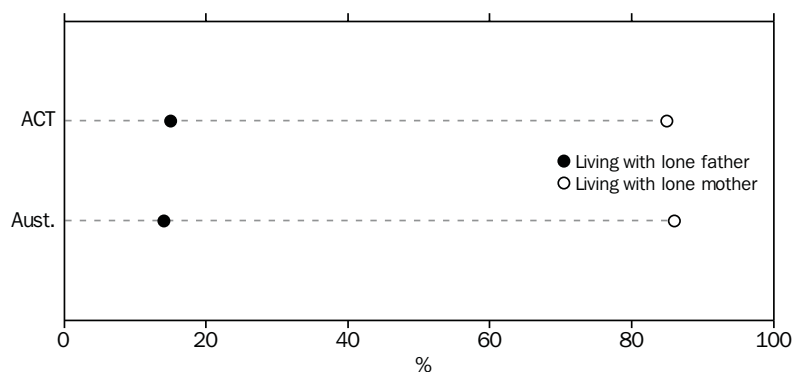


## CHILDREN OF LONE PARENTS

The 2001 Census showed that there were 18,975 children usually living with a lone parent in the ACT. Of these children, 15% (2,906 children) usually lived with a lone father and 85% (16,069 children) usually lived with a lone mother.

Nationally, there were 1,204,744 children with a lone parent in Australia in 2001. Of these children, 14% (169,770 children) usually lived with a lone father and 86% (1,034,974 children) usually lived with a lone mother.

CHILDREN LIVING WITH LONE PARENT — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

ACT lone fathers were more likely to have older children usually resident with them than ACT lone mothers. In the 2001 Census, 56% of ACT children living with a lone father were aged 15 years and over. This was compared with 41% of ACT children living with a lone mother who were 15 years and over.

# 1.1

## AGE OF CHILDREN WITH LONE PARENTS, ACT — 2001(a)

<i>Age of child</i>	<i>Lone fathers</i>	<i>Lone mothers</i>	<i>Total one parent families</i>
NUMBER			
0–4 years	204	2 233	2 437
5–9 years	445	3 477	3 922
10–14 years	642	3 828	4 470
15–19 years	800	3 316	4 116
20–24 years	400	1 507	1 907
25–29 years	175	645	820
30+ years	240	1 063	1 303
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 906</b>	<b>16 069</b>	<b>18 975</b>
PROPORTION (%)			
0–4 years	7	14	13
5–9 years	15	22	21
10–14 years	22	24	24
15–19 years	28	21	22
20–24 years	14	9	10
25–29 years	6	4	4
30+ years	8	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Children usually resident in the household.

### CHILD CARE

According to the 1999 ABS Child Care Survey, one parent families in the ACT were more likely to put their children in child care than couple families with children. Child care is classified as either formal or informal. Formal child care relates to before and after school care programs; long day care centres; family day care; occasional day care and preschool. Informal child care relates to grandparents; brother/sister; and other relatives.

Of all children in one parent families in the ACT, 73% used child care. This was compared with 50% of children in couple families.

Of all children in one parent families in the ACT 54% used informal child care as opposed to formal. This was compared with 31% of children in couple families using informal child care.

### LABOUR FORCE

The participation rate is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

The 2001 Census showed that the participation rate for lone parents in the ACT was 67%. The participation rate for all ACT adults was 70% for the same period. The participation rate for lone fathers was 75%, while the participation rate for lone mothers was 65%.

Of all lone mothers in the ACT 34% were not in the labour force compared with 24% of all lone fathers. Not in the labour force classifies people who are neither employed or unemployed and includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties.

The unemployment rate for lone parents in the ACT (7.2%) was higher than for the general ACT population (5.1%). Lone fathers was higher than lone mothers (7.4% and 7.2% respectively).

## 1.2

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF LONE PARENTS, ACT — 2001

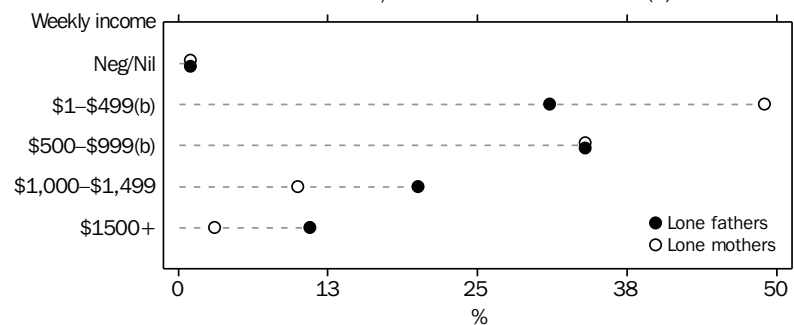
	<i>Lone fathers</i>	<i>Lone mothers</i>
Employed	1 547	6 201
Unemployed	123	482
Labour force	1 670	6 683
Not in the labour force	542	3 519
Unemployment rate(%)	7.4	7.2
Participation rate (%)	75	65

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## INCOME

The 2001 Census showed that lone fathers were more likely to be in a higher income bracket than lone mothers. Lone fathers in the ACT had an average weekly income of \$760 compared with lone mothers who had an average weekly income of \$575. Of all lone fathers in the ACT 31% earned over \$1,000 per week compared with 13% of lone mothers.

#### INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME BRACKET, ACT Lone Parents — 2001(a)



(a) This variable indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week. (b) Aggregated income categories.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

# 1.3

## INDIVIDUAL WEEKLY INCOME OF ACT LONE PARENTS — 2001(a)

	<i>Lone fathers</i>	<i>Lone mothers</i>	<i>Total one parent families</i>
	NUMBER		
Neg/Nil	29	82	111
\$1–\$39	5	20	25
\$40–\$79	9	28	37
\$80–\$119	9	55	64
\$120–\$159	49	187	236
\$160–\$199	132	619	751
\$200–\$299	209	1 422	1 631
\$300–\$399	161	1 566	1 727
\$400–\$499	122	1 143	1 265
\$500–\$599	162	924	1 086
\$600–\$699	129	780	909
\$700–\$799	163	745	908
\$800–\$999	301	1 089	1 390
\$1000–\$1499	436	1 068	1 504
\$1500+	254	310	564
Not Stated	55	230	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 227</b>	<b>10 267</b>	<b>12 494</b>
	PROPORTION (%)		
Neg/Nil	1	1	1
\$1–\$39	—	—	—
\$40–\$79	—	—	—
\$80–\$119	—	1	1
\$120–\$159	2	2	2
\$160–\$199	6	6	6
\$200–\$299	9	14	13
\$300–\$399	7	15	14
\$400–\$499	5	11	10
\$500–\$599	7	9	9
\$600–\$699	6	8	7
\$700–\$799	7	7	7
\$800–\$999	14	11	11
\$1000–\$1499	20	10	12
\$1500+	11	3	5
Not Stated	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) This variable indicates the gross income (including pensions and allowances) that the person usually receives each week.

Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

### CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY

The role of the Child Support Agency (CSA) is to register cases for child support; assess child support payable; collect payments where requested; and provide an information service for parents on child support matters.

Each child support case has two CSA clients; the payer (the parent who pays the child support) and the payee (the parent who receives the child support). There are fewer payer and payee clients than active cases as some payers and payees are involved in more than one case.

Nationally, males are 10 times more likely to be paying child support than receiving it.



While these figures are at the national level, they give an indication of what proportions could be reasonably expected in the ACT.

## 1.4 CHILD SUPPORT PAYERS AND PAYEES, AUSTRALIA — JUNE 2001(a)(b)

	Payer	Payee
	Cases no.	Cases no.
Male	547 831	57 156
Female	58 367	549 342
<b>Total</b>	<b>606 756</b>	<b>606 756</b>

(a) Cases include both CSA Collect payers and payees, and Private Collect payers and payees.

(b) There are fewer payer and payee clients than active cases as some payers and payees are involved in more than one case.

Source: Child Support Scheme Facts and Figures 2000–2001.

## CENTRELINK

On 20th March 1998, parenting payments (single and partnered) replaced the previous sole parent pension. Parenting payments are provided to single or partnered parents who have a dependent child aged under 16 years of age and have income and assets under certain amounts and meet residence requirements. The Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) provides income support for families with children and Centrelink is the national service provider for FaCS income support.

In June 2000, 1.7% of the ACT population (5,214 lone parents) were receiving single parenting payments from Centrelink. Of these payments 342 were received by males and 4,872 by females. This was compared with 2.3% of the ACT population (7,255 couple parents) receiving partnered parenting payments from Centrelink.

Nationally, 2.1% of Australia's population (397,278 lone parents) were receiving single parenting payments from Centrelink. Of these payments 28,458 were received by males and 368,820 by females. This was compared to 3.1% of the national population (595,837 couple parents) receiving partnered parenting payments from Centrelink.

## 1.5 CENTRELINK CLIENTS — JUNE 2000

	ACT Clients				Aust. Clients			
	Males	Females	Persons	% of ACT population	Males	Females	Persons	% of Aust. population
Parenting Payment — Single	342	4 872	5 214	1.7	28 458	368 820	397 278	2.1
Parenting Payment — Partnered(a)	460	6 795	7 255	2.3	33 458	562 379	595 837	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>11 667</b>	<b>12 469</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>61 916</b>	<b>931 199</b>	<b>993 115</b>	<b>5.2</b>

(a) Includes benefit component customers only.

Source: FaCS, Customers by Payment Type, June 2000.

## EDUCATION

The 2001 Census showed that 1,491 lone parents (12% of lone parents) were attending some sort of educational institution as a student in the ACT. Educational Institutions include secondary schooling, Technical and Further Education (TAFE), university or other tertiary studies, and other institutions.

Nationally, 71,617 lone parents (9% of lone parents) were attending some sort of educational institution.

Of the lone parents in the ACT attending an educational institution as a student in 2001, 150 were lone fathers (7% of all lone fathers) and 1,341 were lone mothers (13% of all lone mothers).

Nationally, of the lone parents attending an educational institution as a student, 6,559 were lone fathers (5% of all lone fathers) and 65,058 were lone mothers (10% of all lone mothers).

ACT lone parents attending an educational institution as a student, were most likely to be attending university or other tertiary studies (47% of lone parents attending an educational institution). This was followed by TAFE (36%) and secondary school (2%).

Nationally, the highest proportion of lone parents attending an educational institution as a student were attending TAFE (47%). This was followed by university and other tertiary studies (32%) and secondary school (3%).

## SCHOOLING COMPLETED

The 2001 Census showed that in the ACT in general, lone fathers completed a higher level of schooling than lone mothers. This does not include non-school qualifications.

Of all lone fathers in the ACT 56% (1,241 lone fathers) completed Year 12 or equivalent. This was compared with 48% of all lone mothers (4,920 lone mothers) who completed Year 12 or equivalent. Of all people in the ACT aged 15 years and over, 58% finished Year 12.

## NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

Non-school qualifications include graduate study, bachelor degrees, diploma or advanced diploma and graduate certificate level.

In the ACT, more than half of all lone fathers (54% or 1,200 lone fathers) had completed a non-school qualification, compared with 40% of lone mothers (4,072 lone mothers).

For all lone parents in the ACT, the most common non-school qualification completed was a bachelor degree (14% or 1,802 lone parents). This was followed by the graduate certificate level (13% or 1,575 lone parents).

## EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

In the 2001 Census, 18,969 children in one parent families and 75,023 children in couple families in the ACT attended some form of educational institution.

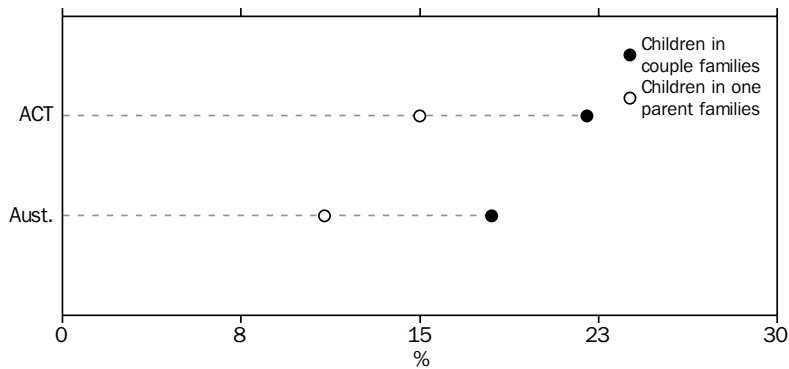
EDUCATION OF CHILDREN  
*continued*

Educational institutions include preschool, government and non-government primary and secondary schools, TAFE, university or other tertiary institutions, and other institutions.

Children in couple families in the ACT were more likely to attend a non-government school than children in one parent families. Of all children in one parent families, 15% attended a non-government primary or secondary school, compared with 22% of children in couple families.

This difference was also seen nationally, with 11% of children in one parent families and 18% of children in couple families attending a non-government primary or secondary school.

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE — 2001



Source: ABS data available on request, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

## CHAPTER 2

## FEATURE ARTICLE — SCHOOLS

### SCHOOLS

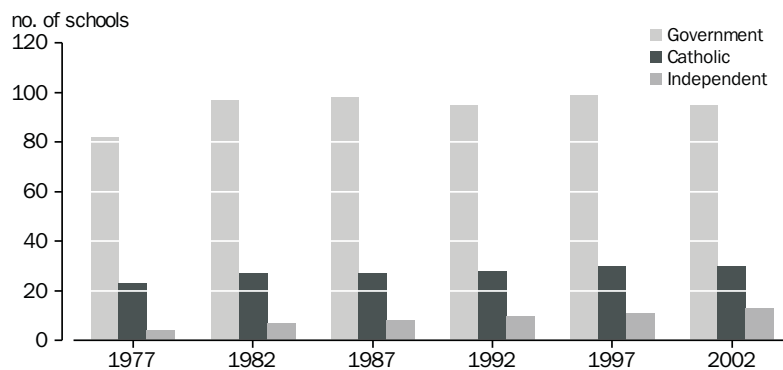
In August 2002, there were 138 schools in the ACT. Of these, 95 (69%) were government and 43 (31%) were non-government schools. Nationally, 72% of schools were government and 28% were non-government.

During the decade from 1992 to 2002, the total number of schools in the ACT rose by 4%. Government schools rose, then fell, but remained steady overall. Non-government schools increased by 13% over this period.

In 2002, 67% of ACT schools were primary schools, 20% were secondary schools and 9% were combined schools. Special schools, which since 1982 have not been counted as either primary or secondary, made up the remaining 4%.

The number of primary schools rose to 93 in 2002, up 6% from 1992. The number of high schools however, fell to 28. This was a fall of 10% over the ten years previous. The number of combined schools rose to 12 in 2002, up 33% since 1992.

ACT SCHOOLS, Category of school and non-government affiliation



Source: *Schools Australia, 2002* (cat no 4221.0).

## 2.1

### ACT SCHOOLS, BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND NON-GOVERNMENT AFFILIATION

	NON-GOVERNMENT				All schools
	Government	Catholic	Independent	Total	
	no.(a)	no.	no.	no.	
1977(b)	82	23	4	27	109
1982	97	27	7	34	131
1987	98	27	8	35	133
1992	95	28	10	38	133
1997	99	30	11	41	140
2000	96	29	13	42	138
2001	95	29	13	42	137
2002	95	30	13	43	138

(a) Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Excludes special schools.

Source: *Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0)*.

## 2.2

### ACT SCHOOLS: PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND COMBINED SCHOOLS(a)

	Primary	Secondary	Combined	Special School	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1977	79	22	8	..	109
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	131
1987	89	31	9	4	133
1992	88	31	9	5	133
1997	94	31	10	5	140
2000	93	28	12	5	138
2001	93	28	11	5	137
2002	93	28	12	5	138

(a) From 1982 onwards, special schools were not classified as primary or secondary.

Source: *Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0)*.

## STUDENTS

In 2002, there were 60,554 full-time students in the ACT, 62% of whom attended government schools.

The number of full-time students attending government schools decreased by 2% from 2001. However, the number of full-time students attending non-government schools increased by 3%.

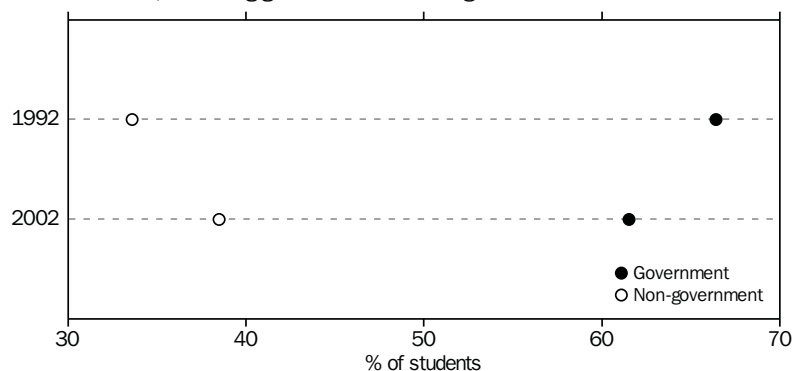
Over the period 1992 to 2002, the number of full-time students attending ACT government schools fell by 9% (3,835 students), while the number attending non-government schools increased by 12% (2,480 students).

In 2002, there were 213 part-time students in the ACT. This was an increase of 12% over the 2001 figure. There has been an increase of 363% in part-time students since 1997 (46 students).

In 2002, part-time students made up 0.4% of total students. This was lower than the national proportion of 0.9%.

In 2002, there were 1,045 full-time Indigenous students in the ACT. This was a 6% increase from 2001. Over the 10 years prior to 2002, the number of full-time ACT students identifying as Indigenous has increased by 117%. In the same period, Indigenous full-time students in Australia increased by 60%. In 2002, the proportion of full-time Indigenous students to total full-time students in the ACT was 2% (doubling since 1992), compared with almost 4% in Australia.

ACT STUDENTS, Attending government and non-government schools



Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0).

## 2.3

### ACT STUDENTS, BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

	FULL-TIME			Part-time	Total
	Government(a)	Non-government	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1977	38 924	13 811	52 735	..	52 735
1982	39 010	17 776	56 786	..	56 786
1987	40 379	20 504	60 883	..	60 883
1992	41 094	20 815	61 909	..	61 909
1997	39 595	21 639	61 234	46	61 280
2000	38 401	22 051	60 452	r181	r60633
2001	37 970	22 673	60 643	191	60 834
2002	37 259	23 295	60 554	213	60 767

(a) Includes students at one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory.

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0).

### PARTICIPATION RATES

The participation rate is the number of full-time students expressed as a proportion of the Estimated Residential Population of the same age. Participation rates higher than 100% for certain ACT age groups represent the effect of students from surrounding NSW areas attending ACT schools.

The ACT has had the highest participation rates for full-time students aged 15–18 years of all states and territories since 1992.

APPARENT RETENTION  
RATES

The apparent retention rate is the number of full-time school students in a particular grouping (e.g govt or non-govt) for a designated year (e.g. Year 12), expressed as a percentage of the number originally attending either Year 7 or Year 10, in the same grouping.

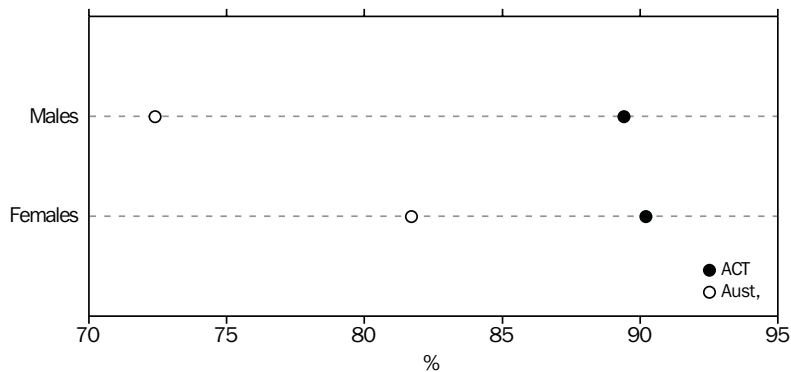
In 2002, the apparent retention rate of full-time school students in the ACT from Year 7/8 to Year 12 was 88.1%. This was a decrease of 1.2 percentage points from 2001 (89.3%) and down 9.1 percentage points from 1992 (97.2%). The apparent retention rate for females (89.1%) was higher than males (87.1%) in 2002.

The ACT has had the highest apparent retention rate for full-time students in Year 7/8 to Year 12 of all states and territories since 1977.

Over the ten years leading to 2002, the apparent retention rate from Year 10 to Year 12 dropped 9.2 percentage points in the ACT, from 99.0% in 1992 to 89.8% in 2002. Again, the rate for females (90.2%) was higher than males (89.4%) in 2002.

A point of interest is that the apparent retention rates in government and non-government schools reverses between the ACT and the whole of Australia. In the ACT rates are higher in the government schools, but for Australia rates are higher in the non-government schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES, From Year 10 to Year 12 — 2002



Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0).

## 2.4

### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, YEAR 7/8 TO YEAR 12, BY SEX

	ACT(a)			AUST.		
	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1977(b)	66.0	69.8	67.0	34.0	36.6	35.3
1982	69.5	75.4	72.5	32.9	39.9	36.3
1987	77.8	80.3	79.0	49.4	57.0	53.1
1992	96.8	97.9	97.2	72.5	82.0	77.1
1997	92.5	90.7	91.6	66.2	77.8	71.8
2000	84.9	89.3	87.1	66.1	78.7	72.3
2001	87.5	91.2	89.3	68.1	79.1	73.4
2002	87.1	89.1	88.1	69.8	80.7	75.1

(a) Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Excludes special schools.

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

## 2.5

### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12, BY SEX

	ACT			AUST.		
	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1977	68.0	71.2	69.6	40.1	43.1	41.5
1982	n.a.	n.a.	74.3	n.a.	n.a.	40.1
1987	77.7	82.4	80.0	52.9	60.4	56.6
1992	98.6	99.4	99.0	74.7	82.6	78.6
1997	92.3	91.6	92.0	69.3	79.9	74.5
2000	85.6	91.1	88.7	69.0	80.0	74.4
2001	91.2	95.4	93.3	70.8	80.1	75.4
2002	89.4	90.2	89.8	72.4	81.7	77.0

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

## 2.6

### APPARENT RETENTION RATES, YEAR 10 TO YEAR 12, BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL

	ACT			AUST.		
	Government	Non-government	Total	Government	Non-government	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1977	67.0	75.8	69.6	35.9	59.5	41.5
1982	78.7	69.7	74.4	33.4	60.2	40.1
1987	86.0	68.8	80.0	50.9	71.5	56.6
1992	116.9	71.0	99.0	75.6	85.1	78.6
1997	105.7	72.0	92.0	69.6	84.2	74.5
2000	105.0	65.2	88.7	69.6	83.6	74.4
2001	112.1	68.7	93.3	70.6	84.5	75.4
2002	101.0	75.2	89.8	72.2	85.9	77.0

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat no 4221.0).



## STAFF

There were 4,223 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in the ACT in 2002. This was an increase of 3% from 2001 and an increase of 6% since 1992. The actual number of teaching staff in 2002 was 4,539.

The proportion of female FTE teaching staff (71% in 2002) decreased slightly from 2001, but has risen by 3% since 1992.

In the ACT, the average number of FTE primary school students per FTE teacher in 2002 was 16.7, compared with 16.9 for Australia. The ACT figure was a decrease of 5% since 2001. The equivalent secondary school figures were 12.4 (ACT) and 12.5 (Australia). This represented a decrease of 1% since 2001 in the ACT.

In government schools, the ACT has a FTE student/staff ratio of 15.8 in primary schools and 12.0 in secondary. This compared with the equivalent figures in non-government schools of 18.7 and 12.9 for primary and secondary schools respectively.

## 2.7

### ACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TEACHING STAFF, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	PRIMARY			SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Total staff
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1992	290	1 413	1 703	948	1 338	2 285	1 238	2 751	2 988
1997	284	1 426	1 710	850	1 347	2 197	1 134	2 773	3 907
2000	292	1 500	1 791	873	1 322	2 195	1 165	2 822	3 986
2001	305	1 547	1 853	885	1 372	2 256	1 190	2 919	4 109
2002	320	1 612	1 932	908	1 383	2 291	1 228	2 995	4 223

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

## 2.8

### ACT FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF RATIOS, BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL(a)

	ACT GOVERNMENT		ACT NON-GOVERNMENT		ACT TOTAL		AUST. TOTAL	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1997	18.5	12.7	20.5	13.5	19.1	13.0	17.9	12.8
1998	18.6	12.5	20.4	13.3	19.1	12.8	17.9	12.8
1999	17.1	12.3	20.4	13.4	18.0	12.7	17.3	12.7
2000	17.1	12.5	20.5	13.3	18.1	12.8	17.3	12.6
2001	16.5	12.1	20.1	13.1	17.6	12.5	17.0	12.5
2002	15.8	12.0	18.7	12.9	16.7	12.4	16.9	12.5

(a) Number of FTE students and FTE participating students per FTE teaching staff.

Source: Schools Australia, 2002 (cat. no. 4221.0).

## CHAPTER 3

## PEOPLE

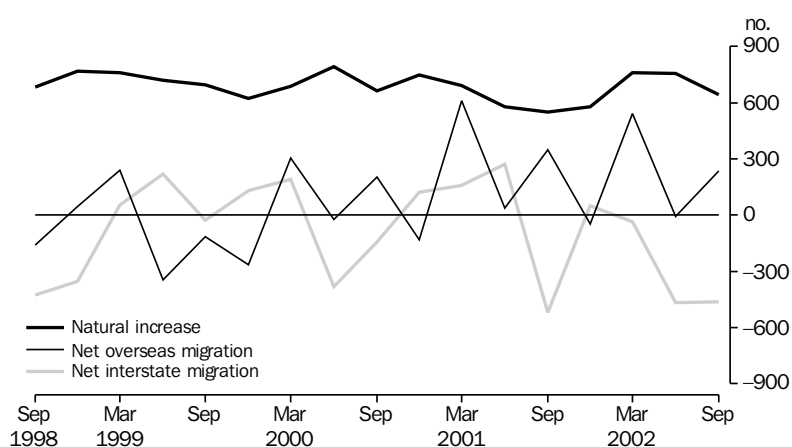
### POPULATION

At the end of the September quarter 2002 the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the ACT was 322,234. This was an increase of 415 people (0.13%) from June quarter 2002.

Over the 2001 calendar year the population of the ACT rose by 3,459 people. This represented an annual growth rate of 1% for the ACT. This was lower than the Australian growth rate of 1.3%.

The ERP for the ACT dropped to 1.63% as a proportion of Australia's total ERP in September quarter 2002. This followed 8 quarters at 1.64% of Australia's population.

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

**Natural increase** Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the ACT resident population at September quarter 2002 was 642 people. This was a 15% decrease from the previous quarter (754 people).

The number of births fell to 1,015 in September quarter 2002, down 6% from June quarter 2002 (1,077 births).

The number of deaths in the ACT rose to 373 in September quarter 2002, up 15% from the previous quarter. The September 2002 figure was the highest since September quarter 2001 (393 deaths).

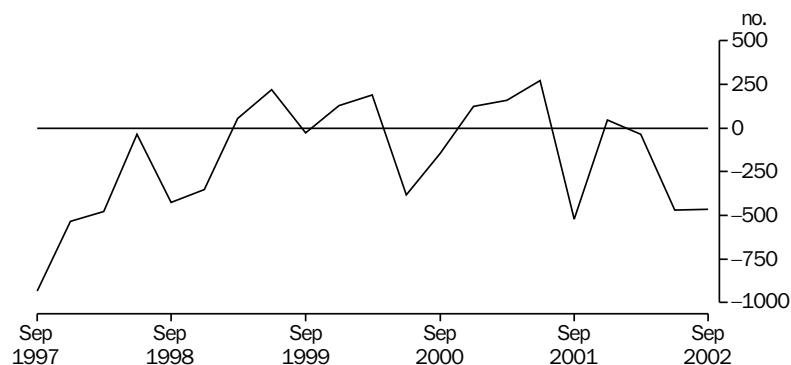
**Interstate migration** The ACT experienced a net loss of 463 people during September quarter 2002 as a result of interstate migration. This compares with a net loss of 469 people in the previous quarter and a net loss of 520 in September quarter 2001.

There were 4,253 arrivals in the ACT in September quarter 2002. Of these, 2,469 (58%) came from New South Wales. There were 672 arrivals from Queensland (16%) and 511 arrivals from Victoria (12%).

## Interstate migration *continued*

Of the 4,716 interstate departures from the ACT in September quarter 2002, most went to New South Wales (2,555 people or 54%). There were 954 departures to Queensland (20%) and 632 departures to Victoria (13%).

### QUARTERLY NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The ERP of the ACT is obtained by adding to the estimated population at the beginning of each period the components of natural increase (on a usual residence basis), net overseas migration and the estimated interstate movements involving a change of usual residence. Estimates of the resident population are based on census counts by place of usual residence, to which are added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census. Overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation.

Estimates of interstate migration since June 1986 have been derived from latest Census data on interstate movement in the preceding one year and unidentified information on interstate changes of address advised to the Health Insurance Commission in the process of administering Medicare.

People arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming people also provide information in visa applications, with the exception of people travelling as Australian or New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

## 3.1

### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

	Components of population change						Population		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net permanent and long-term movement	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Growth on previous period	Growth on previous period
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Financial year									
1999–2000	4 139	1 344	2 795	–99	–91	–99	315 215	2 889	0.92
2000–01	4 041	1 360	2 681	719	407	719	319 317	4 102	1.30
2001–02	4 031	1 388	2 643	837	–978	837	321 819	2 502	0.78
Calendar year									
1999	4 134	1 338	2 796	–487	378	–487	313 506	2 960	0.95
2000	4 213	1 325	2 888	351	–218	351	316 816	3 310	1.06
2001	3 809	1 407	2 402	948	–42	948	320 275	3 459	1.09
2001									
June qtr	930	350	580	37	272	37	319 317	964	0.30
September qtr	945	393	552	349	–520	349	319 698	381	0.12
December qtr	940	362	578	–49	48	–49	320 275	577	0.18
2002									
March qtr	1 069	310	759	543	–37	543	321 540	1 265	0.39
June qtr	1 077	323	754	–6	–469	–6	321 819	279	0.09
September qtr	1 015	373	642	236	–463	236	322 234	415	0.13

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

## 3.2

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	2001			2002		
	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory						
State of departure						
New South Wales	2 935	2 445	3 145	3 005	2 898	2 469
Victoria	614	549	773	558	585	511
Queensland	707	592	938	766	730	672
South Australia	220	182	274	249	191	195
Western Australia	300	211	310	239	199	225
Tasmania	90	81	178	108	75	74
Northern Territory	70	139	200	105	152	107
Total(a)	4 945	4 199	5 818	5 030	4 830	4 253
Departures from Australian Capital Territory						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	2 831	2 754	3 260	2 936	3 016	2 555
Victoria	587	627	724	639	683	632
Queensland	754	815	1 136	916	975	954
South Australia	160	172	223	190	212	182
Western Australia	170	180	230	198	261	200
Tasmania	92	58	93	84	72	84
Northern Territory	75	113	104	104	80	109
Total(a)	4 673	4 719	5 770	5 067	5 299	4 716
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>–520</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>–37</b>	<b>–469</b>	<b>–463</b>

(a) Includes 'Other Territories'.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

## CHAPTER 4

## LABOUR

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

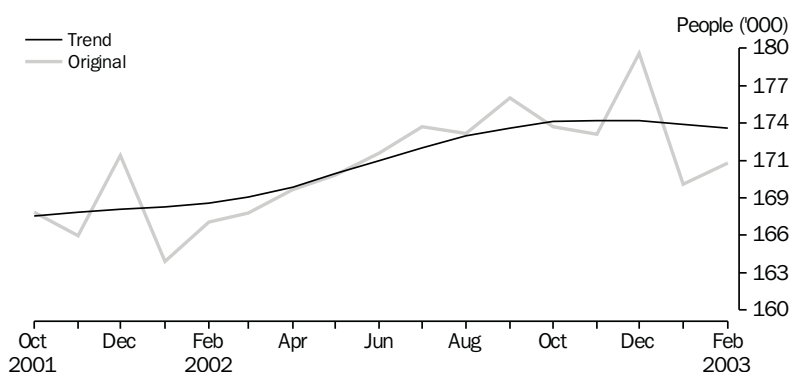
At the quarter ending February 2003, there were 173,900 employed people in the ACT. This was a 0.3% decrease from the previous quarter (174,500 employed people). The number of employed people was made up of 131,500 full-time workers and 42,400 part-time workers. Of the employed people in the ACT, 91,000 were male (52% of employed people) and 83,100 were female (48%). The national proportion of employed males and females was 55% and 45% respectively.

During the quarter ending February 2003, the number of unemployed people remained steady at 7,500 people from the previous quarter. The only movement within the quarter was during the month of December where the number of unemployed people decreased to 7,400 (down 1%), before increasing back up in January to 7,500. The number of unemployed males (4,800) was over one and a half times the number of unemployed females (2,700).

The ACT trend unemployment rate remained steady at 4.1% through all months of the quarter ending February 2003. The only movement within the unemployment rate over the quarter was an increase of 0.2 percentage points for males and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points for females. The ACT unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points from February 2002. The national unemployment rate for February 2003 was 6.0%, 1.9 percentage points higher than the ACT figure for the same period.

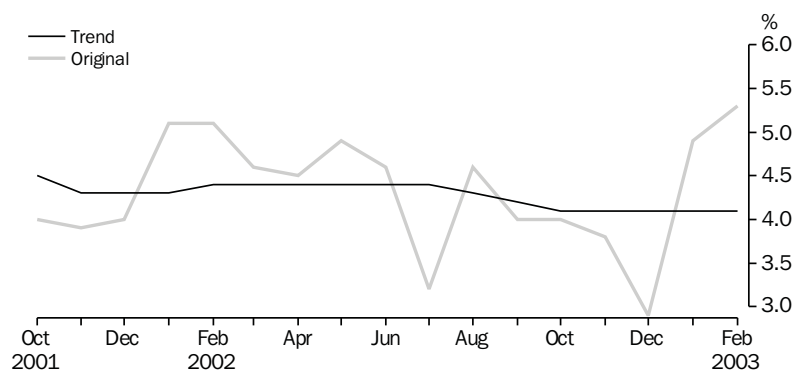
The trend labour force participation rate in the ACT for the quarter ending February 2003 decreased each month during the quarter finishing at 72.7%. This was a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the previous quarter (73.1%). Nationally, the labour force participation rate was 64.5% at February 2003.

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 6202.0).

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (cat. no. 6202.0).

## YOUTH LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

At the end of the February quarter 2003, there were 15,200 ACT youths aged 15–19 years in the labour force. These consisted of 12,100 employed people and 3,100 unemployed people. Of those employed, 4,000 were employed full-time (33%), and 8,100 were employed part-time (67%).

At February 2003 there were 12,100 employed youths in the ACT. This was an increase of 12% from February 2002 (10,800 youths).

Over the quarter ending February 2003, the number of unemployed youths (3,100 youths) increased by 1,300 (up 72%) from the previous quarter (1,800 youths). The February 2003 figure was a 15% increase from February 2002 (2,700 youths).

In February quarter 2003, the unemployment rate for the ACT rose by 8.4 percentage points from the previous quarter to 20.4%. Nationally, the unemployment rate rose 2.4 percentage points to 17.6% over the same period.

## LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

During the quarter ending February 2003, the number of long-term unemployed people in the ACT rose each month finishing at 1,866 people. This was an increase of 62% from the previous quarter (1,151 people).

Nationally, the quarter ending February 2003 saw an increase in the number of long-term unemployed to 159,188 people (up 10%) from the previous quarter (145,051 people).

Total ACT long-term unemployment as a proportion of total ACT unemployment was 20%. The February 2003 percentage of long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment was the same as February 2002.

Nationally, for the quarter ending February 2003, long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment decreased 2 percentage points to 23% from the previous quarter (25%).

## JOB VACANCIES

In November quarter 2002, job vacancies in the ACT decreased 47% (1,700 vacancies) from the previous quarter (3,200 vacancies). This was also a decrease from November quarter 2001 of 43% (3,000 vacancies). This figure reflects a 67% decrease in the private sector rate. In November quarter 2002, private sector vacancies accounted for 35% of vacancies (600 vacancies) and public sector vacancies accounted for 65% of vacancies (1,100 vacancies).

The number of job vacancies in the ACT has fluctuated over the past three years, reaching a high of 4,200 in February quarter 2002. November quarter 2002 had the lowest number of job vacancies since November quarter 1998 (1,600 vacancies).

The job vacancy rate decreased from 1.9% in August quarter 2002 to 1.1% in November quarter 2002. The ACT rate was lower than the national rate of 1.2%

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months ending December 2002 there were 1,100 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes. This was an increase of 150% from the 12 months ending December 2001 (400 working days lost).

For the year ending December 2002, there were four months in which working days were lost due to industrial disputes. These were March (200 days), October (300 days), November (100 days) and December (500 days).

Working days lost per 1,000 employees in the ACT increased from three in 2001 to seven in the year ending December 2002. This figure was a decrease on the same period in 2000 (nine days per 1,000 employees) and 1999 (30 days per 1,000 employees).

## AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

In February quarter 2003, total average weekly hours worked by employees in the ACT fluctuated. In December 2002, average weekly hours worked increased by 1% to 35 hours, followed by a decrease of 19% to 28.3 hours in January 2003. It is usual to see a fall in January due to the holiday period. February quarter 2003 closed with an increase of 23% (34.9 hours). Overall, this was an increase of 0.3% (10 minutes) from November quarter 2002 (34.8 hours).

The national total average weekly hours worked by employees at February 2003 was 35.2 hours. This was a 1% increase from the previous quarter (34.8 hours).

The average hours worked for full-time employees in the ACT was 40.3 hours in February 2003. This was a 0.2% decrease from the end of the previous quarter (40.4 hours). Nationally, full-time employees worked an average of 42.4 hours a week at February 2003.

The average hours worked for part-time ACT employees in February 2003 was 17.3 hours. This was a 6% increase from the previous quarter (16.3 hours). Nationally, part-time employees worked an average of 16.5 hours per week in February 2003.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED  
*continued*

In February 2003, ACT males worked on average 7.3 hours more per week than ACT females. Nationally, males worked an average of 10.8 hours more per week than females.

WAGE COST INDEX

The base of the wage cost index is September quarter 1997 (100.0).

The total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT was 116.9 in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 0.9 index points from September quarter 2002. The private sector index increased to 117.8, which was an increase of 0.6 index points from the previous quarter. The public sector index increased to 116.4 (up 1.2 index points) over the same period.

Nationally, the total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) was 118.3, up 0.9 index points from September quarter 2002. Nationally, the private sector index increased to 118.1 (up 0.9 index points). The national public sector index increased to 119.1 (up 0.9 index points).

The ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT in December quarter 2002 increased to 117.0. This was an increase of 1.0 index point from September quarter 2002. Nationally, the ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) increased to 118.3, up 0.9 index points from September quarter 2002.

EMPLOYED PEOPLE —  
INDUSTRY

There were 171,200 employed people in the ACT at the February quarter 2003, a drop of 2,200 (down 1%) from November quarter 2002 (173,400).

The industry with the highest number of employees in the ACT in February quarter 2003 was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, with 42,700 employees (25% of all employed people). This represented a 13% increase from February quarter 2002. February quarter 2003 was the seventh consecutive quarter of increase, a total rise of 17% over the seven quarters.

The second largest industry was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES TRADE, with 23,300 employees (14% of all employed people). This was a drop of 10% from the February quarter 2002.

The third largest industry in February quarter 2003 in the ACT was RETAIL TRADE, with 20,700 employees (12% of all employed people). This was a drop of 7% from the February quarter 2002.

The largest increase from the previous quarter during February quarter 2003 was in the industry PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES (up 1,400 people or 18%). This was followed by HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (up 1,100 people or 7%).

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were in RETAIL TRADE (down 3,700 people or 15%), EDUCATION (down 1,700 people or 11%) and CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES (down 1,300 people or 18%).



EMPLOYED PERSONS —  
OCCUPATION

In February quarter 2003, PROFESSIONALS made up the highest number of employed people in the ACT (50,900 people or 30% of employed people). The second largest occupation group was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (34,400 people or 20%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (23,500 people or 14%). These three occupations have remained the largest groups in this order since August of 1996.

The largest increase from the previous quarter was in the occupations, INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS (up 1,500 or 27%).

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were in the occupations ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (down 13%) and ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SERVICE WORKERS (down 1,100 or 19%).

PUBLIC SECTOR — WAGES  
AND SALARY EARNERS

In trend terms a total of 74,400 people were employed in the public sector in the ACT in November quarter 2002. This was an increase of 4,100 people from November quarter 2001 (70,300 people). In November quarter 2002, of the total employed people in the public sector, the Commonwealth government employed 56,400 people. This represented 76% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT. The ACT Government employed 18,000 people, 24% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT.

The number of ACT government employees in the public sector increased by 200 people (up 1%) from the previous quarter, and 700 people (up 4%) from November quarter 2001.

In November quarter 2002, the trend estimates for the number of Commonwealth government public sector employees in the ACT increased by 1,200 people (up 2%) from the previous quarter, and 3,400 (up 6%) from November quarter 2001.

Nationally, 1.5m people were employed in the public sector in November quarter 2002. The Commonwealth government employed 240,800 people, 16% of all people employed in the public sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR — GROSS  
EARNINGS

In December quarter 2002, the total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners in the ACT were \$965m, a 10% drop from September quarter 2002 (\$1,072m). Nationally, total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners were \$17,520m, an increase of 5% from December quarter 2001 (\$16,656m).

Gross earnings by Commonwealth government wage and salary earners in the ACT in December quarter 2002 were \$768m, a decrease of 9% from September quarter 2002 (\$847m). The December quarter 2002 figure was an increase of 7% from December quarter 2001 (\$715m). Nationally gross earnings by Commonwealth government wage and salary earners in December quarter 2002 were \$3,032m, a 13% drop from September quarter 2002 (\$3,474).

PUBLIC SECTOR — GROSS  
EARNINGS *continued*

Gross earnings by ACT Government wage and salary earners were \$196m in December quarter 2002, a decrease of 13% from September quarter 2002 (\$225m).

AVERAGE WEEKLY  
EARNINGS

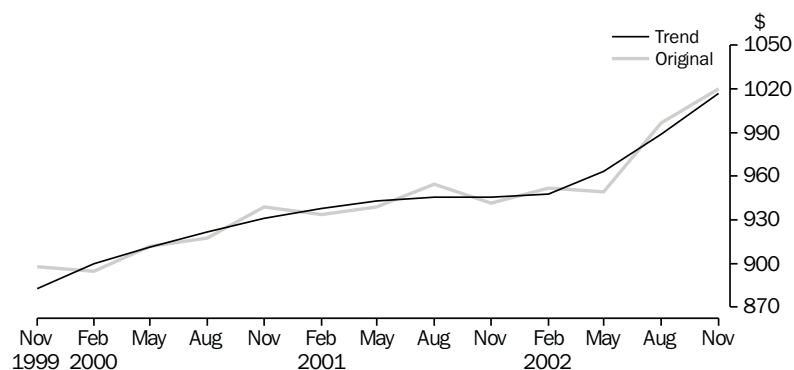
The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings were \$1,017.00 per week in the quarter ending November 2002. This was a rise of 3% from the previous quarter. The November 2002 figure was a rise of 8% from November quarter 2001.

The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings has generally risen over the last 15 quarters, only falling in November quarter 2001 (down less than 0.1%).

Nationally, the trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings in November quarter 2002 increased 1% from the previous quarter to \$888.50 per week. This was an increase of 5% from November quarter 2001.

The ACT continued to have a higher average trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings than any other state or territory in November quarter 2002 for both males and females. ACT males earned \$1,087.30 per week (\$939.80 nationally) and ACT females earned \$923.70 per week (\$796.10 nationally).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time earnings



Source: Average weekly earnings, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6302.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The labour force indicator contains estimates of the civilian labour force for the ACT derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 1,500 ACT houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.8% of the population of the ACT. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed for 8 months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). The information obtained relates to the week before the interview.

The Labour Force Survey includes all people aged 15 years and over except; members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Employed people are defined as those aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers)
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers)
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were
- away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week
- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement
- on strike or locked out
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Full-time workers are employed people who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Unemployed people are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and
- were available for work in the reference week
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Long-term unemployed people are those unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.

Unemployed and employed people together comprise the labour force, while all other people are classified as not in the labour force.

The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

The wage and salary earners indicator contains estimates from the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE). All wage and salary earners who received pay in any pay period ending within the quarter were represented in the survey; except: members of the Australian permanent defence forces, employees of businesses in the private sector primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, employees in private households employing staff, employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc., employees based outside Australia and employees on workers' compensation who were not paid through the payroll.

A sample of approximately 10,000 employer units is selected from the ABS Business Register, Australia-wide, to ensure adequate State and industry representation. There are approximately 600 units selected in the ACT. Of these, approximately three-quarters are in the private sector and one-quarter is in the public sector. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter. However, data for a number of Commonwealth, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory government departments, and a small number of large private businesses, are collected electronically. From March quarter 2002, estimates of wages and salaries for the private sector will be collected in the quarterly Economic Activity Survey.

Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the business. Public sector statistical units are stratified by industry and number of employees. Private sector units are further stratified by institutional sector classification. An equal probability sample is selected from each stratum.

# 4.1

## CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES						
2001						
December	73.2	88.0	4.7	92.7	5.1	77.1
2002						
January	73.5	87.8	4.8	92.6	5.1	76.9
February	73.8	87.7	4.8	92.5	5.2	76.8
March	74.3	87.8	4.7	92.5	5.1	76.7
April	74.8	88.0	4.6	92.7	5.0	76.7
May	75.3	88.5	4.5	93.0	4.8	77.0
June	75.9	89.1	4.4	93.6	4.7	77.3
July	76.5	89.8	4.4	94.2	4.7	77.8
August	77.1	90.3	4.4	94.7	4.7	78.2
September	77.7	90.7	4.5	95.2	4.7	78.5
October	78.0	91.0	4.5	95.5	4.7	78.6
November	78.2	91.1	4.6	95.7	4.8	78.6
December(a)	78.2	91.1	4.7	95.7	4.9	78.6
2003						
January(a)	78.2	91.0	4.8	95.7	5.0	78.5
February(a)	78.0	90.8	4.8	95.6	5.0	78.4
FEMALES						
2001						
December	50.8	79.8	2.8	82.6	3.4	65.8
2002						
January	50.6	80.1	2.9	82.9	3.4	66.0
February	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	3.5	66.2
March	50.5	80.9	3.0	83.9	3.6	66.6
April	50.7	81.3	3.1	84.5	3.7	67.0
May	51.1	81.8	3.3	85.1	3.9	67.4
June	51.6	82.3	3.4	85.7	4.0	67.8
July	52.2	82.6	3.5	86.1	4.0	68.1
August	52.8	83.0	3.4	86.4	3.9	68.2
September	53.3	83.2	3.2	86.4	3.7	68.1
October	53.7	83.4	3.0	86.4	3.5	68.0
November	54.0	83.4	2.8	86.3	3.3	67.9
December(a)	53.9	83.4	2.7	86.1	3.2	67.7
2003						
January(a)	53.8	83.3	2.7	85.9	3.1	67.5
February(a)	53.5	83.1	2.7	85.7	3.1	67.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 4.1

### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND — *continued*

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS						
2001						
December	124.1	167.7	7.6	175.3	4.3	71.3
2002						
January	124.1	167.9	7.6	175.5	4.3	71.3
February	124.3	168.2	7.7	175.9	4.4	71.4
March	124.7	168.6	7.7	176.4	4.4	71.5
April	125.5	169.4	7.8	177.2	4.4	71.8
May	126.5	170.4	7.8	178.2	4.4	72.1
June	127.5	171.4	7.9	179.3	4.4	72.5
July	128.7	172.4	7.9	180.3	4.4	72.8
August	129.9	173.3	7.8	181.1	4.3	73.1
September	131.0	173.9	7.7	181.6	4.2	73.2
October	131.8	174.4	7.5	181.9	4.1	73.2
November	132.2	174.5	7.5	182.0	4.1	73.1
December(a)	132.2	174.5	7.4	181.9	4.1	73.0
2003						
January(a)	131.9	174.2	7.5	181.7	4.1	72.9
February(a)	131.5	173.9	7.5	181.4	4.1	72.7

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, February 2003 (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## 4.2

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15–19 YEARS

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15–19 years</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2001										
October	2.8	12.1	1.2	*0.7	1.9	14.1	9.8	23.8	13.7	59.0
November	3.1	11.7	*0.9	*0.9	1.8	13.5	10.3	23.8	13.4	56.7
December	3.6	14.5	*1.0	1.1	2.1	16.6	7.2	23.8	12.8	69.6
2002										
January	3.8	12.1	1.6	*1.0	2.6	14.7	9.2	23.8	17.7	61.5
February	3.5	10.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	13.6	10.2	23.8	20.2	57.0
March	3.0	11.3	*0.8	1.3	2.1	13.5	10.3	23.8	15.8	56.6
April	3.2	12.1	*0.3	1.5	1.9	14.0	9.8	23.8	13.3	58.7
May	3.3	12.6	*0.3	1.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	23.7	12.8	60.9
June	3.1	12.5	*0.7	1.7	2.4	14.8	8.9	23.7	16.0	62.6
July	3.5	12.2	*0.4	*0.9	1.3	13.5	10.1	23.6	9.7	57.3
August	2.4	12.7	*0.7	1.4	2.1	14.8	8.7	23.5	14.4	63.1
September	2.7	13.0	*0.7	1.3	2.0	15.0	8.4	23.4	13.6	64.2
October	3.0	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.6	62.2
November	2.4	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.0	62.0
December	3.4	14.1	*0.4	1.3	1.7	15.9	7.7	23.5	10.9	67.4
2003										
January	3.3	11.8	1.3	1.4	2.8	14.6	9.0	23.6	18.9	61.8
February	4.0	12.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	15.2	8.4	23.6	20.4	64.3

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## 4.3

### LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

	<i>Long-term unemployed</i>	<i>Total unemployed</i>	<i>Long-term as % of total unemployed</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2001			
July	2 041	9 904	20.6
August	1 739	7 945	21.9
September	1 711	8 003	21.4
October	1 637	7 015	23.3
November	*1007	6 733	*15.0
December	1 719	7 168	24.0
2002			
January	1 149	8 741	13.1
February	1 738	8 903	19.5
March	1 790	8 088	22.1
April	1 756	7 882	22.3
May	1 996	8 756	22.8
June	1 505	8 204	18.3
July	*992	5 738	*17.3
August	1 610	8 434	19.1
September	1 814	7 436	24.4
October	1 550	7 218	21.5
November	1 151	6 892	16.7
December	*970	5 332	*18.2
2003			
January	1 209	8 826	13.7
February	1 866	9 536	19.6

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## 4.4

### JOB VACANCIES

	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
2001				
August	2.1	*1.2	3.3	1.94
November	1.8	*1.2	3.0	1.76
2002				
February	1.6	*2.6	4.2	2.42
May	1.8	*1.4	3.2	1.76
August	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.89
November	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.08

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6354.0).

## 4.5

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Working days lost	Working days lost per '000 employees (12 months ending)
	'000	no.
Twelve months ending		
December 2000	1.4	9
December 2001	0.4	3
December 2002	1.0	7
2001		
October	0.1	5
November	—	5
December	—	3
2002		
January	—	3
February	—	3
March	0.2	2
April	—	2
May	—	2
June	—	2
July	—	2
August	—	2
September	—	2
October	0.3	3
November	0.1	4
December	0.5	7

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 6321.0).



## 4.6

### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2001						
April	38.6	35.3	37.3	14.6	16.2	15.7
May	42.2	38.7	40.8	15.4	16.9	16.4
June	39.6	35.6	38.0	13.6	16.3	15.4
July	41.6	36.5	39.6	13.9	17.3	16.3
August	41.8	38.3	40.4	15.2	16.8	16.3
September	42.0	37.4	40.1	14.3	16.4	15.7
October	37.5	32.3	35.4	14.4	14.2	14.3
November	42.7	38.2	40.8	15.9	16.8	16.5
December	42.4	38.9	41.0	16.4	17.6	17.2
2002						
January	35.1	31.1	33.5	15.3	14.4	14.7
February	42.2	38.1	40.5	15.3	16.2	15.9
March	42.8	38.6	41.1	16.6	16.5	16.6
April	38.9	35.0	37.3	16.9	15.2	15.7
May	42.8	38.2	40.9	16.2	16.4	16.3
June	38.9	36.4	37.9	15.5	15.6	15.6
July	39.9	35.4	38.1	14.5	14.4	14.4
August	42.4	37.5	40.5	14.4	17.0	16.2
September	41.7	37.5	40.0	14.3	16.3	15.6
October	36.4	30.6	34.0	14.8	13.7	14.1
November	41.8	38.4	40.4	14.3	17.2	16.3
December	42.2	38.7	40.8	16.6	17.4	17.2
2003						
January	34.5	29.6	32.5	14.0	14.3	14.2
February	41.7	38.4	40.3	15.5	18.0	17.3
AUSTRALIA						
2001						
April	40.8	36.4	39.3	15.3	15.6	15.5
May	44.0	39.7	42.5	15.9	16.5	16.4
June	41.6	37.6	40.2	15.5	16.1	15.9
July	42.3	37.1	40.6	15.8	15.4	15.5
August	43.7	39.4	42.3	16.2	16.5	16.4
September	43.5	39.2	42.0	15.3	16.1	15.9
October	40.4	35.4	38.7	15.7	14.4	14.7
November	43.6	38.9	42.0	16.0	16.2	16.2
December	44.9	40.1	43.3	16.7	16.9	16.8
2002						
January	37.3	32.7	35.8	15.2	13.8	14.2
February	43.7	40.1	42.5	16.4	16.4	16.4
March	43.4	39.2	42.0	16.2	16.4	16.4
April	39.6	35.0	38.1	15.5	15.0	15.1
May	43.8	39.4	42.3	16.0	16.4	16.3
June	41.5	37.6	40.2	15.4	16.0	15.8
July	42.1	37.0	40.4	15.7	15.2	15.4
August	43.4	39.3	42.0	16.3	16.8	16.6
September	43.4	39.3	42.0	15.8	16.3	16.2
October	40.6	35.1	38.7	15.4	14.6	14.8
November	43.7	39.1	42.1	16.1	16.5	16.4
December	44.7	40.2	43.2	16.8	17.0	16.9
2003						
January	36.9	32.9	35.5	14.8	13.8	14.1
February	43.8	39.5	42.4	16.4	16.6	16.5

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## 4.7

### WAGE COST INDEX — INDEX NUMBERS(a)

	<i>Total hourly rate of pay(b)</i>			<i>Ordinary time hourly rate of pay(b)</i>
	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1999–2000	106.8	106.0	106.3	106.3
2000–01	111.1	109.4	110.1	110.1
2001–02	114.6	112.8	113.5	113.6
2001				
September qtr	113.6	112.0	112.6	112.7
December qtr	114.2	112.7	113.3	113.3
2002				
March qtr	115.0	113.1	113.8	113.9
June qtr	115.6	113.5	114.3	114.4
September qtr	117.2	115.2	116.0	116.0
December qtr	117.8	116.4	116.9	117.0

(a) Reference base of each index: September Quarter 1997 (100.0).

(b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: *Wage Cost Index, Australia, December Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 6345.0).

## 4.8

### EMPLOYED PEOPLE, INDUSTRY

	2001				2002	2003
	<i>November qtr</i>	<i>February qtr</i>	<i>May qtr</i>	<i>August qtr</i>	<i>November qtr</i>	<i>February qtr</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.9	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*0.6
Mining	—	*0.1	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.6	*0.5	*0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Construction	8.1	8.2	8.0	9.5	10.0	10.2
Wholesale trade	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7
Retail trade	21.5	22.2	23.8	23.3	24.4	20.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6.6	6.1	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.2
Transport and storage	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2	4.0
Communication services	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	4.0
Finance and insurance	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.4
Property and business services	24.8	25.8	25.2	25.0	23.2	23.3
Government administration and defence	37.6	37.9	39.6	41.2	42.5	42.7
Education	13.1	12.6	14.1	15.6	15.5	13.8
Health and community services	16.4	19.0	16.5	16.6	14.9	16.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.6	7.3	6.0
Personal and other services	8.6	7.8	9.5	7.4	8.0	9.4
<b>All industries</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>171.2</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, *Labour Force Survey*.

## 4.9

### EMPLOYED PEOPLE, OCCUPATION

	2001				2002	2003
	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	13.6	14.6	12.9	15.7	13.4	14.0
Professionals	45.0	46.9	48.5	50.4	51.7	50.9
Associate professionals	22.0	23.9	22.6	22.6	24.3	23.5
Tradespersons and related workers	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.6
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	32.2	30.6	34.1	33.5	34.2	34.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	8.5	7.7	6.8	7.0	5.6	7.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	16.3	15.1	16.1	16.4	18.4	16.0
Labourers and related workers	7.8	7.7	9.5	7.4	6.1	6.6
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>165.7</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>171.2</b>

Source: ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

## 4.10

### GROSS EARNINGS, PUBLIC SECTOR — ORIGINAL

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001			
September qtr	790.0	211.1	1 001.4
December qtr	715.0	186.2	901.5
2002			
March qtr	792.6	216.1	1 009.0
June qtr	713.3	190.2	903.5
September qtr	847.3	224.5	1 071.8
December qtr	768.3	196.2	964.5

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6248.0).

## 4.11

### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, PUBLIC SECTOR — TREND

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	'000	'000	'000
2001			
August qtr	52.8	17.1	69.9
November qtr	53.0	17.3	70.3
2002			
February qtr	53.3	17.4	70.7
May qtr	54.0	17.6	71.6
August qtr	55.2	17.8	73.0
November qtr	56.4	18.0	74.4

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6248.0).

## 4.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS — TREND

Quarter	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All male total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All female total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
2001									
August	1 011.40	1 033.20	887.20	863.00	869.50	639.90	945.70	960.80	755.70
November	1 007.90	1 032.00	856.70	863.70	871.10	629.70	945.60	962.10	738.70
2002									
February	1 008.40	1 036.10	850.40	869.60	877.50	640.20	947.50	966.70	741.70
May	1 025.30	1 054.50	875.70	886.10	893.70	661.40	963.40	983.40	764.60
August	1 054.30	1 081.80	910.20	905.60	912.80	678.70	988.80	1 007.20	790.20
November	1 087.30	1 111.50	940.40	923.70	930.30	687.30	1 017.00	1 031.60	809.50
AUSTRALIA									
2001									
August	886.50	934.70	801.50	750.00	762.80	532.40	837.30	872.90	672.10
November	898.80	948.00	811.80	760.20	772.50	535.60	849.00	885.00	678.10
2002									
February	909.40	960.80	820.40	769.80	782.00	539.20	859.10	896.40	683.90
May	919.40	972.90	828.20	779.00	791.40	542.70	868.90	907.60	690.00
August	929.60	984.20	836.40	787.90	800.30	547.60	878.80	918.40	696.70
November	939.80	994.80	845.20	796.10	808.40	552.50	885.50	928.40	703.30

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6302.0).

## CHAPTER 5

## PRICES

### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

The House Price Index has a base of 1989–90 (100.0).

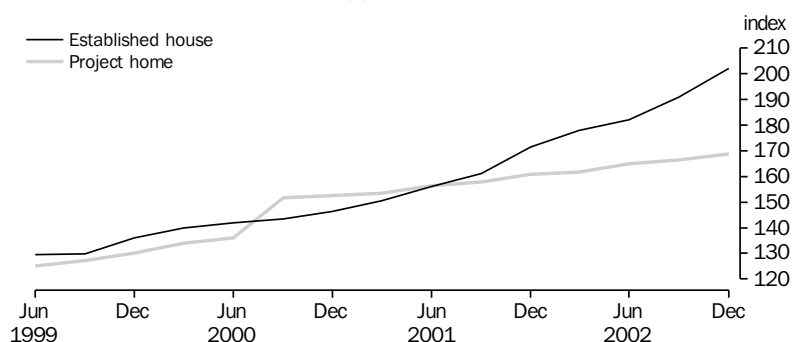
The December quarter 2002 established house price index for Canberra increased to 202.1, up 6% from September quarter 2002 and up 18% from December quarter 2001. This was the 18th consecutive quarter to record an increase.

The established house price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased to 206.1 in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 5% from September quarter 2002 and an increase of 18% from December quarter 2001. Of all Australian capital cities, only Darwin recorded a decrease in December quarter.

The project home price index increased to 168.6 in December quarter 2002, an increase of 1% from September quarter 2002 and an increase of 5% from December quarter 2001. This was the 15th quarter to record an increase.

The project home price index for the weighted average of eight capital cities increased to 142.5, up 1% from the previous quarter and up 4% from December 2001. This was the 22nd quarter of increase.

CANBERRA HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)



(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6416.0).

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 1989–90 (100.0).

The all groups index in Canberra for the December quarter 2002 was 139.2. This was an increase of 1.1 points (up 0.8%) from September quarter 2002. The weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 1.0 point (up 0.7%), to 139.5.

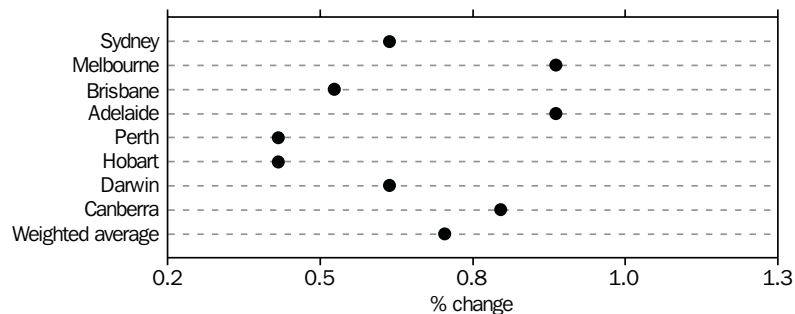
The largest increases in the Canberra all groups CPI in the three years ending December quarter 2002 were between June quarter 2000 and September quarter 2000 (up 4.8 points or 3.8%) and between September quarter 2001 and December quarter 2001 (up 1.7 points or 1.3%).

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX *continued*

Canberra recorded increases in six of the 11 product classes during December quarter 2002. A decrease was recorded for ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO (down 0.7 points or 0.4%), HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (down 0.2 points or 0.2%), HEALTH (down 0.2 points or 0.1%) and RECREATION (down 0.3 points or 0.2%). EDUCATION recorded no change. All other product classes recorded an increase.

The FOOD group showed the largest increase (3.2 points or 2.2%). The TRANSPORTATION group increased (2.7 points or 2.0%), followed by CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (1.0 point or 0.9%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a),  
All groups: Percentage change from Sep qtr 2002–Dec qtr 2002



(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the prices of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditure by the CPI population group (i.e. metropolitan households). This 'basket' covers a wide range of goods and services, arranged in eleven groups.

The capital city indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in retail prices between cities.

The frequency of price collection by item varies as necessary to obtain reliable price measures. Prices of some items are volatile (i.e. their prices may vary many times each quarter) and for those items frequent price observations are necessary to obtain a reliable measure of the average price for the quarter. Each month prices are collected at regular intervals for goods such as milk, bread, fresh meat and seafood, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco, and holiday travel and accommodation. For most other items, price volatility is not a problem and prices are collected once a quarter. There are a few items where prices are changed at infrequent intervals, for example education fees where prices are set once a year. In these cases, the frequency of price collection is modified accordingly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES  
continued

Further information about the CPI is contained in the booklet *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 14th Series* (cat. no. 6440.0), which is available on the ABS website at <www.abs.gov.au>, or from the ABS on request.

## 5.1 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a), EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
ESTABLISHED HOUSES									
1999–2000	153.1	144.6	142.2	123.2	125.9	129.0	199.2	137.0	142.3
2000–01	163.8	159.1	149.4	131.1	133.9	134.2	198.7	149.1	152.8
2001–02	192.2	193.7	169.8	150.1	145.5	140.1	204.2	173.1	178.0
2001									
September qtr	179.1	187.2	154.5	140.7	139.1	134.9	198.3	161.1	167.7
December qtr	188.0	189.9	163.8	146.5	143.1	138.3	203.4	171.3	174.0
2002									
March qtr	196.7	191.4	176.8	153.4	147.8	142.1	207.0	177.8	180.6
June qtr	204.9	206.2	184.2	159.7	152.0	144.9	208.0	182.1	189.5
September qtr	216.7	207.3	193.8	168.7	155.8	148.9	213.6	190.9	196.7
December qtr	230.2	213.6	205.2	177.4	159.7	150.8	212.7	202.1	206.1
PROJECT HOMES									
1999–2000	123.1	122.0	118.2	127.2	114.8	126.2	143.2	131.9	120.7
2000–01	138.4	136.9	132.0	141.9	126.2	140.7	156.8	153.5	134.9
2001–02	141.3	142.1	133.5	148.2	128.8	145.1	158.5	161.3	138.1
2001									
September qtr	139.8	140.0	131.8	144.9	127.7	142.7	155.3	157.9	136.4
December qtr	140.9	142.6	132.1	147.5	128.5	143.4	156.8	160.8	137.6
2002									
March qtr	141.4	142.4	133.9	149.3	129.2	144.6	159.2	161.8	138.5
June qtr	142.9	143.4	136.0	151.2	129.6	149.7	162.5	164.8	139.9
September qtr	143.6	143.9	139.1	153.6	130.3	152.5	164.5	166.5	141.3
December qtr	144.3	144.9	141.0	155.5	131.6	154.4	164.5	168.6	142.5

(a) Base of each index 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6416.0).

## 5.2

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PRODUCT CLASS(a)

Quarter	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services	Health	Trans- port- ation	Com- munic- ation	Recre- ation	Educ- ation	Miscell- aneous	All groups
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
2001												
September	141.6	190.1	112.9	110.7	122.8	162.9	138.2	102.6	121.1	188.4	191.2	133.2
December	147.7	191.3	115.2	112.0	123.6	162.0	136.4	104.3	123.4	188.4	191.6	134.9
2002												
March	146.5	192.9	116.0	112.7	122.7	168.9	136.2	104.2	125.5	194.0	194.5	135.6
June	147.0	194.7	116.7	114.0	123.7	173.3	139.4	105.0	127.8	194.0	194.3	137.2
September	147.7	196.3	117.5	115.6	124.6	173.7	138.2	106.5	128.6	194.2	199.0	138.1
December	150.9	195.6	118.5	116.4	124.4	173.5	140.9	107.2	128.3	194.2	202.2	139.2
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES												
2001												
September	139.8	201.5	111.1	110.0	118.9	166.5	137.0	103.6	125.4	195.4	170.4	134.2
December	143.4	201.8	112.7	110.7	120.3	166.1	136.1	105.4	127.5	195.5	170.6	135.4
2002												
March	144.2	203.9	112.2	111.5	119.4	171.1	136.8	105.5	130.4	204.6	172.8	136.6
June	143.5	205.0	113.7	112.2	120.3	175.9	139.3	106.3	131.1	204.6	173.5	137.6
September	145.0	207.3	113.0	113.7	120.5	176.4	138.8	107.9	131.8	205.0	177.4	138.5
December	147.0	207.3	114.0	114.2	121.6	177.1	140.3	108.4	131.9	205.3	178.0	139.5

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

Source: Consumer Price index, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0).



## CHAPTER 6

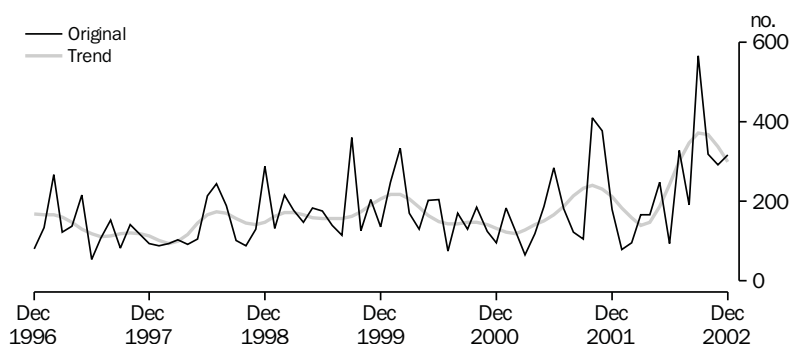
## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

### BUILDING APPROVALS

In December quarter 2002, in trend terms, there were 1,005 dwelling units approved in the ACT. This represented a 2% decrease from September quarter 2002. During the December quarter, the trend number approved was 368 units in October 2002 (down 1% from the previous month), falling in November 2002 to 338 units (down 8%), and falling again to 299 units in December 2002 (down 12%).

Nationally, 43,823 trend dwelling units were approved during the December quarter 2002. This represented a 6% fall from the previous quarter.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8731.1).

The original value of total building approved in the ACT was \$255.7m for the December quarter 2002, a decrease of 11% from the previous quarter. The October 2002 value was \$82.7m (down 35% from the previous month), November 2002 was \$67.1m (down 19%), and December 2002 was \$105.9m (up 58%). The December figure was the second highest recorded since May 2000 (\$129.5m), after September 2002 (\$127.0m).

The original value of ACT residential building approved fell to \$164.1m in December quarter 2002, down 4% from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the value decreased in October 2002 to \$55.2m (down 29% from the previous month), declined to \$49.9m in November 2002 (down 10%), but increased to \$58.9m in December 2002 (up 18%).

The original value of non-residential building approved in the ACT during December quarter 2002 decreased to \$91.7m, down 6% from the previous quarter. While the value of private non-residential building approvals for October and November were consistent with previous months (\$14.6m and \$6.0m respectively), the value for December was \$35.0m.

Nationally, the original value of building work approved in the December quarter 2002 was \$12,964.3m, a 7% rise from the previous quarter.

BUILDING APPROVALS  
*continued*

Following several months of public housing approvals (including 13 in October and 27 in November) there were no approvals of new public housing in December 2002. Following the pattern of the previous three months there was however, non-residential public building approved in December 2002.

BUILDING COMMENCED

In trend terms there were a total of 759 dwelling units commenced in the ACT in September quarter 2002. This was an increase of 16% from the previous quarter and the highest figure since September quarter 1994. Nationally, 45,114 dwelling units were commenced. This was an increase of 4% from the previous quarter and the highest figure since September quarter 1994 (47,497 dwelling units).

There were 417 new houses commenced in the ACT during September quarter 2002. This was an increase of 14% from the previous quarter and was the highest figure in the two years previous. Nationally, 31,950 new houses were commenced. This was an increase of 8% from the previous quarter.

There were 473 units of new 'other residential' building in the ACT in September quarter 2002. This made up 53% of total dwelling units commenced in the ACT, and was the highest number since December 2001 (584). New houses made up the remaining 47% of total dwelling units commenced.

There was \$183.6m of total residential building commenced in the ACT during the quarter ending September 2002. This was 72% higher than the previous quarter and the highest figure on record. Nationally, \$9,073.0m of total residential building was commenced in September quarter 2002, an increase of 15% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure on record.

There was \$259.4m of total building commenced in the ACT during the September quarter 2002, an increase of 45% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure recorded since March quarter 1994 (\$276.7m). Nationally, there was \$12,556.8m worth of total building commenced in September quarter 2002, an increase of 10% from the previous quarter. This was also the highest figure on record.

BUILDING WORK  
COMPLETED

There were 247 new houses completed during September quarter 2002 in the ACT. During this time there were no new public houses completed. Nationally, 25,597 new houses were completed during September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 6% from the previous quarter.

BUILDING WORK  
COMPLETED *continued*

In trend terms, the total number of dwelling units completed in the ACT fell to 459 in September quarter 2002. This was a fall of 9% from the previous quarter and 3% from September quarter 2001. In the ACT two-thirds of all dwelling units completed were new houses, with the remaining one-third being mostly new other residential completions. There were very few conversions completed in the September quarter 2002 (less than 1% of total completions). Nationally, there were 35,762 dwelling units completed in trend terms in September quarter 2002, the largest figure since September quarter 2000 (38,624 dwelling units). This was an increase of 1% from the previous quarter and 17% from September quarter 2001.

The total value of residential building completed in September 2002 was \$76.1m. Nationally, \$6,567.4m of total residential building was completed in September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 1% from the previous quarter.

The total value of building completed in the ACT during the quarter ending September 2002 was \$126.0m, a decrease of 33% from the previous quarter. All areas of construction recorded a decrease in the September quarter 2002. Nationally, \$9,654.2m of total building was completed in September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 4% from the previous quarter.

## 6.1

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, ACT

	Private sector			Public sector						Total
	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	Total dwelling units trend estimates
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999–2000	1 477	772	2 320	23	32	55	1 500	804	2 375	n.a.
2000–01	924	715	1 641	43	64	107	967	779	1 748	n.a.
2001–02	1 169	984	2 157	45	30	75	1 214	1 014	2 232	n.a.
2001										
December	107	72	180	—	—	—	107	72	180	212
2002										
January	57	—	57	16	6	22	73	6	79	184
February	68	27	97	—	—	—	68	27	97	158
March	145	18	163	—	4	4	145	22	167	139
April	98	67	166	—	—	—	98	67	166	147
May	126	123	249	—	—	—	126	123	249	187
June	80	15	95	—	—	—	80	15	95	242
July	164	144	308	20	—	20	184	144	328	301
August	160	28	188	4	—	4	164	28	192	348
September	99	441	540	19	8	27	118	449	567	373
October	193	52	245	13	60	73	206	112	318	368
November	222	43	265	27	—	27	249	43	292	338
December	131	185	316	—	—	—	131	185	316	299

(a) Total includes 'Alterations and additions to residential buildings', 'Conversions' and 'Non-residential buildings'.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australia Capital Territory, December Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8731.1).

## 6.2

### VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, ACT

	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Non- residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
PRIVATE SECTOR					
1999–2000	205 161	91 444	366 659	149 493	516 152
2000–01	149 321	90 869	287 327	100 576	387 903
2001–02	183 107	125 437	377 826	152 681	530 507
2001					
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	10 891	40 725
2002					
January	9 304	—	12 587	1 269	13 856
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	7 240	28 875
March	22 385	2 294	30 963	23 071	54 034
April	15 000	8 871	29 032	6 459	35 491
May	19 105	14 599	40 427	8 443	48 869
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	6 028	26 857
July	26 291	23 923	56 593	29 229	85 822
August	24 601	3 079	32 928	29 840	62 768
September	18 911	47 345	72 822	17 117	89 939
October	30 347	7 485	43 503	14 652	58 155
November	33 069	5 857	45 522	6 000	51 522
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	34 984	93 913
PUBLIC SECTOR					
1999–2000	2 162	2 016	8 654	141 902	150 555
2000–01	5 324	7 762	13 122	73 861	86 983
2001–02	7 455	3 304	11 292	91 987	103 280
2001					
December	—	—	—	12 758	12 758
2002					
January	3 491	1 309	4 800	3 266	8 066
February	—	—	—	3 383	3 383
March	—	280	280	31 244	31 524
April	—	—	—	9 753	9 753
May	—	—	—	2 070	2 070
June	—	—	—	7 503	7 503
July	3 300	—	3 300	7 783	11 083
August	745	—	775	858	1 633
September	3 458	1 440	4 898	12 537	17 435
October	2 397	9 264	11 732	12 776	24 508
November	4 369	—	4 369	11 233	15 602
December	—	—	—	12 010	12 010

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 6.2

### VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, ACT — *continued*

	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Non- residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	TOTAL				
1999–2000	207 323	93 460	375 313	291 394	666 707
2000–01	154 645	98 632	300 449	174 437	474 886
2001–02	190 561	128 741	389 119	244 668	633 787
2001					
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	23 649	53 482
2002					
January	12 795	1 309	17 387	4 535	21 922
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	10 623	32 257
March	22 385	2 574	31 243	54 314	85 557
April	15 000	8 871	29 032	16 212	45 244
May	19 105	14 599	40 427	10 513	50 939
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	13 531	34 360
July	29 591	23 923	59 893	37 012	96 905
August	25 346	3 079	33 703	30 698	64 401
September	22 369	48 785	77 720	29 654	107 374
October	32 444	16 749	55 235	27 428	82 663
November	37 438	5 857	49 891	17 233	67 124
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	46 994	105 923

(a) Total includes 'Alterations and additions creating dwellings', 'Alterations and additions not creating dwellings' and 'Conversions'.

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, December Quarter 2002* (cat. no. 8731.8).

## 6.3

### BUILDINGS COMMENCED(a)

	Dwelling units							Value		
	New houses	New other residential	Conversions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1999–2000	1 430	898	71	2 399	205.4	105.3	78.8	389.4	159.8	549.3
2000–01	973	562	1	1 536	153.0	71.1	46.8	270.8	87.6	358.5
2001–02	1 141	1 156	9	2 306	184.1	176.7	84.0	444.8	160.7	605.4
2001										
June	221	74	—	295	36.3	9.2	12.6	58.1	35.1	93.2
September	282	263	1	546	43.3	34.8	20.9	99.0	59.7	158.8
December	262	564	—	826	41.0	91.4	22.7	155.1	51.6	206.7
2002										
March	232	117	7	356	40.7	22.6	20.8	84.1	19.3	103.4
June	365	212	1	578	59.1	27.9	19.6	106.6	30.0	136.6
September	393	473	—	866	68.8	88.9	157.7	179.5	58.6	238.0
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999–2000	30	50	—	80	3.7	4.5	4.4	12.6	117.7	130.3
2000–01	38	72	—	110	5.2	9.4	—	14.6	70.9	85.6
2001–02	50	30	—	80	7.8	3.7	0.5	12.0	98.4	110.4
2001										
June	18	63	—	81	2.5	8.4	—	10.9	11.5	22.4
September	5	—	—	5	0.6	—	0.5	1.1	13.2	14.3
December	29	20	—	49	3.8	1.7	—	5.5	24.9	30.4
2002										
March	16	6	—	22	3.5	1.5	—	5.0	18.3	23.3
June	—	4	—	4	—	0.5	—	0.5	42.0	42.4
September	24	—	—	24	4.2	—	—	4.2	17.2	21.4
TOTAL										
1999–2000	1 460	948	71	2 479	209.0	109.8	83.2	402.0	277.5	679.6
2000–2001	1 011	634	1	1 646	158.3	80.4	46.8	285.5	158.6	444.0
2001–2002	1 191	1 186	9	2 386	191.9	180.3	84.6	456.8	259.1	715.8
2001										
June	239	137	—	376	38.8	17.6	12.6	69.0	46.6	115.5
September	287	263	1	551	43.8	34.8	21.5	100.1	72.9	173.0
December	291	584	—	875	44.8	93.1	22.7	160.6	76.5	237.1
2002										
March	248	123	7	378	44.2	24.1	20.8	89.1	37.6	126.7
June	365	216	1	582	59.1	28.3	19.6	107.0	72.0	179.0
September	417	473	—	890	72.9	88.9	21.8	183.6	75.7	259.4

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8752.8).

## 6.4

### BUILDINGS COMPLETED(a)

	Dwelling units							Value		
	New houses	New other residential	Con-versions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1999–2000	1 287	679	136	2 102	181.4	74.4	83.1	338.9	230.2	569.1
2000–01	1 206	717	69	1 992	181.4	87.8	60.4	329.7	97.1	426.8
2001–02	1 102	622	6	1 730	177.3	79.3	72.6	329.2	173.5	502.6
2001										
June	318	184	—	502	48.3	26.3	13.2	87.8	26.2	114.0
September	255	202	—	457	40.0	26.5	17.5	84.1	34.3	118.4
December	302	142	—	444	48.2	17.9	19.7	85.8	83.5	169.3
2002										
March	232	113	6	351	38.9	14.1	17.1	70.1	34.2	104.3
June	313	165	—	478	50.1	20.8	18.2	89.1	21.6	110.7
September	247	114	2	363	40.6	15.4	18.5	74.6	35.6	110.1
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999–2000	84	38	—	122	8.3	3.6	1.2	13.1	77.8	91.0
2000–01	30	25	—	55	4.1	2.6	3.1	9.8	154.0	163.8
2001–02	61	87	—	148	9.3	10.6	0.6	20.5	146.8	167.3
2001										
June	9	—	—	9	1.4	—	—	1.4	38.8	40.2
September	3	—	—	3	0.3	—	—	0.3	29.7	30.0
December	25	71	—	96	3.4	8.7	—	12.1	29.6	41.7
2002										
March	17	12	—	29	2.1	1.4	—	3.5	14.5	18.0
June	16	4	—	20	3.5	0.5	0.6	4.6	73.1	77.6
September	—	6	—	6	—	1.5	—	1.5	14.4	15.9
TOTAL										
1999–2000	1 371	717	136	2 224	189.7	78.1	84.3	352.0	308.0	660.0
2000–01	1 236	742	69	2 047	185.5	90.4	63.6	339.5	251.2	590.7
2001–02	1 163	709	6	1 878	186.7	89.9	73.2	349.7	320.3	670.0
2001										
June	327	184	—	511	49.7	26.3	13.2	89.2	65.0	154.2
September	258	202	—	460	40.4	26.5	17.5	84.4	63.9	148.4
December	327	213	—	540	51.7	26.6	19.7	97.9	113.1	211.0
2002										
March	249	125	6	380	41.0	15.5	17.1	73.6	48.6	122.2
June	329	169	—	498	53.6	21.3	18.8	93.7	94.7	188.4
September	247	120	2	369	40.6	16.9	18.6	76.1	50.0	126.0

(a) Data is inclusive of non-deductible payable on residential buildings.

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8752.8).



## CHAPTER 7

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

### POLICING

There were 12,111 offences reported in the ACT during September quarter 2002. This figure was an increase of 9% from June quarter 2002 (11,105 offences). September quarter 2002 increased 16% from September quarter 2001 (10,419 offences reported).

The main offences reported were THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES (5,083 offences or 42% of reported offences), BURGLARY, BREAK AND ENTER (1,989 offences or 16%) and PROPERTY DAMAGE AND POLLUTION (1,982 offences or 18%).

The largest increases were seen in THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES (up 459 offences or 10%) and BURGLARY, BREAK AND ENTER (up 372 offences or 23%). The largest decreases were recorded in WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES (down 32 offences or 29% from the previous quarter) and DECEPTION OFFENCES (down 21 offences or 12%).

There was a 55% increase from the previous quarter in the number of traffic infringements, notices and breaches, up to 8,295 in September quarter 2002. This was the highest number of traffic offences since December quarter 2000.

Overall, there was an increase in total incidents in the ACT, from 16,588 in June quarter 2002 to 17,964 in September quarter 2002 (up 9%). The number of incidents requiring patrols also increased, from 11,506 in June quarter 2002 to 12,522 in September quarter 2002 (up 9%).

### COURTS

Children's Court There were 232 defendants facing the Children's Court during September quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 9% from June quarter 2002 but an increase of 1% from the corresponding quarter in 2001. The main offences were DECEPTION OFFENCES (79 defendants or 34% of total defendants), JUSTICE PROCEDURES, (35 defendants or 15%) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (32 defendants or 14%).

The largest increases in the number of defendants from the previous quarter were in JUSTICE PROCEDURES, (up 13 defendants) and TRAFFIC OFFENCES (up 6 defendants). The largest decreases in the number of defendants were recorded for BURGLARY AND RELATED OFFENCES (down 20 defendants) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (down 13 defendants).

Magistrate's Court There were 2,283 defendants facing the Magistrate's Court during September quarter 2002. This figure was an increase of 42% from June quarter 2002 (up 680 defendants). September quarter 2002 showed a 44% increase in the number of defendants compared with September quarter 2001. The main reason for the increase was 639 election offence defendants (failure to vote) included in the MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCE category. This resulted in MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES being the largest offence category for the September quarter 2002, with 691 defendants. After MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES, the main offence categories were TRAFFIC OFFENCES (599 defendants or 26% of defendants), DECEPTION OFFENCES (273 defendants or 12%) and JUSTICE PROCEDURES (246 defendants or 11%).

#### CORRECTIONS

In December 2002, nearly two-thirds (65%) of ACT people in prison custody were held in NSW corrections facilities. People held in ACT corrections facilities were unsentenced people and some sentenced fine default only prisoners.

In December 2002, the number of ACT people in prison custody in NSW was 130. This figure was a 6% increase from September 2002 (123 people), but a decrease of 11% from December 2001 (146 people). Males accounted for 93% of ACT people in NSW corrections facilities. This was slightly lower than September 2002 (94%), but higher than December 2001 (91%).

During the December quarter 2002, there was a daily average of 70 people within ACT corrections facilities. This figure was an 11% increase from September quarter 2002 (63 people) but 4% lower than December quarter 2001 (73 people). Males made up 94% of people held in ACT corrections facilities in the December quarter 2002.

The rate of ACT people held in NSW corrections facilities per 100,000 adult population of the ACT was 53.4 people in the December quarter 2002, an increase of 6% from the previous quarter (50.4). For people held within the ACT, the rate was 28.5 people per 100,000 adult population, representing a 10% increase from the previous quarter (25.8).

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES

The policing and courts information contained in this publication are collated by the ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety (JaCS) from data supplied by police, courts and government agencies. Users should be warned that, although every effort is made to provide accurate data, profiles are produced as quickly as possible to provide timely information to government and the community and profiles are not revised over time.

More reliable annual policing and courts information is available from the ABS publications *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) and *Recorded Crime, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0).

## 7.1 POLICING

	2001			2002		
	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	18 318	17 251	17 479	16 695	16 588	17 964
Incidents requiring patrols	12 586	12 004	12 317	11 946	11 506	12 522
Offences	11 490	10 505	10 294	9 357	11 213	12 225
Traffic infringements, notices and breaches	5 520	7 314	7 326	6 061	5 341	8 295
Drug incidents	82	96	77	81	92	87
Offences cleared	3 188	3 099	3 441	2 805	3 255	3 340
Reported offences (no.)						
Homicide and related offences	2	—	1	4	—	1
Acts intended to cause injury	497	514	602	562	525	641
Sexual assault and related offences	35	63	49	69	58	76
Abduction and related offences	27	34	34	41	36	25
Robbery, extortion and related offences	71	80	53	61	56	46
Burglary, break and enter	1 664	1 230	1 261	1 134	1 617	1 989
Theft and related offences	4 747	4 243	4 160	3 762	4 624	5 083
Deception offences	181	107	200	141	178	157
Weapons and explosives offences	70	76	88	70	111	79
Property damage, pollution	2 240	2 218	1 762	1 545	1 882	1 982
Public order	279	214	297	292	219	246
Justice procedures and government operations	593	581	525	466	491	521
Miscellaneous offences	988	1 059	1 156	1 029	1 308	1 265
<i>Total reported offences</i>	<i>11 394</i>	<i>10 419</i>	<i>10 188</i>	<i>9 176</i>	<i>11 105</i>	<i>12 111</i>
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit(a)	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	64	60	49	67	66	76
Separate drug charges	102	104	78	128	90	117

(a) Random Breath Test.

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, September Quarter 2002, ACT, Department of Justice and Community Safety.

## 7.2

### CHILDREN'S AND MAGISTRATE'S COURT, DEFENDANTS

	2001			2002		
	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr
CHILDREN'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	1	—	1	—	—	—
Acts causing injury	38	35	37	31	45	32
Abduction and related offences	1	—	6	—	1	—
Robbery	6	3	4	3	4	4
Burglary and related offences	23	34	39	52	45	25
Deception offences	72	65	87	54	89	79
Property damage	17	11	13	9	11	16
Justice procedures	31	26	27	18	22	35
Weapons	3	6	4	4	4	6
Public order	10	14	5	1	6	5
Drug offences	2	1	1	1	1	4
Traffic offences	11	22	13	12	15	21
Miscellaneous offences	15	12	12	9	13	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>232</b>
MAGISTRATE'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	4	6	4	6	6	3
Acts causing injury	208	164	171	177	224	241
Abduction and related offences	3	9	5	4	11	8
Robbery	14	5	6	5	6	9
Burglary and related offences	65	68	62	51	47	52
Deception offences	289	262	255	227	273	273
Property damage	30	42	41	32	40	48
Justice procedures	250	209	233	175	255	246
Weapons	19	21	14	17	15	22
Public order	22	21	25	35	22	30
Drug offences	83	43	38	21	58	61
Traffic offences	548	643	499	422	602	599
Miscellaneous offences	119	87	48	25	44	691
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>2 283</b>

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, September Quarter 2002, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

## 7.3

### PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	145	62
2002	124	55	8	3	132	58
2001						
June qtr	131	54	14	4	145	58
September qtr	124	59	12	3	136	61
December qtr	134	69	12	4	146	73
2002						
March qtr	133	39	10	2	143	41
June qtr	126	56	8	2	134	58
September qtr	116	59	7	4	123	63
December qtr	121	64	9	4	130	70
2001						
October	136	67	13	2	149	69
November	140	74	11	5	151	79
December	127	66	11	4	138	70
2002						
January	140	30	11	2	151	32
February	132	44	9	3	141	46
March	128	43	9	1	137	44
April	128	57	9	2	137	58
May	126	56	7	2	133	58
June	124	55	8	2	132	58
July	117	58	7	4	124	61
August	115	61	7	4	122	65
September	116	58	7	4	123	62
October	122	57	8	6	130	63
November	122	67	10	7	132	73
December	120	69	9	4	129	73

(a) Prior to the September quarter 2000, all full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. Since the September quarter 2000, some ACT-sentenced fine default only prisoners have been held in the ACT.

(b) The figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for that quarter.

(c) Refers to unsentenced prisoners in ACT prison custody and, from September quarter 2000, may include some sentenced fine default only prisoners.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

## 7.4

### PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY(a)

	<i>ACT in NSW(a)</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>
	<i>rate(b)</i>	<i>rate(b)</i>
2000	64.5	22.3
2001	62.0	26.3
2002	54.8	23.9
2001		
June qtr	62.0	24.9
September qtr	57.7	26.0
December qtr	61.7	30.8
2002		
March qtr	60.4	17.2
June qtr	55.1	23.9
September qtr	50.4	25.8
December qtr	53.4	28.5

(a) The figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for the period.

(b) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

(c) Refers to unsentenced prisoners in ACT prison custody and, from September quarter 2000, may include some sentenced fine default prisoners only.

Source: *Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).*

## 7.5

### PERIODIC DETENTION AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	Australian Capital Territory			Australia(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERIODIC DETENTION						
2000	60.0	5.3	32.3	16.5	1.6	8.9
2001	56.5	3.3	29.6	14.4	1.2	7.7
2002	55.5	3.6	29.0	12.2	1.0	6.5
2001						
June qtr	55.7	3.6	29.3	14.4	1.2	7.7
September qtr	55.7	2.2	28.6	14.4	1.1	7.7
December qtr	52.8	1.9	27.1	14.4	1.1	7.7
2002						
March qtr	48.2	2.7	25.2	12.5	0.9	6.6
June qtr	54.0	3.6	28.2	12.0	1.0	6.4
September qtr	60.3	4.2	31.5	12.2	1.0	6.5
December qtr	59.1	3.8	30.7	12.2	0.9	6.5
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(c)						
2001						
March qtr	924.5	200.8	(d)560.9	636.5	138.8	(d)386.4
June qtr	955.7	209.2	(d)579.5	639.8	139.5	(d)388.6
September qtr	890.2	193.2	(d)538.0	618.0	135.4	(d)375.4
December qtr	908.5	187.5	(d)544.1	611.8	132.7	(d)370.8
2002						
March qtr	911.3	184.8	(d)544.2	601.0	130.9	(d)364.5
June qtr	925.3	169.2	(d)537.8	597.7	126.5	(d)359.2
September qtr	817.1	134.7	467.5	584.4	125.5	352.3
December qtr	847.5	139.5	484.5	587.5	125.4	354.1

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

(b) Periodic detention is a form of custody only used in NSW and ACT.

(c) This data is updated annually in the December quarter publication.

(d) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

## CHAPTER 8

## FINANCE

### LENDING FINANCE

The value of total housing finance commitments was \$129m at the end of January quarter 2003, down 16% from the previous quarter. Within the 3 months of January quarter 2003, there was an increase between October 2002 and November 2002 (up 5%), followed by declines during December 2002 (down 20%) and January 2003 (down 7%). The January 2003 figure was a 42% increase from January 2002.

The value of total personal finance commitments declined to \$72m at the end of January quarter 2003, down 17% from the previous quarter. Within the quarter ending January 2003, the value of total personal finance fell between October and November (down 8%), remained steady in December, but fell again between December and January (down 10%). The January 2003 figure was a 13% increase from January 2002.

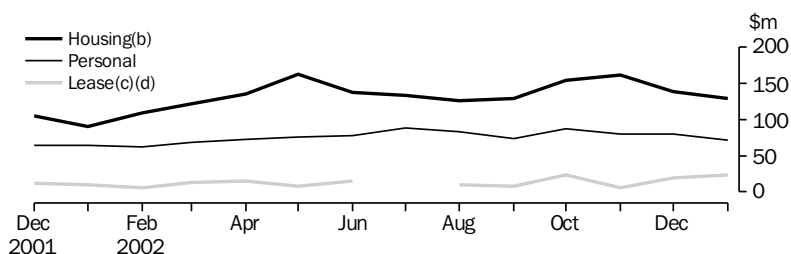
The value of total personal finance commitments at the end of the January quarter 2003 consisted of \$31m of personal fixed loans (43% of total personal commitments), and \$41m of revolving credit commitments (57%). There was a decrease of 11% in personal fixed loan commitments between October 2002 and January 2003, while personal revolving credit commitments decreased by 21% over the same period.

Nationally, total personal finance commitments declined to \$5,159m in January 2003, down 10% from October 2002, but up 21% from January 2002.

The ACT total value of commercial finance commitments was \$178m at the end of January quarter 2003, down 32% from October 2002. Nationally, January 2003 total commercial finance commitments decreased by 29% over this period.

The total value of lease finance commitments in the ACT remained at \$24m between October 2002 and January 2003. There was a decrease in November 2002 (down 75%), which was offset by increases in December 2002 (up 27%) and January 2003 (up 26%). Nationally, total lease finance commitments decreased by 17% to between October 2002 and January 2003.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)



(a) Due to the large number of months of unpublished data, commercial finance is not graphed.

(b) Excludes alterations and additions.

(c) Excludes leveraged leases.

(d) Lease data not available for July 2002, resulting in a break in series.

Source: *Housing finance for owner occupation, Australia, December 2002* (cat. no. 5609.0);  
ABS data available on request, *Lending finance*.



# 8.1

## FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	Housing(a)			Personal			Commercial		Lease(b)
	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(b)	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(c)	Total	Total	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
2001									
December	105	24	40	64	63	78	141	12	
2002									
January	91	29	35	64	106	n.p.	n.p.	10	
February	109	28	34	62	98	32	130	6	
March	122	28	39	68	112	n.p.	n.p.	13	
April	135	29	44	73	100	31	132	15	
May	163	31	46	76	120	76	196	8	
June	138	24	54	78	117	53	170	15	
July	133	33	55	88	108	64	172	n.p.	
August	126	33	50	83	207	n.p.	n.p.	10	
September	129	30	44	74	106	63	169	8	
October	154	35	52	87	164	98	262	24	
November	162	32	48	80	127	36	162	6	
December	139	35	46	80	113	85	198	19	
2003									
January	129	31	41	72	109	68	178	24	

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

(c) New increased credit limits during the period. Includes credit cards.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, October 2002 (cat. no. 5609.0)*; ABS data available on request, *Lending Finance*.

## CHAPTER 9

## RETAIL TURNOVER

### RETAIL

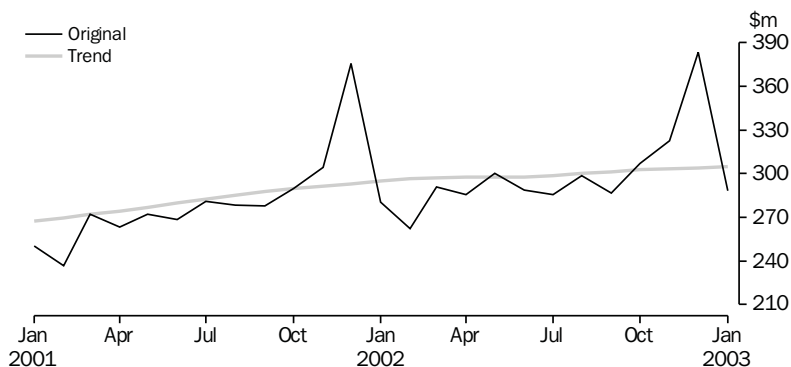
From June 2002 to January 2003, trend turnover for retail trade in the ACT recorded an increase each month. The trend turnover for retail trade for January 2003 was \$304.8m, an increase of 0.3% from the December 2002 figure of \$303.9m. This was also an increase of 3.4%, from the January 2002 figure of \$294.8m.

Nationally, the trend turnover of retail trade for January 2003 was \$14,521.8m, an increase of 0.2% from the December 2002 figure of \$14,493.3m. This was also an increase of 6.1%, from the January 2002 figure of \$13,681.0m.

In January 2003, FOOD RETAILING recorded the highest turnover in the ACT (\$115.6m or 38% of total turnover), followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (\$54.2m or 18%), and HOUSEHOLD GOODS (\$49.5m or 16%).

Between December 2002 and January 2003, increases were recorded in the industry groups HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (up 2.3%), RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING (up 0.7%) and HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (up 0.2%). FOOD RETAILING and DEPARTMENT STORES remained steady, while OTHER RETAILING (down 3.3%) and CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING (down 1.0%), recorded decreases over the same period.

### RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, January 2003 (cat. no 8501.0).

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

This indicator presents monthly estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses classified by industry. The principal objective of the Retail Trade survey is to show month to month movement of retail turnover. Estimates of turnover contained in the indicator are based on a national survey, with approximately 600 retail and selected service businesses included in the ACT. All 'large' businesses are included in the survey, while a sample of about 280 'smaller' businesses is selected. The 'large' business' contribution of approximately 68% of the total estimate ensures a reliable total turnover estimate for the ACT. The Retail Trade survey covers all employing businesses, with at least one retail establishment, in a selected range of retail and service industries.

EXPLANATORY NOTES  
*continued*

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); and commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.) and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes GST.

July 2002 figures represent the first release of estimates compiled using a new statistical infrastructure. The historical series has been revised to make the time series of estimates as continuous as possible. The transition to the new basis has added volatility to movement estimates for the July month, particularly for the smaller states and at the state by industry level. June to July 2002 estimates should be treated with more caution than normal. In addition, care should be taken with comparisons spanning before and after July 2002.

The volatility of estimates for July 2002 is primarily a result of increased sample rotation, leading to increased sample error. The introduction of the new infrastructure also resulted in a net reduction of about 250 completely enumerated units. In addition, there are sampling and non-sampling errors associated with measuring the impacts of the change that are not quantifiable.

# 9.1

## RETAIL TURNOVER, INDUSTRY GROUP, TREND

	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<b>Total</b>
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
2001								
November	117.4	29.9	18.8	46.4	13.2	28.4	50.2	<b>304.2</b>
December	128.2	53.1	26.8	55.1	19.3	41.6	51.3	<b>375.4</b>
2002								
January	113.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	23.7	45.7	<b>280.4</b>
February	106.2	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	22.2	45.2	<b>262.1</b>
March	116.3	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.5	25.6	50.6	<b>290.9</b>
April	110.3	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.7	23.8	49.4	<b>285.8</b>
May	117.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	24.2	50.2	<b>300.0</b>
June	111.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	21.4	50.8	<b>288.7</b>
July	110.8	24.4	18.3	40.6	14.1	23.8	53.7	<b>285.6</b>
August	116.7	24.1	18.1	43.9	14.4	25.3	55.9	<b>298.4</b>
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	27.4	52.6	<b>286.6</b>
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	<b>306.9</b>
November	119.7	33.8	20.2	50.8	13.7	29.4	55.2	<b>322.7</b>
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	<b>383.1</b>
2003								
January	114.2	24.2	16.8	51.6	13.1	18.0	50.1	<b>288.0</b>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
2001								
November	113.8	27.3	19.1	43.5	12.6	26.6	48.7	<b>291.5</b>
December	113.4	27.1	18.6	42.8	13.2	27.4	48.4	<b>290.8</b>
2002								
January	114.4	27.2	20.3	43.5	13.6	27.4	49.4	<b>295.8</b>
February	114.2	28.0	21.8	42.5	15.0	26.4	50.6	<b>298.5</b>
March	114.4	27.2	19.2	45.5	12.6	27.0	49.5	<b>295.4</b>
April	115.5	27.3	19.0	48.0	13.5	26.3	48.1	<b>297.8</b>
May	115.8	28.1	20.1	46.3	13.5	25.2	49.6	<b>298.6</b>
June	117.1	31.2	19.7	46.8	12.7	24.3	51.3	<b>303.2</b>
July	112.5	24.7	18.0	40.6	13.7	24.9	52.4	<b>286.9</b>
August	114.5	27.9	19.9	45.6	14.8	24.9	55.6	<b>303.1</b>
September	117.0	28.9	19.8	44.0	13.7	26.7	53.5	<b>303.5</b>
October	116.6	28.4	19.3	47.7	13.3	24.8	53.2	<b>303.3</b>
November	115.8	29.8	19.7	47.5	12.9	27.8	53.3	<b>306.9</b>
December	114.8	27.7	19.0	47.3	12.8	24.2	54.5	<b>300.4</b>
2003								
January	115.0	28.4	18.2	50.7	15.1	20.8	54.6	<b>302.8</b>
TREND (\$m)								
2001								
November	113.4	27.0	19.1	43.6	13.0	26.9	48.6	<b>291.6</b>
December	114.0	27.1	19.4	43.4	13.2	26.9	48.9	<b>293.1</b>
2002								
January	114.4	27.3	19.6	43.7	13.5	26.9	49.2	<b>294.8</b>
February	114.7	27.5	19.8	44.4	13.6	26.8	49.2	<b>296.3</b>
March	115.0	27.6	19.8	45.2	13.6	26.5	49.3	<b>297.2</b>
April	115.1	27.6	19.6	45.7	13.5	25.9	49.6	<b>297.6</b>
May	115.2	27.7	19.5	45.6	13.5	25.4	50.4	<b>297.5</b>
June	115.3	27.9	19.4	45.2	13.5	25.1	51.3	<b>297.8</b>
July	115.3	28.1	19.4	44.8	13.6	25.2	52.4	<b>298.6</b>
August	115.4	28.3	19.4	44.7	13.6	25.4	53.2	<b>300.0</b>
September	115.6	28.5	19.4	45.2	13.6	25.6	53.7	<b>301.4</b>
October	115.7	28.6	19.4	46.2	13.5	25.5	53.9	<b>302.7</b>
November	115.7	28.6	19.2	47.4	13.5	25.1	54.0	<b>303.5</b>
December	115.6	28.6	19.1	48.4	13.6	24.4	54.1	<b>303.9</b>
2003								
January	115.6	28.6	18.9	49.5	13.7	23.6	54.2	<b>304.8</b>

Source: ABS, Retail Trade, January 2003 (cat. no. 8501.0).

## CHAPTER 10

## ECONOMY

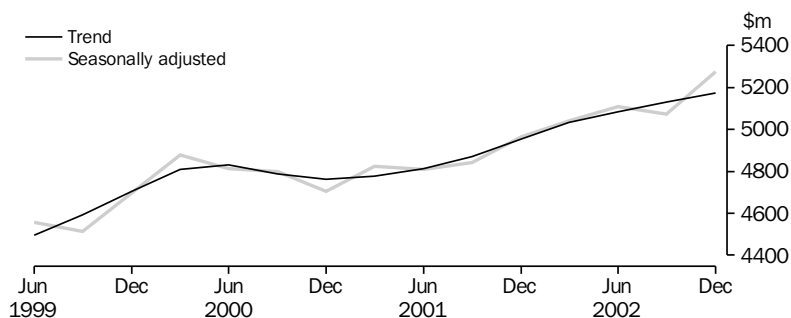
### STATE FINAL DEMAND

The ACT trend state final demand (chain volume measures) for December quarter 2002 increased by 0.8% from the previous quarter, to \$5,172m. In the 12 months to December 2002, trend state final demand rose by 4.4%. This rise consisted of a 2.3% increase in general government consumption expenditure, a 3.5% increase in household consumption expenditure, a 20.0% increase in private gross fixed capital formation and an 8.7% increase in public gross fixed capital formation.

The December quarter 2002 ACT trend state final demand represented the 8th quarter of increase since the December quarter 2000 decline of 0.5%. ACT state final demand has generally increased quarterly, with exceptions in December quarter 1997 (down 0.8% from the previous quarter), March 1998 (down 1.3%), June 1998 (down 0.4%), September 2000 (down 0.9%) and December 2000 (down 0.5%).

Nationally, the trend domestic final demand (chain volume measures) in December quarter 2002 was \$184.5b. The December quarter figure for 2002 represented an increase of 1.5% from the previous quarter and an increase of 6.3% from the December quarter 2001.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, chain volume measures(a)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000–01.

Source: *National Income, Expenditure and Product, Australian National Accounts, December 2002 (cat. no. 5206.0)*.

## 10.1 COMPONENTS OF STATE FINAL DEMAND, CHAIN VOLUME MEASURES(a) — TREND

	2001				2002	
	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr
TREND (\$m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	2 351	2 388	2 404	2 408	2 422	2 444
Households	1 974	1 988	2 011	2 032	2 046	2 057
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	391	426	462	484	499	511
Public	156	150	155	161	163	163
<i>State final demand</i>	<i>4 871</i>	<i>4 952</i>	<i>5 032</i>	<i>5 085</i>	<i>5 130</i>	<i>5 172</i>
International trade — exports of goods	3	3	3	3	2	1
International trade — imports of goods	1	2	1	1	1	1
TREND (% change)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.9
Households	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	7.1	9.0	8.5	4.7	3.1	2.3
Public	-7.2	-3.6	3.2	4.4	1.2	-0.5
<i>State final demand</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>
International trade — exports of goods	-19.0	8.7	-2.0	-22.7	-31.4	-23.4
International trade — imports of goods	24.1	10.5	-15.2	-25.5	7.3	28.9

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2000-01.

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 5206.0).

## CHAPTER 11

## TRANSPORT

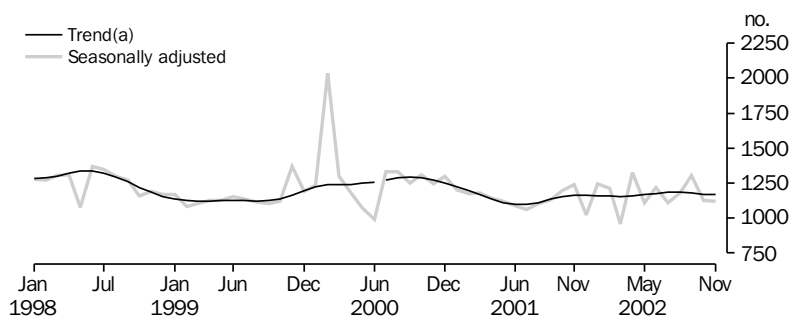
### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In February 2003 the trend estimate of new motor vehicle sales for the ACT was 1,204. This was a 1% increase on January 2003 and a 4% increase on February 2002 (1,156). Passenger motor vehicles accounted for 72% (866 sales) of motor vehicle sales in February 2003.

Nationally, trend new motor vehicle sales rose to 71,296 in February 2003. This was an increase of 1% from January 2003 and 4% from February 2002. Passenger vehicles made up 65% of motor vehicle sales Australia wide.

The trend number of motor vehicle sales in the ACT has fluctuated over the last four years. Highs were recorded in September 2000 (1,295 sales) and October 2000 (1,290 sales). Lows were recorded in June 2001 (1,098 sales) and July 2001 (1,100 sales).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



(a) A break in the trend series occurred between June 2000 and July 2000 because of the impact of The New Tax System.

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

### AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In September quarter 2002, domestic airlines carried a total of 261,119 passengers through Canberra Airport. Of these, 130,740 passengers were inbound and 130,379 passengers were outbound. This represented a 6% increase in total passenger movements from the previous quarter, but a 13% decrease from September quarter 2001. Aircraft movements increased by 8% from the previous quarter, to 2,816 in September quarter 2002, but declined by 30% from September quarter 2001.

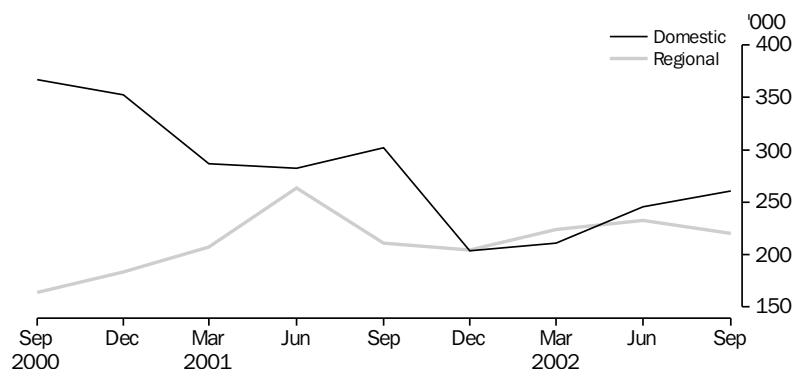
The events in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and the collapse of Ansett Airlines on 13 September 2001 are likely to have contributed to the decreases over the past 12 months.

## AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

*continued*

A total of 220,114 passengers moved through Canberra Airport on regional airlines in September quarter 2002. Of these people 109,115 were inbound passengers and 110,999 were outbound. Total passenger movements recorded a decrease of 5% from the previous quarter, but a 4% increase from the corresponding quarter of 2001. A total of 6,180 regional aircraft moved through Canberra Airport in September quarter 2002, representing a decrease of 8% from the previous quarter and a decrease of 17% from September quarter 2001.

TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, Canberra Airport



Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The sales of new motor vehicles indicator is based on the VFACTS series produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries. VFACTS reports the numbers of new motor vehicle sales by dealers and direct sales by manufacturers throughout Australia. The scope of the collection includes passenger vehicles; trucks; buses; vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates; state/territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles; and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. It excludes motor cycles and plant equipment and unpowered vehicles.

Passenger vehicles include vehicles designed primarily for the carriage of people, such as cars, station wagons and people movers. It does not include four-wheel drive vehicles.



## 11.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES — TREND

	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
ACT (no.)			
2001			
November	879	285	1 164
December	883	281	1 164
2002			
January	880	279	1 159
February	875	281	1 156
March	867	287	1 154
April	863	294	1 157
May	865	302	1 167
June	870	308	1 178
July	870	311	1 181
August	867	314	1 181
September	859	316	1 175
October	855	320	1 175
November	853	326	1 179
December	854	331	1 185
2003			
January	861	337	1 198
February	866	338	1 204
AUSTRALIA (no.)			
2001			
November	44 910	21 875	66 785
December	45 425	22 214	67 639
2002			
January	45 785	22 601	68 386
February	45 873	22 979	68 852
March	45 672	23 291	68 963
April	45 308	23 555	68 863
May	44 990	23 834	68 824
June	44 971	24 216	69 187
July	45 060	24 484	69 544
August	45 126	24 581	69 707
September	45 140	24 450	69 590
October	45 245	24 288	69 533
November	45 471	24 242	69 713
December	45 781	24 323	70 104
2003			
January	46 174	24 524	70 698
February	46 546	24 750	71 296

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, February 2003 (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001).

## 11.2 AIRPORT TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

	Passengers			Aircraft		
	<i>Inbound</i>	<i>Outbound</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Inbound</i>	<i>Outbound</i>	<i>Total</i>
DOMESTIC AIRLINES (no.)						
2000						
September	182 811	184 443	367 254	2 381	2 383	4 764
December	174 779	177 520	352 299	2 220	2 216	4 436
2001						
March	143 700	143 036	286 736	1 911	1 911	3 822
June	139 625	143 031	282 656	1 866	1 866	3 732
September	149 488	152 166	301 654	2 016	2 014	4 030
December	100 103	103 902	204 005	1 042	1 042	2 084
2002						
March	105 940	105 267	211 207	1 091	1 087	2 178
June	123 014	122 440	245 454	1 306	1 303	2 609
September	130 740	130 379	261 119	1 409	1 407	2 816
REGIONAL AIRLINES(a) (no.)						
2000						
September	82 041	81 565	163 606	3 871	3 941	7 812
December	92 258	91 121	183 379	3 931	4 003	7 934
2001						
March	104 664	102 793	207 457	4 544	4 548	9 092
June	131 433	132 399	263 832	5 138	5 137	10 275
September	105 868	104 955	210 823	3 733	3 734	7 467
December	103 021	101 305	204 326	3 354	3 360	6 714
2002						
March	113 079	110 593	223 672	3 576	3 569	7 145
June	115 082	117 451	232 533	3 359	3 358	6 717
September	109 115	110 999	220 114	3 095	3 085	6 180

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

## CHAPTER 12

## TOURISM

### GUEST ARRIVALS

A total of 199,200 guests arrived in the ACT during December quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 7% from September quarter 2002 (213,500 guest arrivals), and a decrease of 10% from June quarter 2002 (222,500 guest arrivals). The December quarter 2002 figure was up 1% from December quarter 2001 (197,200 guest arrivals).

Nationally, there were 8.9m guest arrivals during December quarter 2002. This was a rise of 3% from the of 8.6m guest arrivals in September quarter 2002.

In December quarter 2002, motels and guest houses accommodated 82,500 guests, making up 41% of total guest arrivals in the ACT. This was an increase of 400 people (0.1%) from September quarter 2002 and an increase of 5,400 people (7.0%) from December quarter 2001. Licensed hotels with facilities accommodated 76,400 guests (38% of total guest arrivals) in December quarter 2002. This was a 6% decrease from December quarter 2001 (80,900 guest arrivals). Serviced apartments accommodated 40,300 guests (20% of total guest arrivals) in December quarter 2002, an increase of 3% from December quarter 2001.

### OCCUPANCY RATES

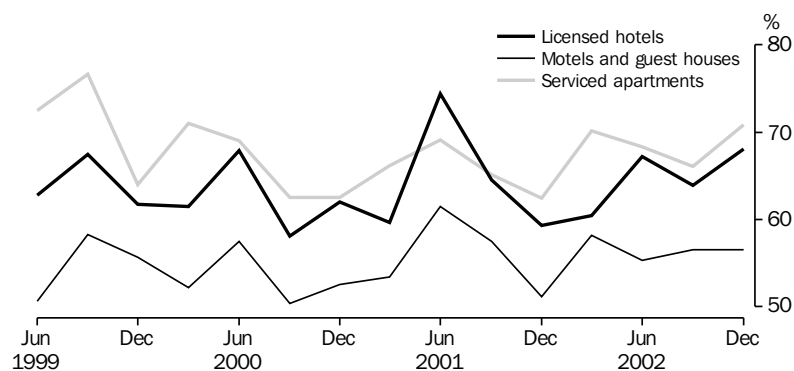
During December quarter 2002, 65% of all accommodation rooms in the ACT were occupied. This represented a rise of 3 percentage points from September quarter 2002 and a rise of seven percentage points from December quarter 2001.

Nationally, 62% of the total accommodation rooms in Australia were occupied in December quarter 2002. This was a rise of two percentage points from the previous quarter and was the highest figure ever recorded.

Serviced apartments had the highest occupancy rate for December quarter 2002, with 71% of rooms occupied. This was a rise of five percentage points from September quarter 2002, and a rise of eight percentage points from December quarter 2001. Licensed hotels with facilities had the second highest occupancy rate of 68% (up nine percentage points from December quarter 2001), followed by motels and guest houses at 57% (up five percentage points from December quarter 2001).

Over the previous two years, the room occupancy rate for the ACT has fluctuated between 57% (December quarter 2001) and 69% (June quarter 2001).

## ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 8635.0).

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay for guests in the ACT during December quarter 2002 was 2.6 days, an 8% increase from 2.4 days recorded in both September quarter 2002, and December quarter 2001.

Nationally, the average length of stay was 2.3 days during December quarter 2002. This figure remained unchanged from September quarter 2002.

The average length of stay for serviced apartments increased to 4.2 days in December quarter 2002, up 11% from 3.8 days in September quarter 2002. Motels and guest houses decreased to 2.1 days, down 5% from 2.2 days in September quarter 2002. Licensed hotels with facilities increased to 2.2 days, up 16% from 1.9 days in the previous quarter.

## ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

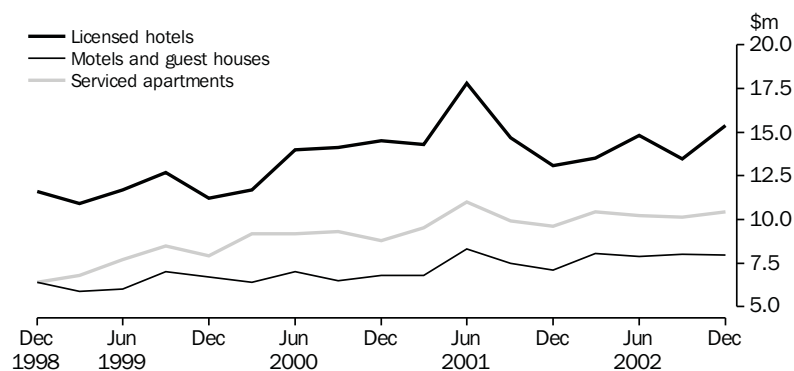
During December quarter 2002, the accommodation takings for the ACT were \$33.8m. This was an increase of 7% on the previous quarter (\$31.5m), and an increase of 13% from the December quarter 2001 (\$29.8m).

The national figure for accommodation takings during December quarter 2002 was \$1,314.1m, an increase of 6% from September quarter 2002 (\$1,236.9m) and an increase of 9% from December quarter 2001 (\$1,209.6m).

Licensed hotels with facilities recorded the highest takings in the ACT at \$15.4m (or 46% of total takings), followed by serviced apartments at \$10.4m (or 31%), and motels and guest houses which took \$8.0m (or 24%).

During December quarter 2002, an increase in accommodation takings was recorded in licensed hotels with facilities (up 14%) and serviced apartments (up 3%) from September quarter 2002. Only motels and guest houses recorded a decrease (down 0.3%) from September quarter 2002.

## ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, March 2003* (cat. no. 8635.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

The tourist accommodation indicator contains data from the ABS quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation. The Survey is a mailout collection that completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments. On a quarterly basis, the Survey includes hotels, resorts, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units. In addition, every third year beginning with 2000 the Survey expands to also include holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units; caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites; and visitor hostels with 25 or more bed spaces.

Coverage is considered comprehensive and is obtained from the Australian Automobile Association accommodation guide. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various Tourism Commissions and Industry Associations is also undertaken.

The survey does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, non-sampling error may affect the data. The December quarter 2001 response rates for Australia were:

- 95% licensed hotels;
- 94% motels and guest houses; and
- 95% serviced apartments.

Further information on tourism statistics may be obtained from the ABS publication, *Directory of Tourism Statistics 2000* (cat. no. 1130.0).

## 12.1 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a)

	<i>Establish- ments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Room nights occupied</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate</i>	<i>Guest nights</i>	<i>Bed occupancy rate</i>	<i>Guest arrivals</i>	<i>Takings from accommodation</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES										
2001										
December qtr	15	1 904	4 819	1 428	103.9	59.3	157.0	35.4	80.9	13 110
2002										
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46.5	80.9	68.6	48.6	29.6	6 276
November	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.2	68.7	52.2	38.2	24.7	4 915
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.5	54.8	47.7	33.8	22.1	4 186
December qtr	14	1 855	4 556	1 070	116.3	68.1	168.5	40.2	76.4	15 378
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES										
2001										
December qtr	27	1 845	5 702	627	86.9	51.2	156.1	29.8	77.1	7 116
2002										
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37.2	64.8	71.4	40.5	32.6	3 187
November	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.9	57.4	58.1	34.0	27.5	2 562
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.3	47.5	47.8	27.1	22.4	2 220
December qtr	27	1 853	5 690	657	96.4	56.5	177.3	33.9	82.5	7 969
SERVICED APARTMENTS										
2001										
December qtr	20	1 521	5 071	430	87.3	62.4	164.6	35.3	39.2	9 560
2002										
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.8	79.4	65.8	45.4	15.5	4 052
November	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.1	70.3	51.0	36.4	13.2	3 295
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.9	62.8	51.3	35.4	11.5	3 088
December qtr	18	1 333	4 674	426	86.9	70.8	168.1	39.1	40.3	10 435
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS										
2001										
December qtr	62	5 270	15 592	2 485	278.1	57.4	477.7	33.3	197.2	29 785
2002										
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	116.6	74.6	205.8	44.5	77.7	13 516
November	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	98.2	64.9	161.3	36.0	65.5	10 772
December	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	84.8	54.2	146.7	31.7	56.0	9 494
December qtr	59	5 041	14 920	2 153	299.5	64.6	513.8	37.4	199.2	33 782

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 8635.0).

Summer 2002–03 in the ACT was warmer and windier than normal. The average daily temperature for the three months of summer was 21.5 degrees Celsius, compared with the long-term average of 19.9 degrees. The average maximum temperature was 29.3 degrees (2.3 degrees above average), with the highest maximum (39.8 degrees) recorded on January 30th. The average minimum temperature was 13.6 degrees (1.2 degrees above average), with the lowest minimum (3.0 degrees) recorded on December 7th.

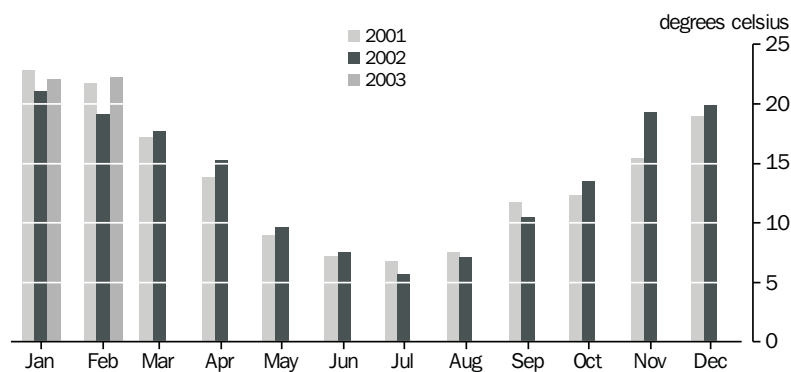
Rainfall was below average, with a total of 84.8mm recorded at Canberra Airport. This was approximately half of the summer average (168.2mm). Total rainfall for December 2002 and January 2003 was 18.2mm and 11.4mm respectively. This was well below the averages of 53.1mm (Dec.) and 61.0mm (Jan.). February 2003 rainfall was 55.2mm compared with the average of 56.1mm.

Summer evaporation was above average at 741.0mm, compared with the average of 703.8mm.

The summer 2002–03 average daily hours of sunshine was 9.4 hours per day, compared with the long-term average of 9.0 hours per day. Daily hours of sunshine were above average in December and January, at 9.6 hours and 9.9 hours respectively. February daily hours of sunshine were below average at 8.6 hours.

The average daily wind run for summer was 215.9km/day, compared with the average of 194.5km/day. Wind run is the total distance travelled by the wind in a given period of time. It is measured on a daily (24 hour) basis using a cup anemometer at two metres above the ground. Strong winds (average speed 41–62km/hr) were recorded on 10 days. This was above the summer average of five days.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

## 13.1 CLIMATE, SUMMER

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average maximum temperature (°C)	29.2	26.8	29.3
Highest maximum temperature (°C)	39.9	34.8	39.8
Lowest maximum temperature (°C)	21.1	15.2	16.6
Average minimum temperature (°C)	13.8	12.7	13.6
Highest minimum temperature (°C)	20.6	19.0	20.8
Lowest minimum temperature (°C)	3.0	1.7	3.0
Average daily temperature (°C)	21.5	19.8	21.5
Lowest grass temperature (°C)	-2.8	-2.7	-1.7
Total Summer rainfall (mm)	165.4	252.6	84.4
Total Summer evaporation (mm)	692.2	716.0	741.0
Average daily sunshine (hours/day)	9.5	9.0	9.4
Average daily pressure (hPa)	1 013.9	1 009.8	1 014.7
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres) (km/day)	179.7	216.0	215.9

*Source: Seasonal climate summary, Bureau of Meteorology.*



## CHAPTER 14

## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

### 14.1

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

	Unit	Period	Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
			Current figure	% change from		Current figure	% change from	
				Previous figure	Same period previous year		Previous figure	Same period previous year
Population(a)								
Population	'000	Sep qtr 02	322 234	0.1	0.8	19 727 476	0.3	1.3
Natural increase	no.	Sep qtr 02	642	-14.9	16.3	24 754	-16.9	-6.9
Net migration	no.	Sep qtr 02	-227	-52.2	32.7	39 941	99.8	12.0
Total growth(b)	no.	Sep qtr 02	415	48.7	8.9	64 695	29.9	3.9
Labour force								
Trend								
Unemployment rate(c)	% points	Feb 03	4.1	—	-6.8	6.0	-1.6	-9.1
Participation rate(c)	% points	Feb 03	72.7	-0.3	1.8	64.5	0.3	1.1
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	% points	Feb 03	19.6	42.8	0.2	23.4	7.1	-3.9
Job vacancies	'000	Nov qtr 02	1.7	-46.9	-43.3	96.1	-12.3	10.0
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	Dec 02	0.5	400.0	500.0	19.1	-26.3	81.9
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	Dec 02	7	75.0	133.3	32	3.2	-36.0
Number employed (trend)								
Public sector	'000	Aug qtr 02	72.6	1.4	4.3	1 495.8	-0.1	0.9
Gross earnings (original)								
Public sector	\$m	Dec qtr 02	964.5	-10.0	7.0	17 519.8	-0.1	5.2
Wage cost index(d)								
Private sector	index no.	Dec qtr 02	117.8	0.5	3.2	118.1	0.8	3.5
Public sector	index no.	Dec qtr 02	116.4	1.0	3.3	119.1	0.8	3.5
Total	index no.	Dec qtr 02	116.9	0.8	3.2	118.3	0.8	3.4
Average weekly earnings (trend)(e)								
	\$	Nov qtr 02	1017.00	2.9	7.6	888.50	1.1	4.7
CPI(f)								
Total all groups(g)	index no.	Dec qtr 02	139.2	0.8	3.2	139.5	0.7	3.0
Housing finance (trend)(h)								
Total housing commitments	\$m	Jan 03	148.0	2.1	32.1	8 621.0	0.5	6.8
Dwelling units financed	no.	Jan 03	858	0.7	19.5	51 017	0.1	-2.8
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Jan 03	244	-18.2	32.6	13 544	-3.8	-2.8
Value of total buildings approved (original)(h)	\$m	Jan 03	40.7	-61.6	85.8	3 676.4	3.1	22.2
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Sep qtr 02	759	15.8	33.4	45 114	4.1	21.0
Value of total building(i)	\$m	Sep qtr 02	259.4	44.9	49.9	12 556.8	10.2	25.2
Building completed								
New dwelling units (trend)	no.	Sep qtr 02	459	-8.6	-2.5	35 762	1.0	16.9
Value of new dwelling units(i)	\$m	Sep qtr 02	76.1	-18.8	-9.8	6 567.4	-0.8	17.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

# 14.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON — *continued*

	Unit	Period	Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
			Current figure	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year
<b>Corrections</b>								
Persons in prison custody (per 100,000 adult population)(j)	no.	Dec 02	52.8	-2.6	-17.1	145.1	-0.3	-0.2
<b>Retail turnover (trend)</b>	\$m	Jan 03	304.8	0.3	4.0	14 521.8	0.2	6.8
<b>State final demand (trend)</b>	\$m	Dec qtr 02	5 172.0	0.8	4.4	184 529.0	1.5	6.3
<b>New motor vehicle sales (trend)</b>	no.	Feb 03	1 204	0.5	4.2	71 296	0.8	3.5
<b>Tourist accommodation(k)</b>								
Room occupancy rates	% points	Dec qtr 02	68.6	10.8	11.2	61.7	3.5	7.1
Guest arrivals	'000	Dec qtr 02	199.2	-8.3	1.0	8 893.9	3.1	5.3

(a) Australian figures include 'other territories'.

(b) Differences between total growth and the sum of natural increase and net migration are due to preliminary intercensal discrepancy.

(c) Recent trend estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

(d) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

(e) Full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

(f) Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

(g) Figures are for 'Canberra' and 'weighted average of eight capital cities'.

(h) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(i) Data is inclusive of non-deductible GST payable on residential buildings.

(j) Figures are the 'ACT in NSW' subset of NSW figures. Since the September quarter 2000, some ACT-sentenced fine default only prisoners have been held in the ACT. These figures are a single count taken on a specific day of the month and are not an average of the daily prisoner population for that month.

(k) Refers to establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, December 2002 (cat. no. 5206.0); Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6302.0); Building Approvals, Australia, January 2003 (cat. no. 8731.0); Building Activity, Australia, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8752.0); Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8752.8); Consumer Price Index, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0); Corrective Services, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0); Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, January 2003 (cat. no. 5609.0); Industrial Disputes, Australia, December 2002 (cat. no. 6321.0); Job Vacancies, Australia, November 2002 (cat. no. 6354.0); Labour Force, Australia, February 2003, Preliminary (cat. no. 6202.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey; Retail Trade, Australia, January 2003 (cat. no. 8501.0); Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (Electronic Publication), February 2003 (cat. no. 9314.0); Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8635.0); Wage Cost Index, Australia, December Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6345.0); Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6248.0).

## INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN ACT STATISTICAL INDICATORS

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
March 2003	Lone parents in the ACT	3
	ACT schools	12
December 2002	ACT Health	3
	Marriage and divorce in the ACT	14
September 2002	Retrenchments and redundancies	3
	Gambling and licensed premises	10
June 2002 (first issue)	Recorded victims of crime	3
	2001 Census of Population and Housing: first release findings	12

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