

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
 FEATURE ARTICLES	
1 ACT health	3
2 Marriage and divorce in the ACT	14
 SECTIONS	
3 People	21
4 Labour	24
5 Prices	41
6 Building and construction	45
7 Crime and justice	53
8 Finance	59
9 Retail	61
10 Economy	64
11 Transport	69
12 Tourism	73
13 Climate	77
14 Summary of indicators	79
 INFORMATION	
Index of feature articles published in Australian Capital Territory Statistical Indicators	81

- 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>
	March 2003	30 April 2003
	June 2003	29 July 2003
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	\$b	billion dollars (one thousand million)
	CPI	Consumer Price Index
	EAS	Economic Activity Survey
	ERP	Estimated Resident Population
	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 December 2002. 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 — ACT HEALTH

ABOUT THIS ARTICLE

This article presents summary results from the National Health Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from February 2001 to November 2001. Approximately 2,129 people from the ACT and 26,900 people nationally across all age groups were included. The survey was designed to obtain national benchmarks on a wide range of health issues, and to enable changes in health to be monitored over time. Information was collected about:

- the health status of the population
- use of health services and other actions people had recently taken for their health
- health-related aspects of lifestyle and other health risk factors.

To maximise the range of information collected, not all residents of the sampled dwellings were included: the survey enumerated one adult, one child aged 7 to 17 years, and all children aged less than 7 years in each dwelling.

The Northern Territory was excluded from the results of the National Health Survey due to its small sample size. The NT sample contributed to the national estimates however.

Figures identified as standardised in this article are age and sex standardised to allow better comparability between states and territories with different age and sex structures.

Information from this survey is published in the ABS publication *National Health Survey* (cat. no. 4364.0).

HEALTH STATUS

Summary health indicators

Standardised results of the 2001 National Health Survey showed that the majority of ACT residence (84%) aged 15 years and over considered their overall health to be good, very good or excellent. More females aged 15 years and over (85%) than males (83%) thought their health was good, very good or excellent.

The national standardised figure was lower, with 82% of people aged 15 and over considered themselves in good, very good or excellent health in 2001.

Most people aged 15 years and over considered that their health was better (25%) or about the same (63%) as one year ago, with the remaining 12% reporting their health was worse. A higher proportion of females reported that their health was better than one year ago (26%) than males (23%). These figures were both higher than the national proportions, with 23% of females and 19% of males considering their health better than one year ago.

1.1

SELF-ASSESSMENT HEALTH STATUS(a)—2001

Current self-assessed health status	HEALTH TRANSITIONS(b)				Total
	Much better	Somewhat better	About the same	Somewhat worse/much worse	
MALES (%)					
Excellent	34	21	20	n.p.	19
Very good	34	35	35	21	33
Good	*23	30	34	30	32
Fair	*10	*9	10	26	12
Poor	n.p.	*5	*1	19	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total ('000)	9.3	17.9	76.6	15.8	119.6
FEMALES (%)					
Excellent	26	14	27	n.p.	22
Very good	35	34	41	22	37
Good	33	34	22	35	27
Fair	*7	17	7	29	11
Poor	n.p.	**2	*3	*12	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total ('000)	12.8	20.1	78.2	14.8	126.0
PERSONS (%)					
Excellent	29	17	24	*4	21
Very good	34	35	38	21	35
Good	29	32	28	32	29
Fair	*8	13	8	27	11
Poor	n.p.	*4	2	16	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total ('000)	22.1	38.1	154.9	30.6	245.6

(a) Persons aged 15 years or more.

(b) Changes in overall health, compared with one year ago, as reported by respondents.

Source: ABS Data available on request, National Health Survey.

Long-term medical conditions Although most people in the ACT reported they were in good health, 81% of the total population reported that they had one or more long-term medical conditions. ACT females reported a higher incidence of long-term conditions, with 83% of females reporting a long-term condition, compared with 80% of males.

The most commonly reported long-term conditions in the ACT were hayfever and allergic rhinitis (26% of the population), short-sightedness (23%), back/disc problems (22%), and long-sightedness (21%). Other commonly reported conditions were asthma (13%), arthritis (10%), chronic sinusitis (11%), complete/partial hearing loss (10%) and hypertensive disease (9%). Over half (54%) of the total ACT population reported having a long-term eye condition.

Long-term medical conditions *continued*

The standardised proportions of people in the ACT with a long-term condition was the highest of all states and territories at 82%. This was followed by South Australia and Western Australia (both 80%). Nationally, 78% of the population reported having one or more long-term health problems in 2001. It should be noted that the survey results exclude people in hospitals, nursing homes and other non-private dwellings.

The ACT had the highest standardised rate of all states and territories of hayfever and allergic rhinitis (25% in ACT, compared with 16% nationally), short-sightedness (24%, compared with 21%), migraines (8%, compared with 6%) and allergy (8%, compared with 6%).

The ACT had the lowest standardised rate of all states and territories of arthritis (12% in the ACT, compared with 14% nationally) and mental and behavioural problems (9%, compared with 10%).

Mental well-being

Information on mental health was collected from adult respondents using the Kessler 10 Scale (K10), a 10 item scale of current psychological distress. The K10 asks about negative emotional states in the four weeks prior to interview. The results from the K10 are grouped into four categories: low (indicating little or no psychological distress); moderate; high; and very high levels of psychological distress. Based on research from other population studies, a very high level of psychological distress, as shown by the K10, may indicate a need for professional help.

Over two-thirds (67% or 154,000 people) of ACT adults had low levels of psychological distress, 24% (54,400 people) had moderate levels, 7% (16,100 people) had high levels and 3% (6,000 people) had very high levels. Nationally, 64% of adults had low levels of distress, 23% had moderate levels, 9% had high levels and 4% had very high levels.

Proportionally, fewer males than females reported high to very high levels of distress in the ACT. Of those who had high levels of distress, 65% were female. Of those who had very high levels of distress, 70% were female.

1.2

LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS(a)—2001

	AGE (YEARS)				
	18–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	Total
MALES ('000)					
Low (10–15)	25.8	15.7	16.1	20.3	78.0
Moderate (16–21)	12.7	*6.1	*4.1	3.7	26.6
High (22–29)	(b)*2.3	*1.3	*1.6	(b)*0.9	5.6
Very high (30–50)	n.p.	*0.7	*0.6	n.p.	*1.8
<i>Total</i>	40.9	23.8	22.4	24.8	111.9
FEMALES ('000)					
Low (10–15)	22.7	16.8	16.2	20.2	76.0
Moderate (16–21)	11.2	6.2	5.0	5.4	27.8
High (22–29)	(b)7.4	*1.8	*1.3	(b)*1.9	10.5
Very high (30–50)	n.p.	*0.7	*1.4	n.p.	4.2
<i>Total</i>	41.4	25.6	24.0	27.5	118.5
PERSONS ('000)					
Low (10–15)	48.6	32.5	32.4	40.5	154.0
Moderate (16–21)	23.9	12.3	9.1	9.0	54.4
High (22–29)	7.7	3.1	2.9	(b)*2.8	16.1
Very high (30–50)	*2.0	*1.4	*2.0	n.p.	6.0
<i>Total</i>	82.3	49.4	46.4	52.3	230.4

(a) As measured by the Kessler 10 scale, from which a score of 10 to 50 is produced.

(b) Includes the small number of persons with a very high level of psychological distress.

Source: ABS Data available on request, National Health Survey.

One in five (20%) ACT adults reported that in the previous 2 weeks they had used some medication for their mental wellbeing. Of those who had used medication, 47% had used pharmaceutical medications, 51% had used vitamin and mineral supplements and 30% had used other natural or herbal treatments. The most common pharmaceutical medications used were antidepressants for anxiety and nerves (28% of those using medications) and sleeping tablets (20%). Nationally, 18% of the adult population reported using medication for their mental well-being in the previous two weeks. People may have reported more than one type of medication and therefore proportions may not add to 100%.

Use of medications for mental wellbeing was higher among ACT females than males (26% and 15% of the population respectively) for all medication types and age groups. Overall, the use of medication for mental well-being was higher in the age groups 35–64 years (22% of the population) and 65 years and over (21%), than the younger age group of 18–34 years (18%).

1.3

USE OF MEDICATION FOR WELL-BEING(a)—2001

	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%
Used medication				
Pharmaceutical medicines				
Sleeping tablet or capsules	2.7	6.6	9.3	4
Antidepressants/ tablets or capsules for anxiety or nerves	3.9	9.2	13.1	6
Other medications for mental health	*1.6	2.6	4.3	2
Total(b)	7.0	15.3	22.3	10
Vitamin or mineral supplements	8.7	15.4	24.1	10
Herbal or natural medications	5.0	9.2	14.2	6
Total(c)	16.6	30.4	47.0	20
Did not use medications	95.3	88.1	183.4	80
Total	111.9	118.5	230.4	100

(a) Used medication for well-being in the previous two weeks.

(b) All medication other than those reported by respondent as vitamin or mineral supplements, herbal or natural medications.

(c) Total medications as reported by respondents. Persons may have reported more than one type of medication and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: ABS Data available on request, National Health Survey.

HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS

Information was collected in the survey about actions people had recently taken for their health. Less than one-quarter of people in the ACT (22%) consulted a doctor (standardised). This was the lowest of all states and territories, with 25% consulting a doctor nationally.

The next most common action taken for health was to consult other health professionals (16% of the ACT population)(standardised). This was the highest proportion of all states and territories, with 13% of the population taking this action nationally. Other health specialists include Aboriginal health worker, accredited counsellor, acupuncturist, alcohol and drug worker, audiologist/audiometrist, chemist (for advice), chiropodist/podiatrist, chiropractor, dietitian/nutritionist, herbalist, hypnotherapist, naturopath, nurse, occupational therapist, optician/optometrist, osteopath, physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, psychologist, social worker/welfare officer and speech therapist/pathologist.

The third most popular action (standardised) taken for health was to have days of reduced activity (11% of the ACT population). This was equal to the national level.

ACT people were more likely than any other state or territory to have days away from work as an action taken for health, with 10% of the standardised population reporting having taken this action in the two weeks prior to being surveyed. Nationally, 8% of the population reported taking this action.

HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS
continued

Females were more likely to consult a doctor, dentist or other health professional than males. One-quarter (25%) of females had consulted a doctor in the previous two weeks (compared with 19% for males), 8% of females consulted a dentist (compared with 7% for males) and 17% of females consulted other health professionals (compared with 14% for males).

1.4 ACTIONS TAKEN FOR HEALTH(a)—2001

			ACT	Aust.
	Males	Females	People	People
	%	%	%	%
Hospital inpatient	*1	*1	*1	1
Visited casualty/emergency	*1	*1	1	1
Visited outpatients	*2	2	2	2
Visited day clinic	3	3	3	2
Doctor consultation	19	25	22	25
Dental consultation	7	8	7	6
Consulted other health professional	14	17	16	13
Had days away from work/study	9	10	10	8
Had other days of reduced activity	9	13	11	11
None of the above actions	60	53	56	57
Total(b)	100	100	100	100

(a) Actions taken in 2 weeks prior to interview. Data are age and sex standardised.

(b) People may have reported more than one type of action and therefore components may not add up to totals.

Source: ABS Data available on request, National Health Survey.

Days away from work Nearly one-fifth (18% or 30,300 people) of employed people aged 15–64 years in the ACT reported that they had one or more days away from work in the previous 2 weeks. Of these, 21,400 (12% of employed people) people had one or more days off due to their own illness or injury and 9,500 people (5%) had time off to care for another who was ill. These absences from work accounted for around 73,700 days lost from work. The proportion of females taking days away from work was higher than that for males (21% and 14% of employed females and males respectively).

The proportion of employed people taking time off for their own illness or as a carer was higher in the ACT than Australia. Nationally, 11% of employed people had days away from work for their own illness and 4% had days off work as a carer.

1.5

DAYS AWAY FROM WORK DUE TO OWN ILLNESS OR AS CARER(a)—2001

			ACT	Aust.
	Males	Females	People	People
NUMBER ('000)				
Had days away from work for own illness	9.7	11.7	21.4	1 010.0
Had days away from work as a carer	3.1	6.4	9.5	323.0
Total who had days away from work(b)	12.7	17.6	30.3	1 292.5
Total employed persons	89.0	84.1	173.1	9 026.0
PROPORTION (%)				
Had days away from work for own illness	11	14	12	11
Had days away from work as a carer	3	8	5	4
Total who had days away from work(b)	14	21	18	14
Total employed persons	100	100	100	100

(a) Days away from work in the 2 weeks prior to interview.

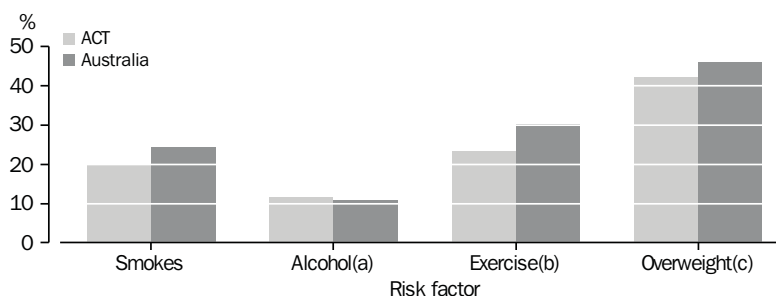
(b) Persons may have reported both days away due to own illness and as a carer, and therefore components may not add to totals.

Source: ABS Data available on request, National Health Survey.

RISK FACTORS

The 2001 National Health Survey collected information on a number of lifestyle behaviours and related characteristics which have been established as risks to health. The risk factors covered were smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise, being overweight and some dietary habits.

RISK FACTORS: ADULTS—2001



(a) Risky to high alcohol risk.

(b) Sedentary exercise level.

(c) Overweight or obese body mass index (BMI).

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

Smoking One in five adults in the ACT (20%) smoked in 2001; 19% were regular daily smokers and 1% smoked less often than once a day. Over half of all adults (51%) reported that they had never smoked regularly, while the remaining 29% reported they were ex-smokers.

The ACT had the lowest standardised proportion of smokers in all states and territories. Nationally, 22% of adults reported that they smoked daily and 2% smoked less often than once a day.

Smoking *continued*

The ACT had the highest standardised proportion of ex-smokers and people who have never smoked of all states and territories. Nationally, a lower proportion reported that they were an ex-smoker (26%) and a lower proportion reported that they had never smoked regularly (49%).

A higher standardised proportion of ACT males than ACT females were current smokers (21% and 19% respectively).

SMOKER STATUS—2001



(a) Includes daily and other current smoker.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

Alcohol consumption

People were classified to an alcohol health risk level (low risk, risky or high risk) based on their estimated average daily consumption of alcohol during the previous week.

The majority of standardised ACT adults (68%) had consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview in 2001. This was highest rate of all states and territories. Nationally, 62% consumed alcohol in the previous week. The ACT and Queensland were equal second in the proportion of adults who consumed at risky or high risk levels in the previous week (both 12%) after Western Australia (13%). The ACT had the lowest proportion of people who never consumed alcohol, with 6% in the ACT, compared with 11% nationally.

In the ACT, the highest standardised proportion of people who consumed alcohol in risky or high risk levels were aged 45–54 years in the week prior to the survey (15%). The age group 18–34 years had the lowest proportion of risky or high risk consumption (10%). Males had a higher proportion of risky or high risk consumption across all age groups. A total of 14% of males and 9% of females were in these categories.

Exercise

Exercise level was derived from information on exercise types (walking, moderate and vigorous exercise) and the frequency and duration of exercise.

In 2001, the majority of both ACT males and females were classified as sedentary (including no exercise) and low exercise levels; 57% of males and 66% of females were in these categories.

Exercise *continued* Overall, 43% of males and 34% of females exercised at moderate or high levels. Males aged 18–24 years are the group that most exercised at this level (62%).

Although the majority (62%) of the ACT's adult population had sedentary or low exercise levels, people in the ACT were the most active of all states and territories. Over a third of the adult population (38%) exercised in moderate or high levels of activity, compared with 31% nationally. Nationally, 69% of the adult population had sedentary or low exercise levels.

Body mass In the 2001 National Health Survey, adults were asked whether they considered themselves to be overweight, of acceptable weight or underweight. Body mass index (BMI) was also calculated from self-reported height and weight information. Nationally, 6% of men and 10% of women declined to provide their height and/or weight, and are excluded from the calculations of percentages in BMI categories discussed below.

In 2001, 44% of the standardised ACT population was in the normal range of body mass. This was equal second highest with New South Wales and Western Australia (both 44%), following Victoria (45%). Nationally, 43% of the adult population was in the normal range.

The ACT had the lowest standardised proportion of people who were overweight or obese (42%) of all states and territories. Nationally, 46% of the population was overweight or obese.

ACT males were more likely than females to be overweight or obese (standardised), with 52% of males falling in these categories. One-third (33%) of females were overweight or obese in the ACT.

Dietary Indicators Information was collected in the survey about usual intake of fruit and vegetables, about adding salt after cooking, and about type of milk consumed (as an indicator of fat intake). Results of the survey showed that in 2001 females were more likely to adopt healthier dietary behaviours than males.

ACT females were more likely to consume higher levels of fruit and vegetables than males. More than four in five (83%) females aged 12 years and over reported that they usually consumed two or more serves of vegetables every day, and 57% usually consumed two or more serves of fruit. Proportions for males were 75% and 49% respectively.

Females were more likely to consume low fat, skim or soy milk (56%), while males were more likely to consume whole milk (55%). Over two-thirds (68%) of females never or rarely added salt after cooking and 15% added salt sometimes, while 60% of males never or rarely added salt and 19% added salt sometimes.

1.6

SELECTED RISK FACTORS(a), PEOPLE AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER—2001

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	ACT	Aust.(b)
<i>Risk status</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoker Status								
Current smoker	24	24	26	25	23	24	20	24
Ex-smoker	25	26	27	27	28	27	29	26
Never smoked	51	50	47	48	49	49	51	49
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Alcohol risk								
Low risk	50	52	50	50	53	51	56	51
Risky	7	6	7	7	8	6	8	7
High risk	4	3	5	4	5	*4	*4	4
Last consumed 1 week to less than 12 months ago	21	21	23	24	20	24	20	22
Last consumed 12 months or more ago	5	6	7	6	7	7	*6	6
Never consumed alcohol	14	12	7	9	8	8	*6	11
<i>Total(c)</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Exercise level								
Sedentary	35	29	32	32	28	32	24	32
Low	35	40	38	41	39	40	38	38
Moderate	24	24	25	22	26	22	30	24
High	6	7	6	5	7	6	8	6
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Body mass index (BMI)								
Underweight (less than 18.5)	3	3	3	2	3	*2	*3	3
Normal range (18.5 to less than 25.0)	44	45	42	40	44	43	44	43
Overweight (25.0 to less than 30.0)	31	32	32	30	31	31	30	31
Obese (30.0 and greater)	15	14	17	15	14	15	12	15
Not stated	8	6	7	13	8	10	11	8
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Usual daily intake of fruit								
Doesn't eat fruit	6	7	7	6	5	5	7	6
1 serve or less	43	40	38	46	40	45	38	41
2-3 serves	41	42	45	41	42	40	44	42
4-5 serves	9	9	9	5	11	8	9	9
6 serves or more	1	2	2	*1	*2	*2	*2	2
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Percentages are age and sex standardised.

(b) Separate estimates for the NT are not available for this survey, but the NT sample contributes to national estimates.

(c) Includes an estimated 120,290 people who did not state the last time they drank alcohol.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

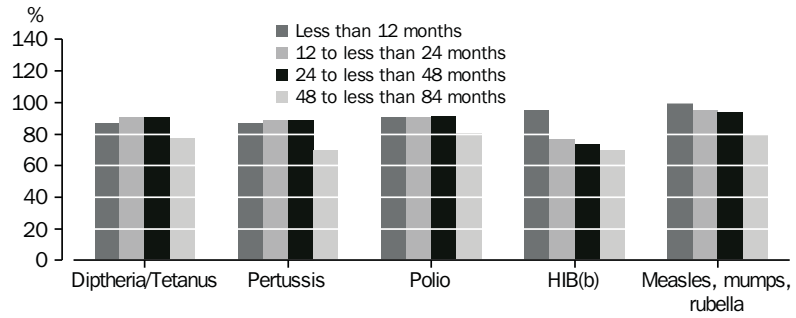
Children's immunisation

Results of the survey showed that most children in the ACT less than 7 years old in 2001 were fully immunised against each of the diseases in the National Health and Medical Research Council's (NHMRC) recommended Childhood Immunisation Schedule. Fully immunised means the children had received all vaccinations recommended for their age under the schedule. The recommended schedule is updated periodically. In this publication, immunisation status refers to the level of immunisation received relative to the requirements of the schedule current at the time at which the children started, or should have started, their immunisation program.

Children's immunisation
continued

The ACT had higher immunisation rates than the national rates for all diseases surveyed. For all ACT children less than 7 years old, 84% were fully immunised against diphtheria and tetanus (78% nationally), 80% against pertussis (73% nationally), 78% against hepatitis B (12% nationally), 86% against poliomyelitis (84% nationally), 76% against haemophilus type B (72% nationally) and 89% against measles, mumps and rubella (87% nationally).

FULLY IMMUNISED CHILDREN(a), by age groups—2001



(a) Fully immunised against recommended schedule for the child's age.

(b) Haemophilus influenzae type b.

Source: ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

CHAPTER 2

FEATURE ARTICLE — MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE ACT

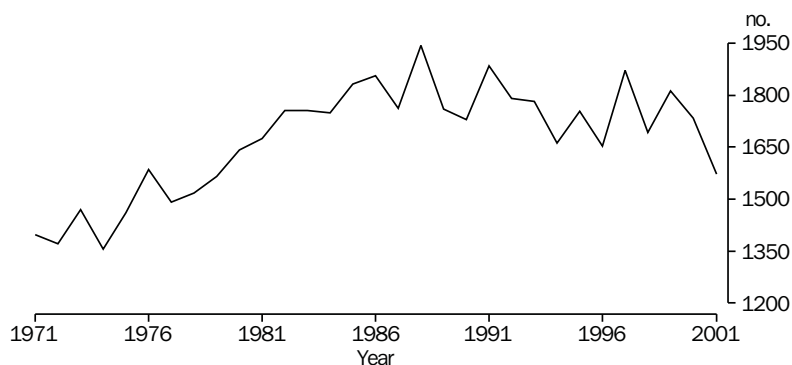
Information on marriage and divorce in the Australian Capital Territory is published annually in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication *Marriages and Divorces, Australia* (cat. no. 3310.0) and *Demography, ACT* (cat. no. 3311.8).

MARRIAGES

Registered marriages The number of marriages registered in the ACT has generally fallen over the last 10 years. During 2001 there were 1,572 marriages registered in the ACT. This was a 9% decrease on the number registered during 2000 (1,735 marriages) and the lowest number since 1979 (1,565).

The number of marriages registered in the ACT over the last three decades climbed yearly from 1977 (1,491 marriages) to 1983 (1,757 marriages). Since then the number of marriages registered in the ACT has fluctuated recording a high in 1988 (1,944) and a low in 2001 (1,572).

MARRIAGES REGISTERED

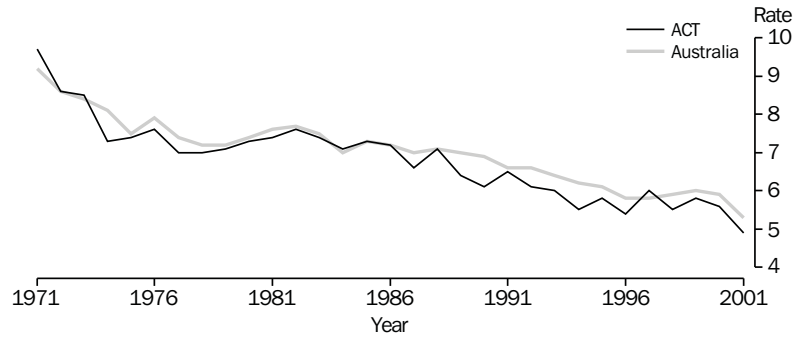


Source: Data available on request, *Demography*.

Marriage rate The crude marriage rate (the number of marriages registered per 1,000 population) has undergone a general decline over the last 30 years. In 2001 the marriage rate per one thousand people in the ACT (4.9) was the lowest rate recorded since 1932 (4.8) and a drop of 13% from 2000 (5.6). The previous low was recorded in 1937 and 1996 (both 5.4). The highest rate was recorded in 1947 (11.2).

The ACT and South Australia (both 4.9) had the third lowest marriage rate in Australia in 2001, behind the Northern Territory (3.9) and Tasmania (4.6). The ACT rate was below the national rate of 5.3.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE(a)



(a) Rate per 1000 people.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography*.

Previous marital status

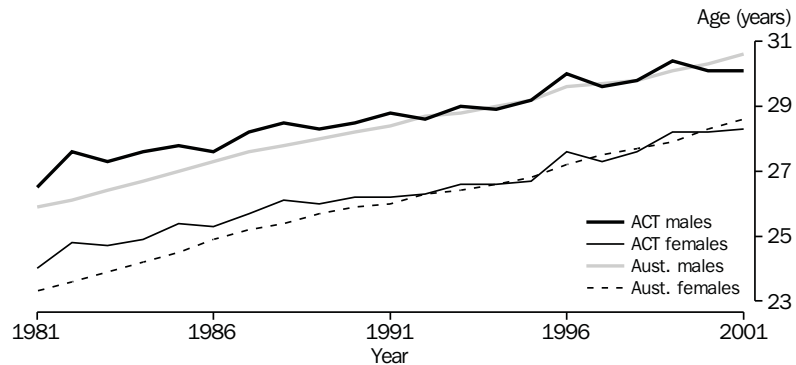
First marriages made up just over two-thirds (1,060 marriages or 67%) of all marriages in the ACT during 2001. There were 278 marriages (18%) in which one party had been married previously, and 234 marriages (15%) in which both parties were remarrying. These proportions were similar to those recorded at the national level, with 67% of marriages being first marriages, 18% being second marriages for one party and 15% being the second marriage for both parties.

Age at marriage

There has been a long-term increase in the median age of all marriages for both brides and grooms in the ACT and Australia-wide. The median age of grooms in the ACT in 2001 was 30.1 years. The median age of brides was 28.3 years. Nationally, the median age at marriage continued to increase for both brides and grooms in 2001. The median ages of grooms and brides nationally were higher than the ACT medians (0.5 years higher for grooms and 0.3 years higher for brides).

The median ages of males and females marrying for the first time in the ACT in 2001 were 28.1 years and 26.9 years respectively. This was similar to national median ages at first marriage for both males (28.7 years) and females (26.9 years). In general, the median age at first marriage has increased over the past 30 years, both in the ACT and Australia-wide.

MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE



Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography*.

Pre-marital cohabitation Since 1997, the usual residence of parties at the time of lodging their Notice of Intended Marriage documentation has been coded to indicate whether or not the two parties live at the same address. If they have the same address, the bride and groom are assumed to be cohabiting prior to marriage. In 2001, almost three quarters (74%) of all marriages registered in the ACT were between people who indicated the same usual address prior to marriage, compared with 72% of marriages registered Australia-wide. These proportions have increased steadily since 1997, when 68% of marriages in the ACT and 65% of marriages Australia-wide were between people cohabiting prior to marriage.

Couples who cohabited prior to marriage in 2001 were older at marriage than those who did not. In the ACT, the median age of males who cohabited prior to marriage (30.2 years) was 0.8 years higher than that of males who did not (29.4 years). Similarly, the median age of females who cohabited prior to marriage (28.5 years) was 1.2 years higher than that of females who did not (27.3 years). Australia-wide, the median ages of males and females who cohabited prior to marriage were 1.9 and 2.0 years higher respectively.

Of those couples who cohabited prior to marriage, 58% were married in civil ceremonies, compared with 34% of couples who lived separately prior to marriage.

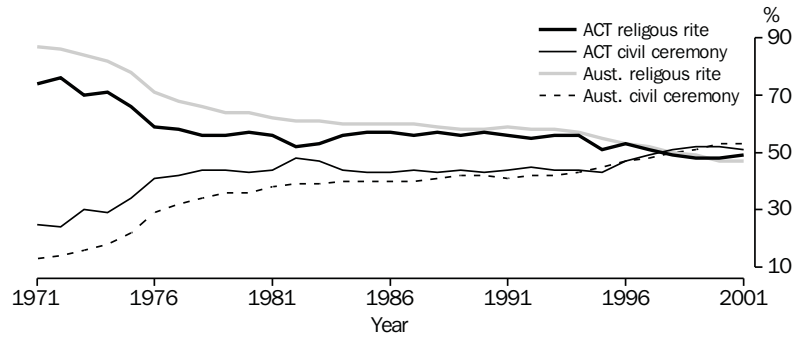
Category of celebrant The year 2001 was the fourth consecutive year in which more marriages were performed by civil celebrants (808 marriages or 51% of all marriages) than ministers of religion (764 marriages or 49%) in the ACT. This is consistent with a long-term increase in the proportion of marriages performed by civil celebrants, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. Nationally, 53% of marriages were performed by civil celebrants and 47% by ministers of religion.

Of religious marriage ceremonies performed in the ACT in 2001, the two most common rites were Catholic (39%) and Anglican (25%).

Among those marrying for the first time in the ACT in 2001, 54% of males and 53% of females were married by ministers of religion, while the remainder were married by civil celebrants. In contrast, 68% of males and 67% of females who had previously been married were remarried by civil celebrants, while the remainder were remarried by a minister of religion.

Between 1971 and 2001, marriages in the ACT performed by civil celebrants have increased by 135%. Over this period, marriages in the ACT performed by ministers of religion have fallen by 26%.

CATEGORY OF RITE(a)



(a) Data for 1995 is not available and has been linearly interpolated between 1994 and 1996.
Source: ABS data available on Request, Demography.

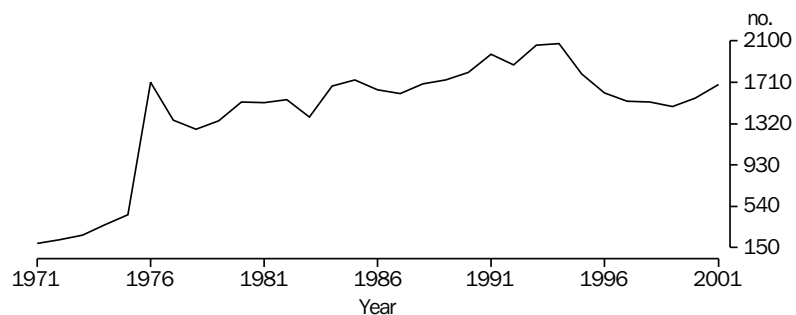
DIVORCES

Users of ACT divorce data should be aware that many people involved in divorces registered in the ACT lived outside the ACT in the surrounding region.

There were 1,684 divorces registered in the ACT in 2001, the highest number granted since 1995 (1,787 divorces). The 2001 figure was a decrease of 15% on the number registered in 1991 (1,970), but a 11% increase on the number registered in 1981 (1,516).

The year 2001 was the second consecutive year of increase in divorces, following consecutive declines from 1994 to 1999. Prior to 1994, divorces in the ACT have generally been on an upwards movement. Since 1978, the number of divorces fluctuated between a low of 1,270 in 1978 to a high of 2,071 in 1994. This followed a boom in 1976 and 1977, after the introduction of the *Family Law Act 1975*. The *Family Law Act 1975* allows for an irretrievable breakdown in the marriage measured as the separation of the spouses for at least one year as grounds for divorce.

DIVORCES REGISTERED(a)



(a) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to people usually resident in other states, numbers shown are not a true representation of the ACT.
Source: ABS data available on request, Demography.

Duration of marriage for divorcing couples

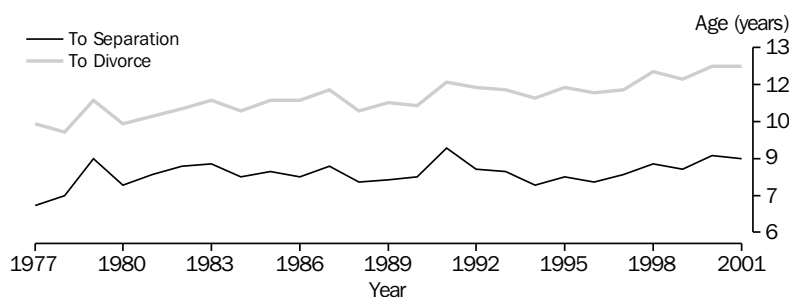
To Divorce Duration of marriage is the interval between the date of marriage and the date the divorce was made absolute. This interval has steadily increased since the introduction of no-fault divorce in 1976.

The median duration of marriages ending in divorce in 2001 was the highest recorded since 1977, both for the ACT (12.3 years) and Australia-wide (11.8). This was a total increase of 22% from 1977 to 2001 for the ACT.

To Separation For couples divorcing in 2001, the median interval between marriage and final separation was 8.8 years in the ACT and 8.3 years Australia-wide. This was a total increase of 26% for the ACT since 1977. Over this period the figure has fluctuated from a low of 7 years in 1977 to a high of 9.2 years in 1991.

Around 5% of couples who divorced in the ACT in 2001 had separated within the first year of marriage. Almost one-third of separations occurred within the first five years of marriage (31%), with a further 24% occurring within five to nine years of marriage.

MEDIAN DURATION OF MARRIAGE(a)(b)



(a) 1981 data was not available and was imputed.
 (b) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to people usually resident in other states, numbers shown are not a true representation of the ACT.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Demography*.

Age at divorce Median ages at both separation and divorce have been increasing for males and females over the past two decades, both in the ACT and Australia-wide. This trend is likely to be related to the increase in age at marriage.

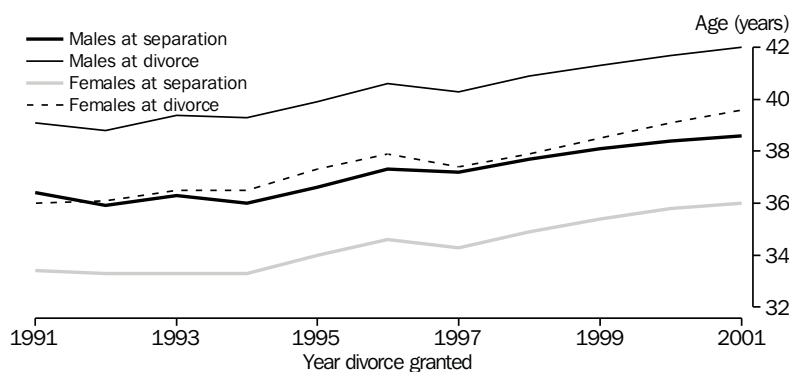
In the ACT in 2001, the median age at divorce was 41.9 years for males and 39.6 years for females, representing increases of 0.2 years and 0.5 years respectively from 2000. The median age at divorce has increased 6.9 years for males and 7.6 years for females since 1977.

The median age at divorce for 2001 was 0.1 years higher for ACT males than for Australian males (41.8 years) and 0.5 years higher for ACT females than for Australian females (39.1 years).

Age at divorce *continued*

In 2001, the median age at final separation in the ACT was 38.6 years for males and 36.0 years for females, higher than the national average by 0.2 years and 0.3 years respectively. Between 2000 and 2001 the median age at separation in the ACT increased by 0.2 years for both males and females. From 1991 to 2001 the median age at separation in the ACT has increased by 2.2 years for husbands and 2.6 years for wives.

MEDIAN AGE AT FINAL SEPARATION AND DIVORCE



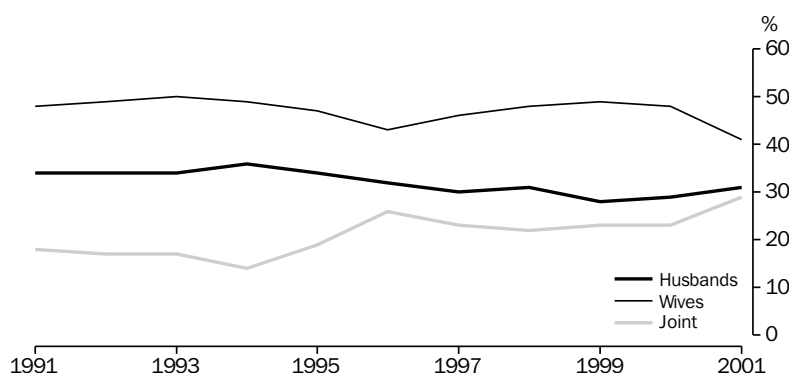
Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).*

Applicant for divorce

In 2001, applications made by wives accounted for 41% of all divorces in the ACT. A further 31% of applications were made by husbands, while 29% were joint applications by both husband and wife. At the national level, there were fewer joint applications (23%), while 47% of applications were made by wives and 30% by husbands.

In 2001, the number of joint applications in the ACT rose by 124 applications (up 34%) from 2000, while the number of applications made by wives fell by 61 applications (down 8%). The number of applications made by husbands rose by 60 applications (up 13%).

DIVORCES MADE BY APPLICANT



Source: *Demography, Australian Capital Territory 2001 (cat. no. 3311.8).*

Divorces involving children under 18 years

The proportion of ACT registered divorces involving children under the age of 18 years has generally declined since peaking at 71% (978 divorces) in 1983. Of the 1,684 divorces granted in the ACT during 2001, 53% (894) involved children under the age of 18 years. In these divorces 1,707 children were involved.

Of divorces involving children, most involved two children (43%) followed by one child (36%) and three or more children (21%). Whilst overall, wives were more likely to apply for divorce than husbands, this difference was even greater when children were involved. In 2001, wives applied for 48% of divorces involving children, husbands applied for 28%, and 24% were joint applications.

DIVORCES INVOLVING CHILDREN(a)(b)



(a) Data for 1981 and 1995 were not available and have been imputed.

(b) Due to the large number of divorces granted in the ACT to people usually resident in other states, numbers shown are not a true representation of the ACT.

Source: ABS data available on request, Demography.

CHAPTER 3

PEOPLE

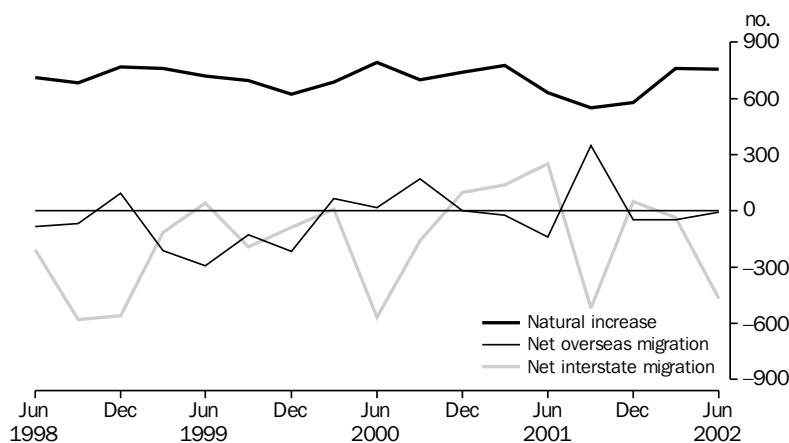
POPULATION

At the end of the June quarter 2002, the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Australian Capital Territory was 323,594 people, an increase of 279 people (0.9%) from March quarter 2002. This was the lowest growth since December 1997 (minus 28 people or -0.01%), when the ACT experienced negative growth.

Over the 2001 calendar year the population of the ACT rose by 3,335 people. This represented an annual growth rate of 1.04% in 2001, compared with 1.29% for 2000. In contrast, the growth rate for Australia was 1.25% in 2001.

The ERP for the ACT has remained at 1.64% of Australia's ERP over the last two quarters, following 14 quarters at 1.65%.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



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

Natural increase Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the ACT resident population at June quarter 2002 was 754 people, a decrease of 0.7% from March quarter 2002. The number of births increased from 1,069 in the March quarter 2002 to 1,077 in the June quarter 2002 (up 0.7%). The June 2002 figure was the highest since March 2001 (1,116 births).

The number of deaths in June quarter 2002 rose to 323 people, up 4% from the previous quarter. This was the first quarter of growth, following two quarters of decline.

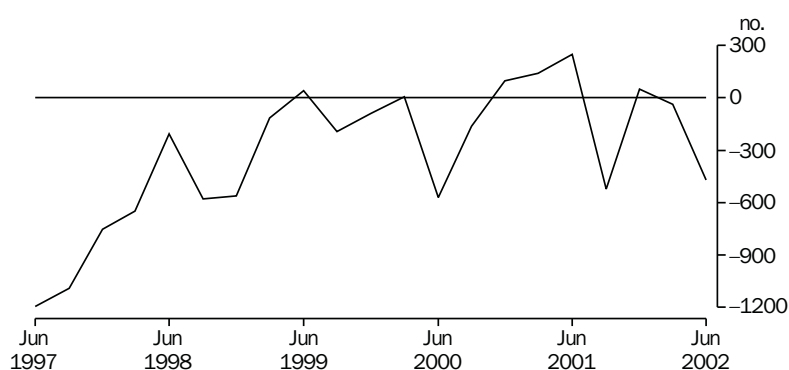
Interstate migration

In the quarter ending June 2002, there was a net loss of 469 people to the ACT as a result of interstate migration. Over the previous two years, this figure has fluctuated from a net gain of 251 people in June 2001 to a net loss of 520 people in September 2001.

In June quarter 2002, of the 4,830 interstate arrivals to the ACT, most came from New South Wales (2,898 people or 60%). There were 730 arrivals from Queensland (15%) and 585 arrivals from Victoria (12%).

Of the 5,299 interstate departures from the ACT in June quarter 2002, most went to NSW (3,016 people or 57%), 975 people went to Queensland (18%) and 683 people went to Victoria (13%).

QUARTERLY NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March 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	-839	-258	316 990	3 228	1.03
2000–01	4 216	1 372	2 844	n.y.a.	326	8	321 680	4 690	1.48
2001–02	4 031	1 388	2 643	837	-978	249	323 594	1 914	0.60
Calendar year									
1999	4 134	1 338	2 796	-487	-350	-851	315 221	3 127	1.00
2000	4 240	1 324	2 916	452	-625	258	319 303	4 082	1.29
2001	3 957	1 420	2 537	n.y.a.	-82	136	322 638	3 335	1.04
2001									
March qtr	1 116	340	776	n.y.a.	139	-23	320 574	1 271	0.40
June qtr	956	325	631	n.y.a.	251	-141	321 680	1 106	0.35
September qtr	945	393	552	349	-520	349	322 061	381	0.12
December qtr	940	362	578	-49	48	-49	322 638	577	0.18
2002									
March qtr	1 069	310	759	543	-37	-45	323 315	677	0.21
June qtr	1 077	323	754	-6	-469	-6	323 594	279	0.09

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

3.2

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	2001				2002	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory						
State of departure						
New South Wales	2 804	2 937	2 445	3 145	3 005	2 898
Victoria	558	604	549	773	558	585
Queensland	714	706	592	938	766	730
South Australia	280	226	182	274	249	191
Western Australia	276	299	211	310	239	199
Tasmania	134	91	81	178	108	75
Northern Territory	117	70	139	200	105	152
<i>Total</i>	4 883	4 933	4 199	5 818	5 030	4 830
Departures from Australian Capital Territory						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	2 815	2 836	2 754	3 260	2 936	3 016
Victoria	630	598	627	724	639	683
Queensland	787	754	815	1 136	916	975
South Australia	187	156	172	223	190	212
Western Australia	171	172	180	230	198	261
Tasmania	70	91	58	93	84	72
Northern Territory	84	75	113	104	104	80
<i>Total</i>	4 744	4 682	4 719	5 770	5 067	5 299
Net interstate migration	139	251	-520	48	-37	-469

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

CHAPTER 4

LABOUR

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

ACT trend employment rose each month over the November quarter, finishing at 174,300 people in November 2002. The trend number of employed people in the ACT has risen monthly since November 2001 (167,500 people), a total rise of 4% over this period. During all months of November quarter 2002, 52% of employees were male and 48% were female.

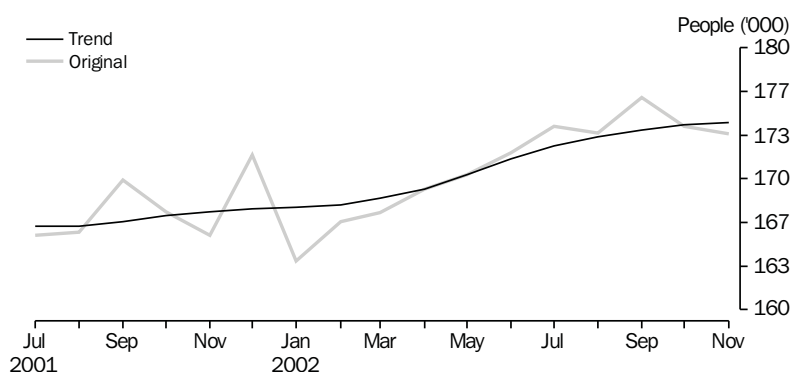
Full-time employees represented 76% of all employed people at November 2002. This was higher than other states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory (77%). For the same period, 86% of employed ACT males and 66% of employed ACT females worked full-time in the ACT. Nationally, 71% of employed people worked full-time (85% for males and 55% for females).

The ACT trend labour force participation rate remained steady at 73.2% in September, October and November 2002. This figure was higher than all other states and territories, with the national participation rate being 63.6%.

The trend number of unemployed people in the ACT in September 2002 declined from the previous month to 7,800 people (down 1%), representing the first decline recorded since November 2001. This figure remained steady in October and declined again in November to 7,700 people (down 1%).

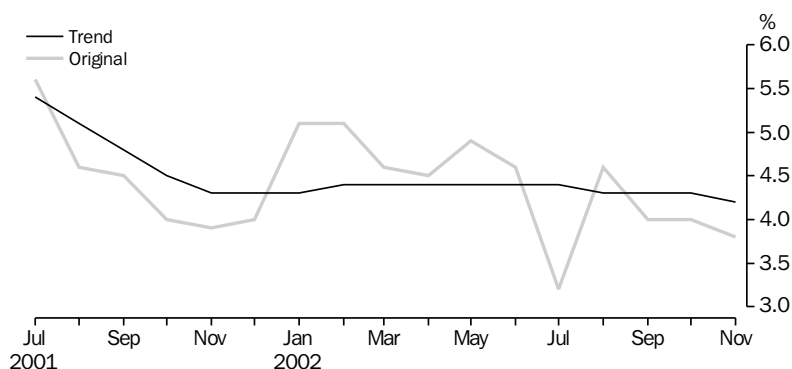
During the quarter ending November 2002, the trend unemployment rate in the ACT remained steady at 4.3% during September and October, but declined to 4.2% in November. The November trend unemployment rate for the ACT was the lowest of all states and territories. The national unemployment rate was 6.1%.

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 November 2002, there were 14,600 ACT youth aged 15–19 years in the labour force. These comprised 10,400 part-time workers (71% of youth labour force), 2,400 full-time workers (16%) and 1,800 unemployed (12%).

During the quarter ending November 2002, the total number of employed people aged 15–19 years in the ACT increased by 100 people (0.8%) to 12,800. This was driven by a 2% increase in the month of September to 13,000. The total number of unemployed youths in the ACT held steady during the months of October and November at 12,800. The November 2002 figure was an increase of 9% from November 2001 (11,700 people).

During the quarter ending November 2002, the number of unemployed people aged 15–19 years declined from the previous month to 2,000 in September (down 5%), and declined further to 1,800 in October (down 10%). The figure remained steady in November. The ACT unemployment rate for people aged 15–19 years declined to 13.6% in September 2002, declined to 12.6% in October 2002 and declined again to 12.0% in November 2002. Nationally, the unemployment rate for people aged 15–19 years fell 0.7 percentage points to 15.2% in November 2002.

The labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds in the ACT rose from the previous month to 64.2% in September 2002, fell to 62.2% in October 2002 and declined again in November 2002, finishing at 62.0%. The November 2002 figure was 5.3 percentage points higher than November 2001 (56.7%). Nationally, the labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds declined by 0.9 percentage points from September 2002 to 58.2% in November 2002.

The ACT monthly participation rate fluctuated over the 12 months ending November 2002, recording a high of 69.9% in December 2001 and a low of 56.6% in March 2002.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Over the quarter ending November 2002, the number of long-term unemployed people in the ACT increased to 1,814 in September 2002 (up 13% from the previous month), but declined to 1,550 in October (down 15%). At November 2002, the figure was 1,151 (a 26% decrease from the previous month). The November 2002 figure was 14% higher than the November 2001 figure (1,007 people).

Total ACT long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment rose to 24% in September 2002, up 5 percentage points from the previous month. This figure fell 2 percentage points to 22% in October 2002 and fell a further 5 percentage points in November 2002, finishing at 17% of total unemployment. The November 2002 figure was 2 percentage points higher than November 2001 (15%).

Nationally, long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment rose to 25% in November 2002, an increase of one percentage point from the previous month. During this period, 28% of unemployed males and 22% of unemployed females were unemployed long-term.

At November 2002, 24% of unemployed males in the ACT were long-term unemployed, compared with 6% of unemployed females. The majority of long-term unemployed people in the ACT were male (85% of long-term unemployed). Nationally, 63% of long-term unemployed people were male.

The ACT long-term unemployed as a percentage of total unemployed has fluctuated since November 2000, ranging from a high of 28% in December 2000 to a low of 13% in January 2002.

JOB VACANCIES

In August quarter 2002, there were 3,200 job vacancies in the ACT, the same as the previous quarter, but a decrease of 3% from the August quarter 2001. Private sector vacancies (1,800 vacancies) accounted for 56% of vacancies, while public sector vacancies (1,500 vacancies) accounted for 47% of vacancies.

The number of vacancies in the ACT has fluctuated over the past three years, reaching a high of 4,200 in February 2002 and a low of 2,600 in May 2001.

Job vacancy rates in the ACT increased from 1.8% in May quarter 2002 to 1.9% in August quarter 2002. Over the past three years job vacancy rates have fluctuated, reaching a high of 2.6% in February 2000 and a low of 1.5% in May 2001.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes declined from 700 in the 12 months to September 2001 to 300 in the 12 months to September 2002 (down 57%).

The only months to experience working days lost over the 12 months to September 2002 were March 2002 (200 days lost) and October 2001 (100 days lost).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
continued

For the year ended September 2002, 2 working days were lost per thousand employees in the ACT, a decline from 5 working days per thousand employees in the year ended September 2001. It was also a fall from 8 days lost per thousand employees in the twelve months ending September 2000.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

Over the quarter ending November 2002, the average weekly hours worked by full-time employees in the ACT dropped in September to 40.0 hours (down 1% from the previous month). It fell further in October to 34.0 hours (down 15%), before rising to 40.4 hours in November (up 19%). The national average weekly hours worked by full-time workers was 42.1 hours in November 2002.

At November 2002, the average weekly hours worked by male full-time employees were 41.8 hours in the ACT and 43.7 hours nationally. Full-time females worked an average of 38.4 hours in the ACT and 39.1 hours nationally.

Over the quarter ending November 2002, the average weekly hours worked by part-time employees dropped to 15.6 hours in September (down 4% from the previous month). This figure then dropped to 14.1 hours in October (down 10%), before rising in November to 16.3 hours (up 16%). The national part-time figure was 16.4 hours in November 2002.

In November 2002, ACT male part-time employees worked an average of 14.3 hours per week in the ACT and 16.1 hours nationally. This was lower than females for the same period, who worked 17.2 hours per week in the ACT and 16.5 hours nationally.

WAGE COST INDEX

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

The total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) index for the ACT was 116.0 in September quarter 2002 and was a rise of 1.5% from June quarter 2002. The private sector index rose to 117.2 (up 1.4% from previous quarter) and the public sector rose to 115.2 (up 1.5%) over the same period.

Nationally, the index for total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) was 117.4, up 1.3% from June quarter 2002. The national private sector index rose to 117.2 (up 1.4% from previous quarter) and the public sector index rose to 118.2 (up 1.1%).

The ordinary time hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) index for the ACT in September quarter 2002 rose to 116.0, a rise of 1.4% from June quarter 2002. Nationally, the index for ordinary time hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) rose to 117.4, up 1.3% from June quarter 2002.

EMPLOYED
PERSONS—INDUSTRY

The industry category with the highest number of employees in the ACT in November quarter 2002 was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, with 42,500 employees (25% of all employed people). This category increased 3% from the previous quarter and increased 13% from November quarter 2001. The November quarter 2002 figure was the sixth quarter of increase, a total rise of 19% during this period.

The second largest industry category was RETAIL TRADE, with 24,400 employees (14% of all employed people). This figure was up 5% from the previous quarter and the highest figure in seven quarters.

The third largest industry in November quarter 2002 in the ACT was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, with 23,200 employees (13% of all employed people). This was a 7% decrease from the previous quarter and was the third consecutive quarter of decline.

The largest increases from the previous quarter during November quarter 2002 were in GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (up 1,300 people or 3%), COMMUNICATION SERVICES (up 1,200 people or 55%) and RETAIL TRADE (up 1,100 people or 5%).

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were in PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (down 1,800 people or 7%), HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (down 1,700 people or 10%) and MANUFACTURING (down 1,000 people or 22%). The total number of employed people fell by 100 people.

EMPLOYED
PERSONS—OCCUPATION

In November 2002, PROFESSIONALS made up the highest number of employed people in the ACT (51,700 people or 30% of employed people). The second largest occupation group was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (34,200 people or 20%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (24,300 people or 14%).

The largest increases from the previous quarter were in the occupations ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (up 2,000 people or 12%), ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (up 1,700 people or 8%) and PROFESSIONALS (up 1,300 people or 3%).

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were in the occupations MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (down 2,300 people or 15%), INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS (down 1,400 people or 20%) and LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (down 1,300 people or 18%).

PUBLIC SECTOR—WAGES
AND SALARY EARNERS

In trend terms, there were 70,900 people employed in the public sector in the ACT in May quarter 2002. Of these, 53,400 were employed in the Commonwealth government. This was 75% of total public sector employment, compared with 16% nationally. The ACT government employed 17,500 people (25%).

In May quarter 2002, the trend number of Commonwealth public sector employees remained steady on the previous quarter, while the number of ACT government employees increased by 100 people (0.6%). The total number of public sector employees increased each quarter since February quarter 2001, a total increase of 1,500 people (2%).

PUBLIC SECTOR—GROSS
EARNINGS

The Commonwealth government ACT wage and salary earners gross earnings in June quarter 2002 were \$713.3m, a drop of 10% from March quarter 2002. Over the six quarters leading to June 2002, this figure has fluctuated by 18%, reaching a high of \$792.6m in March quarter 2002 and a low of \$627.1m in June quarter 2001.

The ACT government wage and salary earners gross earnings fell in June quarter 2002 to \$190.2m, down 12% from the previous quarter. This figure has fluctuated by 25% over the previous 6 quarters, reaching a high of \$216.1m in March quarter 2002 and a low of \$175.8m in June quarter 2001.

Total gross earnings of ACT public sector wage and salary earners fell to \$903.5m in June quarter 2002, down 10% from the previous quarter. In June quarter 2002, ACT government wage and salary earners accounted for 21% of total public sector gross earning. Commonwealth wage and salary earners accounted for 79% of the total.

AVERAGE WEEKLY
EARNINGS

The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings were \$983.00 per week in the quarter ending August 2002. This was a rise of 2% from the previous quarter. The August 2002 figure was a rise of 4% from August quarter 2001.

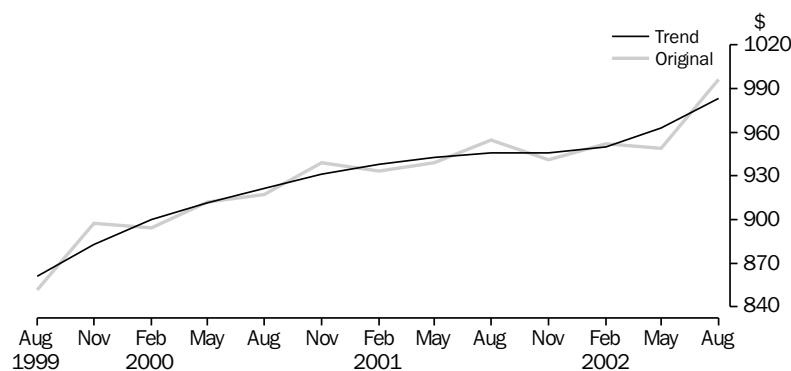
The ACT trend full time adult ordinary time earnings has generally risen since November quarter 1983, only falling in November quarter 2001 (down less than 0.1%), November quarter 1998 (down 0.6%) and February quarter 1999 (down 0.9%).

Nationally, the trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased 1% from the previous quarter to \$878.80 per week. This was a increase of 5% from August quarter 2001.

The national trend full-time adult ordinary earnings has generally increased since November quarter 1983, only falling in August quarter 1992 (down less than 0.1%).

The ACT continued to have a higher average full-time adult ordinary time earnings than any other state or territory in August quarter 2002 for both males (\$1,042.40) and females (\$907.30). This compared with the national averages for males and females of \$928.50 and \$788.90 respectively.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time earnings



Source: Average weekly earnings, Australia, August 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; or
- 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
- 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES
continued

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				
MALES						
2001						
September	72.8	87.5	5.4	92.9	5.8	77.5
October	72.9	87.8	5.0	92.8	5.4	77.4
November	73.1	88.0	4.8	92.8	5.1	77.3
December	73.2	88.0	4.7	92.7	5.1	77.1
2002						
January	73.4	87.8	4.7	92.6	5.1	76.9
February	73.8	87.7	4.8	92.4	5.1	76.7
March	74.2	87.6	4.7	92.4	5.1	76.5
April	74.8	87.9	4.6	92.5	5.0	76.6
May(a)	75.3	88.4	4.5	92.9	4.9	76.9
June(a)	75.9	89.1	4.4	93.6	4.8	77.3
July(a)	76.5	89.8	4.4	94.3	4.7	77.9
August(a)	77.1	90.3	4.5	94.8	4.7	78.2
September(a)	77.6	90.7	4.6	95.2	4.8	78.5
October(a)	78.0	90.9	4.6	95.5	4.9	78.7
November(a)	78.5	91.0	4.7	95.7	4.9	78.7
FEMALES						
2001						
September	50.4	79.2	3.1	82.3	3.8	65.7
October	50.9	79.4	2.9	82.3	3.6	65.6
November	51.1	79.5	2.8	82.3	3.4	65.6
December	51.1	79.7	2.8	82.5	3.4	65.6
2002						
January	50.8	80.0	2.8	82.8	3.4	65.9
February	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	3.5	66.2
March	50.4	80.9	3.1	83.9	3.6	66.6
April	50.5	81.4	3.2	84.6	3.8	67.1
May(a)	50.9	81.9	3.4	85.3	4.0	67.6
June(a)	51.4	82.4	3.5	85.8	4.1	67.9
July(a)	51.9	82.7	3.5	86.2	4.0	68.1
August(a)	52.6	82.9	3.4	86.3	3.9	68.1
September(a)	53.2	83.1	3.3	86.3	3.8	68.1
October(a)	53.9	83.2	3.1	86.3	3.6	68.0
November(a)	54.6	83.3	3.0	86.3	3.5	67.9

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

4.1

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE—TREND — *continued*

	<u>Employed</u>		Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total				
	'000	'000				
PERSONS						
2001						
September	123.2	166.7	8.4	175.2	4.8	71.5
October	123.9	167.2	7.9	175.1	4.5	71.4
November	124.2	167.5	7.6	175.1	4.3	71.3
December	124.3	167.7	7.5	175.2	4.3	71.3
2002						
January	124.3	167.8	7.5	175.4	4.3	71.3
February	124.3	168.0	7.7	175.7	4.4	71.3
March	124.6	168.5	7.8	176.3	4.4	71.5
April	125.3	169.2	7.9	177.1	4.4	71.7
May(a)	126.2	170.3	7.9	178.2	4.4	72.1
June(a)	127.3	171.5	7.9	179.4	4.4	72.5
July(a)	128.5	172.5	7.9	180.4	4.4	72.9
August(a)	129.6	173.2	7.9	181.1	4.3	73.1
September(a)	130.8	173.7	7.8	181.6	4.3	73.2
October(a)	132.0	174.1	7.8	181.8	4.3	73.2
November(a)	133.0	174.3	7.7	182.0	4.2	73.2

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

Source: Labour Force, Australia, November 2002 (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

	<u>Employed</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
2001										
July	3.1	12.6	*0.8	1.8	2.6	15.2	8.7	23.9	17.4	63.7
August	3.5	12.9	*0.9	*0.8	1.7	14.7	9.2	23.9	11.6	61.4
September	3.6	14.0	*0.1	1.2	2.2	16.2	7.6	23.8	13.6	68.0
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

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>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
2001									
April	1 154	705	1 859	5 412	4 373	9 785	21.3	16.1	19.0
May	1 883	407	2 290	6 595	3 035	9 630	28.5	13.4	23.8
June	1 415	366	1 781	6 341	3 452	9 793	22.3	10.6	18.2
July	1 651	390	2 041	6 338	3 566	9 904	26.0	10.9	20.6
August	1 550	189	1 739	5 354	2 591	7 945	29.0	7.3	21.9
September	1 458	253	1 711	5 016	2 986	8 003	29.1	8.5	21.4
October	1 349	288	1 637	4 692	2 323	7 015	28.8	12.4	23.3
November	826	180	1 007	3 862	2 871	6 733	21.4	6.3	15.0
December	1 330	389	1 719	4 791	2 377	7 168	27.8	16.4	24.0
2002									
January	1 063	86	1 149	5 395	3 346	8 741	19.7	2.6	13.1
February	1 462	276	1 738	5 221	3 681	8 903	28.0	7.5	19.5
March	1 437	353	1 790	5 107	2 981	8 088	28.1	11.8	22.1
April	1 322	434	1 756	4 264	3 619	7 882	31.0	12.0	22.3
May	1 612	384	1 996	5 131	3 625	8 756	31.4	10.6	22.8
June	1 159	345	1 505	4 618	3 587	8 204	25.1	9.6	18.3
July	817	175	992	3 310	2 428	5 738	24.7	7.2	17.3
August	1 201	409	1 610	4 796	3 638	8 434	25.0	11.2	19.1
September	1 188	626	1 814	4 301	3 135	7 436	27.6	20.0	24.4
October	1 119	431	1 550	4 752	2 467	7 218	23.5	17.5	21.5
November	979	173	1 151	4 158	2 734	6 892	23.5	6.3	16.7

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>		
2001				
May	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.51
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

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

4.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	<i>Working days lost</i>	<i>Working days lost per '000 employees (12 months ending)</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>no.</i>
Twelve months ending		
September 2000	1.2	8
September 2001	0.7	5
September 2002	0.3	2
2001		
July	—	5
August	—	5
September	—	5
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

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

4.6

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	<i>Full-time</i>			<i>Part-time</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2001						
January	28.7	24.1	26.8	14.8	10.9	12.1
February	41.9	37.9	40.3	15.8	16.3	16.2
March	40.9	35.6	38.8	13.7	16.3	15.6
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
AUSTRALIA						
2001						
January	30.6	27.7	29.6	13.7	12.4	12.8
February	44.0	39.7	42.5	16.0	16.9	16.6
March	43.0	38.9	41.6	15.7	16.3	16.1
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

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				
June qtr	112.1	110.3	111.0	111.0
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

(a) Reference base of each index: September Quarter 1997 = 100.

(b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, September Quarter 2001 (cat. no. 6345.0).

4.8 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, INDUSTRY

	2001				2002	
	<i>August qtr</i>	<i>November qtr</i>	<i>February qtr</i>	<i>May qtr</i>	<i>August qtr</i>	<i>November qtr</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*1.1	*0.9	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5
Mining	—	—	*0.1	—	—	—
Manufacturing	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	*0.8	1.2	0.9
Construction	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	9.5	10.0
Wholesale trade	4.3	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	3.2
Retail trade	20.8	21.5	22.2	23.8	23.3	24.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	5.9	6.6	6.1	8.1	8.8	8.9
Transport and storage	3.9	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2
Communication services	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.4
Finance and insurance	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7
Property and business services	27.2	24.8	25.8	25.2	25.0	23.2
Government administration and defence	36.5	37.6	37.9	39.6	41.2	42.5
Education	12.8	13.1	12.6	14.1	15.6	15.5
Health and community services	16.5	16.4	19.0	16.5	16.6	14.9
Cultural and recreational services	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.6	7.3
Personal and other services	9.0	8.6	7.8	9.5	7.4	8.0
All industries	165.9	165.7	166.7	170.3	173.5	173.4

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

4.9 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, OCCUPATION

	2001				2002	
	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	14.1	13.6	14.6	12.9	15.7	13.4
Professionals	46.3	45.0	46.9	48.5	50.4	51.7
Associate professionals	22.0	22.0	23.9	22.6	22.6	24.3
Tradespersons and related workers	14.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.0
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.1	32.2	30.6	34.1	33.5	34.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.8	7.0	5.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	17.1	16.3	15.1	16.1	16.4	18.4
Labourers and related workers	6.8	7.8	7.7	9.5	7.4	6.1
All occupations	165.9	165.7	166.7	170.3	173.5	173.4

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

4.10 PUBLIC SECTOR, GROSS EARNINGS—TREND

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	\$m	\$m	\$m
2001			
March qtr	735.1	213.1	948.3
June qtr	672.1	175.8	848.0
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

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

4.11 PUBLIC SECTOR, WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS—TREND

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	'000	'000	'000
2001			
February qtr	52.0	17.4	69.4
May qtr	52.4	17.2	69.6
August qtr	52.8	17.1	69.9
November qtr	53.1	17.3	70.4
2002			
February qtr	53.4	17.4	70.8
May qtr	53.4	17.5	70.9

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, June 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									
May	1 015.70	1 034.30	912.20	860.00	866.30	655.90	942.80	956.10	771.40
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	1 011.80	1 038.40	852.90	870.40	878.10	639.50	949.70	968.00	742.20
May	1 024.20	1 053.80	875.20	885.90	893.60	661.80	962.80	983.00	764.70
August	1 042.40	1 076.30	915.40	907.30	914.90	690.50	983.00	1 005.50	800.00
AUSTRALIA									
2001									
May	873.00	920.70	789.90	738.80	752.00	528.10	824.10	859.30	664.20
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	909.50	960.80	820.50	769.60	781.80	539.20	859.00	896.20	683.90
May	919.40	972.90	828.10	779.10	791.40	542.70	868.90	907.60	689.90
August	928.50	983.90	834.90	788.90	801.40	547.20	878.80	919.00	696.40

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

CHAPTER 5

PRICES

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

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

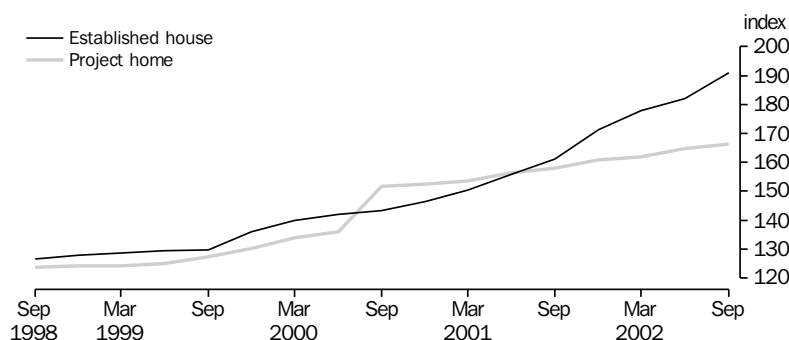
The September quarter 2002 established house price index for Canberra increased to 190.9, up 5% from June quarter 2002 and up 18% from September quarter 2001. This was the 17th consecutive quarter to record an increase.

The established house price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased to 196.7 in September quarter 2002. This was an increase of 4% from June quarter 2002 and an increase of 17% from September quarter 2001. This was the eighth quarter of increase.

The project home price index increased to 166.5 in September quarter 2002, an increase of 1% from June quarter 2002 and an increase of 5% from September quarter 2001. This was the 14th quarter to record an increase.

The project home price index for the weighted average of eight capital cities increased to 141.3, up 1% from the previous quarter and up 4% from September 2001. This was the 21st quarter of increase.

CANBERRA HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)



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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, September 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 September quarter 2002 was 138.1. This was an increase of 0.9 points (up 0.7%) from June quarter 2002. The weighted average of the eight capital cities also increased 0.9 points (up 0.7%) over the same period to 138.5.

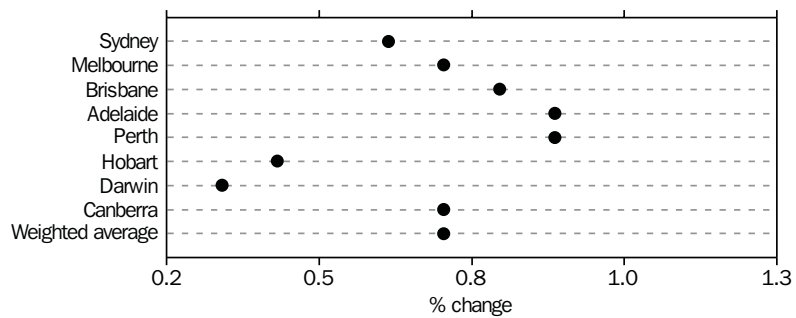
Over the last 14 quarters the ACT all groups CPI has risen 13.6%. The only fall occurred in the September 2001 quarter when it dropped by 0.1% (or 0.2 points), with all other quarters in this period recording increases.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
continued

The largest increases in the ACT all groups CPI in the three years ending September 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%).

Canberra recorded increases in nearly all product classes over the previous quarter in September quarter 2002, with the exception of TRANSPORTATION (down 1.2 points or 0.9%). All other product classes recorded an increase, with the MISCELLANEOUS section (includes insurance service, personal services such as hairdressing and toiletries, and child-care) having showed the largest increase (up 4.7 points or 2.4%), followed HOUSING (up 1.6 points or 1.4%) and COMMUNICATION (up 1.5 points or 1.4%).

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



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

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, September 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES
continued

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.

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									
June qtr	168.4	173.3	151.9	136.5	137.2	135.1	201.5	156.0	159.4
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
December qtr	216.7	207.3	193.8	168.7	155.8	148.9	213.6	190.9	196.7
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									
June qtr	139.1	137.6	131.4	143.4	126.9	141.8	155.1	156.5	135.4
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

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

Source: *House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, September 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	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
2001												
June	141.0	189.1	114.5	108.9	123.0	163.1	142.6	103.3	120.0	188.4	193.6	133.4
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
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES												
2001												
June	138.8	199.4	112.5	108.4	119.3	166.7	139.4	103.8	124.3	195.4	168.7	133.8
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

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

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

CHAPTER 6

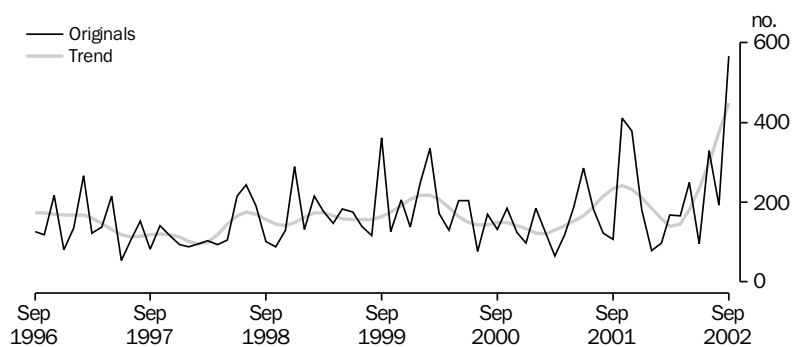
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In September quarter 2002, the total number of trend dwelling units approved in the ACT was 1,121. This figure represents a 100% increase from June quarter 2002. During the September quarter the trend number approved rose to 299 units in July 2002 (up 28% from the previous month), rose to 374 units in August 2002 (up 25%), and rose again to 448 units in September 2002 (up 20%). The September 2002 figure represented the sixth month of increase following five months of decline.

Nationally, 45,840 trend dwelling units were approved during the September quarter 2002. This represented a 4% rise from the previous quarter. During the quarter, trend approvals rose to 15,162 in July 2002 (up 1% from the previous month), rose to 15,318 in August 2002 (up 1%) and continued to rise to 15,360 in September 2002 (up less than 1%). September 2002 was the seventh month to record an increase, following four months of decline.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



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

The original value of total building approved in the ACT rose to \$268.7m for the September quarter 2002, an increase of 106% from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the July 2002 value rose to \$96.9m (up 182% from the previous month). This figure declined to \$64.4m in August 2002 (down 34%), but increased to \$107.4m in September 2002 (up 67%). The September figure is the highest recorded since May 2000 (\$129.5m).

The original value of ACT residential building approved grew to \$171.3m in September quarter 2002, up 90% from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the value increased in July 2002 to \$59.9m (up 188% from the previous month), declined to \$33.7m in August 2002 (down 44%), but increased to \$77.7 in September 2002 (up 131%). The figure for September 2002 is the highest recorded for the time series beginning in November 1982.

BUILDING APPROVALS
continued

The original value of non-residential building approved for the ACT during September quarter 2002 increased to \$97.4m, up 142% from the previous quarter. During the quarter the value rose in July 2002 to \$37.0m (up 174% from the previous month). It declined in August 2002 to \$30.7m (down 17%), and continued to decline to \$29.7m in September 2002 (down 3%). This figure fluctuated over the 12 months ending June 2002, reaching a high of \$54.3m in March 2002, and a low of \$4.5m in January 2002.

Nationally, the original value of building work approved in the September quarter 2002 was \$12,055.9m, an 8% rise from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the value of building approved rose to \$3,542.5m in July 2002 (an increase of 11% from the previous month). This figure continued to rise to \$4,716.4m in August 2002 (up 33%) but fell to \$3,797m in September 2002 (down 19%).

BUILDING COMMENCED

There were 363 new houses commenced in the ACT during June quarter 2002. This was an increase of 46% from the previous quarter and was the highest figure in the previous two years. Nationally, 29,535 new houses were commenced. This was an increase of 9% from the previous quarter and the second highest figure in the previous two years, following December quarter 2001 (29,962 houses).

New houses made up 63% of total dwelling units commenced in the ACT. New 'other residential' building made up 37% of total dwelling units commenced (216 dwelling units) and there was 1 conversion.

There were a total of 580 dwelling units commenced in the ACT. This was an increase of 53% from the previous quarter. This was the second highest figure in the previous nine quarters, following December quarter 2001 (875 dwelling units commenced). Nationally, 43,178 dwelling units were commenced. This was an increase of 12% from the previous quarter and the highest figure in the previous nine quarters.

There was \$106.4m of residential building commenced in the ACT during the quarter ending June 2002. This was 19% higher than the previous quarter and the second highest figure in the previous ten quarters, after December quarter 2001 (\$160.6m). Nationally, \$7,719.8m of total residential building was commenced in June quarter 2002, an increase of 13% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure on record.

There was \$178.6m of total building commenced in the ACT during the June quarter 2002, an increase of 41% from the previous quarter. Nationally, there was \$10,862.3m worth of total building commenced in June quarter 2002, an increase of 1% from the previous quarter.

BUILDING COMPLETED

There were 322 new houses completed during June quarter 2002 in the ACT. This was an increase of 29% from the previous quarter. Nationally, 27,210 new houses were completed during this period. This was an increase of 22% from the previous quarter and the highest figure recorded in the two years previous.

In June quarter 2002, there were 491 dwelling units completed in the ACT. This was an increase of 29% from the previous quarter. Nationally, there were 36,752 dwelling units completed, an increase of 20% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure in the six quarters previous.

In trend terms, the total number of dwelling units completed in the ACT rose to 562 in June quarter 2002. This was a rise of 12% from the previous quarter and an increase of 11% from June quarter 2001. This was the highest in six quarters. Nationally, there were 36,553 dwelling units completed in trend terms in June quarter 2002. This was an increase of 6% from the previous quarter and an increase of 20% from June quarter 2001. It was the largest figure in six quarters.

The total value of residential building completed in June 2002 was \$92.0m, an increase of 25% from the previous quarter. This was the second highest figure in the previous six quarters, following December quarter 2001 (\$97.9m). Nationally, \$6,576.8m of total residential building was completed in June quarter 2002. This was an increase of 22% from the previous quarter and the highest figure in two years.

The total value of building completed in June quarter 2002 was \$186.7m, an increase of 53% from the previous quarter. This was the second highest figure in the previous ten quarters, after December 2001 (\$211.0m). Nationally, \$10,035.6m of total building was completed in June 2002. This was an increase of 30% from the previous quarter and the highest figure in the previous six quarters.

6.1

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, ACT

	Private sector			Public sector			Total			Total dwelling units trend estimates
	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)	
	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										
September	75	6	81	25	—	25	100	6	106	234
October	81	306	387	4	20	24	85	326	411	241
November	100	278	378	—	—	—	100	278	378	232
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	145
May	126	123	249	—	—	—	126	123	249	181
June	80	15	95	—	—	—	80	15	95	234
July	164	144	308	20	—	20	184	144	328	299
August	160	28	188	4	—	4	164	28	192	374
September	99	441	540	19	8	27	118	449	567	448

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

Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australia Capital Territory, September 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	330 507
2001					
September	10 778	632	17 152	14 898	32 051
October	12 269	43 644	62 685	14 465	77 150
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	8 014	64 068
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	10 891	40 752
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
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					
September	3 516	—	3 516	2 861	6 377
October	448	1 715	2 163	7 675	9 837
November	—	—	—	5 263	5 263
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

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.2

VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, ACT — *continued*

	New houses	New other residential building	Total residential building(a)	Non- residential building	Total building
	\$'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					
September	14 294	632	20 668	17 759	38 428
October	12 717	45 359	64 847	22 140	86 987
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	13 277	69 332
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

(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, September 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	1 139	1 156	9	2 304	183.6	176.7	83.9	444.2	160.9	605.0
2001										
March	226	169	—	395	35.5	22.5	12.5	70.5	24.6	95.1
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	363	212	1	576	58.6	27.9	19.5	106.0	30.2	136.2
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										
March	4	—	—	4	0.4	—	—	0.4	39.4	39.8
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	42.5
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	1 189	1 186	9	2 384	191.4	180.3	84.5	456.2	259.3	715.5
2001										
March	230	169	—	399	35.9	22.5	12.5	70.9	64.0	135.0
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	363	216	1	580	58.6	28.3	19.5	106.4	72.2	178.6

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

Source: *Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, June 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	1 095	622	6	1 723	176.1	79.3	72.1	327.5	173.5	500.9
2001										
March	201	64	68	333	29.6	10.0	20.3	59.9	21.2	81.1
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	306	165	—	471	48.9	20.8	17.7	87.4	21.6	109.0
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										
March	16	—	—	16	2.1	—	—	2.1	98.6	100.7
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
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	1 156	709	6	1 871	185.4	89.9	72.7	348.0	320.3	668.3
2001										
March	217	64	68	349	31.6	10.0	20.3	61.9	119.9	181.8
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	322	169	—	491	52.4	21.3	18.3	92.0	94.7	186.7

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

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

CHAPTER 7

CRIME AND JUSTICE

POLICING

There were of 11,213 offences reported in the ACT during June quarter 2002. This figure was an increase of 20% from March quarter 2002 (9,357 offences) and represented the first increase since December quarter 2000 (12,861).

The main offences reported were THEFT and RELATED OFFENCES (4,624 offences or 42% of reported offences), PROPERTY DAMAGE and POLLUTION (1,882 offences or 17%), BURGLARY, BREAK and ENTER (1,617 offences or 15%) and ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY (525 offences or 5%). Increases were seen in BURGLARY, BREAK and ENTER (up 3% from the previous quarter) and THEFT and RELATED OFFENCES (up 1%), whilst there was a decrease in ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY (down 1%).

There was a 12% decrease from the previous quarter in the number of traffic infringement notices and breaches, down to 5,341 in June quarter 2002. The decrease in June quarter represented the second quarter of decline.

Overall there was a drop in total incidents in the ACT, from 20,425 in December quarter 2000 to 16,588 in June quarter 2002. The number of incidents requiring patrols also declined, from 14,048 in March 2001 to 11,506 in June quarter 2002. This followed a decrease in the previous quarter.

COURTS

Children's Court There were 256 defendants facing the Children's Court during June quarter 2002. This figure was an increase of 32% from March quarter 2002 and an increase of 11% from the corresponding quarter in 2001. June quarter 2002 was the highest figure in eight quarters. The main offences were DECEPTION OFFENCES (89 offences or 35% of total defendants), BURGLARY and RELATED OFFENCES (45 offences or 18%) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (45 offences or 18% each).

The largest increase in the number of defendants from the previous quarter were in DECEPTION OFFENCES (up 35 offences or 65%) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (up 14 offences or 45%). The only decrease was in the number of defendants for BURGLARY and RELATED OFFENCES (down 7 offences or 14%).

Magistrate's Court There were 1,603 defendants facing the Magistrates Court during June quarter 2002. This figure was an increase of 36% from March quarter 2002 (1,197 defendants) and the first quarter to record an increase since June quarter 2001. June quarter 2002 was a 3% decrease in the number of defendants on June quarter 2001. The main offences were TRAFFIC OFFENCES (602 defendants or 38% of defendants), DECEPTION OFFENCES (273 defendants or 17%) and JUSTICE PROCEDURES (255 defendants or 16%).

Magistrate's Court The largest increase in the number of defendants from the previous quarter was in TRAFFIC OFFENCES (up 200 offences or 43%), JUSTICE PROCEDURES (up 50 offences or 46%) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (up 47 offences or 27%). Decreases were seen in the number of defendants for PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES (down 13 defendants or 37%) and BURGLARY and RELATED OFFENCES (down 4 defendants or 8%).

CORRECTIONS

Most ACT people in prison custody are held in NSW corrections facilities. People held in ACT corrections facilities are unsentenced people and some sentenced fine default only prisoners.

In September quarter 2002, the average daily number of ACT people in prison custody in NSW was 123. This figure was an 8% decrease from June quarter 2002 (134 people) and down 10% from September quarter 2001 (136 people). It was the lowest number recorded since September quarter 1999 (128 people). Males accounted for 94% of ACT people in NSW corrections facilities. This was the same proportion as June quarter 2002, but higher than September quarter 2001 (91%)

During the September quarter 2002, there was a daily average of 63 people within ACT corrections facilities. This figure was a 9% increase from June quarter 2002 (58 people) and 3% higher than September quarter 2001 (61 people). Males made up 94% of people held in ACT corrections facilities in the June quarter 2002.

The rate of ACT people held in NSW corrections facilities per 100,000 adult population of the ACT was 50.4 people in the September quarter 2002, a decline of 9% from the previous quarter. For people held within the ACT, the rate was 25.8 people per 100,000 adult population, representing an 8% increase from the previous quarter.

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	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	20 139	18 318	17 251	17 479	16 695	16 588
Incidents requiring patrols	14 048	12 586	12 004	12 317	11 946	11 506
Offences	11 866	11 490	10 505	10 294	9 357	11 213
Traffic infringements, notices and breaches	7 452	5 520	7 314	7 326	6 061	5 341
Drug incidents	126	82	96	77	81	92
Offences cleared	3 416	3 188	3 099	3 441	2 805	3 255
Reported offences (no.)						
Homicide and related offences	—	2	—	1	4	—
Acts intended to cause injury	681	497	514	602	562	525
Sexual assault and related offences	59	35	63	49	69	58
Abduction and related offences	25	27	34	34	41	36
Robbery, extortion and related offences	74	71	80	53	61	56
Burglary, break and enter	1 880	1 664	1 230	1 261	1 134	1 617
Theft and related offences	4 683	4 747	4 243	4 160	3 762	4 624
Deception offences	198	181	107	200	141	178
Weapons and explosives offences	103	70	76	88	70	111
Property damage, pollution	1 946	2 240	2 218	1 762	1 545	1 882
Public order	258	279	214	297	292	219
Justice procedures and government operations	623	593	581	525	466	491
Miscellaneous offences	1 164	988	1 059	1 156	1 029	1 308
<i>Total reported offences</i>	<i>11 694</i>	<i>11 394</i>	<i>10 419</i>	<i>10 188</i>	<i>9 176</i>	<i>11 105</i>
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit(a)	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	120	64	60	49	67	66
Separate drug charges	177	102	104	78	128	90

(a) Random Breath Test.

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

7.2

CHILDRENS AND MAGISTRATES COURT, DEFENDANTS

	2001				2002	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
CHILDREN'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	1	1	—	1	—	—
Acts causing injury	33	38	35	37	31	45
Abduction and related offences	1	1	—	6	—	1
Robbery	6	6	3	4	3	4
Burglary and related offences	19	23	34	39	52	45
Deception offences	39	72	65	87	54	89
Property damage	10	17	11	13	9	11
Justice procedures	23	31	26	27	18	22
Weapons	4	3	6	4	4	4
Public order	1	10	14	5	1	6
Drug offences	4	2	1	1	1	1
Traffic offences	18	11	22	13	12	15
Miscellaneous offences	23	15	12	12	9	13
<i>Total</i>	182	230	230	245	194	256
MAGISTRATE'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	5	4	6	4	6	6
Acts causing injury	161	208	164	171	177	224
Abduction and related offences	2	3	9	5	4	11
Robbery	10	14	5	6	5	6
Burglary and related offences	51	65	68	62	51	47
Deception offences	243	289	262	255	227	273
Property damage	39	30	42	41	32	40
Justice procedures	197	250	209	233	175	255
Weapons	13	19	21	14	17	15
Public order	29	22	21	25	35	22
Drug offences	77	83	43	38	21	58
Traffic offences	466	548	643	499	422	602
Miscellaneous offences	163	119	87	48	25	44
<i>Total</i>	1 456	1 654	1 580	1 407	1 197	1 603

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, June 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.
1999	121	33	8	3	129	36
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	145	62
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

(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. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures.

(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 month.

(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, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.4 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY(a)

	ACT in NSW(a)	ACT(c)
	rate(b)	rate(b)
1999	54.7	15.3
2000	64.5	22.3
2001	62.0	26.3
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

(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, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.5

PERIODIC DETENTION AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>			<i>Australia(b)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
PERIODIC DETENTION						
1999	53.0	2.8	27.6	17.8	1.6	9.6
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
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
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(c)						
2001						
March qtr	924.5	200.8	560.9(d)	636.5	138.8	386.4(d)
June qtr	955.7	209.2	579.5(d)	639.8	139.5	388.6(d)
September qtr	890.2	193.2	538.0(d)	618.0	135.4	375.4(d)
December qtr	908.5	187.5	544.1(d)	611.8	132.7	370.8(d)
2002						
March qtr	911.3	184.8	544.2(d)	601.0	130.9	364.5(d)
June qtr	925.3	169.2	537.8(d)	597.7	126.5	359.2(d)

(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, September Quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0)*.

CHAPTER 8

FINANCE

LENDING FINANCE

The value of total housing finance commitments was \$154m in October 2002, up 19% from the previous month. The October 2002 figure was the second consecutive month of growth. This followed three months of decline from June 2002 to August 2002. The October 2002 figure was a 21% increase from October 2001.

The value of total personal finance commitments rose to \$87m in October 2002, up 18% from the previous month. This was the first month of increase after declines in August 2002 (down 6% to \$83m) and September 2002 (down 11% to \$74m). August 2002 followed five consecutive months of increase from March 2002 (\$68m) to July 2002 (\$88m). The October 2002 figure was a 21% increase from October 2001.

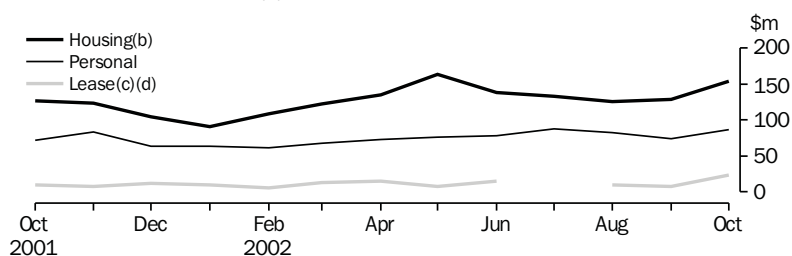
The value of total personal finance commitments consisted of \$35m of personal fixed loans (40% of total personal commitments) and \$52m of revolving credit commitments (60%). Personal fixed loan commitments in October 2002 rose 17% from September 2002. Personal revolving credit commitments increased by 18% over this period.

Nationally, total personal finance commitments rose to \$5,740m in October 2002, up 13% from September 2002 and up 19% from October 2001.

The ACT total value of commercial finance was \$262m, up 55% from the previous month. Nationally, October 2002 original total commercial commitments increased by 9% from September 2002.

The total value of lease finance in the ACT increased to \$24m in October 2002. This was a 200% increase from September 2002 (\$8m) and the highest value recorded since January 2000 (\$73m). Nationally, total lease finance increased by 2% to \$514m in October 2002.

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 June 2002, resulting in a break in series.

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

8.1

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	<u>Housing(a)</u>			<u>Personal</u>			<u>Commercial</u>		<u>Lease(b)</u>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>Revolving credit facilities(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>Revolving credit facilities(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
2001									
September	105	24	38	63	69	31	99	9	
October	127	28	43	72	87	n.p.	n.p.	10	
November	123	30	54	84	68	32	100	8	
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	

(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

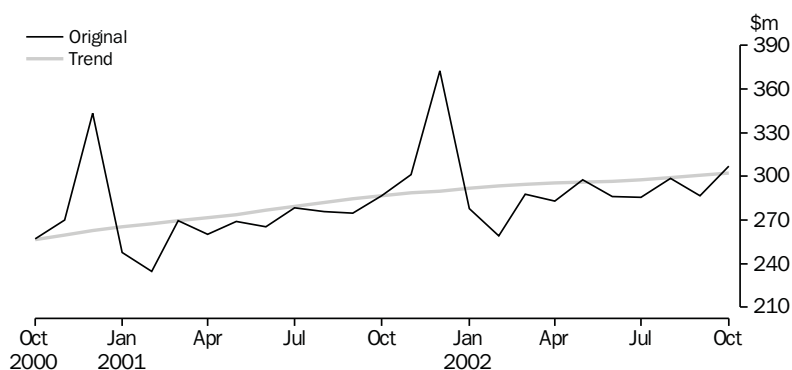
RETAIL

From April 1998 to October 2002, trend turnover of retail trade in the ACT recorded an increase each month. The quarter ending October 2002 saw trend retail trade in the ACT rise 0.5% in each month of August, September and October 2002. The September 2002 figure was \$300.6m, the first time trend retail turnover in the ACT reached over \$300m. Trend turnover for October 2002 was \$302.1m, a 5% increase from the October 2001 figure of \$286.8m.

FOOD RETAILING recorded the highest turnover in the ACT in October 2002 (at \$115.5m or 38% of retail turnover), followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES, (\$55.2m or 18%) and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, (\$45.1m or 15%).

Increases were recorded in the industry groups HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (up 2.2%), DEPARTMENT STORES (up 0.4%), HOUSEHOLD GOODS (up 0.4%) and FOOD RETAILING (up 0.1%) between September and October. CLOTHING and SOFT GOOD RETAILING and RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING remained steady, while OTHER RETAILING (down 0.8%) was the only category to record a decline. OTHER RETAILING includes pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry retailing, antique and used goods retailing, garden supplies retailing, flower retailing, watch and jewellery retailing, and retailing n.e.c.

RETAIL TURNOVER



Source: Retail Trade, Australia, October 2002 (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>	Total
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
2001								
August	108.9	21.8	16.6	42.8	12.1	30.8	42.7	275.7
September	107.5	22.9	16.6	42.9	12.0	30.1	42.8	274.7
October	114.2	25.8	18.0	44.5	11.8	28.1	44.5	286.9
November	117.4	29.9	18.8	46.4	13.2	30.3	45.1	301.0
December	128.2	53.1	26.8	55.1	19.3	43.9	46.0	372.4
2002								
January	113.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	25.6	41.3	277.9
February	106.2	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	23.8	40.8	259.3
March	116.3	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.5	27.5	45.6	287.8
April	110.3	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.7	25.8	44.8	283.1
May	117.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	26.1	45.7	297.4
June	111.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	23.3	46.2	286.0
July	110.8	24.4	18.3	40.6	14.1	23.8	53.7	285.6
August	116.7	24.1	18.1	43.9	14.4	25.3	55.9	298.4
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	27.4	52.6	286.6
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	306.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
2001								
August	107.8	26.8	18.4	43.7	12.6	30.4	43.3	282.9
September	110.3	26.1	18.3	45.2	12.8	29.7	42.9	285.2
October	113.4	27.1	18.7	43.8	12.5	27.3	43.9	286.6
November	114.3	27.3	19.2	43.8	12.5	28.6	43.9	289.4
December	113.6	27.0	18.6	42.4	13.1	29.2	43.3	287.0
2002								
January	113.8	27.1	20.1	43.6	13.7	29.2	44.3	291.9
February	114.0	28.0	21.7	42.5	15.0	28.6	45.7	295.5
March	114.7	27.3	19.4	45.6	12.6	29.1	44.9	293.5
April	115.9	27.3	19.1	47.7	13.5	28.4	43.5	295.4
May	115.6	28.3	20.0	46.4	13.6	26.9	45.5	296.3
June	117.0	31.3	19.9	46.9	12.7	26.5	46.7	300.9
July	112.9	24.7	18.1	40.8	13.8	24.8	52.2	287.3
August	114.6	27.9	19.9	45.5	14.7	24.9	55.3	302.9
September	116.5	28.7	19.6	44.0	13.8	26.6	53.6	302.9
October	115.9	28.2	19.1	47.7	13.2	24.5	53.6	302.2
TREND (\$m)								
2001								
August	107.8	26.8	18.2	43.5	12.9	29.5	43.5	282.1
September	110.3	26.8	18.4	44.0	12.8	29.1	43.4	284.7
October	112.2	26.9	18.7	43.9	12.8	28.9	43.4	286.8
November	113.4	27.0	19.0	43.6	12.9	28.8	43.7	288.5
December	114.0	27.1	19.3	43.4	13.2	28.8	44.0	289.9
2002								
January	114.4	27.3	19.6	43.7	13.5	28.9	44.2	291.7
February	114.7	27.5	19.8	44.4	13.6	28.9	44.2	293.3
March	115.0	27.6	19.8	45.2	13.6	28.6	44.4	294.5
April	115.2	27.7	19.7	45.7	13.5	27.9	45.1	295.3
May	115.3	27.9	19.5	45.7	13.5	27.1	46.6	295.8
June	115.3	28.0	19.4	45.3	13.5	26.4	48.5	296.5
July	115.3	28.0	19.4	45.0	13.7	25.8	50.6	297.6
August	115.3	28.1	19.3	44.8	13.8	25.4	52.5	299.0
September	115.4	28.2	19.3	44.9	13.8	25.1	54.0	300.6
October	115.5	28.3	19.3	45.1	13.8	24.9	55.2	302.1

Source: Retail Trade, October 2002 (cat. no. 8501.0).

CHAPTER 10

ECONOMY

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

In the short-term (March quarter 2003), ACT trading performance (operating income, selling prices and profit) is expected to increase. Operating income is expected to increase by 1.5%, compared with a national expected decrease of 2.4%. Selling prices are also expected to increase 0.4% in the ACT, compared with a decrease of 0.5% nationally. Profit is expected to increase 10.7% in the ACT, but decrease by 15.8% nationally.

ACT investment in capital expenditure is expected to increase in the short-term by 10.3% (1.1% increase nationally), while investment in inventories is expected to decrease by 0.7% (down 1.5% nationally).

ACT employment (full-time equivalent) in March quarter 2003 is expected to record an increase of 0.4%. Nationally, employment is expected to decrease by 1.1%.

ACT wage expenses are expected to increase by 0.5% in March quarter 2003. Nationally, wage expenses are expected to decrease by 0.7% over the coming quarter. Non-wage labour expenses are expected to increase by 0.8% in the short-term in the ACT, compared with a decrease of 1.0% nationally. Total expenses are expected to fall by 0.3% in the short-term, both in the ACT and nationally.

Medium-term estimates show an expected increase in operating income in the ACT of 2.7% in the December quarter 2003, compared with a national increase of 2.1%. Selling prices in the ACT are expected to increase by 1.1% (up 0.2% nationally) and profit is expected to rise by 9.2% (up 11.9% nationally).

ACT capital expenditure is expected to rise by 0.2% in the medium-term, compared with a 1.8% rise nationally. Investment in inventories is expected to decline by 0.3%, compared with a 1.0% fall nationally.

ACT employment (full-time equivalent) is expected to rise by 0.7% in the medium-term, compared with a national decline of 0.1%.

ACT wage expenses are expected to increase by 2.1% in the medium-term, compared with a national increase of 1.5%. Non-wage labour expenses are expected to increase by 1.8% by December quarter 2003, compared with an increase of 0.7% nationally. Total expenses are expected to increase by 0.9% both in the ACT and nationally.

STATE FINAL DEMAND

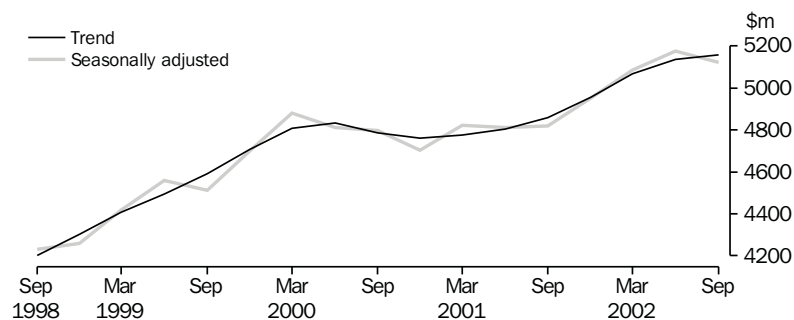
In the ACT, the trend state final demand (chain volume measure) for the September quarter 2002 increased by 0.4% from the previous quarter, to \$5,158m. In the 12 months to September 2002, trend state final demand rose by 6.2%. This rise consisted of a 6% increase in general government consumption expenditure, a 3% increase in household consumption expenditure, a 23% increase in private gross fixed capital formation and a 6% increase in public gross fixed capital formation.

STATE FINAL DEMAND
continued

The September quarter ACT trend state final demand was the 7th quarter of increase. September 2000 and December 2000 recorded declines of 0.9% and 0.5% respectively. In the five years prior to this, the 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 1.0%) and December 2000 (down 0.5%).

Nationally, the trend domestic final demand (chain volume measure) in September quarter 2002 was \$181.3b. The September quarter figure for 2002 represented an increase of 1.2% on the previous quarter and an increase of 6.1% from the September 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, September 2002* (cat. no. 5206.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The business expectations indicator contains estimates of future economic activity based on the business expectations of senior executives, managers and proprietors of businesses operating in Australia. The data are collected by the ABS in a survey conducted by mail each quarter. The survey is based on a stratified random sample of approximately 4,500 businesses selected from the ABS annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS) and new businesses to the ABS's register of businesses. The EAS in turn derives its survey population from the ABS central register of business units.

The scope of the survey is employing businesses in all industries and sectors of the Australian economy, except agriculture, forestry and fishing; and general government.

The survey uses a set of well recognised economic trading indicators in measuring future trading activity. These indicators include operating income; selling prices; operating expenses; and employment.

EXPLANATORY NOTES
continued

This publication presents the expected aggregate change, which measures the forecasted percentage change in the level of a particular indicator. It is estimated by weighting the expected percentage change reported by respondents to the survey by their proportion of aggregate sales, expenditure, employment, etc. in the economy as measured from the benchmark estimate in the EAS. The weighted aggregate estimate of a particular indicator, combined with an estimated level, can be used to quantify its expected future movement.

10.1 SHORT TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS(a)

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER					
	December qtr 2001	March qtr 2002	June qtr 2002	September qtr 2002	December qtr 2002	March qtr 2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	4.1	-3.1	2.7	1.3	2.2	1.5
Selling prices	—	-0.4	-0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Profit	21.8	-13.5	13.6	4.2	6.8	10.7
Investment						
Capital expenditure	2.2	2.2	7.2	-0.6	4.3	10.3
Inventories	0.9	-1.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	1.6	-1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Operating expenses						
Wages	2.4	-2.6	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.5
Non-wage labour	1.6	-0.3	4.3	1.4	0.6	0.8
Other operating	1.8	-0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	-0.5
Total expenses	1.9	-1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	-0.3

(a) Due to the high standard error of ACT data, users are advised to use data with caution.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Business Expectations.

10.2 MEDIUM TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS(a)

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
	September qtr 2002	December qtr 2002	March qtr 2003	June qtr 2003	September qtr 2003	December qtr 2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	2.0	—	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.7
Selling prices	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
Profit	10.5	-1.0	9.3	10.0	14.3	9.2
Investment						
Capital expenditure	-0.7	7.6	7.0	5.0	0.8	0.2
Inventories	0.3	-0.5	—	-1.7	-1.1	-0.3
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	-3.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.7
Operating expenses						
Wages	1.2	0.1	-0.5	1.2	2.0	2.1
Non-wage labour	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.8
Other operating	0.8	—	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total expenses	0.9	—	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.9

(a) Due to the high standard error of ACT data, users are advised to use data with caution.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Business Expectations.

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

	2001			2002		
	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr
TREND (\$m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	2 302	2 339	2 394	2 447	2 475	2 480
Households	1 970	1 975	1 986	2 005	2 022	2 035
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	364	389	425	458	475	480
Public	167	154	148	157	165	164
<i>State final demand</i>	4 803	4 857	4 954	5 066	5 137	5 158
International trade—exports of goods	4	3	3	3	3	2
International trade—imports of goods	1	1	2	1	1	1
TREND (% change)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.3	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.2	0.2
Households	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	4.5	7.0	9.1	7.8	3.7	1.1
Public	-1.8	-8.2	-3.4	5.5	5.1	-0.1
<i>State final demand</i>	0.6	1.1	2.0	2.3	1.4	0.4
International trade—exports of goods	-24.9	-19.1	8.8	-2.5	-22.2	-30.0
International trade—imports of goods	-3.4	24.1	10.5	-12.4	-30.1	-8.6

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

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

CHAPTER 11

TRANSPORT

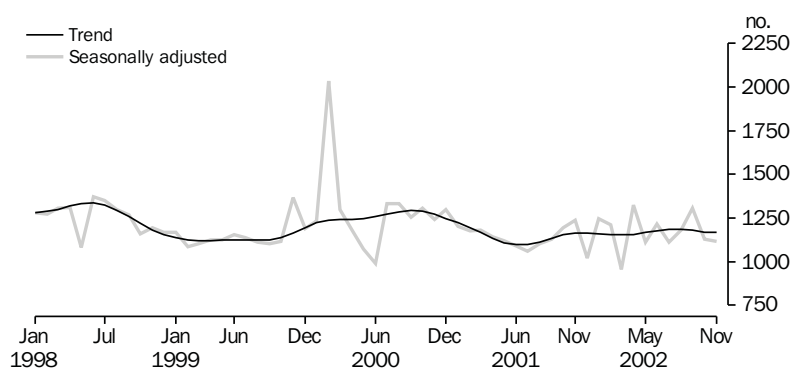
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In November 2002, trend ACT new motor vehicle sales fell by 1 sale (0.1%) from the previous month to 1,169. This was an increase of 5 sales (0.4%) from November 2001. Passenger motor vehicles sales (855 sales) accounted for 73% of motor vehicle sales in November 2002.

Nationally, trend new motor vehicle sales rose to 70,225 in November 2002. This was an increase of 0% from October 2002 and up 5% from November 2001. November 2002 was the sixth month of increase. Passenger vehicles made up 65% of motor vehicle sales Australia wide.

The trend number of motor vehicles sales in the ACT has fluctuated over the last four years. Highs were recorded in June 1998 (1,336 sales) and May 1998 (1,334 sales). Lows were recorded in June 2001 (1,098 sales) and July 2001 (1,100 sales).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



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

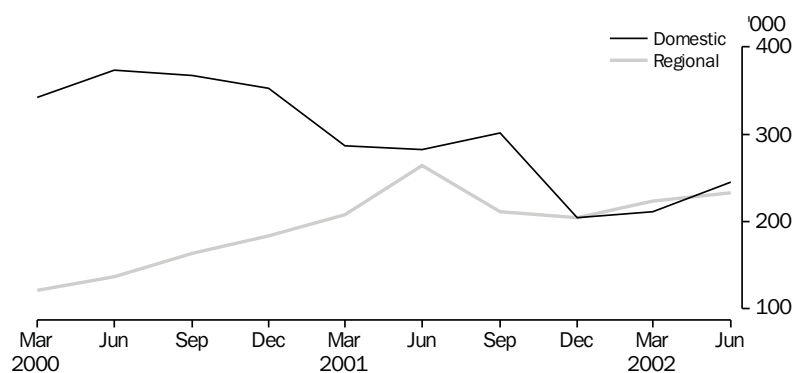
AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In June quarter 2002, domestic airlines carried a total of 245,454 passengers through Canberra Airport. Of these, 123,014 passengers were inbound and 122,440 passengers were outbound. This represented a 16% increase in total passenger movements from the previous quarter, but a 13% decrease from June quarter 2001. Aircraft movements increased by 20% from the previous quarter, to 2,609 in June quarter 2002, but declined by 30% from June quarter 2001.

A total of 232,533 passengers moved through Canberra Airport on regional airlines in June quarter 2002, of which 115,082 were inbound passengers and 117,451 were outbound. Total passenger movements recorded an increase of 4% from the previous quarter, but a 12% decrease from the corresponding quarter of 2001. A total of 6,717 regional aircraft moved through Canberra Airport in June quarter 2002, representing a decrease of 6% from the previous quarter and a decrease of 35% from June 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.

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 and 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			
September	848	286	1 134
October	866	287	1 153
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	868	308	1 176
July	871	313	1 184
August	871	315	1 186
September	865	315	1 180
October	855	315	1 170
November	855	314	1 169
AUSTRALIA (no.)			
2001			
September	43 829	21 165	64 994
October	44 334	21 541	65 875
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	44 906	24 133	69 039
July	45 063	24 443	69 506
August	45 257	24 657	69 914
September	45 420	24 704	70 124
October	45 561	24 635	70 196
November	45 715	24 510	70 225

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, November 2002 (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
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

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

CHAPTER 12

TOURISM

GUEST ARRIVALS

A total of 217,300 guests arrived in the ACT during the September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 2% from the June quarter 2002 and a decrease of 7% from the September quarter 2001.

Licensed hotels with facilities accommodated 86,100 guests (40% of total guests) in September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 8% from September quarter 2001. Motels and guest houses accommodated 82,100 guests (38% of guests), down 11% from the previous year. Serviced apartments catered for the remaining 49,100 guests (23% of guests), up 6% from the previous year.

During September quarter 2002 guest arrivals in Motels and guest houses rose in July (up 7% from the previous month), rose in August (up 3%) and rose in September (up 14%). Serviced apartments experienced an increase in July (up 18%), but decreases in August (down 5%) and September (down 2%). Licensed hotels with facilities experienced a decline in July (down 25%), an increase in August (up 19%) and a decrease in September (down 5%).

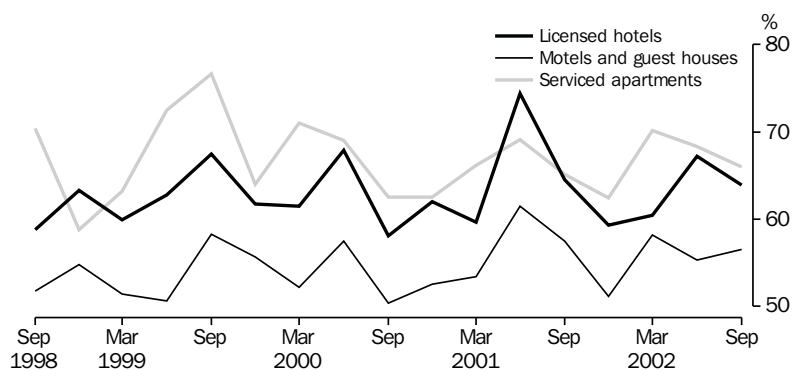
OCCUPANCY RATES

During September quarter 2002, 62% of all accommodation rooms in ACT were occupied. This represented a decline of 1 percentage point from June quarter, but was equal to the September 2001 rate.

Serviced apartments had the highest occupancy rate for September quarter, with 66% of rooms occupied. This represented a decline of 2 percentage points from June quarter 2002, and was the second consecutive quarter to record a decline. Licensed hotels with facilities had the second highest occupancy rate at 64% (down 3 percentage points), followed by motels and guest houses at 57% (up 2 percentage points).

September quarter 2002 was the first quarter of decline in room occupancy rates, following two consecutive quarters of increase. Since March quarter 1997, the room occupancy rate in the ACT has fluctuated between a low of 55% (June quarter 1997) and a high of 69% (June quarter 2001).

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES



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

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay for guests in the ACT during September quarter 2002 was 2.4 days, a 4% increase from 2.3 days recorded in the previous quarter, and a 9% increase from 2.2 days recorded in September quarter 2001.

Serviced apartments and licensed hotels with facilities both remained steady from June quarter 2002, at 3.7 days and 2.2 days respectively. Motels and guest houses recorded an increase in average length of stay, from 1.7 days in June quarter to 1.9 days in September quarter (up 12%).

The September quarter 2002 figure is equal to the longest average length of stay, recorded in December quarter 2000, December quarter 2001 and March quarter 2002 (all 2.4 days). The shortest average length of stay was recorded in June quarter 1998, September quarter 1999 and December quarter 1999 (all 2.1 days).

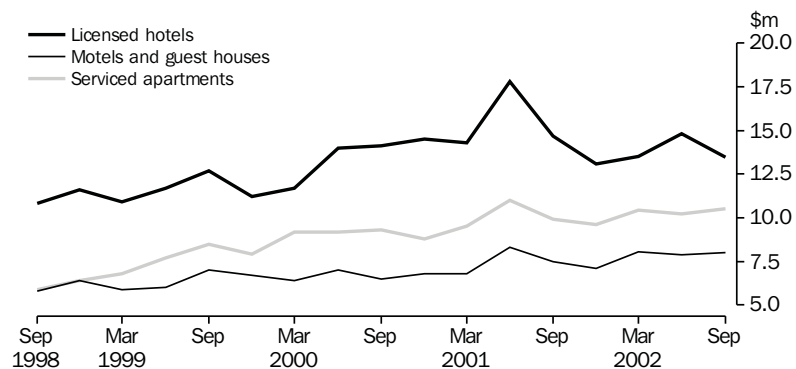
ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

Accommodation facilities in the ACT had takings of \$32.0m during September quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 3% on the previous quarter, and a decrease of 0.3% on September quarter 2001.

Licensed hotels with facilities took \$13.4m (42% of takings), followed by serviced apartments (\$10.5m or 33%) and motels and guest houses (\$8.0m or 25%).

In September quarter 2002, accommodation takings rose from the previous quarter for serviced apartments (up 3%) and motels and guest houses (up 2%), but fell for licensed hotels with facilities (down 9%). Takings peaked for all groups in June quarter 2001, with overall takings of \$37.1m. This coincides with a number of sporting and cultural events hosted in Canberra during April, May and June 2001.

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (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
- 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										
September qtr	15	1 906	4 834	1 231	113.2	64.5	173.3	39.0	93.7	14 700
2002										
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	33.3	57.8	53.0	37.4	25.9	3 979
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.7	68.8	58.4	41.2	30.9	4 985
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.4	65.2	53.7	39.1	29.3	4 481
September qtr	14	1 861	4 572	1 178	109.4	63.9	165.1	39.3	86.1	13 445
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES										
2001										
September qtr	25	1 685	5 171	581	89.2	57.5	167.9	35.3	92.6	7 469
2002										
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.7	51.7	55.8	31.4	25.7	2 479
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.7	55.2	57.9	32.6	26.4	2 620
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.9	62.8	68.2	39.7	30.0	2 891
September qtr	27	1 852	5 730	676	96.2	56.5	181.9	34.5	82.1	7 990
SERVICED APARTMENTS										
2001										
September qtr	20	1 522	5 083	428	91.1	65.1	172.0	36.8	46.4	9 877
2002										
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.3	67.5	65.2	41.1	17.1	3 616
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.2	63.2	55.7	35.1	16.2	3 395
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.2	67.5	60.9	39.6	15.8	3 514
September qtr	20	1 494	5 124	457	90.7	66.0	181.9	38.6	49.1	10 526
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS										
2001										
September qtr	60	5 113	15 088	2 240	293.4	62.4	513.2	37.0	232.7	32 045
2002										
July	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94.3	58.4	174.1	36.4	68.7	10 075
August	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.6	62.3	172.0	36.0	73.6	11 001
September	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101.5	65.0	182.8	39.5	75.1	10 886
September qtr	61	5 207	15 426	2 311	296.4	61.9	528.9	37.3	217.3	31 961

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

Source: *Tourist Accommodations, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)*.

Spring 2002 was warmer, windier and drier than normal in the ACT, with high levels of evaporation. The average daily temperature for the three months of Spring was 14.5 degrees Celsius, compared with the long-term average of 12.6 degrees. The average maximum temperature was 22.2 degrees (3.0 degrees above average), with a highest maximum of 34.2 degrees recorded on November 25th. The average minimum was 6.7 degrees (0.7 degrees above average), with the lowest minimum recorded on September 11th (-4.7 degrees).

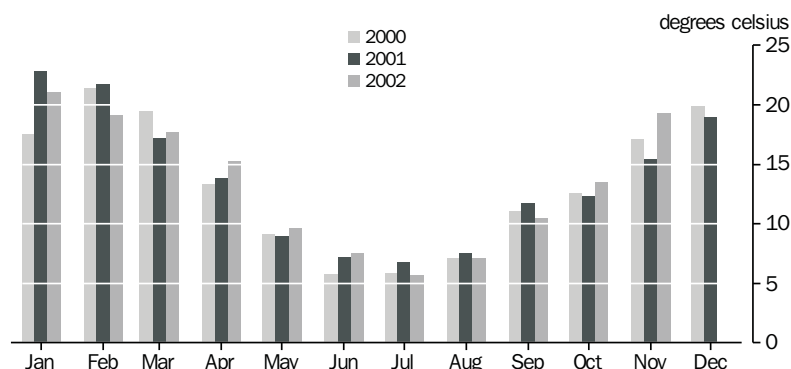
Rainfall was below average, with 80.4mm recorded at Canberra Airport. This was less than half the average for Spring (182.8mm). Rain fell on 12 days, compared with the average of 31 days. Spring 2002 represented the fourth lowest Spring rainfall since recording began at the Canberra International Airport in 1939.

Evaporation was above average at 605.4mm, compared with the average of 464.1mm. This was the second highest on record, after 663.5 in 1982. Due to the generally dry conditions, fog was recorded on only one day in Spring 2002, compared with an average of 8 days.

Daily hours of sunshine were above average for all months of Spring 2002. The Spring average was 9.4 hours per day, 1.1 hours above the average. This was the third highest figure on record.

The average daily wind run for Spring was 233.6 km/day, compared with the average of 213.9 km/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 41–62 km/hr) were recorded on 13 days. This was above the average of 9 days. Gale force winds (average speed above 62 km/hr) were recorded on September 18th, with the strongest gust recorded at 93 km/hr.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

13.1 CLIMATE, SPRING

		2000	2001	2002
Average maximum temperature	°C	19.6	20.0	22.2
Highest maximum temperature	°C	32.4	28.7	34.2
Lowest maximum temperature	°C	11.3	11.7	11.1
Average minimum temperature	°C	7.5	6.1	6.7
Highest minimum temperature	°C	17.5	15.3	23.1
Lowest minimum temperature	°C	-2.5	0.1	-4.7
Average daily temperature	°C	13.6	13.5	14.5
Lowest grass temperature	°C	-5.4	-5.8	-8.8
Total Spring rainfall	mm	263.6	153.2	80.4
Total Spring evaporation	mm	399.2	472.4	605.4
Average daily sunshine	hours/day	7.7	8.7	9.4
Average daily pressure	hPa	1 015.3	1 014.5	1 015.4
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres)	km/day	215.1	225.1	233.6

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	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year
Population(a)								
Population	'000	Jun qtr 02	323.6	0.1	0.6	19 707.2	0.3	1.1
Natural increase	no.	Jun qtr 02	754.0	-0.7	19.5	29 800.0	-3.7	-6.4
Net migration	no.	Jun qtr 02	-475.0	479.3	-531.8	19 994.0	-12.9	-3.0
<i>Total growth(b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Jun qtr 02</i>	<i>279.0</i>	<i>-58.8</i>	<i>-74.8</i>	<i>49 794.0</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>-17.1</i>
Labour force								
Trend								
Unemployment rate(c)	% points	Nov 02	4.2	-2.3	-2.3	6.1	—	-11.6
Participation rate(c)	% points	Nov 02	73.2	—	2.7	63.6	—	-0.2
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	% points	Nov 02	16.7	-22.3	11.3	25.2	7.2	7.2
Job vacancies	'000	Aug qtr 02	3.2	-0.2	-2.5	109.6	21.4	13.0
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	Sep 02	—	—	—	14.0	-14.1	-37.8
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	Sep 02	2.0	—	-60.0	34.0	-2.9	-29.2
Number employed (trend)								
Public sector	'000	May 02	70.9	0.1	1.9	1 498.3	-0.2	1.1
Gross earnings (original)								
Public sector	\$m	Jun qtr 02	903.5	-10.5	6.5	16 692.4	-0.7	6.6
Average weekly earnings (trend)(d)	\$	Aug qtr 02	983.0	2.1	3.9	878.8	1.1	5.0
Wage cost index(e)								
Private sector	index no.	Sep 02	117.2	1.4	3.2	117.2	1.4	3.4
Public sector	index no.	Sep 02	115.2	1.5	2.9	118.2	1.1	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>index no.</i>	<i>Sep 02</i>	<i>116.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>
CPI(f)								
<i>Total all groups(g)</i>	<i>index no.</i>	<i>Sep qtr 02</i>	<i>138.1</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>138.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Housing finance (trend)(h)								
Total housing commitments	\$m	Oct 02	138.0	-0.7	22.1	8 572.0	0.6	6.5
Dwelling units financed	no.	Oct 02	804.0	-0.7	8.8	51 642.0	-0.5	-2.8
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Oct 02	432.0	10.2	79.3	16 181.0	1.9	10.5
Value of total buildings approved (original)(h)	\$m	Oct 02	82.7	-23.0	-4.9	4 947.4	30.3	30.7
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Jun qtr 02	565.0	-3.7	17.2	42 006.0	-0.4	32.7
Value of total building(i)	\$m	Jun qtr 02	178.6	41.0	54.6	10 862.3	1.3	25.3
Building completed								
New dwelling units (trend)	no.	Jun qtr 02	562.0	12.0	11.1	36 553.0	6.3	20.0
Value of new dwelling units(i)	\$m	Jun qtr 02	186.7	52.8	21.1	10 035.6	29.6	22.7

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	Same period previous year	% change from		
						Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
Corrections								
Persons in prison custody (per 100,000 adult population)(j)	no.	Sep 02	50.3	0.6	-15.6	145.2	0.6	-0.3
Retail turnover (trend)	\$m	Oct 02	302.1	0.5	5.3	14 380.7	0.2	6.7
State final demand (trend)	\$m	Sep 02	5 158.0	0.4	6.2	181 312.0	1.2	6.1
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	no.	Nov 02	1 169.0	-0.1	0.4	70 225.0	—	5.2
Tourist accommodation(k)								
Room occupancy rates	% points	Sep qtr 02	61.9	-2.1	-0.8	59.6	8.8	1.5
Guest arrivals	'000	Sep qtr 02	217.3	-2.3	-6.6	8 629.8	10.1	2.4

(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) Full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

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

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

INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN ACT STATISTICAL INDICATORS

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
December 2003	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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