JUNE QUARTER 2003

1367.8

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 29 JUL 2003

CONTENTS

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Ria Percival on Canberra (02) 6207 0118, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	*ISSUE*	*RELEASE DATE*
	September 2003	31 October 2003
	December 2003	30 January 2004

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There have been changes to the Labour Force and Tourist Accommodation collections

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
na	not available
nya	not yet available
nec	not elsewhere classified
np	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 30 June 2003. All tables refer to the ACT, unless specified. Explanatory Notes are provided for some key indicators in this publication. For further information, readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related 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 — CHILD CARE IN THE ACT

INTRODUCTION

The Child Care Survey was conducted throughout Australia in June 2002 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey.

Child care refers to arrangements, other than parental care, made for the care of children under 12 years of age. In this survey information is gathered about both formal and informal care. Formal care refers to regulated care that takes place away from the child's home, for example pre-school, family day and occasional care centres. Informal care refers to non-regulated care that takes place in the child's home or elsewhere. It may include care by family members, neighbours, friends, babysitters or nannies. Some children use a combination of formal and informal care.

In June 2002, 55% (22,800) of children aged less than 12 years used some type of child care in the ACT. This proportion increased slightly from 1999 (53%). Nationally 49% (1,510,500) of children aged under 12 years used child care in the same period.

Age

Child care usage varied with age, particularly for formal care. The use of formal care only by children under one was low (7% of all children under one year), but increased rapidly from age one (26%) up to age four (46%). Nationally, 4% of all children under one used formal care only, with 16% of all one year olds and 54% of all four year olds using formal care only. The higher use of formal care only by three and four year olds reflects preschool attendance. From age five, when most children have started school, the proportion of children using formal care only dropped sharply, with 11% of five year old children and 9% of 9–11 year old children in the ACT in formal care only.

Use of informal care only in the ACT was highest for 6–8 year olds (26%) and lowest for four year olds (3%). Overall, 25% of children under five years used informal care only, compared with 23% of children aged 5–11 years. Nationally, 20% of all children under five and 29% of 5–11 year olds used informal care only.

Formal and Informal care

More than one–third (36%) of all children in the ACT used some form of formal care, either alone or in conjunction with informal care. The most commonly used types of formal care were:

- long day care (12% of all children)
- before and/or after school care programs (10%)
- preschool (6%)
- occasional care (5%)
- family day care (4%).

Of children attending formal care, the proportion attending long day care has increased steadily since 1993, from (4%).

Formal and Informal care *continued*

Over one-third of children in the ACT (36%) used informal care, which included care by relatives and friends. In the majority of cases, this care was provided by grandparents. The proportion using informal care has declined from 45% in 1993. Nationally, 33% of children used informal care.

Of all children in the ACT, 16% were looked after by grandparent(s), 2% by siblings and 8% by other relatives. Other (unrelated) people provided care to 14% of children. Nationally, 19% of all children were cared for by grandparent(s), 2% by siblings and 7% by other relatives.

1.1 TYPE OF CARE

	ACT		*Australia*	
	Number of children ('000)	*Proportion of children (%)*	*Number of children ('000)*	*Proportion of children (%)*
Whether used any type of care				
Children who used formal and/or informal care				
Formal care only	9.7	19.2	491.3	15.8
Informal care only	9.7	19.3	723.1	23.3
Formal and/or informal care	8.4	16.5	296.1	9.6
Total	*27.8*	*55.0*	*1 510.5*	*48.7*
Type of care				
Formal care				
Before and/or after school care	*5.3	*10.4	171.0	5.5
Long day care centre	*5.9	*11.7	297.0	9.6
Family day care	*2.0	*3.9	95.9	3.1
Occasional care centre	*2.3	*4.5	36.3	1.2
Preschool	*3.0	*5.9	239.1	7.7
other formal care	**0.4	**0.7	11.7	0.4
Children who used formal care(a)	18	35.7	787.4	25.4
Informal Care				
Grandparent	8.2	16.2	591.6	19.1
Brother/sister	**1.2	**2.3	70.5	2.3
Other relative	*3.9	*7.7	208.3	6.7
Other person	6.9	13.7	227.2	7.3
Children who used informal care(a)	*18.1*	*35.8*	*1 019.2*	*32.9*
All children	**50.5**	**100.0**	**3 100**	**100.0**

(a) Components do not add to total as children may use more than one type of care.

Source: Child Care, Australia, June 2002 (cat. no.4402.0).

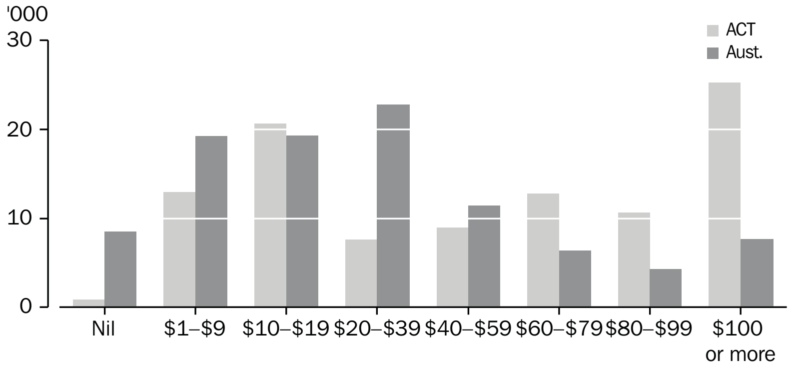
Reason for using child care

Work-related reasons remained the single most common reason for parents using child care, both formal and informal. The second most common reason for using formal care was that it was "beneficial for the child" (the main reason given for children attending preschool). For informal care, the second most common reason was "personal reasons".

Cost of child care

The majority of children who used informal care did so at no cost (82%), whereas almost all children who used formal care paid (98%). The median cost of formal care for children in the ACT was $42 per week. This was double the national figure of $21 per week. The number of hours used and hence the cost varied widely across age ranges and types of care used.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN FORMAL CARE BY WEEKLY COST



Source: Child Care, Auatralia, 2002 (ABS data available on request).

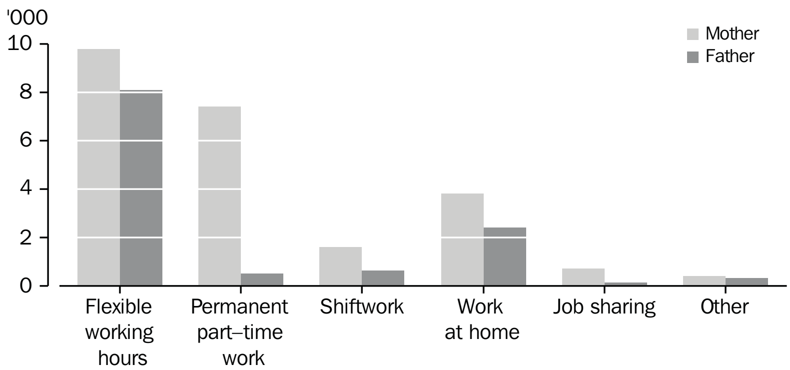
Additional child care

Parents of 6% of children in the ACT reported that they would like more formal care, up from 5% in 1999. Nationally the main types of care required were occasional care, before and/or after school care, and long day care. This data reflects a preference rather than a need for more care.

Work arrangements

Nationally, 70% of mothers made use of work arrangements to care for their children compared with 30% of fathers. In the ACT, 54% of mothers made use of work arrangements to care for their children compared with 40% of fathers. Flexible working hours were the most frequently used option for both parents (36% for fathers and 34% for mothers) closely followed by Permanent part-time work for mothers (24%).

WORK ARRAGEMENTS OF PARENTS



Source: Chidcare Survey, Australia, 2002 (ABS data available on request).

CHAPTER 2 FEATURE ARTICLE — ACT HOUSEHOLDS MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

This article presents the results of a household survey conducted in March 2002. The survey collected information on energy sources, aspects of dwelling materials and fixtures that impact on energy use and energy using household appliances. These are some of the main determinants of energy use, which in turn has implications for greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and resource depletion.

Two key themes emerged from the survey. Firstly, while there was widespread penetration of some energy saving measures, for example insulation, fluorescent lights and use of cold water for washing clothes, there was also an increase in the number and usage of energy using household appliances. For example there were significant rises in the number of airconditioners and the use of dishwashers.

Greenpower and solar energy, which do not contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, were used in very few households. A positive finding with regard to greenhouse gases was the increase in the number of households connected to gas. This is significant as burning gas for cooking, space or hot water heating produces less greenhouse gases than using electricity from coal fired generators for the same purpose.

Secondly, the adoption of energy conservation measures seems to have been motivated mostly by lifestyle reasons and a desire to reduce energy costs, rather than any environmental benefits. Cost was the main factor influencing the use of insulation, greenpower and the replacement of white goods.

MAIN ENERGY SOURCE

Electricity and natural gas

Electricity is the main source of energy for most ACT households. As at March 2002, all households in the ACT used electricity, with 64% also making use of natural gas. Nine per cent of ACT households used wood as a source of energy, while 4% used solar power.

2.1 SELECTED ELECTRICITY STATISTICS

	Units	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*1999–2000*	*2000–01*	*2001–02*
Customers							
Domestic — Franchise	no.	116 129	117 690	118 986	115 655	122 664	124 828
Other	no.	11 876	11 962	12 615	18 205	12 000	11 678
Non Franchise	no.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	927	1 342
Total	*no.*	*128 005*	*129 652*	*131 601*	*133 860*	*135 591*	*137 848*
Substations	no.	3 773	3 811	3 811	3 897	4 014	4 014

Source: ACTEW Annual Report.

Electricity and natural gas *continued*

ActewAGL supplies the ACT with natural gas piped from the Moomba gas fields in South Australia. In the ACT in 2001–02, the length of reticulation mains (of low and medium pressure) laid and in use was 3,583km. There were 6,628 TerraJoules of gas supplied to 88,711 customers.

Greenpower

Greenpower is electricity generated from renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass, wave and hydro power. An amount of renewable electricity equivalent to that produced by coal is fed into the grid, in the usual way, thereby avoiding that amount of coal derived power and reducing greenhouse gases.

In 2002, 4,400 ACT households indicated that they were connected to greenpower, representing 4% of households. This compared with 3% of households nationally. The proportion of ACT households in 2002 indicating that they were connected to greenpower was up from the proportion in 1999 (1% of households).

2.2 GREENPOWER, %

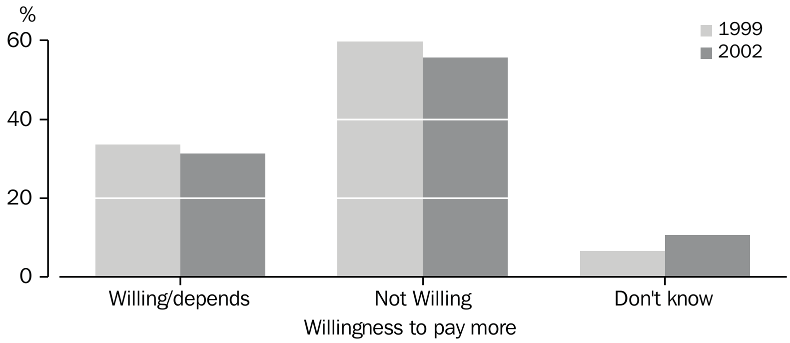
	1999		2002	
Type	*ACT*	*Australia*	*ACT*	*Australia*
Connection				
Connected	*0.7	3.2	3.6	2.6
Not connected	94.2	88.3	90.6	91.4
Not known	5.1	8.5	5.8	6.0
Awareness				
Aware of	40.3	19.4	45.9	24.0
Not aware of	59.1	78.9	52.6	74.0
Don't know	*0.6	1.7	*1.4	1.9
Willingness to pay more				
Willing/depends	31.3	24.3	33.6	25.8
Not willing	55.7	55.9	59.7	62.3
Don't know	10.6	15.2	6.7	11.8

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0)

A significantly higher proportion of ACT households not connected to greenpower indicated that they were aware of the availability of greenpower schemes (46%), compared with national awareness (24%). ACT households were the most aware of greenpower schemes, followed by Queensland, at 27%.

In the ACT there were 112,000 households not connected to greenpower. Of these, 38,000 (34%) indicated that they would be willing to pay more each year to be connected to greenpower. This was up from 31% in 1999 who indicated that they would be willing to pay more. Most indicated that they would be willing to pay no more than $100 per year extra.

DWELLINGS NOT CONNECTED TO GREENPOWER,
Willingness to pay more — 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES IN DWELLINGS

Building materials

The type of material used in the construction of houses greatly influences the thermal and energy efficiency of a home or dwelling. All building materials have the ability to store heat (thermal mass) and eventually affect the temperature within the dwelling. However, high thermal mass materials such as bricks, solid concrete, stone or earth take a longer time to respond to temperature changes than the low thermal mass materials which include fibrocement and weatherboards.

In the ACT, the main building material used for outside walls was brick (94% of all building material). This compared with 69% of houses nationally that used brick as the main building material and was up slightly from 93% in 1999. Brick veneer was used in 75% of houses in the ACT, while double brick was used in 19% of houses. The main building material used in the remaining 6% of houses in the ACT included timber, fibro cement and concrete/besser block.

2.3 MAIN BUILDING MATERIAL, %

	1999		2002	
Type	*ACT*	*Australia*	*ACT*	*Australia*
Brick				
Brick veneer	72.3	40.6	74.5	42.5
Double brick	21.1	27.2	19.2	26.5
Total	*93.4*	*67.8*	*93.7*	*69.1*
Stone	—	0.9	—	0.8
Timber	*1.6	14.7	*2.1	13.7
Fibro cement	*1.1	8.3	*1.0	7.8
Concrete/besser block	2.3	3.2	*1.2	3.8
Steel/aluminium	**0.5	2.0	—	1.8
Aerated concrete	**0.2	0.2	**0.2	*0.1
Other	**0.3	2.3	*0.9	2.4
Not known	**0.5	0.5	*0.9	0.6

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0)

Insulation

Space heating and cooling accounts for a substantial proportion of household energy consumption and greenhouse emissions. Adequately insulated ceilings, walls and even floors can greatly reduce energy consumption, and therefore greenhouse emissions *(Australian Greenhouse Office, 2002)*.

Insulation generally refers to materials that reduce the movement of heat between the inside and outside of a house. These materials do not absorb heat but rather make it harder for heat to pass through the walls, floor or ceiling during summer while preventing heat loss during winter. They also act as weatherproofing materials eliminating problems such as condensation and some of these materials also have sound proofing qualities.

The efficiency of an insulating material is relative to its ability to slow down heat transfer. It is generally measured in thermal resistance values (R-values). The higher the R-value of insulation, the more effective it is in reducing the heat flow.

In the ACT in 2002, 80% of households reported that they had some form of insulation, up from 76% in 1999 but equal with the proportion reported in 1994. Most households (77%) who own and occupy their dwellings and were responsible for insulating their homes stated that they did so mainly to achieve comfort, with a further 17% reporting they had installed it in order to save on energy bills.

A properly insulated home — that is ceiling, wall and floors — will not only contribute to the comfort of a home all year around, but will also cut down cooling and heating bills. This in turn will reduce greenhouse emissions. The majority of insulation in the ACT comes in the form of roof or ceiling insulation. This is due to the fact that most of the winter heat loss and summer gain occurs in the roof or ceiling. In 2002, 99% of households with insulation reported that they had roof or ceiling insulation. Roof insulation can save up to 45% on energy consumption from heating and cooling (*Sustainable Energy Development Office, 2002*). Furthermore, roof insulation is the easiest and most effective way to insulate a house, compared to wall or floor insulation.

By insulating the walls an additional 15% on energy consumption from heating and cooling can be saved *(Sustainable Energy Development Office, 2002)*. Wall insulation was reported in 40% of houses in the ACT, higher than any other state or territory and higher than the national rate of 28%.

2.4 INSULATION, %

Type	1994 ACT	1994 Aust.	1999 ACT	1999 Aust.	2002 ACT	2002 Aust.
Housholds						
With insulation	79.5	52.1	75.8	54.5	80.4	57.5
Without insulation	9.7	33.1	9.4	27.6	7.9	25.0
Don't know	10.8	14.7	14.8	17.9	11.7	17.5
Where Located						
Roof/ceiling	97.0	97.1	98.8	97.7	99.0	98.1
Walls	31.3	24.6	39.8	25.7	40.1	28.4
Floor	*1.3	0.6	—	—	*3.0	0.7
Other	**0.4	0.3	—	*0.1	**0.2	*0.1
Reasons for Installing						
Achieve comfort	63.5	76.4	77.6	86.5	76.6	83.8
Cost/save on energy bills	21.6	16.3	14.2	8.5	16.9	10.1
Use less energy	12.9	4.9	5.4	2.2	*6.0	2.8
Other	*2.1	2.4	*2.7	2.7	**0.5	3.3

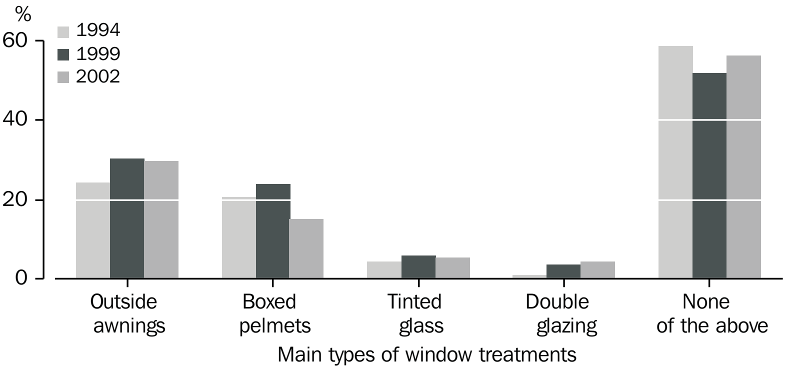
Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Window treatments

Window protection and shading reduces the amount of heat loss or gain by a dwelling during winter or summer by 10% to 25% and thereby reduces energy consumption from heating or cooling *(Sustainable Energy Development Office, 2002)*. The amount of heat lost or gained through windows is relative to their location, size and to the nature and extent of window treatments applied.

In 2002, 44% of ACT households had applied at least one measure to reduce heat loss through their windows. Outside awnings and/or shutters were the principal form of window protection applied in 30% of dwellings in the ACT. Boxed pelmets were the next most common form of window protection, applied in 15% of dwellings. Double glazing, applied in 5% of dwellings, was more popular in the ACT than any other state or territory. The proportion with double glazing was up from 1% in 1994.

WINDOW TREATMENTS, Main types — 1994, 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Fluorescent and energy saving lights

The amount of electricity used and subsequent costs of lighting are generally affected by the type of lights chosen by a household. One means of conserving energy while maintaining good light quality is through the use of fluorescent lights. Although more expensive to buy, fluorescent lights are considered the most energy efficient form of lighting as they are cheaper to run and last longer (between 8,000–16,000 hours), compared with an ordinary incandescent light which lasts up to 1,000 hours only *(Sustainable Energy Development Office, 2002).* Fluorescent lights use only a quarter of the energy used by common incandescent bulbs while producing the same light output. An innovation based on the standard fluorescent lamp was a compact type, otherwise known as an energy saving light, which is designed to fit into a conventional light socket and replace a standard incandescent bulb that is roughly 3–4 times its wattage. For example, replacing a 75 watt incandescent light bulb with a 20 watt energy saving light will produce the same light quality and colour rendition *(Australian Greenhouse Office, 2002)*.

In the ACT in 2002, 48% of dwellings had fluorescent lights , with just over one-quarter (27%) of all dwellings having fluorescent lights in only one room. The proportion of dwellings not using fluorescent lights in 2002 (52%) had increased from 1999 (45%) and was the second highest of all the states and territories, behind Tasmania (58%).

In contrast, only 26% of dwellings used energy saving lights, with most of these households reporting that they used them in one to three rooms of the dwelling. The proportion of dwellings with energy saving lights was the highest of all states and territories.

2.5 FLUORESCENT AND ENERGY SAVING LIGHTS, NUMBER OF ROOMS MAINLY LIT, %

	1999		*2002*	
Type	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Fluorescent				
None	45.1	39.8	52.1	41.4
One	27.0	29.1	26.6	27.7
Two	15.0	15.7	12.6	15.6
Three	6.2	6.9	4.6	7.0
Four	3.1	3.3	*1.9	3.3
More than four	3.6	5.2	*2.1	4.3
Whole house	n.a.	n.a.	**0.2	0.7
Energy Saving Lights				
None	n.a.	n.a.	73.8	76.6
One	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	8.4
Two	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	5.3
Three	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	3.4
Four	n.a.	n.a.	*2.0	1.9
More than four	n.a.	n.a.	*2.7	3.5
Whole house	n.a.	n.a.	**0.3	0.9

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

Cooking In March 2002, electricity was the dominant energy source used by households in the ACT for cooking (70%), followed by gas (30%). These proportions represented a change from the previous survey in 1999, when 73% of households indicated that electricity was their main energy source for cooking, and 27% indicated gas. Nationally, electricity was also the dominant energy source for cooking in 2002 (57% of households), followed by gas (42%).

Heating Most households in the ACT in 2002 used gas as the main source of energy to heat their home (56%), followed by electricity (37%). While the use of electricity for heating purposes remained relatively unchanged over the eight year period from 1994 to 2002, a change was seen in the use of gas for heating purposes (up from 46% in 1994). The use of wood as a main source of energy for home heating also changed, dropping from 10% of households to 4% over the same period. In 2002, fewer households in the ACT used wood for heating than for Australia as a whole (4% compared with 14%).

Water In 2002, as in 1994, most households in the ACT (67%) used electricity to heat their water. Gas was used by 32%. Nationally, a smaller proportion households used electricity (61%), while a higher proportion used gas (38%) compared with the ACT. The proportion of households in the ACT using solar power to heat their hot water has remained relatively unchanged from 1994 to 2002, at 3%.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	1994		*1999*		*2002*	
	ACT	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Cooking						
Electricity	n.a.	n.a.	72.6	58.6	70.4	57.1
Gas	n.a.	n.a.	26.7	40.5	29.6	42.4
Water						
Electricity	79.1	62.3	69.4	59.6	67.4	61.4
Gas	20.1	33.6	29.2	35.4	32.1	37.6
Solar	3.1	4.9	3.4	4.8	3.3	4.3
Other(a)	**0.2	2.2	*0.1	1.7	*1.2	2.4
Heating						
Electricity	37.8	29.7	38.5	28.0	37.4	30.9
Gas	46.1	31.9	50.7	32.9	56.3	34.2
Wood	10.2	17.6	*5.7	15.7	4.3	13.7
Oil	4.5	3.1	*3.3	2.2	*1.7	1.2
Other(b)	*0.9	1.5	*0.8	0.6	—	0.4

(a) Includes wood, oil and coke/coal, other and unknown.

(b) Includes solar, coke/coal and other.

Source: Environmental Issues, People's Views and Practices, Australia March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE USE

Almost all dwellings in the ACT have at least one refrigerator (99.8%) with around 25% of them having more than one. Virtually all dwellings had a washing machine (97%), more than half of them had a clothes dryer (61%), half had a dishwasher (47%), and nearly one-third had a separate freezer (28%) and/or airconditioner (29%).

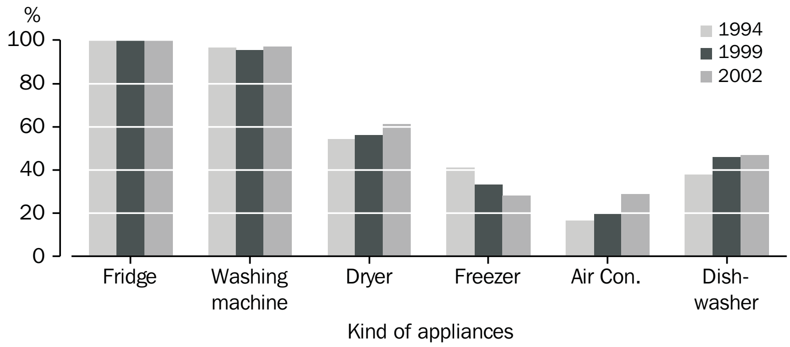
2.7 WHITE GOODS IN DWELLINGS, %

	1994		1999		2002	
White goods	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Refrigerator	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9
Washing machine	96.8	94.2	95.7	94.7	96.9	95.2
Clothes dryer	54.2	51.7	56.2	53.0	61.4	55.4
Separate freezer	41.0	44.9	33.5	40.1	28.2	38.0
Air conditioner	16.7	32.5	19.9	34.7	28.9	48.6
Dishwasher	38.0	25.1	46.0	30.1	46.8	34.7

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Since 1994 an increasing proportion of dwellings have had almost all types of household appliances. The only exception was the proportion of dwellings having separate freezers, which has declined from 41% in 1994 to 28% in 2002. The most significant rise was in the possession of airconditioners, from 17% in 1994 to 29% in 2002. Other notable increases were in the proportion of dwellings with dishwashers (23% increase) and clothes dryers (13% increase) during this period.

WHITE GOOD APPLIANCES IN DWELLINGS — 1994, 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

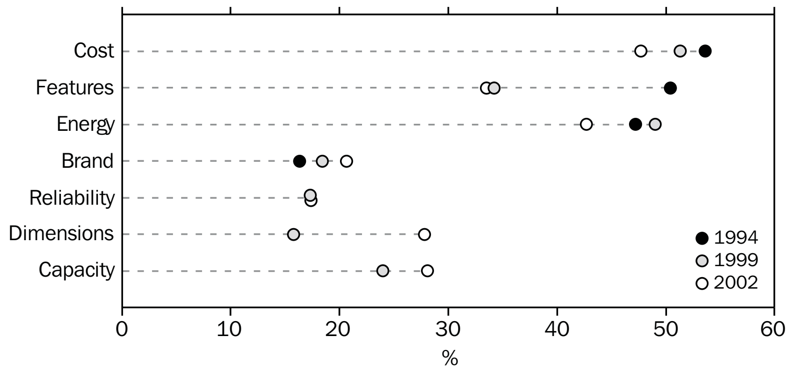
Cost, energy rating efficiency and features were the three main factors considered by households across the ACT in buying or replacing white good appliances in the 12 months prior to the survey (48%, 43% and 33% respectively).

2.8 WHITE GOODS, FACTORS CONSIDERED IN REPLACING AND BUYING, %

	1994		1999		2002	
Buying Factors	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Cost	53.6	49.7	51.3	49.2	47.7	49.4
Features	50.4	41.5	34.2	25.8	33.5	25.6
Energy	47.2	36.5	49.0	33.6	42.7	40.0
Brand	16.3	18.4	18.4	19.1	20.6	21.6
Appearance	7.6	8.5	7.1	7.9	*10.0	9.8
Environment	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	7.6	*6.8	7.2
Reliability	n.a.	n.a.	17.3	17.0	17.4	17.2
Serviceability	n.a.	n.a.	*4.0	8.3	*6.8	8.2
Availability	n.a.	n.a.	*2.1	4.6	*3.2	5.2
Dimensions	n.a.	n.a.	15.8	20.8	27.8	25.0
Capacity	n.a.	n.a.	24.0	23.9	28.1	29.8
Other	23.1	22.4	13.5	10.4	*8.5	10.8
None	n.a.	n.a.	**0.7	2.8	*2.1	2.0
Not known	n.a.	n.a.	*1.4	4.6	**0.7	1.1

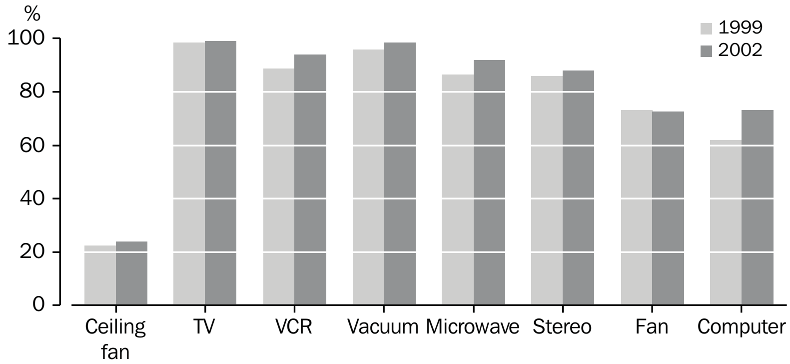
Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

WHITE GOODS, Main factors considered in buying — 1994, 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Major non-white good appliances were also present in most dwellings in the ACT. Televisions and vacuum cleaners were reported present in almost all dwellings, 94% had video recorders and 92% had microwaves. Except for portable fans, there was a steady increase in the household holdings of almost all non-white good appliances between 1999 and 2002.



Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no.4602.0).

Computers are fast becoming a more popular non-white good appliance with their occurrence increasing from 62% in 1999 to 73% in 2002. The ACT continues to have the highest proportion of dwellings with computers, with the next highest being Victoria and Western Australia (both 61%).

2.9 NON-WHITE GOODS IN DWELLINGS, %

	1999		2002	
Non-white Good	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Ceiling fan	22.6	40.4	23.8	43.3
Television	98.5	98.9	99.1	99.2
Video recorder	88.7	86.8	93.9	89.1
Vacuum cleaner	95.9	95.2	98.4	95.5
Microwave	86.6	82.9	92.0	87.3
Stereo system	85.9	77.9	88.0	81.1
Portable fan	73.2	70.7	72.7	66.5
Computer	61.9	44.8	73.3	59.8
None of the above	—	0.1	—	—

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People’s Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

In 1994 the ACT had the highest proportion of dwellings (9%) where the main refrigerator was less than one year old (followed by the Northern Territory at 8%). By 2002 this proportion had fallen to 8%, trailing Queensland, Northern Territory and New South Wales. The proportion of ACT dwellings with a refrigerator 10 years or older was slightly above the national average (35% compared with 34%).

Around one in four dwellings across the ACT had at least one separate freezer but this proportion has considerably declined from 41% in 1994 to 28% in 2002.

2.10 REFRIGERATORS AND SEPARATE FREEZERS, %

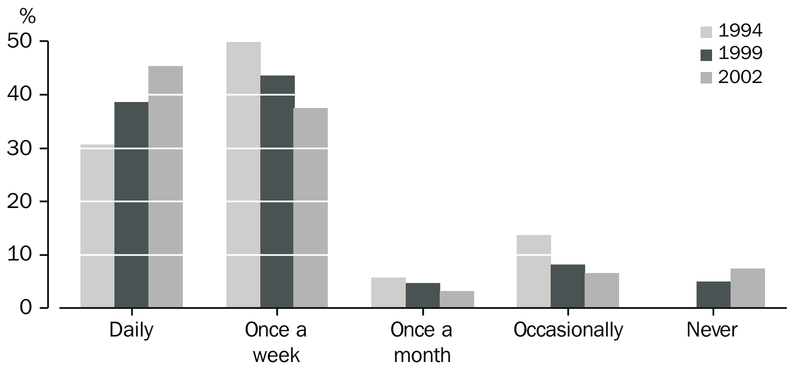
White goods	1994 ACT	1994 Aust.	1999 ACT	1999 Aust.	2002 ACT	2002 Aust.
Refrigerator, no. in use						
One	79.5	75.8	71.7	70.8	75.3	70.4
Two	19.3	21.9	26.4	26.0	21.2	26.5
Three or more	*1.1	2.0	1.7	2.8	*3.3	3.0
None	**0.1	0.3	**0.2	0.3	**0.2	*0.1
Age of main fridge						
Less than 1 year	9.1	6.8	8.7	6.7	7.8	8.0
1 to less than 5 years	23.0	26.2	23.0	26.2	29.3	30.6
5 to less than 10 years	30.0	29.5	24.0	25.1	25.9	25.7
10 years or more	36.3	36.1	41.9	39.8	35.4	34.0
Don't know	*1.5	1.4	2.3	2.3	*1.6	1.6
Age of second fridge						
1 to less than 5 years	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.3	15.7
5 to less than 10 years	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.5	19.9
10 years or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64.2	61.9
Not known	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	*1.9	2.5
Separate freezer, no. in use(a)						
One	39.4	41.2	32.5	36.8	27.4	35.3
Two	*1.6	3.4	*0.7	3.1	*0.8	2.5
Three or more	—	0.4	**0.3	0.2	—	0.3
None	59.0	55.1	66.5	59.9	71.8	62.0

(a) This excludes the freezer compartments of refrigerators.

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Dishwashers were reported present and used in 35% of dwellings in Australia; with the highest use being in the ACT at 47% of dwellings. Between 1994 and 2002, there was a substantial increase (23%) in the number of dwellings with dishwashers in the ACT. The majority of households had used the dishwasher either daily (45%) or at least once a week (37%). About 7% of respondents claimed that they had not used their dishwasher at all in the 12 months prior to the survey. The proportion of ACT dwellings using dishwashers on a daily basis increased from 31% in 1994 and 39% in 1999.

DISHWASHERS, Usage — 1994, 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmnental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mach 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

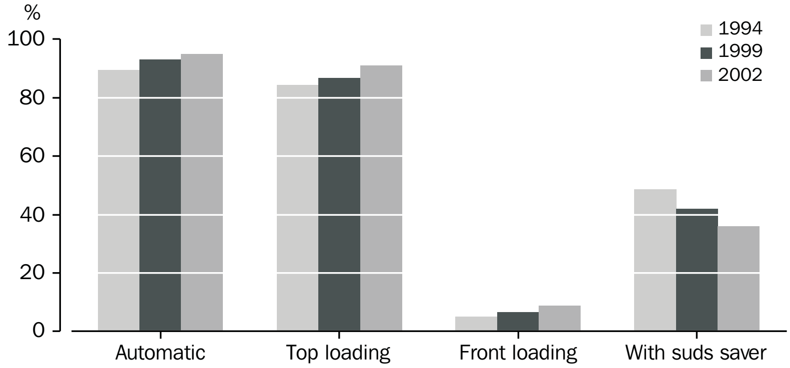
2.11 DISHWASHERS, FREQUENCY OF USE, %

	1994		1999		2002	
Proportion	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*	*ACT*	*Aust.*
Daily	30.6	31.9	38.6	35.4	45.4	36.7
At least once a week	50.0	41.8	43.6	39.9	37.4	39.3
At least once a month	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.3	*3.2	5.1
Occasionally/rarely	13.7	21.2	8.1	10.3	*6.6	10.3
Never	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	9.1	7.4	8.6
% dwellings with dishwasher	*38.0*	*25.1*	*46.0*	*30.1*	*46.8*	*34.7*

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Almost all households in the ACT reported they had washing machines; 98% of them were automatic, 89% top loading and only 40% with suds saver. Suds saver is an innovation on washing machines that allows the reuse of most of the water from the wash fill of the previous load. As more households in the ACT choose automatic top loading washing machines, less households choose ones with suds saver. Since 1994, the proportion of dwellings with a suds saving washing machine has dropped by 22%. The proportion of households who do not know whether their washing machine has this water saving feature has almost doubled, from 6% in 1994 to 11% in 2002. Of the households who reported that their washing machines have suds savers, just under one-third of them (32%) had affirmed usage of this feature. Suds saver usage in the ACT has remained constant since 1994.

WASHING MACHINES, Main type — 1994, 1999 and 2002



Source: ABS, Environmnental Issues: People's Views and Practices, Mach 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Generally, households in the ACT prefer to use cold water in washing machines. In the recent survey, two-thirds of the respondents (66%) had reported they usually use cold water in washing machines while only one-quarter (24%) used warm water. Only 8% of the respondents stated that they had used varying temperatures.

In terms of loading, most households in the ACT (39%) averaged 3–5 washing machine loads per week . About 29% of households loaded less than 3 times per week, 27% loaded 6–10 times a week and about 4% used the machine for 11 or more loads per week.

2.12 WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES DRYERS, %

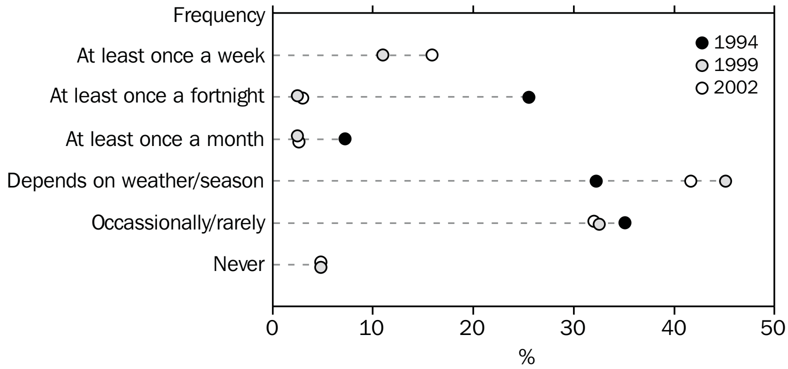
Proportion	1994 ACT	1994 Aust.	1999 ACT	1999 Aust.	2002 ACT	2002 Aust.
Type						
Automatic						
Top loading						
With suds saver	49.5	47.3	45.0	40.3	38.7	34.0
Without suds saver	35.7	40.0	36.2	41.3	41.3	44.5
Don't know	5.1	7.0	8.5	11.5	9.2	12.6
% dwellings with top loading	*87.7*	*84.4*	*88.6*	*86.8*	*89.3*	*91.1*
Front loading						
With suds saver	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.7	*1.4	2.0
Without suds saver	6.5	3.6	7.4	4.0	7.3	5.4
Don't know	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	*2.0	1.5
% dwellings with front loading	*9.4*	*5.1*	*10.1*	*6.5*	*10.7*	*8.9*
Total automatic						
With suds saver	51.6	48.7	46.9	42.0	40.1	36.0
Without suds saver	42.2	43.6	43.6	45.3	48.6	49.9
Don't know	6.1	7.6	9.5	12.7	11.3	14.1
% dwellings with automatic washing machines	*97.1*	*89.5*	*98.8*	*93.2*	*98.3*	*95.1*
Not automatic						
% dwellings with not automatic washing machines	*2.9*	*10.5*	*1.2*	*6.8*	**1.7*	*4.9*
Use of suds savers(a)						
Sud saver used	32.2	35.7	32.8	33.1	32.2	36.4
Sud saver not used	67.8	64.3	67.2	66.9	67.8	63.6
Loads per week						
Less than 3 loads	27.3	28.9	28.3	27.1	29.0	28.4
3–5 loads	36.9	33.1	37.6	36.2	39.2	38.1
6–10 loads	26.7	27.0	26.7	27.7	27.4	25.8
More than 10 loads	9.1	11.0	7.4	9.0	4.4	7.8
Water temperature						
Cold	61.1	61.2	64.2	64.4	65.6	67.8
Warm	30.5	28.0	25.1	24.7	24.4	22.1
Hot	2.5	5.5	3.5	4.3	*1.6	3.1
Varies	5.8	5.3	7.2	6.6	8.4	7.0
Clothes dryers — frequency of use						
At least once a week	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	17.2	15.9	20.5
At least once a fortnight	25.5	23.9	*2.5	3.1	*3.0	3.0
At least once a month	7.2	4.4	4.1	3.1	*2.6	3.7
Depends on the weather	32.2	35.9	45.1	38.7	41.6	33.9
Occasionally/rarely	35.1	35.8	32.5	32.7	32.0	32.0
Never	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	5.4	*4.8	6.8

(a) These were the respondents who indicated presence of suds saver in their washing machines.

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

Over 60% of the dwellings in the ACT have clothes dryers with 42% of them claiming that their usage relied heavily on the type of weather or season. Another one-third reported that they had used the clothes dryer very rarely or on an occasional basis only. The ACT, along with New South Wales, recorded the highest proportion of dwellings with a clothes dryer (61% and 60% respectively), the Northern Territory the least (37%).

CLOTHES DRYER, Frequency of use



Source: ABS, Environmnetal Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

While close to half (49%) of Australian dwellings had an airconditioner in 2002, less than one-third (29%) of dwellings in the ACT did. However, the proportion in the ACT had risen from 17% in 1994. The majority (91%) of households with air conditioners in the ACT had one unit in their dwellings. Generally, reverse cycle was the most dominant type of airconditioner; used by over one-half (54%) of the ACT's dwellings which had an airconditioner. All of the households in dwellings using reverse cycle air conditioners for heating also stated that they used the same as their main airconditioner.

In the ACT, airconditioners were located in a variety of positions within the dwelling. Most commonly (31%) they were set in a wall or window, closely followed by ducted systems (28%). One-quarter were split systems (fixed units with separate indoor and outdoor sections), while the remaining 16% were portable. The ACT recorded the highest proportion of dwellings using portable airconditioners in 2002.

Nearly 100% of dwellings (99.7%) across the ACT had some form of heater in 2002. Of those dwellings with heaters, more than one-third (41%) of them had more than one heater. In this respect, the ACT was second only to Tasmania (49%). The proportion of households with only one heater in their dwelling has been increasing since 1994 (up from 33% to 59% in 2002).

The three most prominent types of heaters in the ACT were ducted gas (31% of dwellings), gas non-ducted (26%) and electric non-ducted (26%). Only 7% of dwellings in the ACT used reverse cycle heating, and 4% used wood combustion heating as their main type of heating. The proportion using wood combustion heating had declined from 6% in 1999. In 2002 there were small numbers of dwellings using oil fired heaters and floor slab heating.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE USE *continued*

The survey collected information on the main reasons considered in choosing the type of heater. Over half (56%) of the respondents claimed they never had the chance to choose their heaters as they were already installed prior to their occupation of the dwelling. For households responsible for choosing/installing the type of heater in dwellings, cost was the main reason. Environmental considerations were hardly a factor in choosing the type of heaters.

The frequency of use of heaters is relatively dependent on the prevailing climate. Households in states with cool and temperate climates like the ACT were most likely to have used heaters more frequently than in the warmer states such as Northern Territory and Queensland. Most households (65%) in the ACT had used their heaters for about 3 to 6 months in the last year, with a further 15% having extended the use of heaters beyond 6 months.

2.13 AIRCONDITIONERS AND HEATERS, %

Proportion	1994 ACT	1994 Aust.	1999 ACT	1999 Aust.	2002 ACT	2002 Aust.
Airconditioners						
No. in use						
One	90.7	83.8	92.4	81.8	90.5	82.2
Two	*7.0	12.2	*5.8	13.7	*8.4	13.3
Three or more	**2.3	4.0	**1.8	4.5	**1.1	4.5
% dwellings with airconditioner	*16.7*	*32.5*	*19.9*	*34.7*	*28.9*	*48.6*
Main type						
Reverse cycle/heat pump	50.7	50.0	56.4	36.8	54.3	48.8
Refrigerator	13.6	27.4	12.2	32.3	15.9	25.6
Evaporative	34.6	19.5	28.7	27.4	27.6	22.7
Not known	1.1	3.1	**2.7	3.4	*2.1	2.9
Where located						
Split system	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.2	18.0
Set in wall/window	53.6	73.3	64.1	73.0	30.6	47.8
Ducted	17.2	18.6	21.4	21.4	27.8	30.1
Portable	29.2	8.0	14.5	5.6	16.4	4.1
Heaters						
No. in use						
One	33.2	56.7	54.0	68.7	58.6	69.5
Two	26.6	28.3	28.1	24.1	26.0	22.7
Three or more	40.2	15.0	17.9	7.2	15.4	7.8
% dwellings with heaters	*99.6*	*83.8*	*99.0*	*79.6*	*99.7*	*80.5*
Main type						
Electric						
Ducted electric	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	1.4	*2.6	1.5
Not ducted electric	n.a.	n.a.	30.8	25.0	26.4	22.2
Gas						
Ducted gas	n.a.	n.a.	28.7	12.2	30.5	13.4
Not ducted gas	n.a.	n.a.	22.8	29.0	26.0	29.1
Reverse Cycle						
Ducted reverse cycle	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.8
Not ducted reverse cycle	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	5.3	3.5	9.2
Wood						
Wood combustion heater	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	16.1	4.3	14.1
Wood fire-open	n.a.	n.a.	**0.5	2.4	—	1.6
Pot belly heater	n.a.	n.a.	**0.3	1.1	—	1.3
Oil fired heater	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	2.9	*1.7	1.5
Floor slab heating	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	*1.4	0.7
Other	n.a.	n.a.	**0.3	1.3	—	0.5
Factors in choosing						
Cost	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.5	26.9
Environmental considerations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	*2.6	4.0
Appearance	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	*1.1	3.1
Financial incentive/subsidy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	**0.5	0.6
Recommended by friend/expert	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	2.9
Already installed	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56.1	38.0
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	24.5
Months of use in last 12 months						
Less than 1 month	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	12.4
1 to 3 months	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.1	29.1
3 months to less than 6 months	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.0	43.1
6 months or more	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.6	10.9
Not known	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	4.6

Source: ABS, Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices, March 2002 (cat. no. 4602.0).

CHAPTER 3 PEOPLE

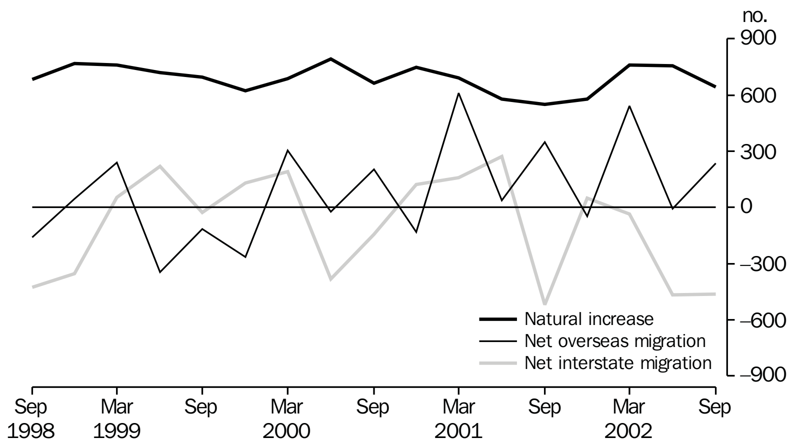
POPULATION

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the ACT at the end of December quarter 2002 was 322,680. This was an increase of 446 people (0.14%) from September quarter 2002.

During the 2002 calendar year, the ACT's population grew by 2,405 people. This was an annual growth rate of 0.8% for the ACT. The Australian growth rate for the 2002 calendar year was 1.3%.

December quarter 2002, was the second consecutive quarter that the ACT's ERP was 1.63% of Australia's ERP. This followed 8 quarters at 1.64% of Australia's ERP.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



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

NATURAL INCREASE

Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the ACT resident population was 666 for December quarter 2002. This was a 4% increase on the previous quarter (642).

There were 984 births in the ACT during December quarter 2002. This was a 3% decrease from September quarter 2002, and a 5% increase from the December quarter 2001. December quarter 2002 was the second consecutive quarter to record a fall.

The number of deaths in the ACT for December quarter 2002, fell 15% from the previous quarter to 318 deaths. This was the first quarter to record a fall, following two consecutive quarters of rise.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ACT experienced a net loss of 163 people during December quarter 2002. This was lower than recorded in both September and June quarters 2002 (–463 and –469 respectively).

A total of 5,788 people arrived in the ACT from other areas of Australia during December quarter 2002. Most arrivals came from New South Wales (NSW), with 3,259 arrivals (57%). Second was Queensland with 901 arrivals (16%), and the least number of arrivals came from Tasmania with 114 arrivals (2%).

INTERSTATE MIGRATION *continued*

There were 5,591 departures from the ACT during December quarter 2002 to other states/territories. Most people departed to NSW with 3,139 departures from the ACT arriving here (56%). Queensland recorded the second highest number of people arriving from the ACT with 1,197 (21%), while Tasmania had the least number of people arriving (119 people or 2%).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

3.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

	Components of population change						*Population*		
	Births	*Deaths*	*Natural increase*	*Net permanent and long-term movement*	*Net interstate migration*	*Net overseas migration*	*At end of period*	*Growth on previous period*	*Growth on previous period*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*%*
Financial year									
1999–2000	4 139	1 344	2 795	–99	–91	–99	315 215	2 889	0.92
2000–01	4 041	1 360	2 681	719	407	719	319 317	4 102	1.30
2001–02	4 031	1 388	2 643	837	–978	837	321 819	2 502	0.78
Calendar year									
2000	4 213	1 325	2 888	351	–218	351	316 816	3 310	1.06
2001	3 809	1 407	2 402	948	–42	948	320 275	3 459	1.09
2002	4 145	1 324	2 821	716	–1132	716	322 680	2 405	0.75
2001									
September qtr	945	393	552	349	–520	349	319 698	381	0.12
December qtr	940	362	578	–49	48	–49	320 275	577	0.18
2002									
March qtr	1 069	310	759	543	–37	543	321 540	1 265	0.39
June qtr	1 077	323	754	–6	–469	–6	321 819	279	0.09
September qtr	1 015	373	642	236	–463	236	322 234	415	0.13
December qtr	984	318	666	–57	–163	–57	322 680	446	0.14

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

3.2 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	2001		2002			
	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory						
State of departure						
New South Wales	2 445	3 145	3 005	2 898	2 469	3 295
Victoria	549	773	558	585	511	677
Queensland	592	938	766	730	672	901
South Australia	182	274	249	191	195	290
Western Australia	211	310	239	199	225	336
Tasmania	81	178	108	75	74	114
Northern Territory	139	200	105	152	107	175
Total(a)	*4 199*	*5 818*	*5 030*	*4 830*	*4 253*	*5 788*
Departures from Australian Capital Territory						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	2 754	3 260	2 936	3 016	2 555	3 139
Victoria	627	724	639	683	632	833
Queensland	815	1 136	916	975	954	1 197
South Australia	172	223	190	212	182	279
Western Australia	180	230	198	261	200	252
Tasmania	58	93	84	72	84	119
Northern Territory	113	104	104	80	109	132
Total(a)	*4 719*	*5 770*	*5 067*	*5 299*	*4 716*	*5 951*
Net interstate migration	**–520**	**48**	**–37**	**–469**	**–463**	**–163**

(a) Includes 'Other Territories'.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, December quarter 2002 (cat. no. 3101.0).

CHAPTER 4 LABOUR

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

The ACT trend labour force participation rate for May 2003 was 71.9%. This was 7.8 percentage points higher than the national participation rate of 64.1%. Males in the ACT had a participation rate that was 11.2 percentage points higher than that of females (77.6% and 66.4% respectively). The participation rate for the ACT has been decreasing each month for the past 8 months.

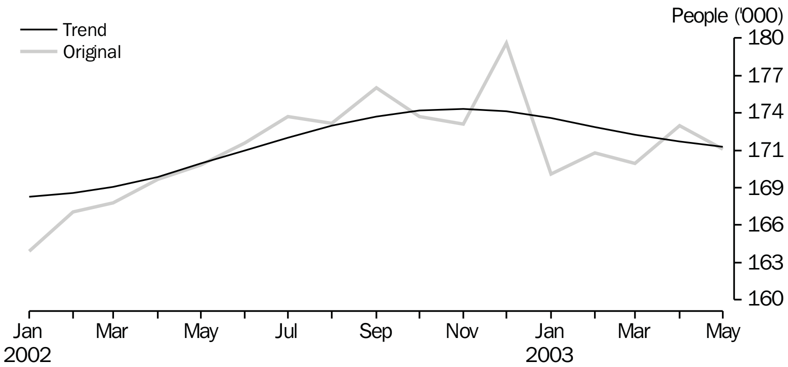
During May 2003, there were 179,600 people in the labour force in the ACT. Of those in the labour force, 171,700 (96%) were employed either full-time or part-time and 7,900 were unemployed. The ACT made up 2% of the total number of people in the labour force in Australia (10,156,800 persons).

Of those employed in May 2003, 123,800 (72%) were full-time workers and 47,900 (28%) were part-time workers. Males made up 53% (90,400) of those employed and females 47% (81,300).

The number of unemployed people in the ACT has increased by 100 people each month since January 2003 (7,500). This was an overall increase of 5% from January to May 2003.

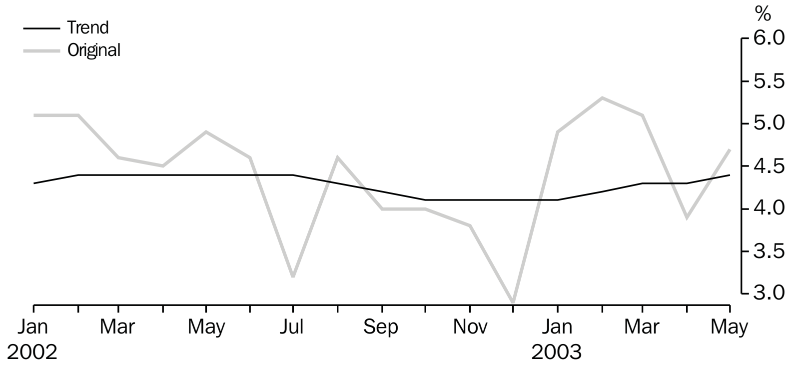
The unemployment rate for the ACT for May 2003 was 4.4%, which was 1.7 percentage points lower than the national rate of 6.1%. The national unemployment rate has remained steady for the past eight months, whilst the ACT rate has increased by 0.3 percentage points over the same period.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6202.0).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6202.0).

YOUTH LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

In May 2003, there were 23,400 youths aged 15–19 years with 14,500 (62%) of these youths being in the labour force. This was a 5% decrease from April 2003 (15,200) and a 1% increase from May the previous year (14,400).

Of the 14,500 youths in the labour force in May 2003, 2,200 (15%) were unemployed (looking for work) and 12,400 (86%) were employed either full-time or part-time.

Of the employed youths in the ACT, 43% (5,300) were attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full-time, 39% (4,800) were attending school and 19% (2,300) were attending a tertiary educational institution full-time.

The participation rate for the ACT youth labour force in May 2003 was 62.3%. This was down 2.5 percentage points from the previous month (64.8%) and up 1.4 percentage points from May 2002 (60.9%). The ACT participation rate for May 2003 was the second highest of all states and territories behind only Queensland with a participation rate of 66.1%. The ACT participation rate was 3.8 percentage points higher than the national participation rate (58.5%).

The ACT had the third lowest unemployment rate for May 2003 at 15.1%, behind Victoria (14.1%) and New South Wales (14.9%). The ACT unemployment rate increased 1.6 percentage points from April 2003 (13.5%), and 2.3 percentage points from May the previous year (12.8%).

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Long-term unemployed refers to people unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

During the quarter ending May 2003, the number of long-term unemployed people in the ACT fluctuated each month finishing at 1,112 people. This was a 40% decrease from the quarter ending February 2003 (1,866 people) and a 44% decrease from the quarter ending May 2002 (1,996).

Long-term unemployed people made up 13% of total unemployed people (8,440) in the ACT during May 2003.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED *continued*

Nationally, the number of long-term unemployed people at the end of the May quarter 2003 decreased 3% from the end of the February quarter 2003 (154,074 and 159,188 people respectively).

Nationally, long-term unemployed people at the end of May 2003, made up 25% of total unemployed people in Australia (620,895 people).

JOB VACANCIES

In February quarter 2003, job vacancies in the ACT increased 35% from the previous quarter. The number of vacancies for the quarter (2,300) was a decrease from February quarter 2002 of 45%. In February quarter 2003, private sector vacancies accounted for 57% of vacancies (1,300 vacancies) and public sector vacancies accounted for 43% of vacancies (1,000 vacancies).

The number of job vacancies in the ACT in the private sector has fluctuated over the past 12 months.

The job vacancy rate increased from 1.1% in November quarter 2002 to 1.3% in February quarter 2003. The ACT rate was lower than the national rate of 1.4%.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the 12 months ending March 2003 there were 1,500 working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes. This was an increase of 275% from the 12 months ending March 2002 (400 working days lost).

For the year ending March 2003, there were four months in which working days were lost due to industrial disputes. The month recording the highest number of days lost was March 2003 when 600 days were lost due to industrial disputes, primarily in the construction industry.

There were two working days lost per 1,000 employees in the ACT for the year ending March 2002. From April 2002 to December 2002 there were a total of seven working days lost. There were no working days lost in either January or February 2003. In March 2003 industrial disputes bought the total of working days lost for the year ending March 2003 to nine.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

In May quarter 2003, total average weekly full-time hours worked by employees in the ACT increased from 42.3 hours to 43.0 hours (up 2%). The national total average weekly full-time hours worked by employees in May quarter 2003 was 44.5 hours. This figure remained constant from February quarter 2003, but was a decrease of 0.2 hours (less than 1%) from November quarter 2002.

The average hours worked for part-time ACT employees in May quarter 2003 was 18.0 hours. This was a 4% decrease from February quarter 2003 (18.8 hours), but an increase from May quarter 2002 of 5%. Nationally, part-time employees worked an average of 17.6 hours per week in May quarter 2003.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED *continued*

In May quarter 2003, ACT males in full–time positions worked on average 3.8 hours more per week than ACT females in full–time positions. However, males in part time positions worked 2.9 hours less than female part-time workers. Nationally, males employed full–time worked an average of 4.2 hours more per week than females employed full–time, but 0.6 hours less than females working part-time.

WAGE COST INDEX

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

The total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT was 118.1 in March quarter 2003. This was an increase of 1.2 index points from December quarter 2002. The private sector index increased to 118.9, which was an increase of 1.1 index points from the previous quarter. The public sector index increased to 117.6 (up 1.2 index points) over the same period.

Nationally, the total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) was 119.4, up 1.1 index points from December quarter 2002. Nationally, the private sector index increased to 118.9 (up 0.8 index points). The national public sector index increased to 121.1 (up 2 index points).

The ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT in March quarter 2003 increased to 118.1. This was an increase of 1.1 index point from December quarter 2002. Nationally, the ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) increased to 119.4, up 1.1 index points from December quarter 2002.

EMPLOYED PEOPLE — INDUSTRY

There were a total of 171,500 employed people in the ACT at May quarter 2003, a rise of 300 people (up less than 1%) from February quarter 2003 (171,200).

The industry with the highest number of employees in the ACT at May quarter 2003 was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, with 43,000 employees (25% of all employed people). This was a rise of less than 1% (an increase of 300 people) from February quarter 2003 (42,700 employees) and an increase of 9% from May quarter 2002 (39,600 employees).

The industry with the second highest number of employees in the ACT was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, with 24,900 employees (15% of all employed people). This was a rise of 7% from February quarter 2003 (23,300 employees) and a drop of 1% from May quarter 2002 (25,200 employees).

The third largest industry at May quarter 2003 in the ACT was RETAIL TRADE, with 21,100 employees (12% of all employed people). This was an increase of 2% from February quarter 2003 (20,700 employees) and a decrease of 11% from May quarter 2002 (23,800 employees).

At May quarter 2003 MANUFACTURING had the largest increase from February quarter 2003 (up 2,500 people or 60%). This was followed by PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES (an increase of 1,600 people or 7%).

EMPLOYED PEOPLE — INDUSTRY *continued*

The largest decrease from February quarter 2003 was in the industry HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (down 3,000 people or 19%). FINANCE AND INSURANCE had the second largest decrease (down 1,300 people or 38%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS — OCCUPATION

In the ACT, PROFESSIONALS made up the highest number of employed people in May quarter 2003 (52,400 people or 31% of employed people in the ACT). The second largest occupation group was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (32,100 people or 19%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (22,000 people or 13%). These three occupations have remained the largest occupation groups, in this order, since August 1996.

In May quarter 2003, the largest increase was in PROFESSIONALS (up 1,500 people or 3%). The second largest increase was in LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (up 1,300 people or 20%) followed by ADVANCED CLERICAL AND SERVICE WORKERS (up 1,100 people or 24%).

The largest decrease from the previous quarter was in INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (down 2,300 people or 7%). The second largest decrease was in ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (down 1,500 people or 6%) followed by ELEMENTARY CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (down 400 people or 3%).

PUBLIC SECTOR — WAGES AND SALARY EARNERS

In trend terms a total of 74,800 people were employed in the public sector in the ACT in February quarter 2003. This was an increase of 800 people (7%) from November quarter 2002 (74,000 people). In February quarter 2003 the Commonwealth government employed 57,500 people. This represented 77% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT. The ACT Government employed 17,300 people, 23% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT.

During February quarter 2003, the number of ACT government employees decreased by 300 people (down 2%) from the previous quarter, and decreased by 100 people (down 1%) from February quarter 2002.

In February quarter 2003, the trend estimates for the number of Commonwealth government public sector employees in the ACT increased by 1,100 people (up 2%) from the previous quarter, and 4,200 (up 8%) from February quarter 2002.

Nationally, 1.5m people were employed in the public sector in February quarter 2003. The Commonwealth government employed 240,800 people, 16% of all people employed in the public sector.

PUBLIC SECTOR — GROSS EARNINGS

In March quarter 2003, the total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners in the ACT were $1,113m, a 15% increase from December quarter 2002 ($965m). Nationally, total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners were $17,663m, an increase of 5% from March quarter 2002 ($16,808m).

PUBLIC SECTOR — GROSS EARNINGS *continued*

Gross earnings by Commonwealth government wage and salary earners in the ACT in March quarter 2003 were $891m, an increase of 16% from December quarter 2002 ($768m). The March quarter 2003 figure was an increase of 12% from March quarter 2002 ($793m). Nationally gross earnings by Commonwealth government wage and salary earners in March quarter 2003 were $3,417m, a 13% drop from December quarter 2002 ($3,032m).

Gross earnings by ACT Government wage and salary earners were $222m in March quarter 2003, an increase of 13% from December quarter 2002 ($196m).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

In February 2003, ACT trend full-time adult ordinary earnings increased by 2.3% to $1037.00 per week from November quarter 2002 ($1013.40). This was a 9.4% rise from February 2002 ($947.80) and a 10.5% rise from February 2001 ($938.10).

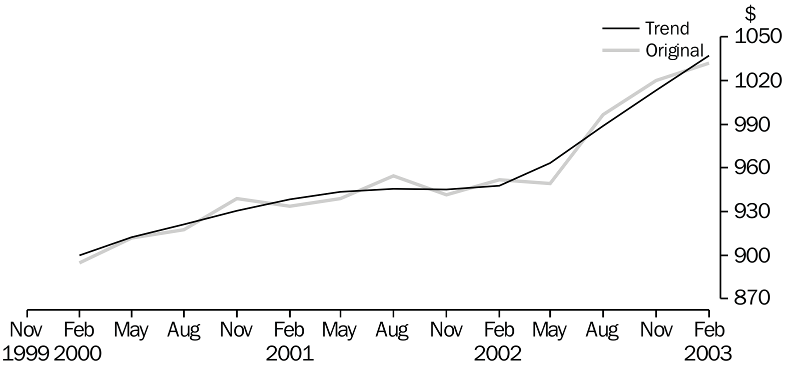
The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary earnings has generally been increasing over the last 16 quarters, since May 1999, with the only decrease being in November quarter 2001 (down less than 1%). During these 16 quarters the highest dollar amount increase was $25.30 (a rise of 2.6%) between May and August quarter of 2002.

The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary earnings continued to be higher than the national average. Nationally, trend full-time adult ordinary earnings rose 1.2% to $899.80 per week from the previous quarter ($889.10).

ACT males continued to have higher earnings than females. In February quarter 2003, males earned on average $1121.80 per week, up 3% from the previous quarter ($1088.70) and females, $923.30 per week, up 0.8% from the previous quarter ($916.10). Nationally, males earned $953.90 per week (up 1.3%) and females earned $804.10 per week (up 1%).

Since November 1983, female trend adult full-time weekly earnings in the ACT, have risen in all quarters except one (February 1999, down 0.1%).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time earnings



Source: Average weekly earnings, Australia, February 2003 (cat. no. 6302.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers)
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers).

Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:

- away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week
- away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement
- on strike or locked out
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE — TREND(a)

	Employed					
	Full-time workers	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
			MALES			
2002						
March	74.3	87.8	4.7	92.5	5.1	76.7
April	74.8	88.0	4.6	92.7	5.0	76.7
May	75.3	88.5	4.5	93.0	4.8	77.0
June	75.9	89.1	4.4	93.6	4.7	77.3
July	76.5	89.8	4.4	94.2	4.7	77.8
August	77.1	90.3	4.4	94.7	4.7	78.2
September	77.8	90.8	4.5	95.2	4.7	78.5
October	78.2	91.0	4.5	95.6	4.7	78.7
November	78.4	91.1	4.6	95.7	4.9	78.7
December	78.1	91.0	4.7	95.7	4.9	78.6
2003						
January	77.5	90.8	4.7	95.5	5.0	78.3
February	76.7	90.6	4.7	95.3	5.0	78.1
March	75.9	90.4	4.7	95.1	4.9	77.9
April	75.1	90.4	4.5	94.9	4.8	77.7
May	74.5	90.4	4.4	94.8	4.7	77.6
			FEMALES			
2002						
March	50.5	80.9	3.0	83.9	3.6	66.6
April	50.7	81.3	3.1	84.5	3.7	67.0
May	51.1	81.8	3.3	85.1	3.9	67.4
June	51.6	82.3	3.4	85.7	4.0	67.8
July	52.2	82.6	3.5	86.1	4.0	68.1
August	52.8	83.0	3.4	86.4	3.9	68.2
September	53.4	83.3	3.2	86.5	3.7	68.2
October	54.0	83.5	3.0	86.5	3.5	68.1
November	54.2	83.5	2.8	86.3	3.3	67.9
December	53.9	83.4	2.7	86.1	3.2	67.7
2003						
January	53.1	83.1	2.8	85.9	3.2	67.4
February	52.1	82.7	2.9	85.6	3.4	67.2
March	51.1	82.2	3.1	85.3	3.6	66.9
April	50.1	81.7	3.3	85.0	3.8	66.6
May	49.3	81.3	3.4	84.8	4.0	66.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

4.1 CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND — *continued*

	Employed					
	Full-time workers	Total	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
			PERSONS			
2002						
March	124.7	168.6	7.7	176.4	4.4	71.5
April	125.5	169.4	7.8	177.2	4.4	71.8
May	126.5	170.4	7.8	178.2	4.4	72.1
June	127.5	171.4	7.9	179.3	4.4	72.5
July	128.7	172.4	7.9	180.3	4.4	72.8
August	129.9	173.3	7.8	181.1	4.3	73.1
September	131.2	174.0	7.7	181.7	4.2	73.2
October	132.2	174.5	7.5	182.0	4.1	73.3
November	132.6	174.6	7.5	182.1	4.1	73.2
December	132.0	174.4	7.5	181.8	4.1	73.0
2003						
January	130.6	173.9	7.5	181.4	4.1	72.8
February	128.8	173.2	7.6	180.9	4.2	72.5
March	126.9	172.6	7.7	180.4	4.3	72.3
April	125.3	172.1	7.8	179.9	4.3	72.0
May	123.8	171.7	7.9	179.6	4.4	71.9

(a) Trend estimates for November 2002 to April 2003 have been revised. Estimates for the most recent three months may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6202.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

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

	Employed		Unemployed							
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Unemp- loyment rate	Particip- ation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
2002										
January	3.8	12.1	1.6	*1.0	2.6	14.7	9.2	23.8	17.7	61.5
February	3.5	10.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	13.6	10.2	23.8	20.2	57.0
March	3.0	11.3	*0.8	1.3	2.1	13.5	10.3	23.8	15.8	56.6
April	3.2	12.1	*0.3	1.5	1.9	14.0	9.8	23.8	13.3	58.7
May	3.3	12.6	*0.3	1.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	23.7	12.8	60.9
June	3.1	12.5	*0.7	1.7	2.4	14.8	8.9	23.7	16.0	62.6
July	3.5	12.2	*0.4	*0.9	1.3	13.5	10.1	23.6	9.7	57.3
August	2.4	12.7	*0.7	1.4	2.1	14.8	8.7	23.5	14.4	63.1
September	2.7	13.0	*0.7	1.3	2.0	15.0	8.4	23.4	13.6	64.2
October	3.0	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.6	62.2
November	2.4	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.0	62.0
December	3.4	14.1	*0.4	1.3	1.7	15.9	7.7	23.5	10.9	67.4
2003										
January	3.3	11.8	1.3	1.4	2.8	14.6	9.0	23.6	18.9	61.8
February	4.0	12.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	15.2	8.4	23.6	20.4	64.3
March	3.0	12.2	*0.9	1.4	2.3	14.5	9.1	23.6	15.9	61.4
April	3.1	13.2	*0.8	1.3	2.1	15.2	8.3	23.5	13.5	64.8
May	3.5	12.4	*0.9	1.3	2.2	14.5	8.8	23.4	15.1	62.3

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

4.3 LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

	Long-term unemployed	Total unemployed	Long-term as % of total unemployed
	Persons	Persons	Persons
	no.	no.	%
2001			
October	1 637	7 015	23.3
November	*1007	6 733	*15.0
December	1 719	7 168	24.0
2002			
January	1 149	8 741	13.1
February	1 738	8 903	19.5
March	1 790	8 088	22.1
April	1 756	7 882	22.3
May	1 996	8 756	22.8
June	1 505	8 204	18.3
July	*992	5 738	*17.3
August	1 610	8 434	19.1
September	1 814	7 436	24.4
October	1 550	7 218	21.5
November	1 151	6 892	16.7
December	*970	5 332	*18.2
2003			
January	1 209	8 826	13.7
February	1 866	9 536	19.6
March	1 672	9 144	18.3
April	*588	7 034	8.4
May	1 112	8 440	13.2

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

4.4 JOB VACANCIES

	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
November	1.8	*1.2	3.0	1.8
2002				
February	1.6	*2.6	4.2	2.4
May	1.8	*1.4	3.2	1.8
August	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.9
November	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1
2003				
February	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.3

Source: Job Vacancies, Australia, February 2003 (cat. no. 6354.0).

4.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Working days lost	*Working days lost per '000 employees (12 months ending)*
	'000	*no.*
Twelve months ending		
March 2001	1.4	9
March 2002	0.4	2
March 2003	1.5	9
2002		
January	—	3
February	—	3
March	0.2	2
April	—	2
May	—	2
June	—	2
July	—	2
August	—	2
September	—	2
October	0.3	3
November	0.1	4
December	0.5	7
2003		
January	—	7
February	—	7
March	0.6	9

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia, March 2003 (cat. no. 6321.0).

4.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2001						
May qtr	44.6	40.2	42.8	15.1	17.9	17.1
August qtr	44.1	41.0	42.8	15.6	18.8	17.8
November qtr	44.3	41.4	43.1	16.8	18.4	17.8
2002						
February qtr	44.1	40.5	42.6	17.3	18.2	17.9
May qtr	44.0	41.2	42.8	17.2	17.2	17.2
August qtr	43.8	40.6	42.5	15.9	18.5	17.7
November qtr	43.9	40.6	42.5	15.6	18.1	17.3
2003						
February qtr	43.4	40.7	42.3	16.7	19.5	18.8
May qtr	44.5	40.7	43.0	16.1	19.0	18.0
AUSTRALIA						
2001						
May qtr	46.1	41.7	44.6	17.3	17.8	17.7
August qtr	46.1	41.8	44.6	17.5	17.8	17.7
November qtr	46.2	41.7	44.7	17.3	17.8	17.6
2002						
February qtr	46.0	41.8	44.6	17.7	17.8	17.8
May qtr	46.1	41.8	44.6	17.3	17.7	17.6
August qtr	45.7	41.6	44.4	17.5	18.0	17.8
November qtr	46.1	41.8	44.7	17.5	17.9	17.7
2003						
February qtr	45.9	41.7	44.5	17.7	18.0	17.9
May qtr	45.9	41.7	44.5	17.2	17.8	17.6

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

4.7 WAGE COST INDEX: INDEX NUMBERS(a)

	Total hourly rate of pay(b)			
	Private sector	*Public sector*	*Total*	*Ordinary time hourly rate of pay(b)*
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				
December qtr	114.2	112.7	113.3	113.3
2002				
March qtr	115.0	113.1	113.8	113.9
June qtr	115.6	113.5	114.3	114.4
September qtr	117.2	115.2	116.0	116.0
December qtr	117.8	116.4	116.9	117.0
2003				
March qtr	118.9	117.6	118.1	118.1

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

(b) Excluding bonuses.

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

4.8 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, INDUSTRY

	2002				2003	
	February qtr	*May qtr*	*August qtr*	*November qtr*	*February qtr*	*May qtr*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*0.6	*0.5
Mining	*0.1	—	—	—	—	*0.2
Manufacturing	4.7	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2	6.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.5	*0.8	1.2	*0.9	1.2	1.5
Construction	8.2	8.0	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.6
Wholesale trade	3.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.7
Retail trade	22.2	23.8	23.3	24.4	20.7	21.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	6.1	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.9
Transport and storage	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.6
Communication services	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.4	4.0	3.1
Finance and insurance	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.1
Property and business services	25.8	25.2	25.0	23.2	23.3	24.9
Government administration and defence	37.9	39.6	41.2	42.5	42.7	43.0
Education	12.6	14.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	14.2
Health and community services	19.0	16.5	16.6	14.9	16.0	13.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.4	5.8	6.6	7.3	6.0	6.7
Personal and other services	7.8	9.5	7.4	8.0	9.4	8.7
All industries	**166.7**	**170.3**	**173.5**	**173.4**	**171.2**	**171.5**

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

4.9 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, OCCUPATION

	2002				2003	
	February qtr	*May qtr*	*August qtr*	*November qtr*	*February qtr*	*May qtr*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*
Managers and administrators	14.6	12.9	15.7	13.4	14.0	14.1
Professionals	46.9	48.5	50.4	51.7	50.9	52.4
Associate professionals	23.9	22.6	22.6	24.3	23.5	22.0
Tradespersons and related workers	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.6	5.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	30.6	34.1	33.5	34.2	34.4	32.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.7	6.8	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	15.1	16.1	16.4	18.4	16.0	15.6
Labourers and related workers	7.7	9.5	7.4	6.1	6.6	7.9
All occupations	**166.7**	**170.3**	**173.5**	**173.4**	**171.2**	**171.5**

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

4.10 GROSS EARNINGS, PUBLIC SECTOR — ORIGINAL

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	$m	$m	$m
2001			
December qtr	715.0	186.2	901.5
2002			
March qtr	792.6	216.1	1 009.0
June qtr	713.3	190.2	903.5
September qtr	847.3	224.5	1 071.8
December qtr	768.3	196.2	964.5
2003			
March qtr	891.4	222.0	1 113.5

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6248.0).

4.11 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, PUBLIC SECTOR — TREND

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	'000	'000	'000
2001			
November qtr	53.0	17.3	70.3
2002			
February qtr	53.3	17.4	70.7
May qtr	54.0	17.6	71.6
August qtr	55.2	17.7	72.9
November qtr	56.4	17.6	74.0
2003			
February qtr	57.5	17.3	74.8

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6248.0).

4.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS — TREND

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employee total earnings*	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings*	*Full-time adult total earnings*	*All employees total earnings*
Quarter	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
2001									
November	1 007.10	1 031.60	857.50	863.70	871.10	630.50	945.00	961.70	739.30
2002									
February	1 008.40	1 036.40	851.50	870.00	878.10	640.60	947.80	967.00	742.80
May	1 024.20	1 053.60	872.90	887.00	894.60	662.50	963.40	983.40	764.30
August	1 055.00	1 081.90	908.80	904.80	911.80	677.00	988.70	1 007.00	788.20
November	1 088.70	1 111.50	940.70	916.10	923.40	676.80	1 013.40	1 029.40	802.40
2003									
February	1 121.80	1 141.30	969.90	923.30	931.70	667.90	1 037.00	1 050.80	810.50
AUSTRALIA									
2001									
November	898.80	948.30	811.90	760.20	772.60	535.60	849.00	885.10	678.10
2002									
February	909.40	960.70	820.30	769.90	782.20	539.00	859.20	896.40	683.90
May	919.20	972.50	827.70	779.20	791.30	542.50	868.90	907.40	689.60
August	929.60	984.30	836.50	787.80	800.20	547.80	878.80	918.30	696.70
November	941.30	997.10	847.40	796.00	809.20	554.00	889.10	929.70	704.70
2003									
February	953.90	1 010.90	859.50	804.10	818.50	560.60	899.80	941.50	713.40

Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, February 2003 (cat. no. 6302.0).

CHAPTER 5 PRICES

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

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

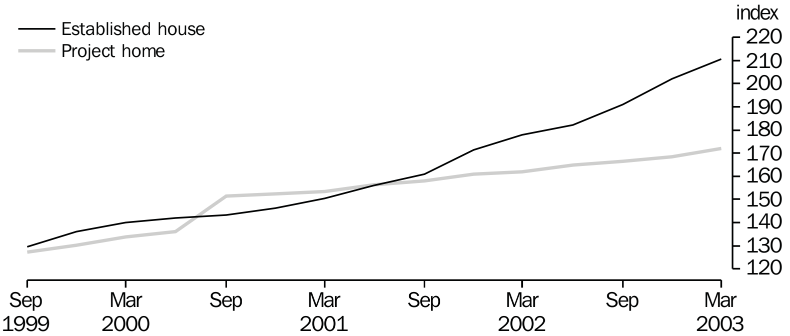
The March quarter 2003 established house price index for Canberra was 210.5. This was a 4% increase from the previous quarter (202.1) and an 18% increase from March quarter 2002 (177.8). March quarter 2003 was the 19th consecutive quarter to record an increase.

The established house price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities for March quarter 2003, was 213.1. This was a 3% increase from December quarter 2002 (206.1), and a 18% increase from March quarter 2002 (180.6). This was the tenth consecutive quarter to record a rise. Canberra recorded the equal third lowest increase (4%) in the established house price index from the previous quarter. The only city to record an increase lower than Canberra was Sydney (3%).

The project home price index for Canberra in March quarter 2003 was 172.1. This was a 2% increase on the previous quarter and a 6% increase on March quarter 2002. This was the 16th quarter to record an increase. Canberra recorded the equal third highest percentage increase (2%) in project home index from December quarter 2001 to March quarter 2003. The only two cities to record higher increases were Hobart (4%) and Darwin (3%).

The weighted average of the eight capital cities recorded a project home price index of 144.7, for March quarter 2003. This was a 2% increase from the previous quarter (142.5) and a 4% increase from March quarter 2002 (138.5).

CANBERRA HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)



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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6416.0).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

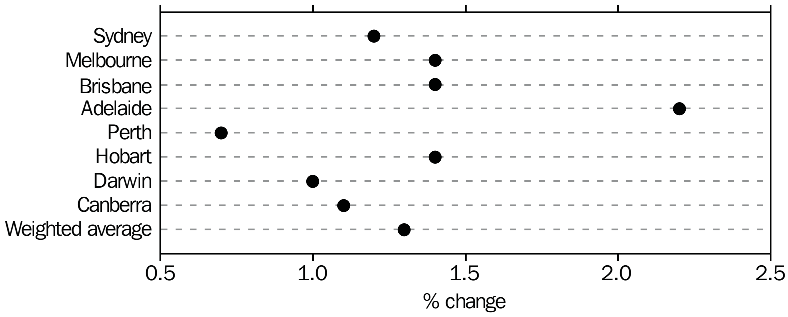
The base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 1989–90 (100.0).

Canberra's all groups index for March quarter 2003 was 140.7. This was an increase of 1.5 index points (1.1%) from December quarter 2002 and up 5.1 index points (3.8%) from March quarter 2002. This was the 16th consecutive quarter to record a rise. During this time the largest increase was recorded between June quarter 2000 and September quarter 2000 when the all groups CPI rose 4.8 index points (3.8%).

Canberra experienced the third lowest increase from the previous quarter in the all groups index of any capital city and was lower than the increase for the weighted average for the eight capital cities (1.3%). The only cities lower than Canberra were Perth (0.7%) and Darwin (1.0%). Adelaide experienced the highest increase up 2.2%.

During the March quarter 2003 Canberra experienced growth in nine of the 11 product classes. The largest increase was recorded in EDUCATION (up 7.8 points or 4.0%), followed by HEALTH (up 7.7 points or 4.4%) and TRANSPORTATION (up 2.7 points or 1.9%). The two classes to record a fall were CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (down 2.7 points or 2.3%), and HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (down 0.3 points or 0.2%).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a),
All groups: Percentage change from Dec qtr 2002–Mar qtr 2003



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

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6401.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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									
December qtr	188.0	189.9	163.8	146.5	143.1	138.3	203.4	171.3	174.0
2002									
March qtr	196.7	191.4	176.8	153.4	147.8	142.1	207.0	177.8	180.6
June qtr	204.9	206.2	184.2	159.7	152.0	144.9	208.0	182.1	189.5
September qtr	216.7	207.3	193.8	168.7	155.8	148.9	213.6	190.9	196.7
December qtr	230.2	213.6	205.2	177.4	159.7	150.8	212.7	202.1	206.1
2003									
March qtr	237.8	217.7	215.6	185.0	166.0	160.9	222.6	210.5	213.1
PROJECT HOMES									
1999–2000	123.1	122.0	118.2	127.2	114.8	126.2	143.2	131.9	120.7
2000–01	138.4	136.9	132.0	141.9	126.2	140.7	156.8	153.5	134.9
2001–02	141.3	142.1	133.5	148.2	128.8	145.1	158.5	161.3	138.1
2001									
December qtr	140.9	142.6	132.1	147.5	128.5	143.4	156.8	160.8	137.6
2002									
March qtr	141.4	142.4	133.9	149.3	129.2	144.6	159.2	161.8	138.5
June qtr	142.9	143.4	136.0	151.2	129.6	149.7	162.5	164.8	139.9
September qtr	143.6	143.9	139.1	153.6	130.3	152.5	164.5	166.5	141.3
December qtr	144.3	144.9	141.0	155.5	131.6	154.4	164.5	168.6	142.5
2003									
March qtr	146.1	148.1	143.0	156.7	133.1	161.2	169.7	172.1	144.7

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

Source: House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6416.0).

5.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), PRODUCT CLASS

Quarter	*Food*	*Alcohol and tobacco*	*Clothing and footwear*	*Housing*	*Household furnishings, supplies and services*	*Health*	*Trans-port-ation*	*Com-munic-ation*	*Recre-ation*	*Educ-ation*	*Miscell-aneous*	*All groups*
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY												
2001												
December	147.7	191.3	115.2	112.0	123.6	162.0	136.4	104.3	123.4	188.4	191.6	134.9
2002												
March	146.5	192.9	116.0	112.7	122.7	168.9	136.2	104.2	125.5	194.0	194.5	135.6
June	147.0	194.7	116.7	114.0	123.7	173.3	139.4	105.0	127.8	194.0	194.3	137.2
September	147.7	196.3	117.5	115.6	124.6	173.7	138.2	106.5	128.6	194.2	199.0	138.1
December	150.9	195.6	118.5	116.4	124.4	173.5	140.9	107.2	128.3	194.2	202.2	139.2
2003												
March	152.1	197.5	115.8	117.8	124.1	181.2	143.6	107.5	129.6	202.0	203.0	140.7
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES												
2001												
December	143.4	201.8	112.7	110.7	120.3	166.1	136.1	105.4	127.5	195.5	170.6	135.4
2002												
March	144.2	203.9	112.2	111.5	119.4	171.1	136.8	105.5	130.4	204.6	172.8	136.6
June	143.5	205.0	113.7	112.2	120.3	175.9	139.3	106.3	131.1	204.6	173.5	137.6
September	145.0	207.3	113.0	113.7	120.5	176.4	138.8	107.9	131.8	205.0	177.4	138.5
December	147.0	207.3	114.0	114.2	121.6	177.1	140.3	108.4	131.9	205.3	178.0	139.5
2003												
March	149.8	209.9	112.4	115.7	120.4	183.5	143.7	108.8	132.4	214.7	179.2	141.3

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

Source: Consumer Price index, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6401.0).

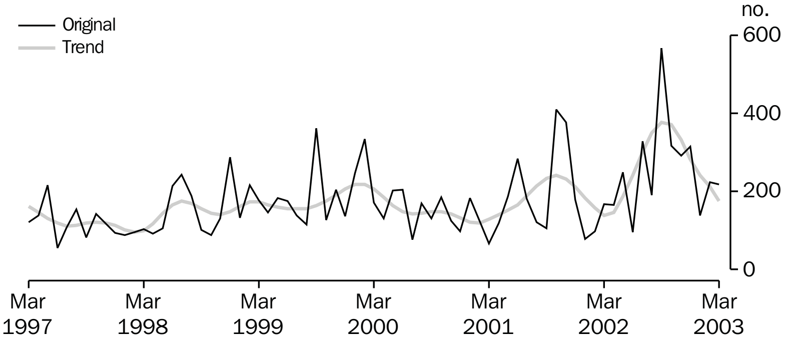
CHAPTER 6 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In March quarter 2003, in original terms, there were 582 dwelling units approved in the ACT. This represented a 37% decrease from December quarter 2002. During the March quarter 2003, the number of approved units was 139 in January 2003, increasing in February 2003 to 224 units, and falling to 219 units in March 2003 (down 2%).

In the March quarter 2003 there were 560 dwelling units approved in the private sector. This was a 32% decrease from the December 2002 quarter. In public sector housing there were 22 dwelling units approved in the March quarter 2003.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8731.1).

The original value of total building approved in the ACT was $176.9m for the March quarter 2003, a decrease of 31% from the previous quarter. The January 2003 value was $40.1m, February 2003 was $91.6m, and March 2003 was $44.7m.

The original value of ACT residential building approved fell to $102.7m in March quarter 2003, down 37% from the December quarter 2002. Residential building made up 58% of total building.

The original value of non-residential building approved in the ACT during March quarter 2003 decreased to $74.2m, down 19% from the previous quarter. Of this private non-residential building approvals was $20.6m or 17% of total private sector building, while public non-residential was $53.7m.

Nationally, the original value of building work approved in the March quarter 2003 was $11,537.4m, a 13% decrease from the December quarter 2002.

Building commenced

In original terms, there were a total of 932 dwelling units commenced in the ACT in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 4% from the previous quarter and the highest figure since September quarter 1994. Nationally, 44,496 dwelling units were commenced. This was a 8% decrease from the previous quarter.

Building commenced *continued*

There were 542 new houses commenced in the ACT during December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 28% from the previous quarter. Nationally, 28,151 new houses were commenced, a 12% decrease from the previous quarter.

There were 390 units of new 'other residential' building in the ACT in December quarter 2002. This made up 42% of total dwelling units commenced in the ACT. New houses made up the remaining 58% of total dwelling units commenced.

There was $177.8m of total residential building commenced in the ACT during the quarter ending December 2002. This was 4% less than the previous quarter which was the highest figure on record. Nationally, $8,641.5m of total residential building was commenced in December quarter 2002, which was also a 4% decrease from the previous quarter.

There was $279.1m of total building commenced in the ACT during the December quarter 2002, an increase of 7% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure recorded since March quarter 1994 ($276.7m). Nationally, there was $13,089.1m worth of total building commenced in December quarter 2002, an increase of 4% from the previous quarter. This was the highest figure on record.

Building work completed

There were 328 new houses completed during December quarter 2002 in the ACT. During this time there were two new public sector houses completed. Nationally, 30,965 new houses were completed during December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 21% from the previous quarter.

The total number of dwelling units completed in the ACT in original terms increased to 679 in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 79% from the September quarter 2002 and was driven by a substantial increase in the number of new other residential building units completed (350, up 192% from previous quarter). This was the highest number of new other residential building units completed since December quarter 1995 (351). All new other residential building units completed in December quarter 2002 in the ACT were in the private sector.

During December quarter 2002, 48% of all dwelling units completed in the ACT were new houses, with the remaining 52% being mostly new other residential completions. There was only one conversion completed in the December quarter 2002.

The total value of residential building completed in December 2002 was $134.9m. Nationally, $8,250.9m of total residential building was completed in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 24% from the previous quarter.

Building work completed *continued*

The total value of building completed in the ACT during the quarter ending December 2002 was $205.0m, an increase of 61% from the previous quarter. All areas of construction recorded an increase in the December quarter 2002. Nationally, $12,200.7m of total building was completed in December quarter 2002. This was an increase of 25% from the previous quarter.

6.1 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, ACT

	Private sector			*Public sector*			*Total*			
	New houses	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*New houses*	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*New houses*	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*Total dwelling units trend estimates*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
1999–2000	1 477	772	2 320	23	32	n.a.	1 500	804	n.a.	2 189
2000–2001	924	715	1 641	43	64	107	967	779	1 748	n.a.
2001–2002	1 169	984	2 157	45	30	75	1 214	1 014	2 232	n.a.
2002										
March	145	18	163	—	4	4	145	22	167	139
April	98	67	166	—	—	—	98	67	166	147
May	126	123	249	—	—	—	126	123	249	187
June	80	15	95	—	—	—	80	15	95	242
July	164	144	308	20	—	20	184	144	328	301
August	160	28	188	4	—	4	164	28	192	351
September	99	441	540	19	8	27	118	449	567	378
October	193	52	245	13	60	73	206	112	318	371
November	222	43	265	27	—	27	249	43	292	333
December	131	185	316	—	—	—	131	185	316	283
2003										
January	87	49	136	3	—	3	90	49	139	241
February	156	65	221	1	2	3	157	67	224	212
March	96	107	203	—	16	16	96	123	219	176

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

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australia Capital Territory, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8731.1).

6.2 VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, ACT

	New houses	New other residential building	Total residential building(a)	Non-residential building	Total building
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
PRIVATE SECTOR					
1999–2000	205 161	91 444	366 659	149 493	516 152
2000–2001	149 321	90 869	287 327	100 576	387 903
2001–2002	183 107	125 437	377 826	152 681	530 507
2002					
March	22 385	2 294	30 963	23 071	54 034
April	15 000	8 871	29 032	6 459	35 491
May	19 105	14 599	40 427	8 443	48 869
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	6 028	26 857
July	26 291	23 923	56 593	29 229	85 822
August	24 601	3 079	32 928	29 840	62 768
September	18 911	47 345	72 822	17 117	89 939
October	30 347	7 485	43 503	14 652	58 155
November	33 069	5 857	45 522	6 000	51 522
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	34 984	93 913
2003					
January	14 108	5 669	22 404	4 775	27 179
February	24 864	7 944	39 399	13 179	52 578
March	14 661	20 138	38 727	2 619	41 346
PUBLIC SECTOR					
1999–2000	2 162	2 016	8 654	141 902	150 555
2000–2001	5 324	7 762	13 122	73 861	86 983
2001–2002	7 455	3 304	11 292	91 987	103 280
2002					
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	32 137	37 035
October	2 397	9 264	11 732	12 776	24 508
November	4 369	—	4 369	11 233	15 602
December	—	—	—	12 010	12 010
2003					
January	461	—	461	13 040	13 502
February	70	139	209	38 796	39 005
March	—	1 497	1 497	1 823	3 321

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
2000–2001	154 645	98 632	300 449	174 437	474 886
2001–2002	190 561	128 741	389 119	244 668	633 787
2002					
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	49 254	126 974
October	32 444	16 749	55 235	27 428	82 663
November	37 438	5 857	49 891	17 233	67 124
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	46 994	105 923
2003					
January	14 570	5 669	22 865	17 816	40 680
February	24 934	8 083	39 608	51 975	91 583
March	14 661	21 636	40 224	4 443	44 666

(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, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8731.8).

6.3 BUILDINGS COMMENCED(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	1 430	898	—	2 399	205.4	105.3	78.8	389.4	159.8	549.3
2000–01	973	562	—	1 536	153.0	71.1	46.8	270.8	87.6	358.5
2001–02	1 141	1 156	—	2 306	184.1	176.7	84.0	444.8	160.7	605.4
2001										
September	282	263	—	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	—	356	40.7	22.6	20.8	84.1	19.3	103.4
June	365	212	—	578	59.1	27.9	19.6	106.6	30.0	136.6
September	399	473	—	872	69.7	89.1	21.6	180.3	58.8	239.1
December	483	322	—	805	87.2	42.9	24.1	154.3	45.7	200.0
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999–2000	30	50	—	80	3.7	4.5	4.4	12.6	117.7	130.3
2000–01	38	72	—	110	5.2	9.4	—	14.6	70.9	85.6
2001–02	50	30	—	80	7.8	3.7	0.5	12.0	98.4	110.4
2001										
September	5	—	—	5	0.6	—	0.5	1.1	13.2	14.3
December	29	20	—	49	3.8	1.7	—	5.5	24.9	30.4
2002										
March	16	6	—	22	3.5	1.5	—	5.0	18.3	23.3
June	—	4	—	4	—	0.5	—	0.5	42.0	42.4
September	24	—	—	24	4.2	—	—	4.2	17.2	21.4
December	59	68	—	127	12.8	10.6	0	23.5	55.7	79.2
TOTAL										
1999–2000	1 460	948	—	2 479	209.0	109.8	83.2	402.0	277.5	679.6
2000–01	1 011	634	—	1 646	158.3	80.4	46.8	285.5	158.6	444.0
2001–02	1 191	1 186	—	2 386	191.9	180.3	84.6	456.8	259.1	715.8
2001										
September	287	263	—	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	—	378	44.2	24.1	20.8	89.1	37.6	126.7
June	365	216	—	582	59.1	28.3	19.6	107.0	72.0	179.0
September	423	473	—	896	73.8	89.1	21.6	184.5	75.9	260.4
December	542	390	—	932	100.1	53.5	24.2	177.8	101.4	279.1

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

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, December 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
2000–2001	1 206	717	69	1 992	181.4	87.8	60.4	329.7	97.1	426.8
2001–2002	1 102	622	6	1 730	177.3	79.3	72.6	329.2	173.5	502.6
2001										
September	255	202	—	457	40.0	26.5	17.5	84.1	34.3	118.4
December	302	142	—	444	48.2	17.9	19.7	85.8	83.5	169.3
2002										
March	232	113	6	351	38.9	14.1	17.1	70.1	34.2	104.3
June	313	165	—	478	50.1	20.8	18.2	89.1	21.6	110.7
September	257	114	2	363	41.7	15.4	18.5	75.7	35.6	111.2
December	326	350	1	677	60.3	46.8	27.4	134.4	55.4	189.9
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999–2000	84	38	—	122	8.3	3.6	1.2	13.1	77.8	91.0
2000–2001	30	25	—	55	4.1	2.6	3.1	9.8	154.0	163.8
2001–2002	61	87	—	148	9.3	10.6	0.6	20.5	146.8	167.3
2001										
September	3	—	—	3	0.3	—	—	0.3	29.7	30.0
December	25	71	—	96	3.4	8.7	—	12.1	29.6	41.7
2002										
March	17	12	—	29	2.1	1.4	—	3.5	14.5	18.0
June	16	4	—	20	3.5	0.5	0.6	4.6	73.1	77.6
September	—	6	—	6	—	1.5	—	1.5	14.4	15.9
December	2	—	—	2	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	14.7	15.1
TOTAL										
1999–2000	1 371	717	136	2 224	189.7	78.1	84.3	352.0	308.0	660.0
2000–2001	1 236	742	69	2 047	185.5	90.4	63.6	339.5	251.2	590.7
2001–2002	1 163	709	6	1 878	186.7	89.9	73.2	349.7	320.3	670.0
2001										
September	258	202	—	460	40.4	26.5	17.5	84.4	63.9	148.4
December	327	213	—	540	51.7	26.6	19.7	97.9	113.1	211.0
2002										
March	249	125	6	380	41.0	15.5	17.1	73.6	48.6	122.2
June	329	169	—	498	53.6	21.3	18.8	93.7	94.7	188.4
September	257	120	2	369	41.7	16.9	18.6	77.2	50.0	127.1
December	328	350	1	679	60.7	46.8	27.4	134.9	70.1	205.0

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

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

CHAPTER 7 CRIME AND JUSTICE

POLICING

There were 11,818 offences (excluding drug and traffic) reported or becoming known to ACT police during December quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 3% from September quarter 2002 (12,111 offences). The number of reported offences in December quarter 2002 was a 16% increase from December quarter 2001 (10,188 offences reported).

The main offences reported were THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES (4,537 offences or 38% of reported offences) PROPERTY DAMAGE AND POLLUTION (1,984 offences or 17%) and BURGLARY, BREAK AND ENTER (1,756 offences or 15%).

The largest increases were seen in the number of reported ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY (up 67 offences or 10% from the previous quarter), PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES (up 65 offences or 26%) and SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES (up 51 offences or 67%). The large increase in SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES is the result of 50 historical incidents being reported in the December quarter.

The largest decreases were recorded in THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES (down 546 offences or 11% from the previous quarter) and BURGLARY, BREAK AND ENTER (down 233 offences or 12%).

During December quarter 2002, there was a 2% decrease from the previous quarter in the number of traffic infringement notices and breaches, down to 8,136 in December quarter 2002.

Overall, there was a 4% increase in the total number of incidents in the ACT to 18,666 incidents, up from 17,964 in September quarter 2002. The number of incidents requiring patrols also increased in December 2002 to 13,381 incidents, up from 12,522 in September quarter 2002 (up 7%).

COURTS

Children's Court

There were 208 defendants facing the Children's Court during December quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 10% from September quarter 2002, and an decrease of 15% from the December quarter 2001. The main offences were DECEPTION OFFENCES (83 defendants or 40% of total defendants), JUSTICE PROCEDURES (34 defendants or 16%) and ACTS CAUSING INJURY (28 defendants or 13%).

Most categories recorded decreases, with the largest increase in the number of defendants recorded in DECEPTION OFFENCES (up 4 defendants or 5%). The largest decreases in the number of defendants were recorded for TRAFFIC OFFENCES (down 9 defendants or 43%) and PROPERTY DAMAGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES (down 6 defendants or 38%).

Magistrate's Court

There were 1,707 defendants facing the Magistrate's Court during December quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 25% from September quarter 2002 (down 576 defendants). The main reason for the decrease was 639 election offence defendants (failure to vote) included in the MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCE category in September quarter 2002. December quarter 2002 showed a 21% increase in the number of defendants compared with December quarter 2001.

The main offence categories were TRAFFIC OFFENCES (559 defendants or 33% of defendants), DECEPTION OFFENCES (283 defendants or 17%) and JUSTICE PROCEDURES (257 defendants or 15%).

The largest increase in the number of defendants from the previous quarter was recorded in ACTS CAUSING INJURY (25 defendants or 11%) and BURGLARY AND RELATED OFFENCES (up 15 defendants or 29 %). The largest decreases in the number of defendants were recorded for TRAFFIC OFFENCES (down 40 defendants or 7%) and ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES (down 15 defendants or 25%).

Corrections

In March quarter 2003, nearly two-thirds (66%) of ACT people in prison custody were held in NSW correction facilities. People held in ACT correction facilities were unsentenced people and sentenced fine default only prisoners.

In March quarter 2003, 135 ACT people were held in prison custody in NSW. This figure was a 4% increase from December quarter 2002 (130 people), but a decrease of 6% from March quarter 2002 (143 people). Males accounted for 95% of ACT people in NSW correction facilities. This was higher than the previous quarter and March quarter 2002 (both 93%).

During March quarter 2003, there was a daily average of 71 people within ACT correction facilities. This figure was a 1% increase from December quarter 2002 (70 people) and 73% higher than March quarter 2002 (41 people). Males made up 96% of people held in ACT correction facilities in the March quarter 2003.

The rate of total ACT people held in correction facilities (both ACT and NSW) per 100,000 adult population of the ACT was 84.5 people in March quarter 2003. This was an increase of 3% from the previous quarter (81.9 people) and an increase of 9% from March quarter 2002 (77.6 people). The ACT prisoner rate per 100,000 population was the lowest of all states and territories in March quarter 2003, followed by the Northern Territory (95.6 people).

Nationally, 147.0 people were held in prison custody per 100,000 population during March quarter 2003. This was an increase of 1% from the previous quarter (145.2 people) and an increase of 3% from March quarter 2002 (142.9 people).

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			
	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	17 251	17 479	16 695	16 588	17 964	18 666
Incidents requiring patrols	12 004	12 317	11 946	11 506	12 522	13 381
Offences reported (excluding traffic)	10 505	10 294	9 357	11 213	12 225	11 913
Traffic infringement notices and breaches	7 314	7 326	6 061	5 341	8 295	8 136
Drug incidents	96	77	81	92	87	105
Offences cleared (excluding traffic)	3 099	3 441	2 805	3 255	3 340	3 513
Reported offences (no.) (excluding traffic)						
Homicide and related offences	—	1	4	—	1	2
Acts intended to cause injury	514	602	562	525	641	708
Sexual assault and related offences	63	49	69	58	76	127
Abduction and related offences	34	34	41	36	25	60
Robbery, extortion and related offences	80	53	61	56	46	55
Burglary, break and enter	1 230	1 261	1 134	1 617	1 989	1 756
Theft and related offences	4 243	4 160	3 762	4 624	5 083	4 537
Deception offences	107	200	141	178	157	202
Weapons and explosives offences	76	88	70	111	79	89
Property damage, pollution	2 218	1 762	1 545	1 882	1 982	1 984
Public order	214	297	292	219	246	311
Justice procedures and government operations	581	525	466	491	521	564
Miscellaneous offences	1 059	1 156	1 029	1 308	1 265	1 413
Total reported offences	*10 419*	*10 188*	*9 176*	*11 105*	*12 111*	*11 818*
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit(a)	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.6
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	60	49	67	66	76	54
Separate drug charges	104	78	128	90	117	96

(a) Random Breath Test.

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, December quarter 2002, ACT, Department of Justice and Community Safety.

7.2 CHILDREN'S AND MAGISTRATE'S COURT, DEFENDANTS

	2001		2002			
Offence	*September qtr*	*December qtr*	*March qtr*	*June qtr*	*September qtr*	*December qtr*
CHILDREN'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	—	1	—	—	—	1
Acts intended to cause injury	33	34	29	42	31	28
Sexual assault and related	3	3	2	3	2	3
Abduction and related	—	6	—	1	—	2
Robbery, extortion and related	3	4	3	4	4	2
Burglary and related	34	39	52	45	25	21
Deception	65	87	54	89	79	83
Property damage and environmental pollution	11	13	9	11	16	10
Justice procedures	26	27	18	22	35	34
Weapons and explosives	6	4	4	4	6	3
Public order	14	5	1	6	5	3
Illicit drug	1	1	1	1	4	3
Traffic offences	22	13	12	15	21	12
Other	12	12	9	13	4	3
Total	**230**	**245**	**194**	**256**	**232**	**208**
MAGISTRATE'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	6	4	6	6	3	1
Acts intended to cause injury	164	156	165	213	225	250
Sexual assault and related	8	15	12	11	16	14
Abduction and related	9	5	4	11	8	7
Robbery, extortion and related	5	6	5	6	9	10
Burglary and related	68	62	51	47	52	67
Deception	262	255	227	273	273	283
Property damage and environmental pollution	42	41	32	40	48	44
Justice procedures	209	233	175	255	246	257
Weapons and explosives	21	14	17	15	22	26
Public order	21	25	35	22	30	25
Illicit drug	43	38	21	58	61	46
Traffic offences	643	499	422	602	599	559
Other	787	48	25	44	691	118
Total	**1 580**	**1 407**	**1 197**	**1 603**	**2 283**	**1 707**

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, December quarter 2002, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

7.3 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	Males		*Females*		*Persons*	
	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	*ACT in ACT(c)*	*ACT in NSW(a)(b)*	*ACT in ACT(c)*	*ACT in NSW(a)(b)*	*ACT in ACT(c)*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	146	62
2002	124	55	8	3	133	58
2001						
December qtr	134	69	12	4	146	73
2002						
March qtr	133	39	10	2	143	41
June qtr	126	56	8	2	134	58
September qtr	116	59	7	4	123	63
December qtr	121	64	9	5	130	70
2003						
March qtr	128	68	8	2	135	71
2002						
January	140	30	11	2	151	32
February	132	44	9	3	141	46
March	128	43	9	1	137	44
April	128	57	9	2	137	58
May	126	56	7	2	133	58
June	124	55	8	2	132	58
July	117	58	7	4	124	61
August	115	61	7	4	122	65
September	116	58	7	4	123	62
October	122	57	8	6	130	63
November	122	67	10	7	132	73
December	120	69	9	4	129	73
2003						
January	133	65	8	2	141	67
February	125	72	8	2	133	74
March	125	68	7	3	132	71

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

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

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

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.4 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	ACT(a)	Aust.
	rate(b)	*rate(b)*
2000	86.8	143.3
2001	88.2	145.0
2002	78.7	144.3
2002		
March qtr	77.6	142.9
June qtr	79.0	144.5
September qtr	76.1	144.6
December qtr	81.9	145.2
2003		
March qtr	84.5	147.0

(a) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW.

(b) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.5 PERIODIC DETENTION AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	Australian Capital Territory			Australia(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERIODIC DETENTION						
2000	60.0	5.3	32.3	16.5	1.6	8.9
2001	56.5	3.3	29.6	14.3	1.2	7.7
2002	55.5	3.6	29.0	12.2	1.0	6.5
2001						
December qtr	52.8	1.9	27.1	14.4	1.1	7.7
2002						
March qtr	48.2	2.7	25.2	12.5	0.9	6.6
June qtr	54.0	3.6	28.2	12.0	1.0	6.4
September qtr	60.3	4.2	31.5	12.2	1.0	6.5
December qtr	59.1	3.8	30.7	12.2	0.9	6.5
2003						
March qtr	57.4	4.0	29.8	11.5	0.9	6.1
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(c)						
2001						
December qtr	908.5	187.5	(d)544.1	611.8	132.7	(d)370.8
2002						
March qtr	911.3	184.8	(d)544.2	601.0	130.9	(d)364.5
June qtr	925.3	169.2	(d)537.8	597.7	126.6	(d)359.2
September qtr	817.1	134.7	(d)467.5	584.4	125.5	(d)352.3
December qtr	847.5	139.5	(d)484.5	587.5	125.4	(d)354.1
2003						
March qtr	853.7	132.8	(d)484.7	564.3	120.0	(d)340.3

(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, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0).

CHAPTER 8 FINANCE

LENDING FINANCE

The value of total housing finance commitments was $161m at the end of the April quarter 2003, up 25% from the previous quarter. In the three months of April quarter 2003, there were increases between January and February 2003 (up 25%), and March and April 2003 (up 12%). Between February and March 2003 there was a decrease of 10%.

The value of total personal finance commitments increased to $83m at the end of the April quarter 2003, up 15% from the previous quarter.

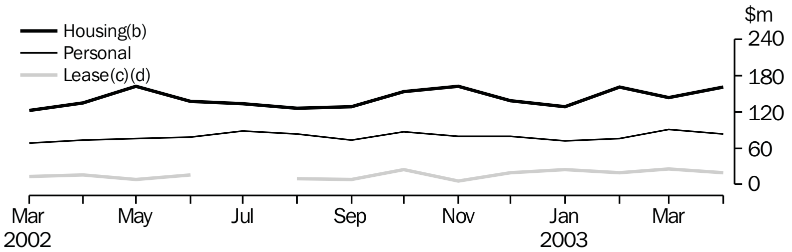
The value of total personal finance commitments at the end of the April quarter 2003 consisted of $32m of personal fixed loans (39% of total personal commitments), and $51m of revolving credit commitments (61%). There was an increase of 2% in personal fixed loan commitments between January and April 2003, and an increase of 24% in personal revolving credit commitments over the same period.

Nationally, total personal finance commitments increased to $5,631m in April 2003, up 9% from January 2003 and up 18% from April 2002.

The ACT total value of commercial finance commitments was $188m at the end of the April quarter 2003, up 6% from January 2003. Nationally, April 2003 total commercial finance commitments increased by 29% over this period.

The total value of lease finance commitments in the ACT was $19m at the end of April 2003, down 21% from the previous quarter. There were decreases in both February and April 2003 (23% and 29% respectively), while in March 2003 there was an increase of 40%. Nationally, total lease finance commitments increased by 11% between January 2003 and April 2003.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)



(a) Due to the large number of months of unpublished data, commercial finance is not graphed.
(b) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.
(c) Excludes leveraged leases.
(d) Lease data not available for July 2002, resulting in a break in series.

Source: Housing finance for owner occupation, Australia, April 2003 (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, Lending finance.

8.1 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	Housing(a)	Personal			Commercial			Lease(b)
	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(b)	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(c)	Total	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2002								
March	122	28	39	68	112	n.p.	n.p.	13
April	135	29	44	73	100	31	132	15
May	163	31	46	76	120	76	196	8
June	138	24	54	78	117	53	170	15
July	133	33	55	88	108	64	172	n.p.
August	126	33	50	83	207	n.p.	n.p.	10
September	129	30	44	74	106	63	169	8
October	154	35	52	87	164	98	262	24
November	162	32	48	80	127	36	162	6
December	139	35	46	80	113	85	198	19
2003								
January	129	31	41	72	109	68	178	24
February	161	38	38	76	138	35	173	19
March	144	41	50	91	162	53	216	26
April	161	32	51	83	159	29	188	19

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

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

Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, April 2003 (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, Lending Finance.

CHAPTER 9 RETAIL TURNOVER

RETAIL

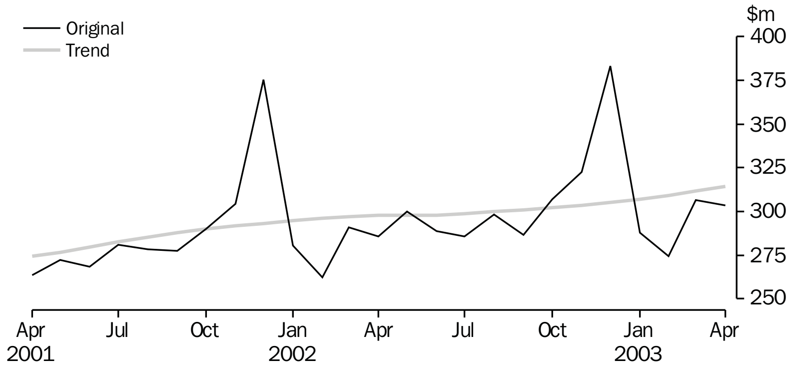
The trend turnover for retail trade for April 2003 was $314.2m, a 1% increase from the March 2003 figure of $311.7m. April 2003 trend turnover rose 6% from April 2002 ($297.6m). Trend turnover for retail trade recorded an increase each month since June 2002.

Nationally retail trade turnover for April 2003 was $14,719.4m, a 1% increase from the March 2003 figure of $14,650.7m. This was a 5% increase from April 2002 ($13,980.1m).

During April 2003 FOOD RETAILING recorded the highest turnover in the ACT ($116.6m or 37% of total turnover). This was followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES ($56.3m or 18%), HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING ($55.7m or 18%) and DEPARTMENT STORES ($29.6m or 9%).

Between March 2003 and April 2003, increases were recorded in all ACT industry groups except OTHER RETAILING (down 2%). HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING increased by 2% and CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING increased by 1%. DEPARTMENT STORES, RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING, HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES all increased by 1%, and FOOD RETAILING increased by less than 1%.

RETAIL TURNOVER



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

	Food retailing	*Department stores*	*Clothing and soft good retailing*	*Household good retailing*	*Recreational good retailing*	*Other retailing*	*Hospitality and services*	***Total***
				ORIGINAL ($m)				
2002								
February	106.2	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	22.2	45.2	**262.1**
March	116.3	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.5	25.6	50.6	**290.9**
April	110.3	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.7	23.8	49.4	**285.8**
May	117.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	24.2	50.2	**300.0**
June	111.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	21.4	50.8	**288.7**
July	110.8	24.4	18.3	40.6	14.1	23.8	53.7	**285.6**
August	116.7	24.1	18.1	43.9	14.4	25.3	55.9	**298.4**
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	27.4	52.6	**286.6**
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	**306.9**
November	119.7	33.8	20.2	50.8	13.7	29.4	55.2	**322.7**
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	**383.1**
2003								
January	114.2	24.2	16.8	51.6	13.1	18.0	50.1	**288.0**
February	107.0	21.4	15.7	48.3	14.3	17.5	50.2	**274.4**
March	116.3	25.9	19.6	53.4	14.9	19.1	57.6	**306.6**
April	113.6	28.9	20.6	51.1	12.7	20.0	56.8	**303.7**
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)				
2002								
February	114.1	27.8	21.7	42.1	14.5	27.1	50.3	**297.6**
March	114.5	27.1	19.1	45.0	12.8	27.1	49.6	**295.3**
April	115.8	27.3	19.0	47.8	13.9	26.1	48.2	**298.1**
May	115.9	28.1	20.2	46.2	13.4	25.2	49.7	**298.8**
June	117.1	31.2	19.7	46.8	12.6	24.4	51.2	**303.0**
July	112.7	24.8	17.9	40.8	13.8	24.9	52.5	**287.3**
August	114.5	27.9	19.9	45.4	14.7	24.9	55.5	**302.8**
September	116.9	29.0	19.9	44.0	13.5	26.7	53.5	**303.4**
October	116.2	28.4	19.3	48.3	13.3	24.8	53.1	**303.3**
November	116.1	29.8	19.7	47.6	13.2	27.8	53.6	**307.8**
December	114.3	27.5	19.0	47.5	13.0	23.7	54.4	**299.4**
2003								
January	115.2	28.7	18.5	51.0	15.1	20.8	54.8	**304.2**
February	115.5	29.4	19.4	54.0	15.8	21.3	55.9	**311.3**
March	116.6	29.6	20.3	55.6	15.2	20.6	55.7	**313.7**
April	117.5	29.8	19.8	55.7	14.0	22.0	56.3	**315.1**
				TREND ($m)				
2002								
February	114.7	27.4	19.8	44.3	13.6	26.9	49.2	**296.2**
March	115.0	27.5	19.8	45.0	13.6	26.6	49.3	**297.2**
April	115.3	27.6	19.6	45.4	13.5	26.0	49.7	**297.6**
May	115.3	27.7	19.4	45.4	13.5	25.5	50.4	**297.6**
June	115.4	27.9	19.3	45.2	13.5	25.1	51.4	**297.9**
July	115.4	28.1	19.3	44.8	13.6	25.2	52.4	**298.7**
August	115.4	28.3	19.4	44.7	13.5	25.5	53.2	**299.9**
September	115.5	28.5	19.4	45.1	13.5	25.7	53.7	**301.1**
October	115.5	28.5	19.4	46.1	13.5	25.6	54.0	**302.3**
November	115.5	28.6	19.3	47.7	13.7	24.9	54.1	**303.7**
December	115.5	28.8	19.3	49.4	14.0	23.8	54.4	**305.3**
2003								
January	115.6	28.9	19.3	51.2	14.4	22.7	54.8	**306.9**
February	115.8	29.1	19.4	52.9	14.7	21.8	55.4	**309.1**
March	116.1	29.4	19.6	54.5	15.0	21.0	55.9	**311.7**
April	116.6	29.6	19.8	55.7	15.1	20.6	56.3	**314.2**

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

CHAPTER 10 ECONOMY

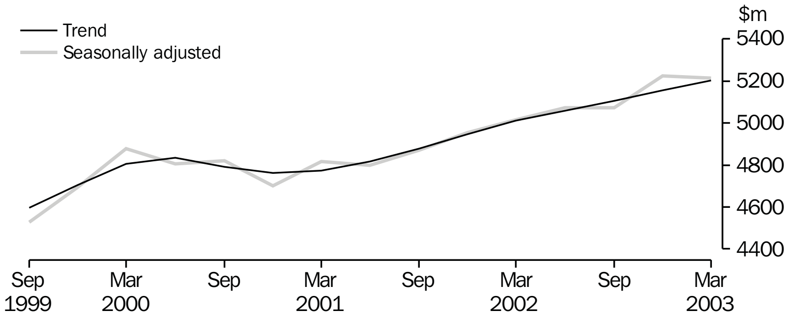
STATE FINAL DEMAND

The ACT trend state final demand (chain volume measures) for March quarter 2003 increased by 0.9% from the previous quarter, to $5,204m. In the 12 months to March 2003, trend state final demand rose by 3.8%. This rise consisted of a 24.8% increase in private gross fixed capital formation, a 2.6% increase in household consumption expenditure, a 1.4% increase in general government consumption expenditure, and a 1.9% decrease in public gross fixed capital formation.

The March quarter 2003 ACT trend state final demand represented the 9th quarter of increase since the December quarter 2000 decline of 0.5%. The decrease in December quarter 2000 resulted from a decrease in both private gross fixed capital formation and general government consumption expenditure (7.3% and 1.5% respectively).

Nationally, the trend domestic final demand (chain volume measures) in March quarter 2003 was $185.5b. The March quarter figure for 2003 represented an increase of 1.1% from the previous quarter and an increase of 5.4% from March quarter 2002.

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, March 2003 (cat. no. 5206.0).

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

	2001			2002		2003
	December qtr	*March qtr*	*June qtr*	*September qtr*	*December qtr*	*March qtr*
			TREND ($m)			
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	2 389	2 401	2 403	2 413	2 426	2 434
Households	1 993	2 013	2 032	2 045	2 055	2 065
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	414	444	461	484	519	554
Public	150	155	163	162	156	152
State final demand	*4 946*	*5 012*	*5 058*	*5 104*	*5 157*	*5 204*
International trade—exports of goods	3	3	3	2	1	1
International trade—imports of goods	2	1	1	1	1	1
			TREND (% change)			
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
Households	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	7.5	7.3	3.9	5.1	7.2	6.7
Public	–3.5	3.3	5.0	–0.2	–3.7	–2.9
State final demand	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*0.9*
International trade—exports of goods	8.7	–2.0	–20.9	–34.0	–39.0	–22.2
International trade—imports of goods	10.5	–15.2	–23.4	2.2	23.3	–3.6

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

Source: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Australian National Accounts, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 5206.0).

CHAPTER 11 TRANSPORT

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

All states/territories in Australia showed an increase in new motor vehicle sales from April 2003 to May 2003. Queensland (2.4%), Tasmania (2.1%), and New South Wales (1.7%) each recorded trend growth above the national average (1.6%).

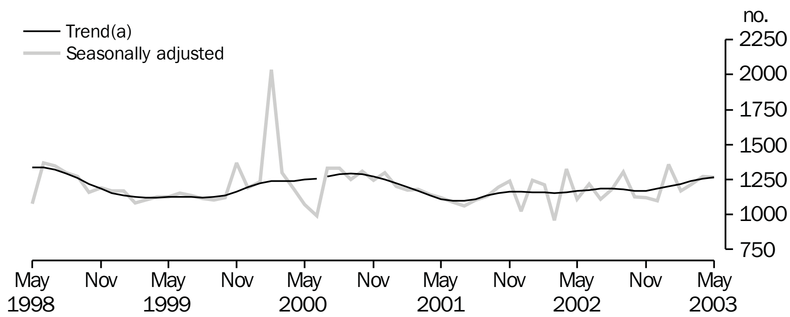
In May 2003, the trend estimate of new motor vehicle sales for the ACT was 1,268. This was a 1% increase on April 2003 and the same as May 2002.

Nationally, the long term trend estimate for total new motor vehicles sales reached new heights (76,225) in May 2003, with the trend estimate rising for the seventh consecutive month.

The trend total vehicle sales increased by 1.6% in May 2003 compared with April 2003 and 10.8% from May 2002.

The trend number of motor vehicle sales in the ACT has fluctuated over the last four years. Highs were recorded in September 2000 (1,295 sales) and October 2000 (1,290 sales). Lows were recorded in March 2002 (1,154 sales) and April 2002 (1,157 sales).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



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

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

AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In December quarter 2002, domestic airlines carried a total of 339,745 passengers through the Canberra Airport. Of these, 170,269 passengers were inbound and 169,476 passengers were outbound. This represented a 30% increase of passenger movements from the previous quarter (261,119 passenger movements) and a 67% increase from December quarter 2001 (204,005). December quarter 2002 had the highest total passenger movements since December quarter 2000 (352,299).

A total of 3,870 domestic aircraft travelled through the Canberra Airport in December quarter 2002. This was a 37% increase from September quarter 2002 (2,816 aircraft movements) and an 86% increase from December quarter 2001 (2,084 aircraft movements).

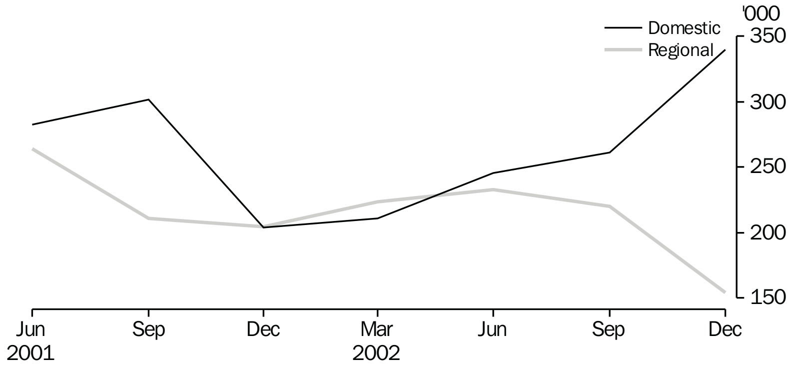
AIRPORT MOVEMENTS
continued

During December quarter 2002, a total of 154,151 passengers moved through the Canberra Airport on regional airlines. Of these passengers, 77,701 were inbound and 76,450 were outbound. Total passenger movements on regional airlines decreased 30% from the previous quarter (220,114 passenger movements) and 25% from December quarter 2001 (204,326).

A total of 5,266 regional aircraft moved through the Canberra Airport in December quarter 2002. This represented a decrease of 15% from September quarter 2002 (6,180 aircraft movements) and a decrease of 22% from December quarter 2001 (6,714 aircraft movements).

The large changes in airport movements since September quarter 2002 was due to the closure of several small regional airlines. This resulted in an increase in passenger and aircraft movements on domestic airlines.

TOTAL PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, Canberra Airport



Source: Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

11.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: TREND

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

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

11.2 AIRPORT TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

	Passengers			Aircraft		
	Inbound	Outbound	Total	Inbound	Outbound	Total
DOMESTIC AIRLINES (no.)						
2000						
December	174 779	177 520	352 299	2 220	2 216	4 436
2001						
March	143 700	143 036	286 736	1 911	1 911	3 822
June	139 625	143 031	282 656	1 866	1 866	3 732
September	149 488	152 166	301 654	2 016	2 014	4 030
December	100 103	103 902	204 005	1 042	1 042	2 084
2002						
March	105 940	105 267	211 207	1 091	1 087	2 178
June	123 014	122 440	245 454	1 306	1 303	2 609
September	130 740	130 379	261 119	1 409	1 407	2 816
December	170 269	169 476	339 745	1 935	1 935	3 870
REGIONAL AIRLINES(a) (no.)						
2000						
December	92 258	91 121	183 379	3 931	4 003	7 934
2001						
March	104 664	102 793	207 457	4 544	4 548	9 092
June	131 433	132 399	263 832	5 138	5 137	10 275
September	105 868	104 955	210 823	3 733	3 734	7 467
December	103 021	101 305	204 326	3 354	3 360	6 714
2002						
March	113 079	110 593	223 672	3 576	3 569	7 145
June	115 082	117 451	232 533	3 359	3 358	6 717
September	109 115	110 999	220 114	3 095	3 085	6 180
December	77 701	76 450	154 151	2 634	2 632	5 266

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

CHAPTER 12 TOURISM

GUEST ARRIVALS

A total of 170,700 guests arrived in the ACT during March quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 14% from December quarter 2002 (199,200 guest arrivals). The March quarter 2003 figure was down 19% from March quarter 2002 (211,200 guest arrivals).

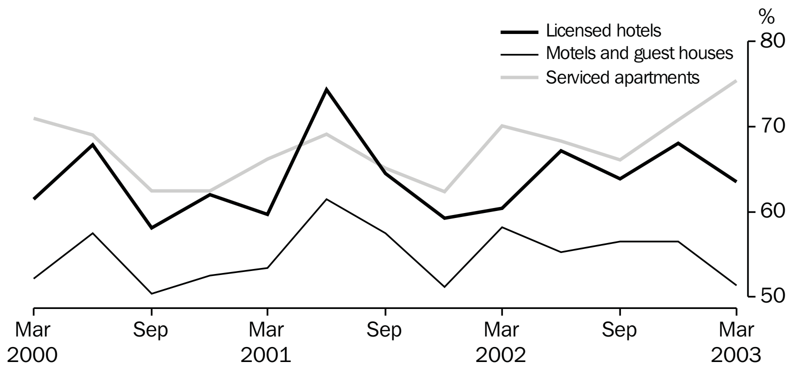
In March quarter 2003, motels and guest houses accommodated 73,000 guests, making up 43% of total guest arrivals in the ACT. Licensed hotels with facilities accommodated 63,500 guests (37% of total guest arrivals) in March quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 25% from March quarter 2002 (84,200 guest arrivals). Serviced apartments accommodated 34,200 guests (20% of total guest arrivals) in March quarter 2003.

OCCUPANCY RATES

During March quarter 2003, 62% of all accommodation rooms in the ACT were occupied. This represented a fall of 3 percentage points from December quarter 2002 and was equal to March quarter 2002.

Serviced apartments had the highest occupancy rate for March quarter 2003, with 75% of rooms occupied. This was a rise of 4 percentage points from December quarter 2002, and a rise of 5 percentage points from March quarter 2002. Licensed hotels with facilities had the second highest occupancy rate of 64% (up 4 percentage points from March quarter 2002), followed by motels and guest houses at 51% (down 7 percentage points from March quarter 2002).

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES



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

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay for guests in the ACT during March quarter 2003 was 2.8 days. This was an 8% increase from 2.6 days recorded in December quarter 2002 and a 17% increase from 2.4 days in March quarter 2002.

The average length of stay for serviced apartments increased to 4.7 days in March quarter 2003, up 12% from 4.2 days in March quarter 2002. Motels and guest houses were 2.1 days, up 5% on March quarter 2002 (2.0 days). Licensed hotels with facilities increased to 2.4 days, up 33% from 1.8 days from the December quarter 2002.

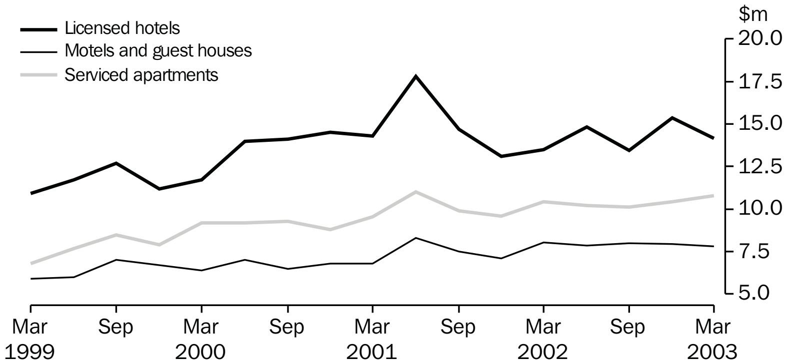
ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

During March quarter 2003, the accommodation takings for the ACT were $32.8m. This was a decrease of 3% on the previous quarter ($33.8m), but an increase of 3% from the March quarter 2002 ($32.0m).

Licensed hotels with facilities recorded the highest takings in the ACT at $14.2m (43% of total takings), followed by serviced apartments at $10.8m or 33%, and motels and guest houses $7.8 m or 24%.

March quarter 2003 recorded an increase in accommodation takings in licensed hotels with facilities (up 5%) and serviced apartments (up 3%) from March quarter 2002. Only motels and guest houses recorded a decrease (down 3%) from March quarter 2002.

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES
continued

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)

	Establishments	Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Persons employed	Room nights occupied	Room occupancy rate	Guest nights	Bed occupancy rate	Guest arrivals	Takings from accommodation
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	%	'000	%	'000	$'000
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES										
2002										
March qtr	15	1 902	4 892	1 304	103.3	60.4	155.3	35.7	84.2	13 510
2003										
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	54.6	50.8	36.4	18.6	4 147
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.7	69.5	49.8	39.5	20.5	4 757
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.1	66.9	54.7	39.2	24.4	5 278
March qtr	14	1 838	4 505	1 207	105.0	63.5	155.3	38.3	63.5	14 182
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES										
2002										
March qtr	27	1 857	5 628	656	97.2	58.2	173.1	34.3	85.1	8 037
2003										
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.2	48.0	56.6	29.3	23.6	2 648
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.0	49.2	41.0	23.5	21.5	2 330
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	34.5	56.7	57.9	29.9	27.9	2 855
March qtr	27	1 962	6 240	668	90.8	51.4	155.5	27.7	73.0	7 833
SERVICED APARTMENTS										
2002										
March qtr	20	1 469	4 970	427	92.7	70.1	177.4	39.6	41.9	10 445
2003										
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.8	73.3	63.0	46.0	11.6	3 765
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.4	77.2	46.4	37.5	10.0	3 381
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.8	75.8	51.7	37.7	12.6	3 632
March qtr	18	1 312	4 420	424	89.0	75.4	161.1	40.5	34.2	10 778
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS										
2002										
March qtr	62	5 228	15 427	2 387	293.3	62.3	506.4	36.5	211.2	31 992
2003										
January	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90.1	56.9	170.4	36.2	53.8	10 561
February	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	91.1	63.7	137.2	32.3	52.1	10 468
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	103.5	65.3	164.3	35.0	64.9	11 765
March qtr	59	5 112	15 165	2 299	284.8	61.9	471.9	34.6	170.7	32 794

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

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

CHAPTER 13 CLIMATE

Autumn 2003 in the ACT was drier than normal, with above average day-time and night-time temperatures. The average daily temperature for the three months of autumn was 13.7 degrees Celsius, above the long-term average of 13.5 degrees. In autumn 2003 the average daily maximum temperature was 20.4 degrees Celsius, above the average of 19.9 degrees. The average daily minimum temperature was 7.3 degrees, above the average of 7.0 degrees.

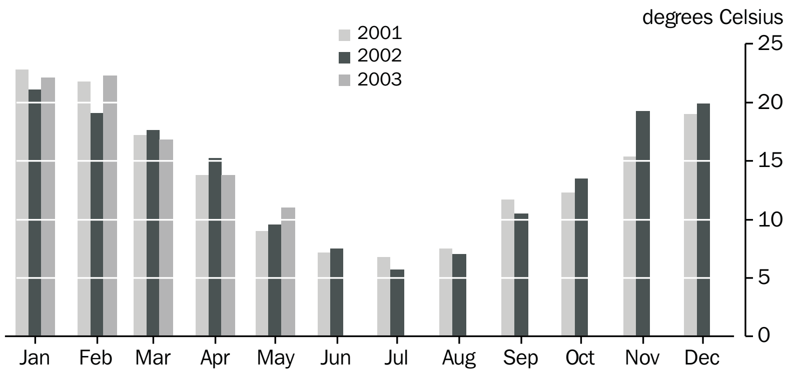
The Canberra Airport recorded 88.4mm of rainfall in autumn 2003, below the long-term average of 149.1mm. This put autumn 2003 into the lowest 30% of autumn rainfalls. Total rainfall for March 2003 was 58.4mm, above the average of 52.6mm. Total rainfall for April and May were 15.4mm and 14.6mm respectively. The total rainfall for April and May were well below the averages of 49.0mm (April) and 47.5mm (May).

The average daily sunshine for autumn 2003 was 7.2 hours per day, above the average of 6.9 hours. Daily hours of sunshine were above average in both March and May, at 9.0 hours and 6.2 hours respectively. The average daily sunshine for April was 6.5 hours per day, below the long-term mean.

Autumn evaporation was 325.0mm, below the average of 346.0mm.

The average daily wind run in autumn 2003 was 156.3km/day, above the average of 154.6km/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. There was one day of strong winds (average speed 41–62km/hr), below the autumn average of three days. There were no strong wind days recorded in April or May.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

13.1 CLIMATE, AUTUMN

	Units	2001	2002	2003
Average maximum temperature	ºC	20.6	21.3	20.4
Highest maximum temperature	ºC	28.5	34.0	28.3
Lowest maximum temperature	ºC	13.6	9.8	12.5
Average minimum temperature	ºC	5.8	7.1	7.3
Highest minimum temperature	ºC	16.5	15.1	14.5
Lowest minimum temperature	ºC	–6.0	3.2	4.7
Average daily temperature	ºC	13.2	14.2	13.7
Lowest grass temperature	ºC	–9.0	–7.7	–8.3
Total autumn rainfall	*mm*	*61.8*	*89.0*	*88.4*
Total autumn evaporation	*mm*	*348.9*	*347.6*	*325.0*
Average daily sunshine	hours/day	7.5	7.8	7.2
Average daily pressure	hPa	1 018.9	1 019.6	1 020.3
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres)	km/day	172.3	133.5	156.3

Source: Seasonal climate summary, Bureau of Meteorology.

CHAPTER 14 SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

14.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

			Australian Capital Territory			*Australia*		
				% change from			*% change from*	
	Unit	Period	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
Population								
Population	no.	Dec qtr 02	322 680	0.1	0.8	19 786 570	0.3	1.3
Natural increase	no.	Dec qtr 02	666	3.7	15.2	30 569	23.5	7.2
Net migration	no.	Dec qtr 02	–220	–3.1	–21 900.0	28 525	–28.6	3.9
Total growth	*no.*	*Dec qtr 02*	*446*	*7.5*	*–22.7*	*59 094*	*–7.8*	*5.6*
Labour force								
Trend								
Unemployment rate	% points	May 03	4.4	0.1	—	6.1	—	–8.7
Participation rate	% points	May 03	71.9	–0.1	–0.2	64.1	–0.1	0.5
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	% points	May 03	13.2	4.8	–9.6	24.8	2.1	0.4
Job vacancies	'000	Feb qtr 02	2.3	35.3	–45.2	111.3	15.8	21.9
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	Mar 03	0.6	—	200.0	32.5	30.0	–27.6
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	Mar 03	9	28.6	350.0	31	–6.1	–38.0
Number employed (trend)								
Public sector	'000	Feb qtr 03	74.8	1.1	5.8	1 502.7	—	0.6
Gross earnings (original)								
Public sector	$m	Mar qtr 02	1 113.5	15.4	10.4	17 662.9	0.8	5.1
Wage cost index								
Private sector	index no.	Mar qtr 03	118.9	0.9	3.4	118.9	0.7	3.5
Public sector	index no.	Mar qtr 03	117.6	1.0	4.0	121.1	1.7	4.0
Total	*index no.*	*Mar qtr 03*	*118.1*	*1.0*	*3.8*	*119.4*	*0.9*	*3.6*
Average weekly earnings (trend)	$	Feb qtr 03	1037.00	2.3	9.4	899.80	1.2	4.7
CPI								
Total all groups	*index no.*	*Mar qtr 03*	*140.7*	*1.1*	*3.8*	*141.3*	*1.3*	*3.4*
Housing finance (trend)								
Total housing commitments	*$m*	*Apr 03*	*155.0*	*0.6*	*19.2*	*9 173.0*	*1.6*	*13.0*
Dwelling units financed	no.	Apr 03	803	–2.0	–0.6	53 001	0.8	1.7
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (original)	no.	Mar 03	219	–2.2	31.1	13 774	7.6	2.1
Value of total buildings approved (original)	$m	Mar 03	44.7	–51.2	–47.8	3 800.5	3.0	18.1
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units (original)	no.	Dec qtr 02	932	4.0	6.5	44 496	–7.7	4.2
Value of total building	$m	Dec qtr 02	279.1	7.2	17.7	13 089.1	3.9	21.1
Building completed								
New dwelling units (original)	no.	Dec qtr 02	679	79.2	25.7	43 916	23.9	23.8
Value of completed residential units	$m	Dec qtr 02	134.9	74.7	37.8	8 250.9	24.2	32.3

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

			Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
				% change from			% change from	
	Unit	Period	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year
Corrections								
Persons in prison custody (per 100,000 adult population)	no.	Mar qtr 03	84.5	3.2	8.9	147.0	1.2	2.9
Retail turnover (trend)	$m	Apr 03	314.2	0.8	5.6	14 719.4	0.5	5.3
State final demand (trend)	$m	Mar qtr 03	5 204.0	0.9	3.8	185 477.0	1.1	5.4
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	no.	May 03	1 268	1.0	8.7	76 225	1.6	10.8
Tourist accommodation								
Room occupancy rates	% points	Mar qtr 03	61.9	–2.7	–0.4	59.1	–2.6	0.5
Guest arrivals	'000	Mar qtr 03	170.7	14.3	–19.2	8 259.4	–7.1	0.3

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

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