Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 30 OCT 2002

CONTENTS

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	*ISSUE*	*RELEASE DATE*
	December 2002	29 January 2003
	March 2003	30 April 2003

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Due to changes in the source, wage and salary earner information is now only available for the public sector. Private sector and total statistics are no longer available.

Banking statistics are not published in this issue due to data being unavailable from the source at the time of publishing.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

$m	million dollars
Billion	one thousand million
n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.p.	not available for publication
p	preliminary
‘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 September 2002.

All tables refer to the ACT, unless specified. Explanatory Notes are provided for some key indicators in this publication. For further information, readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related 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 — GAMBLING AND LICENCED PREMISES

INTRODUCTION

This article gives an overview of gambling, liquor licences and clubs, pubs, taverns and bars in the ACT. It identifies the growth rate of gambling, along with the prevalence of problem gambling and the increase of expenditure from the adult population, with comparisons between the ACT and Australia.

Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars are separated into two categories in this article, clubs and pubs, taverns and bars. The two categories are compared and contrasted on the following characteristics;

- the number of premises
- employment
- gambling income and
- total income.

Liquor licences in the ACT over the last ten years are also explored. The different categories are explained and their change over this period is discussed.

Information in this article was collected from the ABS publications *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars* (cat no. 8687.0), and *Gambling Industries* (cat. no. 8684.0) which draws on data from a number of ABS surveys. Data from the ACT Office of Fair Trading (OFT) and the ACT Gambling and Racing Commission is also used.

GAMBLING

Gambling in the ACT is regulated by the ACT Gambling and Racing Commission. The roles of the Commission include the regulation of gambling and racing activities in accordance with ACT gaming laws, reviewing gaming laws to ensure their continued relevance and appropriateness, managing research and data collection in regard to the social and economic impacts of gambling in the ACT and ensuring compliance by gaming organisations and persons with the payment of fee and tax liabilities.

The ACT Gambling and Racing Commission produces an annual report containing information obtained by the Commission over the previous financial year. The 2000–01 report contained information from the Survey of The Nature and Extent of Gambling and Problem Gambling in the ACT. The survey was conducted by the Australian Institute for Gambling Research (AGIR) and commissioned by the ACT Gambling and Racing Commission. The report involved a community survey on the nature and extent of gambling and problem gambling in the ACT. This survey was intended to inform the Commission of the social and economic impacts of gambling in the ACT and guide the provision of services to problem gamblers. The survey was conducted by telephone to determine community gambling patterns and to establish the prevalence of problem gambling in the ACT. Approximately 2,000 residents were surveyed.

GAMBLING *continued*

The report produced by the AGIR estimated that approximately 75% of ACT residents gambled in 1999–2000, with nearly 36% participating on a weekly basis. This showed a 5% decrease from figures recorded in 1997–98, however the people who were gambling were spending more money more often. ACT residents who experienced problems with gambling represented 2% of the adult population, equal with the national rate. The highest prevalence of problem gambling and harm incident rates were associated with gaming machines, with 70% of ACT problem gamblers attributing their problem to this form of gambling. Remaining gamblers attributed their problems equally to the casino and racing activities. Of those gamblers who reported seeking help during 1999–2000, 79% saw a counsellor and 54% contacted Lifeline, who run a gambling and financial counselling service.

Gaming Machines

The Gaming Machine Act 1987 provides for a maximum of 5,200 machines in the ACT until 30 June 2003. At 30th June 2001 there were a total of 4,999 gaming machines in the ACT. Clubs (includes all incorporated clubs with at least 200 financial members) housed 99% (4,939) of these machines while hotels (includes establishments holding a general liquor licence, and having twelve or more rooms for accomodation) housed the other 1% (60).

VENUES WITH GAMING MACHINES, ACT 30TH JUNE 2001

	Venues	*Machines*
Clubs(a)	69	4 939
Hotels(b)	6	60
Total	75	4 999

(a) Clubs defined by the ACT OFT as incorporated clubs with at least 200 financial members.

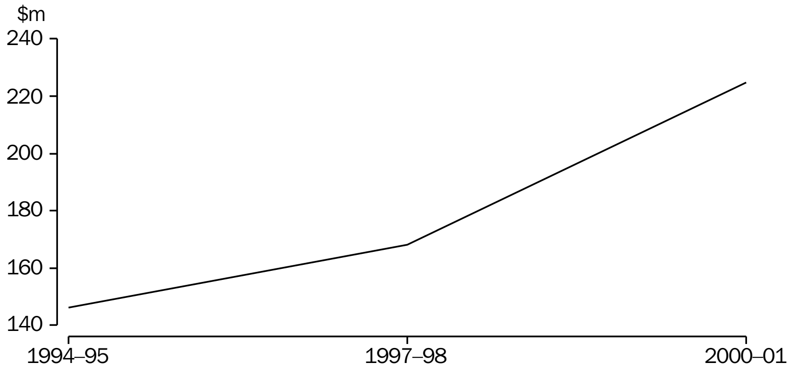
(b) Hotels defined by the ACT OFT as establishments holding a general liquor licence, and having 12 or more rooms for accomodation.

Source: ACT Gambling and Racing Comission Annual Report 2000–01.

The ABS publication, *Gambling Industries* (cat. no. 8684.0) presents results from a number of surveys concerning employing businesses involved in the provision of gambling services. Data was collected for 1994–95, 1997–98 and 2000–01.

Net takings from gambling activities in the ACT have risen since 1994–95. The 2000–01 figure of $224.8m represents a 34% rise from the 1997–98 figure ($168.1m) and a 54% rise from the 1994–95 figure ($146.3m).

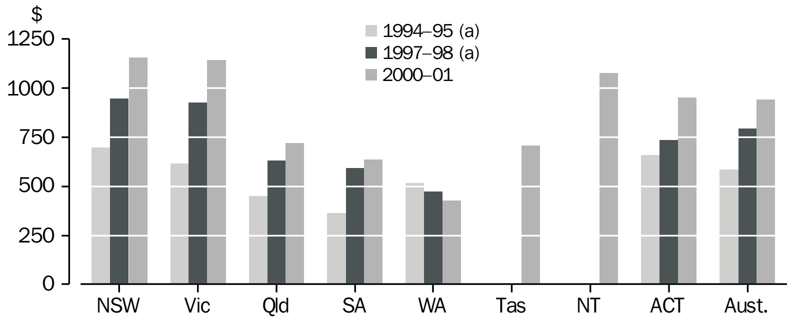
NET TAKINGS FROM GAMBLING



Source: Gambling Industries, 1997–98; 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0).

Based on the ACT estimated adult resident population at the end of June 2001, the $224.8m net takings from ACT gambling represented annual net takings of $951 per head of population. The ACT had higher average net takings per head than the national average ($944 per head). ACT net takings from gambling per head of adult population have risen 45% since 1994–95, compared with 62% nationally. The ACT had the fourth highest net takings per head of adult population in 2000–01, behind New South Wales ($1,154), Victoria ($1,144) and the Northern Territory ($1,079).

NET TAKINGS PER HEAD OF ADULT POPULATION



(a) Net takings per head of adult population in 1994–95 and 1997–98 were not avaliable for NT or Tas.

Source: Gambling Industries, 1997–98, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0).

CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS, AND BARS

The ABS publication *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars* (cat. no. 8687.0) presents results from a survey in relation to clubs (hospitality), pubs, taverns and bars. This survey has been conducted for the reference periods 1991–92, 1994–95, 1997–98 and 2001–02.

While a perception may exist that clubs and pubs, taverns and bars provide similar services and operate under similar circumstances, differences exist in terms of the number of premises, employment, gambling income and total income.

CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS, AND BARS *continued*

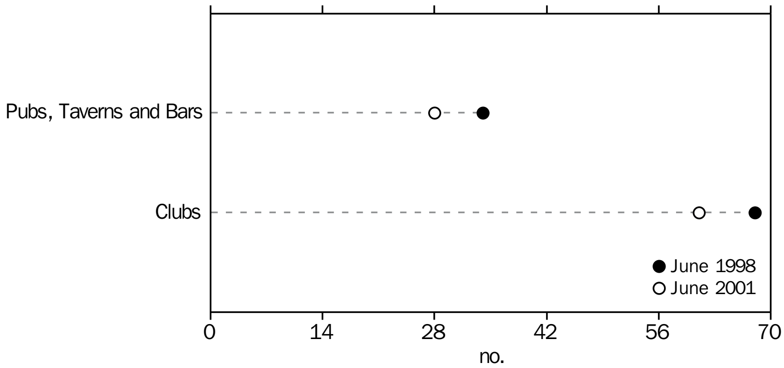
Clubs include organisations mainly engaged in providing hospitality services (drinking facilities, gambling, meals and other services) to members. As such, clubs whose main activity is the provision of sporting services, are not included within the scope of this industry. Clubs with gambling facilities are those providing either poker/gaming machines, TAB (Totalisator Agency Board) facilities and/or Keno services to patrons.

Pubs, taverns and bars include hotels, bars and similar units mainly engaged in selling alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises, or in selling alcoholic beverages both for consumption on or off the premises (e.g. from bottle shops at such premises). It does not include businesses mainly engaged in the provision of accommodation, retailing alcoholic beverages for consumption off the premises, or organisations mainly engaged in operating licensed clubs. Businesses with gambling facilities are those providing either poker/gaming machines, TAB facilities and/or Keno services to patrons.

Number of Premises

At June 2001 there were more clubs (61 premises) in the ACT than pubs, taverns and bars (28 premises). This was a decrease from June 1998 in both the number of clubs (down 10%) and the number of pubs, taverns, and bars (down 18%) in the ACT.

NUMBER OF PREMISES



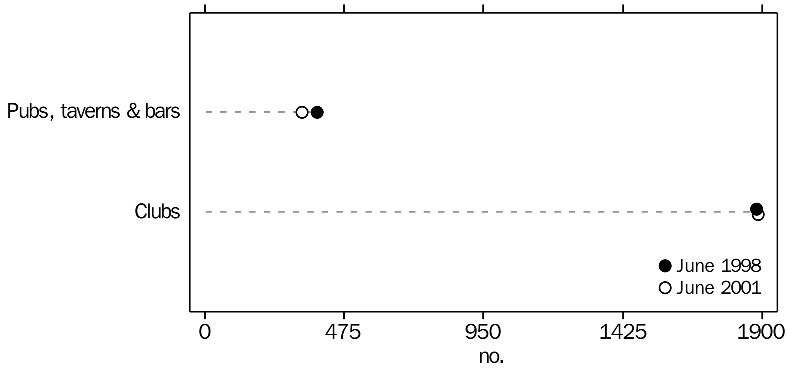
Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars 1997–98; 2000–01 (cat. no. 8687.0).

Employment

There were 1,885 people working for organisations in the clubs industry in the ACT. This was an increase of less than 1% from June 1998 to June 2001.

There were 333 people working in pubs, taverns and bars in the ACT at the end of June 2001. This was a decrease of 13% from the June 1998 figure of 383.

EMPLOYMENT



Source: Club, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, 1997–98; 2000–01 (cat. no. 8687.0).

Gambling Income

Clubs and pubs, taverns and bars both showed an increase in gambling income from 1997–98 to 2000–01. Clubs showed an increase of 22% to $156m, while pubs, taverns and bars showed a 40% increase to $0.7m.

GAMBLING INCOME

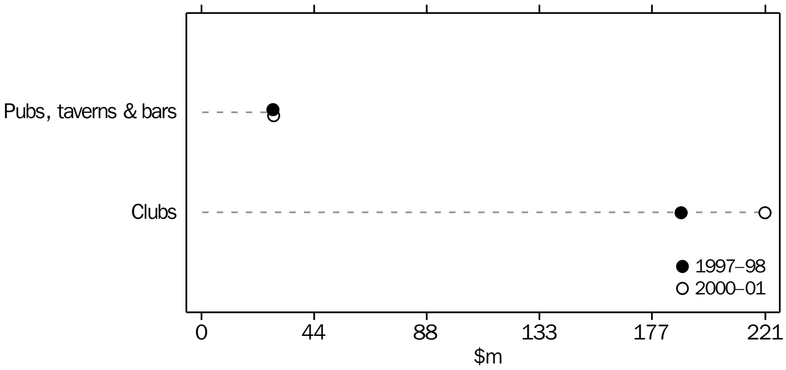
	1997–98$m	*2000–01$m*	*% change*
Pubs, taverns & bars	0.5	0.7	40
Clubs	128.2	156.0	22

Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, 1997–98, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8687.0), Gambling Industires 2000–01 (cat. no. 8684.0).

Total Income

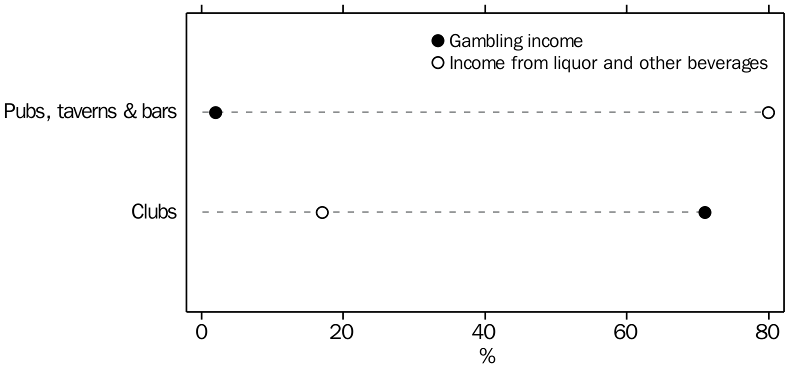
The total income for clubs in the ACT in 2000–01 was $220.9m. This was higher than pubs, taverns and bars ($28.4m). This was mainly due to the gambling income of clubs, which provided gambling facilities to patrons as one of their main services. Both clubs and pubs, taverns and bars recorded an increase in total income from 1997–98 to 2000–01. The total income of clubs increased by $32.9m (18%) to $220.9m, while pubs, taverns and bars increased by $0.4m (1%) to $28.4m. In 2000–01, gambling income made up 71% of the total income of clubs, and 2% of the total income of pubs, taverns and bars. Income from the sale of liquor and other beverages made up 17% of the total income for clubs and 80% of the total income for pub, taverns and bars.

TOTAL INCOME



Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, 1997–98; 2000–01 (cat. no. 8687.0).

SOURCES OF INCOME, PERCENT, 2000–01



Source: Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8687.0).

LIQUOR LICENCES

The ACT Office of Fair Trading (OFT) aims to reach and protect the community through the administration of fair trading legislation and the registration and compliance of businesses in specific industries. The activities of the OFT serve both consumers and business. Consumers can access the OFT to ascertain their rights and entitlements. Similarly, traders can obtain the prescribed framework within which they must conduct their trading activities.

Liquor Licences in the ACT are maintained by the OFT, and fall into five different categories:

- **On** licences authorise the licensee to sell liquor on the licensed premises for consumption on those premises.
- **Off** licences authorise the licensee to sell liquor on the licensed premises in sealed containers to persons for consumption away from those premises.
- **General** licences authorise the licensee to sell liquor on the licensed premises for consumption on the premises and for consumption away from the premises.

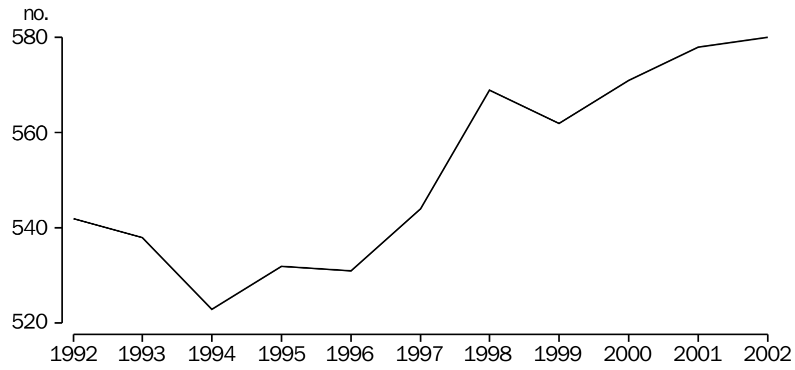
LIQUOR LICENCES *continued*

- **Special** licences authorise the sale of liquor at such times as are specified in the licence other than prescribed times, and on such premises and in such places, and subject to such conditions, as are specified in the licence.
- **Club** licences authorise the club by which the licence is held to supply liquor on the licensed premises of the club to members of the club, and persons on those premises at the invitation of a member of the club who is present on those premises. The supply of liquor may be for consumption on the premises, and for consumption away from the premises.

At 30th June 2002 there were 580 liquor licences held in the ACT. This was a rise of 7% in the 10 years since June 1992. On licences recorded the biggest rise over the ten year period, up 50 licences, followed by Special licences (up 29). Off licences showed the largest fall, down 40 licences in the ten years. Both Club (down 2) and General (up 1) licences showed comparatively low change from June 1992 to June 2002.

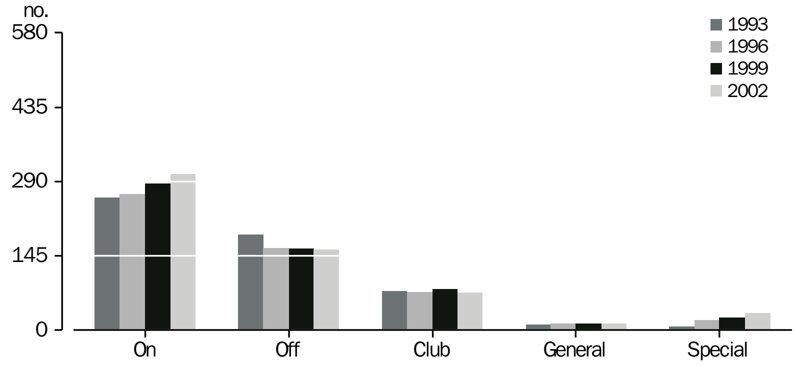
At 30th June 2002, there were 305 current On licences in the ACT. This made up 53% of all liquor licences, up 6 percentage points in the 10 years since June 1992 (47%). There were 157 current Off licences in the ACT (27% of all liquor licences) down 9 percentage points since June 1992 (36%). General licences remained steady at 2% of liquor licences, with 12 current at the 30th June 2002. There were 33 current Special licences in the ACT (6% of all liquor licences) an increase of 5 percentage points since June 1992 (less than 1%). Club licences fell by 1 percentage point in the ten years to June 2002 to 13% of all liquor licences (73 licences).

TOTAL LIQUOR LICENSES HELD



Source: ACT Office of Fair Trading.

LIQUOR LICENSES HELD



Source: ACT Office of Fair Trading.

CHAPTER 2

FEATURE ARTICLE — RETRENCHMENTS AND REDUNDANCIES

INTRODUCTION

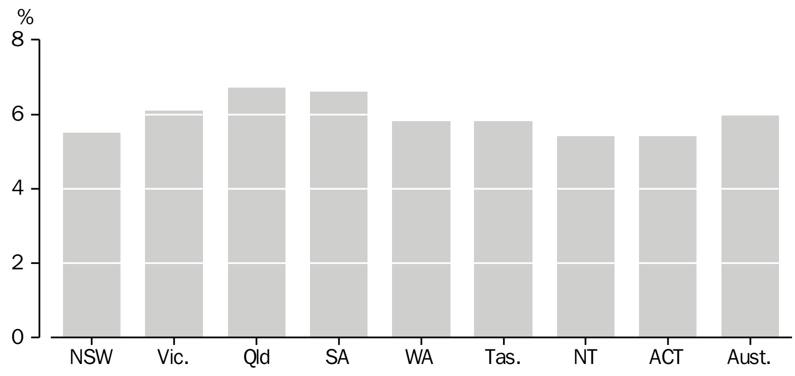
This article presents information on the labour force status and other characteristics of people aged 18–64 years who were retrenched or made redundant in the three years prior to July 2001. No distinction is made between the terms 'retrenched' and 'made redundant'. The term 'retrenched' is used to describe people who responded that they were either retrenched or made redundant in the reference period. The statistics were compiled from data collected in the Retrenchment and Redundancy Survey. This survey was conducted throughout Australia in July 2001 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Information is provided on the people affected by retrenchment, the jobs from which they were retrenched and their subsequent labour force outcomes. ACT data is compared with other states and territories and with data from the 1997 Retrenchment and Redundancy Survey. When a person was retrenched more than once in the reference period, job details were collected only for the respondent's most recent retrenchment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE RETRENCHED

There were 9,600 people retrenched in the ACT in the three years prior to July 2001, representing 5% of people who were employed during this period. By comparison, 13,100 (7% of people employed) were retrenched in the three years prior to July 1997. In the three years to July 2001, 64% of those retrenched were male, compared with 65% in the three years to 1997. Together with the Northern Territory, ACT had the lowest proportion of people retrenched in the three years to July 2001 (5% of employed people), while Queensland and South Australia were highest at 7%.

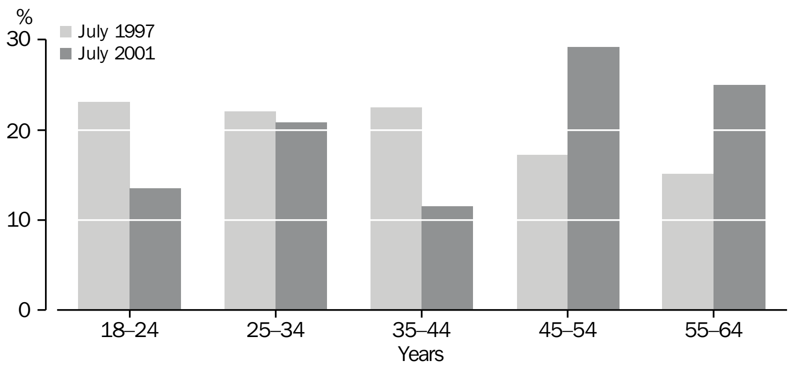
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PEOPLE RETRENCHED, Three years to July 2001



Source: ABS data available on request.

Age In July 2001, 54% of people retrenched in the previous three years were aged between 45 and 64 years. By contrast, 32% of people retrenched in the three years to 1997 were in this age range. The 45–54 year age group increased from 17% in 1997 to 29% in 2001, while the 55–64 year age group increased from 15% to 25%. The proportion of people retrenched aged 18–24 years declined from 23% in 1997 to 14% in 2001. Similarly, retrenchments in the 35–44 year age group declined from 23% in 1997 to 12% in 2001 and the 25–35 year age group fell from 23% in 1997 to 22% in 2001.

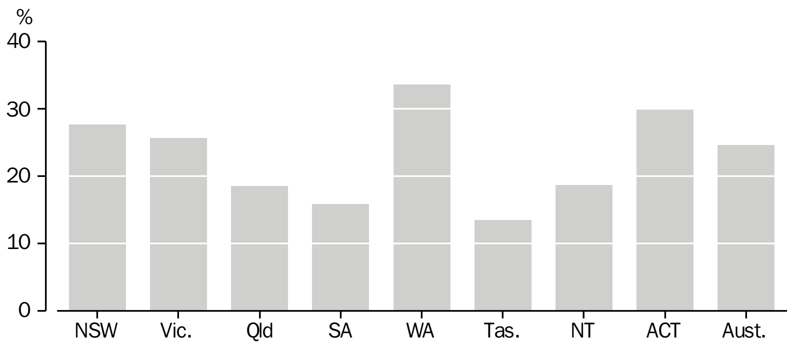
PROPORTION OF TOTAL RETRENCHMENTS BY AGE, Three years to July 2001



Source: ABS data available on request.

Country of birth In the three years prior to July 2001, 70% of people retrenched in the ACT were born in Australia. This is a decrease from 72% in the three years prior to July 1997. Of those born overseas, 52% were from English speaking countries in 2001, compared with 63% in 1997. At 30% of all retrenchments, the ACT recorded the second highest proportion of retrenched people born overseas after WA (34%). The lowest proportions were recorded in Tasmania (14%) and South Australia (16%).

PROPORTION OF RETRENCHED PEOPLE BORN OVERSEAS, Three years to July 2001



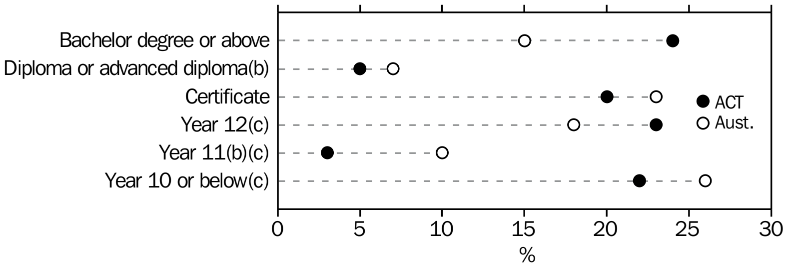
Source: ABS data available on request.

Level of education

Almost one quarter (24%) of people retrenched in the ACT in the three years prior to July 2001 had completed a Bachelor degree or higher, compared with 17% prior to July 1997. A Diploma or Advanced Diploma had been completed by 5% of retrenched people, while 20% had completed a Certificate. A further 23% had completed Year 12, 3% had completed Year 11 and 22% had completed education to Year 10 or below.

Nationally, 15% of people retrenched in the three years prior to July 2001 had completed a Bachelor degree or higher, 7% had completed a Diploma or Advanced Diploma and 23% had completed a Certificate. Schooling to Year 12 level had been completed by 18% of retrenched people, 10% had completed Year 11 and 26% had completed education to Year 10 or below.

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RETRENCHED PEOPLE(a), Three years to July 2001



Notes: (a) Excludes people with no educational qualifications.
(b) Figure has a Relative Standard Error greater than 25%.
(c) Includes people currently undertaking study.

Source: ABS data available on request.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB

Industry and occupation

The July 2001 survey recorded that two-thirds (66%) of people retrenched in the ACT worked in the private sector, representing an increase from 55% recorded in the July 1997 survey. Australia wide, the private sector made up 89% of redundancies in the three years to July 2001.

The industry categories with the highest proportion of people retrenched in the ACT in the 2001 survey were GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (21%) and PROPERTY & BUSINESS SERVICES (14%). The top categories in the 1997 survey were GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (30%), RETAIL TRADE and CONSTRUCTION (both 11%). For Australia, the three industries with the highest proportion of people retrenched in the three years to July 2001 were MANUFACTURING (21%), PROPERTY & BUSINESS SERVICES and CONSTRUCTION (both 12%).

Industry and occupation *continued*

In the three years to July 2001, 25% of people retrenched in the ACT were employed in the occupation category PROFESSIONALS, 23% as INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS and 14% as TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS. In the three years to July 1997, the occupations with the highest proportion of people retrenched were INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (22% of people retrenched), TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (17%) and MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS (13%). For Australia, the three highest were TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (18%), INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (17%) and LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (14%).

Duration and full/part-time status

In July 2001, 86% of ACT people retrenched in the previous three years were retrenched from full-time employment, compared with 84% for July 1997. A higher proportion of males were retrenched from full-time employment (93% of retrenched males were employed full-time) than females (76%).

Over one quarter (26%) of employees retrenched had been in that job for less that 12 months, a decline from 36% in the three years to July 1997. The proportion employed for one to three years prior to retrenchment increased from 18% in the 1997 survey to 23% in the 2001 survey. The proportion employed for 10–20 years prior to retrenchment also increased, from 11% in 1997 to 20% in 2001.

DURATION IN JOB FROM WHICH RETRENCHED

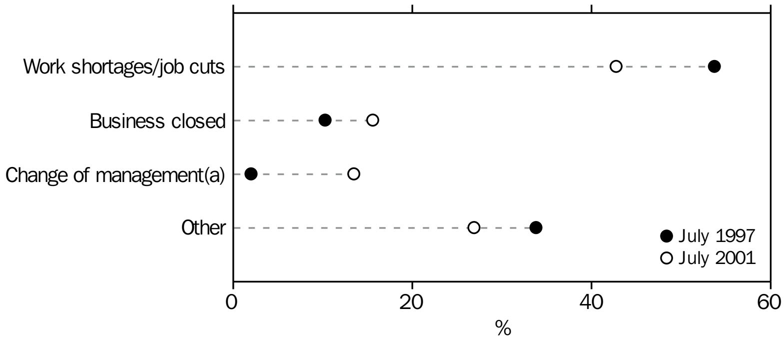
	July 1997		*July 2001*	
	'000	*%*	*'000*	*%*
Under 12 months	4.7	36	2.5	26
1 and under 3 years	2.4	18	2.2	23
3 and under 5 years	1.3	10	**0.3	3
5 and under 10 years	1.7	13	1.5	16
10 and under 20 years	1.4	11	1.9	20
20 years and over	1.6	12	1.2	13
Total retrenched	**13.1**	**100**	**9.6**	**100**

Source: ABS data available on request.

Reason for retrenchment

In the three years to July 2001, the most common reasons that employees were retrenched in the ACT were work shortages and job cuts (43%), business closure (16%) and change of management (14%). The proportion of retrenchments due to work shortages and job cuts declined by 11 percentage points from the three years prior to July 1997, while increases were recorded in retrenchments due to change of management (up 12 percentage points) and business closure (up 5 percentage points).

REASON FOR RETRENCHMENT IN PREVIOUS THREE YEARS



(a) 1997 figure has a Relative Standard Error greater than 25%.

Source: ABS data available on request.

Prior notice

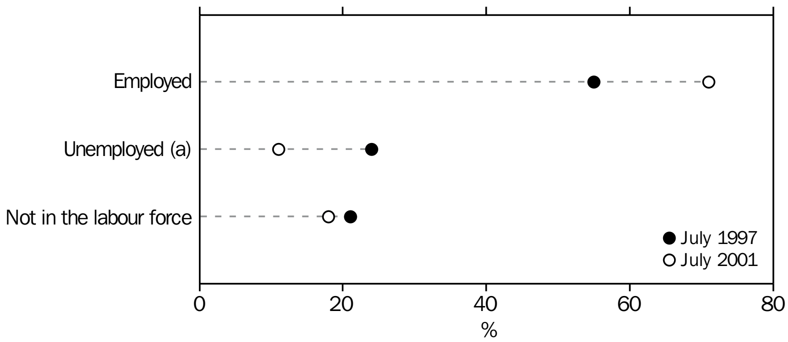
In the three years to July 2001, 39% of people retrenched in the previous three years were given prior notice of less than five weeks. This was a decrease from 46% in the three years to July 1997. Almost one quarter (24%) of retrenched people in the ACT reported less than one day's notice in the 2001 survey, up from 12% in the 1997 survey. At July 2001, 14% of ACT people retrenched in the previous three years reported receiving 13 or more weeks notice prior to retrenchment, down from 17% at July 1997.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

Most people in the ACT (71%) who had been retrenched in the previous three years were employed at July 2001. People not in the labour force made up 18% of those retrenched, and 11% were unemployed. This represented an increase on the proportion employed at July 1997 (55%) and a decline in the proportion unemployed and not in the labour force, from 24% and 21% respectively.

Nationally, 67% of people retrenched in the previous three years were employed at July 2001, while 17% where unemployed. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of retrenched people employed at July 2001 (73%), followed by ACT (71%). The states with the lowest proportion employed were Queensland (64%) and Western Australia (66%).

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PEOPLE RETRENCHED IN THE PREVIOUS THREE YEARS



(a) 2001 estimate has a Relative Standard Error greater than 25%.

Source: ABS data available on request.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS
continued

Of people who had been retrenched in the ACT in the three years prior to July 2001 and were currently employed, 60% had changed their industry of employment and 46% had changed occupation. Three-quarters (75%) had not changed full-time or part-time status, while 71% of people who did change status changed from full-time to part-time employment.

Employment assistance

Employment assistance refers to all sources of assistance sought after retrenchment and therefore those people who contacted agencies for employment assistance can be included in more than one category. Similarly, more than one type of assistance may have been provided.

For people retrenched in the ACT in the three years prior to July 2001, the most common type of agency contacted for employment assistance were employment agencies (used by 55% of retrenched people). Nearly half (46%) reported contacting employers directly. Centrelink was used by 36% of retrenched people, while 27% sought no employment assistance.

The most frequent types of assistance provided by those agencies included job placements (35% of retrenched people), referrals to interview (29%) and advice on job hunting (19%). There were 15% of retrenched people who received no assistance.

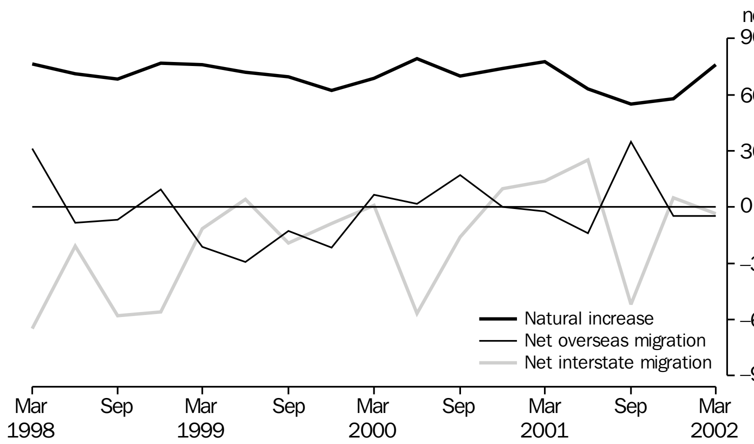
CHAPTER 3 PEOPLE

POPULATION

At the end of the March quarter 2002, the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the Australian Capital Territory was 323,315 people, an increase of 677 people from December quarter 2001. This was the largest growth since June quarter 2001. Over the 2001 calendar year the population of the ACT rose by 3,335 people. This represented an annual growth rate of 1.04% in 2001, compared with 1.29% for 2000. In contrast, the growth rate for Australia was 1.25% in 2001.

The ERP for the ACT has remained at 2% of Australia's ERP for over 16 years.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



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

Natural increase

Natural increase of the ACT resident population at March quarter 2002 was 759 people, an increase of 31% from December quarter 2001. The number of births increased from 940 in the December quarter 2001 to 1,069 in the March quarter 2002 (a 14% increase). The March 2002 figure was the highest since March 2001 (1,116 births).

The number of deaths in March quarter 2002 declined to 310 people, down 14% from the previous quarter. This was the second quarter of decline.

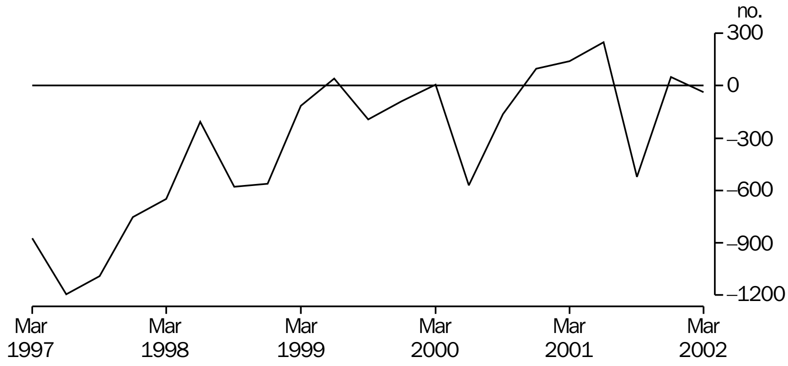
Interstate migration

In the quarter ending March 2002, there was a net loss of 37 people to the ACT as a result of interstate migration. Over the previous two years, this figure has fluctuated from a net gain of 251 people in June 2001 to a net loss of 569 people in June 2000.

In March quarter 2002, of the 5,030 interstate arrivals to the ACT, most came from New South Wales (3,005 people or 60%). There were 766 arrivals from Queensland (15%) and 558 arrivals from Victoria (11%).

Of the 5,067 intestate departures from the ACT in the March quarter 2002, most went to New South Wales (2,936 people or 58%), 916 people went to Queensland (18%) and 639 people went to Victoria (13%).

QUARTERLY NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. Incoming persons 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									
1998–99	4 211	1 279	2 932	–225	–1 213	–481	313 762	2 768	0.89
1999–2000	4 139	1 344	2 795	–99	–839	–258	316 990	3 228	1.03
2000–01	4 216	1 372	2 844	n.y.a.	326	8	321 680	4 690	1.48
Calendar year									
1999	4 134	1 338	2 796	–487	–350	–851	315 221	3 127	1.00
2000	4 240	1 324	2 916	452	–625	258	319 303	4 082	1.29
2001	3 957	1 420	2 537	n.y.a.	–82	136	322 638	3 335	1.04
2000									
September qtr	1 065	366	699	170	–162	170	318 083	1 093	0.34
December qtr	1 079	341	738	—	98	—	319 303	1 220	0.38
2001									
March qtr	1 116	340	776	n.y.a.	139	–23	320 574	1 271	0.40
June qtr	956	325	631	n.y.a.	251	–141	321 680	1 106	0.35
September qtr	945	393	552	349	–520	349	322 061	381	0.12
December qtr	940	362	578	–49	48	–49	322 638	577	0.18
2002									
March qtr	1 069	310	759	543	–37	–45	323 315	677	0.21

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

3.2 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	2000	2001				2002
	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory						
State of departure						
New South Wales	3 579	2 804	2 937	2 445	3 145	3 005
Victoria	733	558	604	549	773	558
Queensland	878	714	706	592	938	766
South Australia	322	280	226	182	274	249
Western Australia	288	276	299	211	310	239
Tasmania	120	134	91	81	178	108
Northern Territory	204	117	70	139	200	105
Total	6 124	4 883	4 933	4 199	5 818	5 030
Departures from Australian Capital Territory						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	3 354	2 815	2 836	2 754	3 260	2 936
Victoria	792	630	598	627	724	639
Queensland	1 191	787	754	815	1 136	916
South Australia	231	187	156	172	223	190
Western Australia	242	171	172	180	230	198
Tasmania	89	70	91	58	93	84
Northern Territory	127	84	75	113	104	104
Total	6 026	4 744	4 682	4 719	5 770	5 067
Net interstate migration	**98**	**139**	**251**	**–520**	**48**	**–37**

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

CHAPTER 4 LABOUR

LABOUR FORCE STATUS

ACT trend employment rose each month over the quarter ending August 2002, finishing at 173,400 people in August 2002. The trend number of employed people in the ACT has risen consistently since August 2001 (166,400 people), a total rise of 4% over this period. During the quarter ending August, 52% of employees were male and 48% were female.

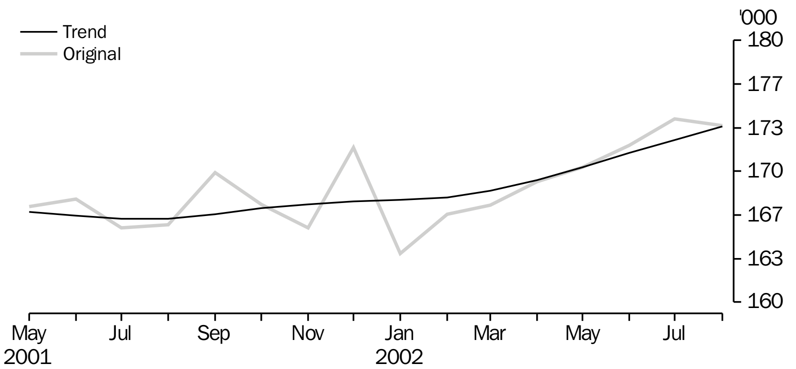
There were 128,600 people employed full-time at August 2002, representing 74% of all employed people. This was higher than other states and territories, except the Northern Territory (75%). This pattern was consistent for all months in the quarter ending August 2002. For the same period, 85% of employed ACT males and 62% of employed ACT females worked full-time.

The ACT trend labour force participation rate rose to 72.5% in June (up 0.4 percentage points from the previous month), rose to 72.9% in July (up 0.4 percentage points) and rose again in August, finishing at 73.2% in August 2002 (up 0.3 percentage points). August 2002 was the sixth consecutive month to record an increase.

The trend number of unemployed people in the ACT remained steady from the previous month in June (7,900 people), but rose in July to 8,000 people (up 1% from the previous quarter). This figure remained steady in August (8,000 people). The trend number of unemployed people in the ACT has not dropped since December 2001.

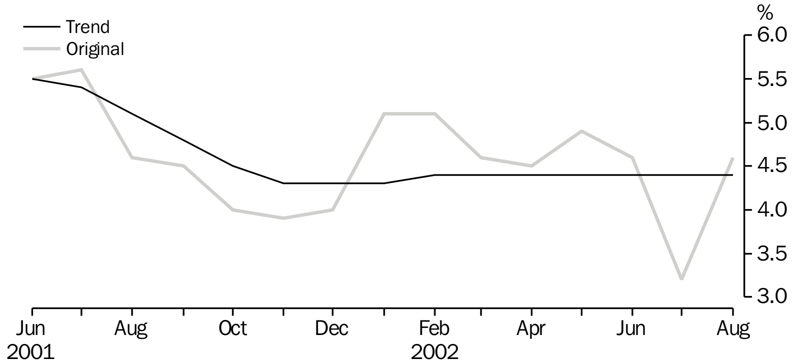
The trend unemployment rate in the ACT remained at 4.4% during the quarter ending August. It has remained unchanged at this figure for 7 months. The ACT had the second lowest trend unemployment rate of all states and territories at August 2002, after the Northern Territory (4.2%). The national trend unemployment rate at August 2002 was 6.2%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



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

YOUTH LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

At August 2002, the youth labour force comprised 14,800 people, with 10,300 part-time workers (70% of youth labour force), 2,400 full-time workers (16%) and 2,100 unemployed (14%).

The labour force participation rate for 15–19 year olds in the ACT rose to 62.6% in June, fell to 57.3% in July and rose again in August, finishing at 63.1%. The August 2002 figure was 1.7 percentage points higher than August 2001 (61.4%). The monthly participation rate fluctuated over the 12 months ending August 2002, recording a high of 69.9% in December 2001 and a low of 56.6% in March 2002.

The number of employed people aged 15–19 years in the ACT fell to 12,500 in June, fell again to 12,200 in July and rose in August, finishing at 12,700 people. The August 2002 figure was an increase of 4% on the previous month, but a 2% drop from August 2001.

The number of unemployed people aged 15–19 years rose to 2,400 in June, dropped to 1,300 in July and rose again in August, finishing at 2,100.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

At June 2002, the number of long-term unemployed people in the ACT fell to 1,505 (a fall of 25% from the previous month). This figure then fell to 992 in July 2002 (down 34%), but rose in August, finishing at 1,610 people (up 62%). The August 2002 figure was 7% lower than August 2001.

Total ACT long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment fell to 18% in June 2002, down 5 percentage points from the previous month. This figure then further dropped to 17% of total unemployment in July 2002 (down 1 percentage point). It then rose in August 2002, finishing at 19% of total unemployment (up 2 percentage points). The August 2002 figure was 3 percentage points lower than August 2001.

At August 2002, long-term unemployment accounted for 25% of male unemployment in the ACT, compared with 11% of female unemployment.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED *continued*

Nationally, long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment fell to 23% in August 2002, down 3 percentage points from the previous month. During this period, 27% of unemployed males and 19% of unemployed females were unemployed long-term.

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

JOB VACANCIES

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

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

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The number of working days lost in the ACT due to industrial disputes declined from 800 in the 12 months to June 2001 to 300 in the 12 months to June 2002. There were no days lost over the three months from April 2002 to June 2002. There were 200 days lost in March 2002, the first recorded since October 2001 (100 days lost).

For the year ended June 2002, 2 working days were lost per thousand employees in the ACT, a decline from 5 working days per thousand employees for the year ended June 2001. It was also a fall from 33 days lost per thousand employees in the twelve months ending June 2000.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

In June 2002, the average weekly hours worked by full-time employees in the ACT fell to 37.9 hours, down 7% from the previous month. This figure rose to 38.1 hours in July 2001 (up 1%) and continued to rise in August 2002 to 40.5 hours (up 6%). The ACT figure has been consistently lower than the national figure since November 1990.

At August 2002, the average weekly hours worked by male full-time employees were 42.4 in the ACT and 43.4 nationally. Full-time females worked an average of 37.5 hours in the ACT and 39.3 nationally.

In June 2002, the average weekly hours worked by part-time employees dropped to 15.6 hours (down 4% from the previous month). This figure then dropped further in July 2002 to 14.4 hours (down 8%), but rose in August 2002 to 16.2 hours (up 13%). The average hours worked by part-time employees in August 2002 were 16.2 hours for the ACT and 16.6 Nationally. The ACT average part-time hours worked has been lower than the Australian average since May 2002.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED *continued*

In August 2002, ACT female part-time employees worked an average of 17 hours per week and 16.8 nationally. This was higher than males for the same period, who worked 14.4 hours per week in the ACT and 16.3 hours for nationally.

In June 2002, the ACT average weekly hours worked by total persons fell to 31.8 hours per week (down 9% from the previous month). This figure then rose to 32.1 hours per week in July 2002 (up 1%) and continued to rise in August 2002 to 34.0 hours (up 6%). The total average hours worked per week in the ACT has been lower than Australia since May 2002.

In August 2002, males worked per week an average of 38.0 hours in the ACT and 39.3 hours nationally. Females worked an average of 29.7 hours in the ACT and 29.0 hours nationally.

WAGE COST INDEX

The total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) index for the ACT was 114.3 in June quarter 2002 and was a rise of 0.4% from March quarter 2002. The private sector index rose to 115.6 (up 0.5%) and the public sector rose to 113.5 (up 0.4%) over the same period. Nationally, the index for total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) was 115.9, up 0.6% from March quarter 2002.

The ordinary time hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) index for the ACT in June quarter 2002 rose to 114.4, a rise of 0.4% from the March quarter 2002. Nationally, the index for ordinary time hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) rose to 115.9, up 0.6% from March quarter 2002.

EMPLOYED PERSONS — INDUSTRY

The industry category with the highest number of employees in the ACT in August quarter 2002 was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, with 41,200 employees. This industry increased 4% from the previous quarter and increased 13% from August quarter 2001.The August quarter 2002 figure was the fifth quarter of increase, a total rise of 15% during this period.

The next largest industry category was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, with 25,000 employees. This figure was down 1% from the previous quarter and was the second quarter of decline. Over the previous two years, this figure reached a high of 27,800 people in November quarter 2000 and a low of 24,400 in May quarter 2001.

The third largest industry in August quarter 2002 in the ACT was RETAIL TRADE, with 23,300 employees. This figure was down 2% from the previous quarter, but follows three quarters of growth.

The largest increases from the previous quarter during August quarter 2002 were in GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (up 2,600 people or 4%), CONSTRUCTION (up 1,500 people or 19%) and EDUCATION (up 1,500 people or 11%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS — INDUSTRY *continued*

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were in PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES (down 2,100 people or 22%), TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (down 500 people or 12%) and RETAIL TRADE (down 500 people or 2%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS — OCCUPATION

In August 2002, PROFESSIONALS made up the highest number of employed persons in the ACT (50,400 people or 29% of employed people). The second largest occupation group was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (33,500 people or 19%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (22,500 people or 13%).

The largest increases from the previous quarter were in MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS (up 2,800 people or 22%), PROFESSIONALS (up 1,900 people or 4%) and TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (up 600 people or 4%).

The only occupations that declined from the previous quarter were LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (down 2,100 or 22%) and INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (down 600 people or 2%).

PUBLIC SECTOR — WAGES AND SALARY EARNERS

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

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

PUBLIC SECTOR — GROSS EARNINGS

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

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

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

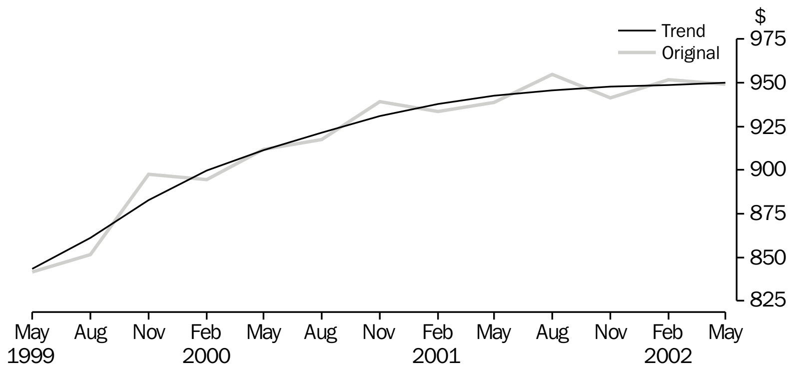
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings was $949.90 per week in May 2002. This was a rise of 0.1% from the previous quarter. The May 2002 figure was a rise of 0.8% from May 2001. The ACT trend full-time adult ordinary earnings has generally risen since November quarter 1983, only falling in November 1998 (down 0.7%) and February 1999 (down 0.9%).

Nationally, the trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased 1% from the previous quarter to $868.50 per week. This figure has generally increased since November quarter 1983, only falling in August quarter 1992 (down less than 0.1%).

The ACT had a higher average full-time adult ordinary time earnings than any other state or territory in May quarter 2002 for both males ($1,012.40) and females ($875.40). This compared to the national averages for males and females of $920.30 and $778.30 respectively.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time earnings



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

The Labour Force Survey includes all persons 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); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- 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; or
- 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; or
- away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
- on strike or locked out; or
- on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

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

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

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and
- were available for work in the reference week or
- 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES
continued

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

	Employed					
	Full-time workers	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Unemployment rate*	*Participation rate*
	'000	*'000*	*'000*	*'000*	*%*	*%*
			MALES			
2001						
June	73.3	87.1	6.1	93.3	6.6	78.2
July	72.9	87.1	6.1	93.1	6.5	78.0
August	72.8	87.2	5.8	93.0	6.2	77.7
September	72.8	87.5	5.4	92.9	5.8	77.5
October	72.9	87.8	5.0	92.8	5.4	77.4
November	73.1	88.0	4.8	92.8	5.1	77.3
December	73.2	88.0	4.7	92.7	5.1	77.1
2002						
January	73.4	87.8	4.7	92.6	5.1	76.9
February	73.8	87.7	4.8	92.4	5.1	76.7
March(a)	74.2	87.7	4.7	92.4	5.1	76.6
April(a)	74.8	87.9	4.7	92.6	5.0	76.7
May(a)	75.4	88.4	4.5	93.0	4.9	76.9
June(a)	75.9	89.0	4.5	93.5	4.8	77.3
July(a)	76.4	89.7	4.4	94.1	4.7	77.7
August(a)	76.8	90.3	4.4	94.7	4.6	78.2
			FEMALES			
2001						
June	49.2	79.5	3.6	83.1	4.3	66.5
July	49.4	79.3	3.4	82.8	4.2	66.2
August	49.9	79.2	3.3	82.5	4.0	65.9
September	50.4	79.2	3.1	82.3	3.8	65.7
October	50.9	79.4	2.9	82.3	3.6	65.6
November	51.1	79.5	2.8	82.3	3.4	65.6
December	51.1	79.7	2.8	82.5	3.4	65.6
2002						
January	50.8	80.0	2.8	82.8	3.4	65.9
February	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	3.5	66.2
March(a)	50.5	80.8	3.0	83.9	3.6	66.6
April(a)	50.7	81.4	3.2	84.6	3.8	67.1
May(a)	51.0	81.9	3.4	85.2	3.9	67.5
June(a)	51.3	82.3	3.5	85.8	4.1	67.9
July(a)	51.6	82.7	3.6	86.3	4.2	68.2
August(a)	51.8	83.1	3.7	86.7	4.2	68.5

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						
2001						
June	122.6	166.6	9.7	176.3	5.5	72.2
July	122.4	166.4	9.5	175.9	5.4	72.0
August	122.6	166.4	9.0	175.5	5.1	71.7
September	123.2	166.7	8.4	175.2	4.8	71.5
October	123.9	167.2	7.9	175.1	4.5	71.4
November	124.2	167.5	7.6	175.1	4.3	71.3
December	124.3	167.7	7.5	175.2	4.3	71.3
2002						
January	124.3	167.8	7.5	175.4	4.3	71.3
February	124.3	168.0	7.7	175.7	4.4	71.3
March(a)	124.7	168.5	7.8	176.3	4.4	71.5
April(a)	125.5	169.3	7.9	177.1	4.4	71.8
May(a)	126.4	170.3	7.9	178.2	4.4	72.1
June(a)	127.2	171.4	7.9	179.3	4.4	72.5
July(a)	128.0	172.4	8.0	180.4	4.4	72.9
August(a)	128.6	173.4	8.0	181.4	4.4	73.2

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

Source: Labour Force, Australia, April 2002 (cat. no. 6203.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey.

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

	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	%	%
2001										
April	3.2	13.1	1.3	1.6	2.9	16.0	8.0	23.9	18.0	66.8
May	2.9	12.4	*0.9	1.7	2.6	15.1	8.9	23.9	17.5	63.0
June	2.8	13.0	1.5	1.4	2.9	16.0	8.0	24.0	18.3	66.7
July	3.1	12.6	*0.8	1.8	2.6	15.2	8.7	23.9	17.4	63.7
August	3.5	12.9	*0.9	*0.8	1.7	14.7	9.2	23.9	11.6	61.4
September	3.6	14.0	*0.1	1.2	2.2	16.2	7.6	23.8	13.6	68.0
October	2.8	12.1	1.2	*0.7	1.9	14.1	9.8	23.8	13.7	59.0
November	3.1	11.7	*0.9	*0.9	1.8	13.5	10.3	23.8	13.4	56.7
December	3.6	14.5	*1.0	1.1	2.1	16.6	7.2	23.8	12.8	69.6
2002										
January	3.8	12.1	1.6	*1.0	2.6	14.7	9.2	23.8	17.7	61.5
February	3.5	10.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	13.6	10.2	23.8	20.2	57.0
March	3.0	11.3	*0.8	1.3	2.1	13.5	10.3	23.8	15.8	56.6
April	3.2	12.1	*0.3	1.5	1.9	14.0	9.8	23.8	13.3	58.7
May	3.3	12.6	*0.3	1.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	23.7	12.8	60.9
June	3.1	12.5	*0.7	1.7	2.4	14.8	8.9	23.7	16.0	62.6
July	3.5	12.2	*0.4	*0.9	1.3	13.5	10.1	23.6	9.7	57.3
August	2.4	12.7	*0.7	1.4	2.1	14.8	8.7	23.5	14.4	63.1

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		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
2001									
January	1 191	275	1 466	5 339	4 348	9 687	22.3	6.3	15.1
February	2 098	511	2 609	5 804	4 374	10 178	36.2	11.7	25.6
March	1 057	178	1 235	4 731	4 130	8 862	22.3	4.3	13.9
April	1 154	705	1 859	5 412	4 373	9 785	21.3	16.1	19.0
May	1 883	407	2 290	6 595	3 035	9 630	28.5	13.4	23.8
June	1 415	366	1 781	6 341	3 452	9 793	22.3	10.6	18.2
July	1 651	390	2 041	6 338	3 566	9 904	26.0	10.9	20.6
August	1 550	189	1 739	5 354	2 591	7 945	29.0	7.3	21.9
September	1 458	253	1 711	5 016	2 986	8 003	29.1	8.5	21.4
October	1 349	288	1 637	4 692	2 323	7 015	28.8	12.4	23.3
November	826	180	1 007	3 862	2 871	6 733	21.4	6.3	15.0
December	1 330	389	1 719	4 791	2 377	7 168	27.8	16.4	24.0
2002									
January	1 063	86	1 149	5 395	3 346	8 741	19.7	2.6	13.1
February	1 462	276	1 738	5 221	3 681	8 903	28.0	7.5	19.5
March	1 437	353	1 790	5 107	2 981	8 088	28.1	11.8	22.1
April	1 322	434	1 756	4 264	3 619	7 882	31.0	12.0	22.3
May	1 612	384	1 996	5 131	3 625	8 756	31.4	10.6	22.8
June	1 159	345	1 505	4 618	3 587	8 204	25.1	9.6	18.3
July	817	175	992	3 310	2 428	5 738	24.7	7.2	17.3
August	1 201	409	1 610	4 796	3 638	8 434	25.0	11.2	19.1

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

4.4 JOB VACANCIES

	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Rate
	'000	'000	'000	%
2001				
May	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.51
August	2.1	*1.2	3.3	1.94
November	1.8	*1.2	3.0	1.76
2002				
February	1.6	*2.6	4.2	2.42
May	1.8	*1.4	3.2	1.76
August	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.89

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

4.5 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Working days lost	Working days lost per '000 employees (12 months ending)
	'000	no.
Twelve months ending		
June 2000	4.8	33
June 2001	0.8	5
June 2002	0.3	2
2001		
April	—	9
May	—	8
June	0.1	5
July	—	5
August	—	5
September	—	5
October	0.1	5
November	—	5
December	—	3
2002		
January	—	3
February	—	3
March	0.2	2
April	—	2
May	—	2
June	—	2

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

4.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2001						
January	28.7	24.1	26.8	14.8	10.9	12.1
February	41.9	37.9	40.3	15.8	16.3	16.2
March	40.9	35.6	38.8	13.7	16.3	15.6
April	38.6	35.3	37.3	14.6	16.2	15.7
May	42.2	38.7	40.8	15.4	16.9	16.4
June	39.6	35.6	38.0	13.6	16.3	15.4
July	41.6	36.5	39.6	13.9	17.3	16.3
August	41.8	38.3	40.4	15.2	16.8	16.3
September	42.0	37.4	40.1	14.3	16.4	15.7
October	37.5	32.3	35.4	14.4	14.2	14.3
November	42.7	38.2	40.8	15.9	16.8	16.5
December	42.4	38.9	41.0	16.4	17.6	17.2
2002						
January	35.1	31.1	33.5	15.3	14.4	14.7
February	42.2	38.1	40.5	15.3	16.2	15.9
March	42.8	38.6	41.1	16.6	16.5	16.6
April	38.9	35.0	37.3	16.9	15.2	15.7
May	42.8	38.2	40.9	16.2	16.4	16.3
June	38.9	36.4	37.9	15.5	15.6	15.6
July	39.9	35.4	38.1	14.5	14.4	14.4
August	42.4	37.5	40.5	14.4	17.0	16.2
AUSTRALIA						
2001						
January	30.6	27.7	29.6	13.7	12.4	12.8
February	44.0	39.7	42.5	16.0	16.9	16.6
March	43.0	38.9	41.6	15.7	16.3	16.1
April	40.8	36.4	39.3	15.3	15.6	15.5
May	44.0	39.7	42.5	15.9	16.5	16.4
June	41.6	37.6	40.2	15.5	16.1	15.9
July	42.3	37.1	40.6	15.8	15.4	15.5
August	43.7	39.4	42.3	16.2	16.5	16.4
September	43.5	39.2	42.0	15.3	16.1	15.9
October	40.4	35.4	38.7	15.7	14.4	14.7
November	43.6	38.9	42.0	16.0	16.2	16.2
December	44.9	40.1	43.3	16.7	16.9	16.8
2002						
January	37.3	32.7	35.8	15.2	13.8	14.2
February	43.7	40.1	42.5	16.4	16.4	16.4
March	43.4	39.2	42.0	16.2	16.4	16.4
April	39.6	35.0	38.1	15.5	15.0	15.1
May	43.8	39.4	42.3	16.0	16.4	16.3
June	41.5	37.6	40.2	15.4	16.0	15.8
July	42.1	37.0	40.4	15.7	15.2	15.4
August	43.4	39.3	42.0	16.3	16.8	16.6

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				
March qtr	111.6	110.0	110.6	110.6
June qtr	112.1	110.3	111.0	111.0
September qtr	113.6	112.0	112.6	112.7
December qtr	114.2	112.7	113.3	113.3
2002				
March qtr	115.0	113.1	113.8	113.9
June qtr	115.6	113.5	114.3	114.4

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

(b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, June quarter 2001 (cat. no. 6345.0).

4.8 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, INDUSTRY

	2001			2002		
	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*1.0	*1.1	*0.9	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5
Mining	—	—	—	*0.1	—	—
Manufacturing	5.7	6.2	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	*1.3	*0.7	*0.6	*0.5	*0.8	1.2
Construction	9.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	9.5
Wholesale trade	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.7
Retail trade	20.8	20.8	21.5	22.2	23.8	23.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.1	8.1	8.8
Transport and storage	4.6	3.9	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.8
Communication services	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2
Finance and insurance	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.5
Property and business services	24.4	27.2	24.8	25.8	25.2	25.0
Government administration and defence	35.8	36.5	37.6	37.9	39.6	41.2
Education	14.5	12.8	13.1	12.6	14.1	15.6
Health and community services	17.1	16.5	16.4	19.0	16.5	16.6
Cultural and recreational services	7.3	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.6
Personal and other services	7.3	9.0	8.6	7.8	9.5	7.4
All industries	**167.3**	**165.9**	**165.7**	**166.7**	**170.3**	**173.5**

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

4.9 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, OCCUPATION

	2001			2002		
	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	14.6	14.1	13.6	14.6	12.9	15.7
Professionals	48.1	46.3	45.0	46.9	48.5	50.4
Associate professionals	24.1	22.0	22.0	23.9	22.6	22.6
Tradespersons and related workers	13.4	14.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.2
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.3
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	31.4	30.1	32.2	30.6	34.1	33.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	7.5	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.8	7.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	15.2	17.1	16.3	15.1	16.1	16.4
Labourers and related workers	6.0	6.8	7.8	7.7	9.5	7.4
All occupations	**167.3**	**165.9**	**165.7**	**166.7**	**170.3**	**173.5**

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

4.10 PUBLIC SECTOR, GROSS EARNINGS — TREND

	Commonwealth government	State government	Total public sector
	$m	$m	$m
2001			
March qtr	735.1	213.1	948.3
June qtr	672.1	175.8	848.0
September qtr	790.0	211.1	1 001.4
December qtr	715.0	186.2	901.5
2002			
March qtr	792.6	216.1	1 009.0
June qtr	713.3	190.2	903.5

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

4.11 PUBLIC SECTOR, WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS — TREND

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

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

4.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS — TREND

	Males			Females			Persons		
Quarter	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings* $	*Full-time adult total earnings* $	*All male total earnings* $	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings* $	*Full-time adult total earnings* $	*All female total earnings* $	*Full-time adult ordinary time earnings* $	*Full-time adult total earnings* $	*All employees total earnings* $
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
2001									
February	1 016.50	1 032.50	918.70	854.10	861.20	662.40	937.90	949.90	774.60
May	1 015.70	1 034.30	912.20	860.00	866.30	655.90	942.80	956.10	771.40
August	1 011.40	1 033.20	887.20	863.00	869.50	639.90	945.70	960.80	755.70
November	1 010.40	1 034.70	863.20	865.80	873.20	633.30	947.90	964.60	743.50
2002									
February	1 011.00	1 037.50	850.70	869.60	877.40	638.50	948.80	967.20	740.70
May	1 012.40	1 041.30	846.40	875.40	882.90	649.40	949.90	969.70	743.90
AUSTRALIA									
2001									
February	860.90	908.70	779.70	728.20	742.30	523.80	812.50	848.00	656.40
May	873.00	920.70	789.90	738.80	752.00	528.10	824.10	859.30	664.20
August	886.50	934.70	801.50	750.00	762.80	532.40	837.30	872.90	672.10
November	898.50	947.80	811.50	760.20	772.60	536.00	848.90	885.00	678.20
2002									
February	909.50	960.90	820.60	769.50	781.80	539.20	859.00	896.20	683.90
May	920.30	974.00	829.10	778.30	790.40	540.80	868.50	906.80	689.00

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

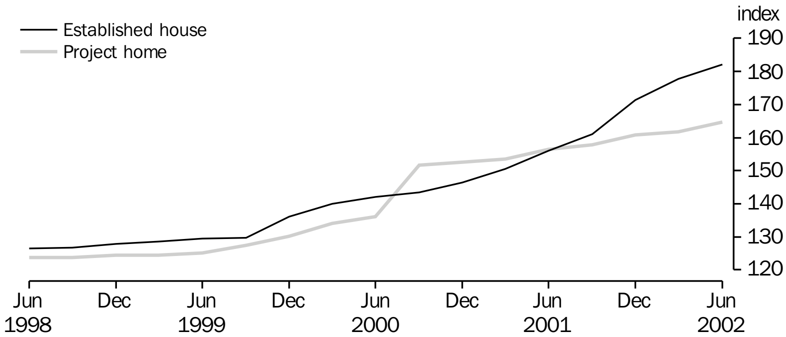
CHAPTER 5 PRICES

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

The June quarter 2002 established house price index for Canberra increased to 182.1, up 2% from the March quarter 2002 and 17% from the June quarter 2001. This was the 16th consecutive quarter to record an increase. The project home price index increased to 164.8 in the June quarter 2002, an increase of 2% from the March quarter and an increase of 5% from the June quarter 2001. This was the 13th quarter to record an increase.

The established house price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased to 189.5 in the June quarter 2002. This was an increase of 5% from the March quarter 2002 and 19% from the June quarter 2001. The project home price index increased to 139.9, up 1% and 3% respectively over the same period.

CANBERRA HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)



(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0

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

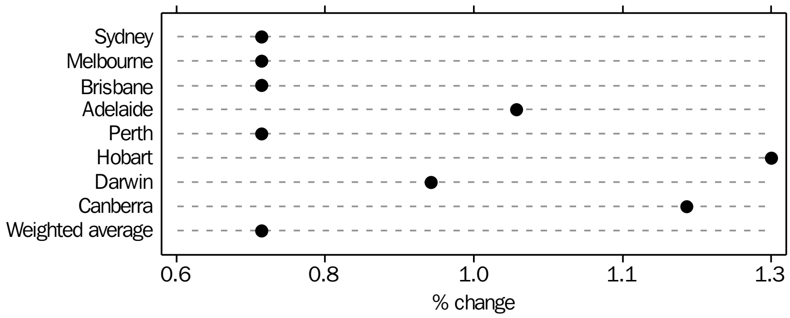
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups index in Canberra for June quarter 2002 was 137.2. This was an increase of 1% from March quarter 2002. The weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 0.7% over the same period to 137.6.

The all groups Consumer Price Index in Canberra has generally increased since June quarter 1998, with the only decreases in March quarter 1999 (–0.2%) and September quarter 2001 (–0.1%). The largest growth period was between June quarter 2000 and September quarter 2000 (3.8%), followed by December quarter 2001 to March quarter 2002 (1.3%).

Canberra recorded increases in nearly all product classes over the previous quarter, with the exception of MISCELLANEOUS (down 0.1%) and EDUCATION which remained the same. All other product classes recorded an increase, with HEALTH showing the largest increase (up 2.6%), followed by TRANSPORTATION (up 2.3%) and RECREATION (up 1.8%).

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



(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, March quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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 <http://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									
March qtr	163.9	161.8	149.7	133.1	135.1	133.8	199.3	150.5	153.9
June qtr	168.4	173.3	151.9	136.5	137.2	135.1	201.5	156.0	159.4
September qtr	179.1	187.2	154.5	140.7	139.1	134.9	198.3	161.1	167.7
December qtr	188.0	189.9	163.8	146.5	143.1	138.3	203.4	171.3	174.0
2002									
March qtr	196.7	191.4	176.8	153.4	147.8	142.1	207.0	177.8	180.6
June qtr	204.9	206.2	184.2	159.7	152.0	144.9	208.0	182.1	189.5
				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									
March qtr	138.2	138.0	132.5	141.8	125.8	140.5	156.7	153.5	135.1
June qtr	139.1	137.6	131.4	143.4	126.9	141.8	155.1	156.5	135.4
September qtr	139.8	140.0	131.8	144.9	127.7	142.7	155.3	157.9	136.4
December qtr	140.9	142.6	132.1	147.5	128.5	143.4	156.8	160.8	137.6
2002									
March qtr	141.4	142.4	133.9	149.3	129.2	144.6	159.2	161.8	138.5
June qtr	142.9	143.4	136.0	151.2	129.6	149.7	162.5	164.8	139.9

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

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

5.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, PRODUCT CLASS(a)

Quarter	Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing	Household furnishings, supplies and services	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous	All groups
					AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
2001												
March	139.4	187.6	112.9	108.0	121.7	162.5	138.8	103.9	120.3	188.4	194.8	132.2
June	141.0	189.1	114.5	108.9	123.0	163.1	142.6	103.3	120.0	188.4	193.6	133.4
September	141.6	190.1	112.9	110.7	122.8	162.9	138.2	102.6	121.1	188.4	191.2	133.2
December	147.7	191.3	115.2	112.0	123.6	162.0	136.4	104.3	123.4	188.4	191.6	134.9
2002												
March	146.5	192.9	116.0	112.7	122.7	168.9	136.2	104.2	125.5	194.0	194.5	135.6
June	147.0	194.7	116.7	114.0	123.7	173.3	139.4	105.0	127.8	194.0	194.3	137.2
					WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES							
2001												
March	137.6	197.1	110.7	108.2	117.2	166.4	136.7	104.4	124.5	195.4	166.7	132.7
June	138.8	199.4	112.5	108.4	119.3	166.7	139.4	103.8	124.3	195.4	168.7	133.8
September	139.8	201.5	111.1	110.0	118.9	166.5	137.0	103.6	125.4	195.4	170.4	134.2
December	143.4	201.8	112.7	110.7	120.3	166.1	136.1	105.4	127.5	195.5	170.6	135.4
2002												
March	144.2	203.9	112.2	111.5	119.4	171.1	136.8	105.5	130.4	204.6	172.8	136.6
June	143.5	205.0	113.7	112.2	120.3	175.9	139.3	106.3	131.1	204.6	173.5	137.6

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

Source: Consumer Price index, Australia, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 6401.0).

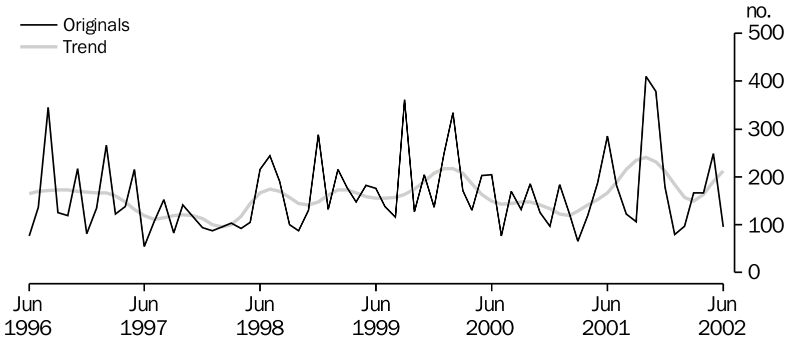
CHAPTER 6 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

During the quarter ending June 2002, there were 464 trend dwelling units approved in the ACT. This figure was a 10% fall from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the trend number approved fell to 154 units in April 2002 (down 1.3% from the previous month). It then fell to 153 units in May 2002 (down 0.6%), but rose to 157 units in June 2002 (up 3%). The May 2002 figure was the seventh month of decline.

Nationally, 43,502 trend dwelling units were approved during the quarter ending June. This was a 4% rise from the previous quarter. During the quarter, approvals rose to 14,352 in April 2002 (up 2% from the previous month). The May 2002 figure rose to 14,525 (up 1%) and June rose to 14,625 (up 1%). The June 2002 figure was the fifth month of increase.

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Captial Territory, March quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8731.1).

During the quarter ending June 2002, the ACT original value of building approved fell to $130.5m, down 7% from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the April 2002 value fell to $45.2m (down 47% from the previous month). This figure rose to $50.9m in May 2002 (up 13%), but fell to $34.4m in June 2002 (down 33%). This figure fluctuated over the 12 months ending June 2002, reaching a high of $87.0m in October 2001 and a low of $21.9m in January 2002.

The original value of ACT residential building approved grew to $90.3m in June quarter 2002, up 28% from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the value fell in April 2002 to $29.0m (down 7% from the previous month), following 2 months of increase. This figure then rose in May 2002 to $40.4m (up 39%), but fell to $20.8 in June 2002 (down 48%). This figure fluctuated over the 12 months ending June 2002, reaching a high of $64.8m in October 2001 and a low of $17.4m in January 2002.

BUILDING APPROVALS *continued*

The original value of non-residential building approved for the ACT during June quarter 2002 fell to $40.3m, down 42% from the previous quarter. During the quarter this figure fell in April 2002 to $16.2m (down 70% from the previous month). It also dropped in May 2002 to $10.5m (down 35%), but rose in June to $13.5m (up 29%). This figure fluctuated over the 12 months ending June 2002, reaching a high of $54.3m in March 2002, and a low of $4.5m in January 2002.

Nationally, the original value of building work approved was $11,212.4m in June quarter 2002, a 15% rise from the previous quarter. During the quarter, the value of building approved rose to $4,075.3m in April 2002 (an increase of 26% from the previous month). This figure fell to $3,941.6m in May 2002 (down 3%) and fell to $3,195.5m in June 2002 (down 19%).

BUILDING WORK COMMENCED

There were 385 dwelling units commenced in the ACT during March quarter 2002, down 56% from the previous quarter and down 4% from March quarter 2001. Nationally, 38,693 dwelling units were commenced in March quarter 2002, down 9% from the previous quarter, but up 45% from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The value of total residential buildings commenced in the ACT in March quarter 2002 was $88.5m. This represented a decrease of 45% from the previous quarter, but follows two quarters of increase. Nationally, the value of total residential buildings commenced in March quarter 2002 decreased by 8% from the previous quarter to $6,828.1m, but showed an increase of 44% from the corresponding period in 2001.

Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the value of ACT residential building reached highs of $160.6m (December quarter 2001) and $110.9m (December quarter 1999), with lows of $41.9m (September quarter 1997) and $44.7m (March quarter 1998).

The value for total non-residential buildings in the ACT for March quarter 2002 was $37.2m. This was a decrease of 51% from the previous quarter. This follows two quarters of growth, but was a total fall of 42% since March quarter 2001. Nationally, the value of total non-residential building commenced in March quarter 2002 was $3,739.3m. This was a rise of 12% from the previous quarter and 24% from March quarter 2001.

Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the value of ACT non-residential building peaked in June quarter 1996 ($147.8m) and March quarter 1999 ($144.8m), with lows recorded in December quarter 2000 ($19.7m) and September quarter 2000 ($28.2m).

BUILDING WORK COMMENCED *continued*

The total value of commenced buildings in the ACT for March quarter 2002 was $125.7m, down 47% from December quarter 2001. This follows two quarters of increase since June quarter 2001, but was a total decrease of 7% from March quarter 2001. The national value of total building commenced in March quarter 2002 decreased 2% from the previous quarter to $10,567.3m, but showed an increase of 36% from the previous year.

Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the total value of total building commenced reached highs of $237.1m (December quarter 2001) and $227.7m (March quarter 1999), with lows of $90.1m (September quarter 2000) and $98.4m (September 1997).

BUILDING WORK COMPLETED

There were 379 dwelling units completed in the ACT in March quarter 2002, a decrease of 30% from the previous quarter, but an increase of 9% from March quarter 2001. New house completions fell to 248 in March quarter 2002, down 24% from the previous quarter. Nationally, there were 30,490 dwelling units completed in March quarter 2002, a fall of 14% on the previous quarter, but an increase of 5% from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Over the previous 5 years, the number of dwelling units completed in the ACT has fluctuated. The highest number of dwelling units completed were recorded in March quarter 2000 (522) and June quarter 2000 (517). The lowest number of dwelling units completed were recorded in September quarter 1998 (360) and June quarter 1998 (364).

The value of ACT residential building completed was $73.6m for March quarter 2002. This was a decrease of 25% from the previous quarter, but an increase of 19% from March quarter 2001. Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the value of residential building recorded highs in December quarter 1999 ($117.4m) and June quarter 2000 ($101.8m), with lows in March quarter 1997 ($38.0m) and March quarter 1998 ($40.6m).

The value of non-residential building completions in the ACT was $48.3m for March quarter 2002, a fall of 57% from the previous quarter and 60% from March quarter 2001. Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the value of non-residential building peaked at $176.7m (December quarter 1997) and $161.6m (December quarter 1999), with lows of $23.7m (September 2000) and $31.8m (March quarter 2000).

The value of total building completed in the ACT in March quarter 2002 was $121.9m, down 42% from the previous quarter. Nationally, the figure fell to $7,710.5, down 18% from the previous quarter.

Over the seven years leading to March 2002, the value of total building completed in the ACT reached highs of $279.0m (December quarter 1999) and $256.4m (December quarter 1997), with lows of $88.0m (March quarter 2000) and $108.6m (March quarter 1998).

6.1 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED

	Private sector			Public sector			Total			
	New houses	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*New houses*	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*New houses*	*New other residential building*	*Total dwelling units(a)*	*Total dwelling units trend estimates*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
1999–2000	1 477	772	2 320	23	32	55	1 500	804	2 375	n.a.
2000–01	924	715	1 641	43	64	107	967	779	1 748	n.a.
2001–02	1 169	984	2 157	45	30	75	1 214	1 014	2 232	—
2001										
June	56	229	285	—	—	—	56	229	285	163
July	112	70	182	—	—	—	112	70	182	185
August	120	2	122	—	—	—	120	2	122	213
September	75	6	81	25	—	25	100	6	106	233
October	81	306	387	4	20	24	85	326	411	241
November	100	278	378	—	—	—	100	278	378	233
December	107	72	180	—	—	—	107	72	180	215
2002										
January	57	—	57	16	6	22	73	6	79	190
February	68	27	97	—	—	—	68	27	97	168
March	145	18	167	—	4	4	145	22	167	156
April	98	67	166	—	—	—	98	67	166	154
May	126	123	249	—	—	—	126	123	249	153
June	80	15	95	—	—	—	80	15	95	157

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

Source: Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australia Capital Territory, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8731.1).

6.2 VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED

	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
2000–01	149 321	90 869	287 327	100 576	387 903
2001–02	183 107	125 437	377 026	152 681	330 507
2001					
June	10 241	29 813	44 993	7 211	52 204
July	17 743	7 041	31 732	44 238	75 970
August	19 158	257	24 897	7 665	32 563
September	10 778	632	17 152	14 898	32 051
October	12 269	43 644	62 685	14 465	77 150
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	8 014	64 068
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	10 891	40 752
2002					
January	9 304	—	12 587	1 269	13 856
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	7 240	28 875
March	22 385	2 294	30 963	23 071	54 034
April	15 000	8 871	29 032	6 459	35 491
May	19 105	14 599	40 427	8 443	48 869
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	6 028	26 857
			PUBLIC SECTOR		
1999–2000	2 162	2 016	8 654	141 902	150 555
2000–01	5 324	7 762	13 122	73 861	86 983
2001–02	7 455	3 304	11 292	91 987	103 280
2001					
June	—	—	—	13 871	13 871
July	—	—	—	5 933	5 933
August	—	—	534	280	814
September	3 516	—	3 516	2 861	6 377
October	448	1 715	2 163	7 675	9 837
November	—	—	—	5 263	5 263
December	—	—	—	12 758	12 758
2002					
January	3 491	1 309	4 800	3 266	8 066
February	—	—	—	3 383	3 383
March	—	280	280	31 244	31 524
April	—	—	—	9 753	9 753
May	—	—	—	2 070	2 070
June	—	—	—	7 503	7 503

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

6.2 VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED — *continued*

	New houses	New other residential building	Total residential building(a)	Non-residential building	Total building
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
			TOTAL		
1999–2000	207 323	93 460	375 313	291 394	666 707
2000–01	154 645	98 632	300 449	174 437	474 886
2001–02	190 561	128 741	389 119	244 668	633 787
2001					
June	10 241	29 813	44 993	21 082	66 075
July	17 743	7 041	31 732	50 171	81 903
August	19 158	257	25 431	7 945	33 377
September	14 294	632	20 668	17 759	38 428
October	12 717	45 359	64 847	22 140	86 987
November	15 538	34 430	56 054	13 277	69 332
December	16 871	7 542	29 833	23 649	53 482
2002					
January	12 795	1 309	17 387	4 535	21 922
February	11 552	4 266	21 635	10 623	32 257
March	22 385	2 574	31 243	54 314	85 557
April	15 000	8 871	29 032	16 212	45 244
May	19 105	14 599	40 427	10 513	50 939
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	13 531	34 360

(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, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8731.8).

6.3 BUILDINGS COMMENCED(a)

	Dwelling units				*Value*					
	New houses	*New other residential*	*Conversions etc.*	*Total dwelling units*	*New houses*	*New other residential buildings*	*Alterations and additions to residential buildings*	*Total residential buildings*	*Total non-residential buildings*	*Total buildings*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*	*$m*
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1998–99	1 300	611	133	2 044	168.3	64.8	69.0	302.0	184.1	486.1
1999–2000	1 430	898	71	2 399	205.4	105.3	78.8	389.4	159.8	549.3
2000–01	973	562	1	1 536	153.0	71.1	46.8	270.8	87.6	358.5
2000										
December	301	190	—	491	46.6	23.3	13.0	82.9	15.1	98.0
2001										
March	226	169	—	395	35.5	22.5	12.5	70.5	24.6	95.1
June	221	74	—	295	36.3	9.2	12.6	58.1	35.1	93.2
September	282	263	1	546	43.3	34.8	20.9	99.0	59.7	158.8
December	262	564	—	826	41.0	91.4	22.7	155.1	51.6	206.7
2002										
March	239	117	6	363	41.4	21.4	20.8	83.5	18.9	102.5
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1998–99	64	4	—	68	5.9	0.3	—	6.2	131.1	137.3
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
2000										
December	6	—	—	6	0.8	—	—	0.8	4.5	5.4
2001										
March	4	—	—	4	0.4	—	—	0.4	39.4	39.8
June	18	63	—	81	2.5	8.4	—	10.9	11.5	22.4
September	5	—	—	5	0.6	—	0.5	1.1	13.2	14.3
December	29	20	—	49	3.8	1.7	—	5.5	24.9	30.4
2002										
March	16	6	–	22	3.5	1.5	–	5.0	18.2	23.2
TOTAL										
1998–1999	1 364	615	133	2 112	174.2	65.1	69.0	308.3	315.2	623.5
1999–2000	1 460	948	71	2 479	209.0	109.8	83.2	402.0	277.5	679.6
2000–2001	1 011	634	1	1 646	158.3	80.4	46.8	285.5	185.6	444.0
2000										
December	307	190	—	497	47.4	23.3	13.0	83.7	19.7	103.4
2001										
March	230	169	—	399	35.9	22.5	12.5	70.9	64.0	135.0
June	239	137	—	376	38.8	17.6	12.6	69.0	46.6	115.5
September	287	263	1	551	43.8	34.8	21.5	100.1	72.9	173.0
December	291	584	—	875	44.8	93.1	22.7	160.6	76.5	237.1
2002										
March	255	123	6	385	44.9	22.9	20.8	88.5	37.2	125.7

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

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, March 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										
1998–99	1 142	366	5	1 513	146.2	40.9	60.2	247.3	122.3	369.6
1999–2000	1 287	679	136	2 102	181.4	74.4	83.1	338.9	230.2	569.1
2000–01	1 206	717	69	1 992	181.4	87.8	60.4	329.7	97.1	426.8
2000										
December	305	315	1	621	46.9	32.1	12.8	91.8	30.7	122.6
2001										
March	201	64	68	333	29.6	10.0	20.3	59.9	21.2	81.1
June	318	184	—	502	48.3	26.3	13.2	87.8	26.2	114.0
September	255	202	—	457	40.0	26.5	17.5	84.1	34.3	118.4
December	302	142	—	444	48.2	17.9	19.7	85.8	83.5	169.3
2002										
March	231	113	6	350	38.8	14.1	17.1	70.0	33.9	103.9
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1998–99	7	—	—	7	0.7	—	—	0.8	284.7	285.5
1999–2000	84	38	—	122	8.3	3.6	1.2	13.1	77.8	91.0
2000–01	30	25	—	55	4.1	2.6	3.1	9.8	154.0	163.8
2000										
December	—	2	—	2	—	0.3	—	0.3	11.9	12.2
2001										
March	16	—	—	16	2.1	—	—	2.1	98.6	100.7
June	9	—	—	9	1.4	—	—	1.4	38.8	40.2
September	3	—	—	3	0.3	—	—	0.3	29.7	30.0
December	25	71	—	96	3.4	8.7	—	12.1	29.6	41.7
2002										
March	17	12	—	29	2.1	1.4	—	3.5	14.5	18.0
TOTAL										
1998–99	1 149	366	5	1 520	146.9	40.9	60.2	248.1	407.0	655.1
1999–2000	1 371	717	136	2 224	189.7	78.1	84.3	352.0	308.0	660.0
2000–01	1 236	742	69	2 047	185.5	90.4	63.6	339.5	251.2	590.7
2000										
December	305	317	1	623	46.9	32.4	12.8	92.1	42.6	134.7
2001										
March	217	64	68	349	31.6	10.0	20.3	61.9	119.9	181.8
June	327	184	—	511	49.7	26.3	13.2	89.2	65.0	154.2
September	258	202	—	460	40.4	26.5	17.5	84.4	63.9	148.4
December	327	213	—	540	51.7	26.6	19.7	97.9	113.1	211.0
2002										
March	248	125	6	379	40.9	15.5	17.1	73.6	48.3	121.9

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

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, March quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8752.8).

CHAPTER 7 CRIME AND JUSTICE

POLICING

There were a total of 9,176 reported offences in the ACT during March quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 10% from December quarter 2001 and was the lowest since March quarter 1997. The main offences reported were theft and related offences (3,762 offences or 41% of reported offences), property damage and pollution (1,545 offences or 17%), burglary, break and enter (1,134 offences or 12%) and acts intended to cause injury (562 offences or 6%).

There was a 37% increase from the previous quarter in the number of drugs arrests and summons (up to 67). This follows three quarters of decline from March 2001 to December 2001, a fall of 59% over that period. There was a 64% increase in the number of separate drug charges (128) from December quarter 2001 to March quarter 2002. The March quarter 2002 figure was however, a fall of 28% from March 2001.

COURTS

There were 1,197 defendants facing the Magistrates Court during March quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 15% from the December quarter 2001 figure (1,407) and the third consecutive quarter to record a decline. The main offences were traffic offences (422 defendants or 35% of defendants), deception offences (227 defendants or 19%) and acts causing injury (177 defendants or 15%).

There were 194 defendants facing the Children's Court during March quarter 2002. This figure was a decrease of 21% from December 2001 and the first quarter to record a decline since March 2001. The main offences were deception offences (54 defendants or 28% of total defendants), burglary and related offences (52 defendants or 27%) and acts causing injury (31 defendants or 16%).

CORRECTIONS

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

In the June quarter 2002, the average daily number of ACT people in prison custody in NSW was 134. This figure was the lowest recorded since the September quarter 1999 (128 people). The June quarter 2002 figure represented a 6% decline from the previous quarter and an 8% decline from the June quarter 2001. Males accounted for 94% of ACT people in NSW corrections facilities. This proportion rose from 90% in June 2001.

During the June quarter 2002, there was a daily average of 58 people within ACT corrections facilities. This figure increased quarterly in the three quarters ending December quarter 2001 (a total increase of 33%), fell in March quarter 2002 (down 44%), but rose again in June quarter 2002 (up 41%). Males made up 97% of people held in ACT corrections facilities in the June quarter 2002.

CORRECTIONS *continued*

The rate of ACT people held in NSW corrections facilities per 100,000 adult population of the ACT was 55.1 people in the June quarter 2002, a decline of 9% from the previous quarter. For people held within the ACT, the rate was 23.9 people per 100,000 adult population, representing a 39% increase from the previous quarter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

7.1 POLICING

	2000				*2001*	*2002*
	December qtr	*March qtr*	*June qtr*	*September qtr*	*December qtr*	*March qtr*
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	20 425	20 139	18 318	17 251	17 479	16 695
Incidents requiring patrols	13 513	14 048	12 586	12 004	12 317	11 946
Offences	12 861	11 866	11 490	10 505	10 294	9 357
Traffic infringements notices and breaches	8 836	7 452	5 520	7 314	7 326	6 061
Drug incidents	147	126	82	96	77	—
Offences cleared	3 080	3 416	3 188	3 099	3 441	2 805
Reported offences (no.)						
Homicide and related offences	—	—	2	—	1	4
Acts intended to cause injury	605	681	497	514	602	562
Sexual assault and related offences	35	59	35	63	49	69
Abduction and related offences	21	25	27	34	34	41
Robbery, extortion and related offences	92	74	71	80	53	61
Burglary, break and enter	1 937	1 880	1 664	1 230	1 261	1 134
Theft and related offences	5 272	4 683	4 747	4 243	4 160	3 762
Deception offences	329	198	181	107	200	141
Weapons and explosives offences	97	103	70	76	88	70
Property damage, pollution	2 533	1 946	2 240	2 218	1 762	1 545
Public order	237	258	279	214	297	292
Justice procedures and government operations	540	623	593	581	525	466
Miscellaneous offences	1 017	1 164	988	1 059	1 156	1 029
Total reported offences	*12 715*	*11 694*	*11 394*	*10 419*	*10 188*	*9 176*
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit(a)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	118	120	64	60	49	67
Separate drug charges	168	177	102	104	78	128

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

7.2 CHILDRENS AND MAGISTRATES COURT, DEFENDANTS

	2000				2001	2002
	December quarter	*March quarter*	*June quarter*	*September quarter*	*December quarter*	*March quarter*
CHILDRENS COURT						
Homicide and related offences	1	1	1	—	1	—
Acts causing injury	41	33	38	35	37	31
Abduction and related offences	1	1	1	—	6	—
Robbery	8	6	6	3	4	3
Burglary and related offences	35	19	23	34	39	52
Deception offences	74	39	72	65	87	54
Property damage	13	10	17	11	13	9
Justice procedures	34	23	31	26	27	18
Weapons	1	4	3	6	4	4
Public order	3	1	10	14	5	1
Drug offences	5	4	2	1	1	1
Traffic offences	16	18	11	22	13	12
Miscellaneous offences	6	23	15	12	12	9
Total	*238*	*182*	*230*	*230*	*245*	*194*
MAGISTRATES COURT						
Homicide and related offences	5	5	4	6	4	6
Acts causing injury	182	161	208	164	171	177
Abduction and related offences	1	2	3	9	5	4
Robbery	8	10	14	5	6	5
Burglary and related offences	59	51	65	68	62	51
Deception offences	309	243	289	262	255	227
Property damage	39	39	30	42	41	32
Justice procedures	217	197	250	209	233	175
Weapons	13	13	19	21	14	17
Public order	25	29	22	21	25	35
Drug offences	64	77	83	43	38	21
Traffic offences	515	466	548	643	499	422
Miscellaneous offences	95	163	119	87	48	25
Total	*1 532*	*1 456*	*1 654*	*1 580*	*1 407*	*1 197*

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

7.3 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	*ACT(c)*	*ACT in NSW(a)(b)*	*ACT(c)*	*ACT in NSW(a)(b)*	*ACT(c)*
	no.	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*	*no.*
1999	121	33	8	3	129	36
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	145	62
2001						
March qtr	140	49	16	6	155	55
June qtr	131	54	14	4	145	58
September qtr	124	59	12	3	136	61
December qtr	134	69	12	4	146	73
2002						
March qtr	133	39	10	2	143	41
June qtr	126	56	8	2	134	58

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

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

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

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.4 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY(a)

	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	*ACT(c)*
	rate(d)	*rate(d)*
1999	54.7	15.3
2000	64.5	22.3
2001	62.0	26.3
2001		
March qtr	66.5	23.4
June qtr	62.0	24.9
September qtr	57.7	26.0
December qtr	61.7	30.8
2002		
March qtr	60.4	17.2
June qtr	55.1	23.9

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

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

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

(d) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Corrective Services, Australia, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

7.5 PERIODIC DETENTION AND COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(a)

	Australian Capital Territory			*Australia(b)*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
			PERIODIC DETENTION			
1999	53.0	2.8	27.6	17.8	1.6	9.6
2000	60.0	5.3	32.3	16.5	1.6	8.9
2001	56.5	3.3	29.6	14.4	1.2	7.7
2001						
March qtr	61.9	5.5	33.3	14.2	1.4	7.7
June qtr	55.7	3.6	29.3	14.4	1.2	7.7
September qtr	55.7	2.2	28.6	14.4	1.1	7.7
December qtr	52.8	1.9	27.1	14.4	1.1	7.7
2002						
March qtr	48.2	2.7	25.2	12.5	0.9	6.6
June qtr	54.0	3.6	28.2	12.0	1.0	6.4
			COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(c)			
2000						
March qtr	759.4	128.9	440.6	664.9	152.5	406.4
June qtr	764.6	139.9	448.3	669.1	151.5	408.0
September qtr	864.1	175.9	(d)518.9	664.3	147.8	(d)404.0
December qtr	898.5	186.5	(d)541.0	649.4	141.7	(d)394.1
2001						
March qtr	924.5	200.8	(d)560.9	636.5	138.8	(d)386.4
June qtr	955.7	209.2	(d)579.5	639.8	139.5	(d)388.6

(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, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 4512.0).

CHAPTER 8 FINANCE

LENDING FINANCE

The value of total housing finance commitments was $133m in July 2002, down 4% from the previous month. The July 2002 figure was the second consecutive month of decline. This followed four months of growth from February 2002 to May 2002. The July 2002 figure was a 16% increase from July 2001.

The value of original total personal finance commitments rose to $88m in July 2002, up 13% from the previous month. This was the fifth month of increase, up a total of 42% from February 2002. The July 2002 figure was a 14% increase from July 2001. Personal fixed loan commitments in July 2002 were $33m, a 38% increase from June 2002. Motor vehicles accounted for 34% of fixed loan commitments in July 2002, down from 39% in June 2002. Personal revolving credit commitments increased to $55m, up 2% from the June 2002 figure.

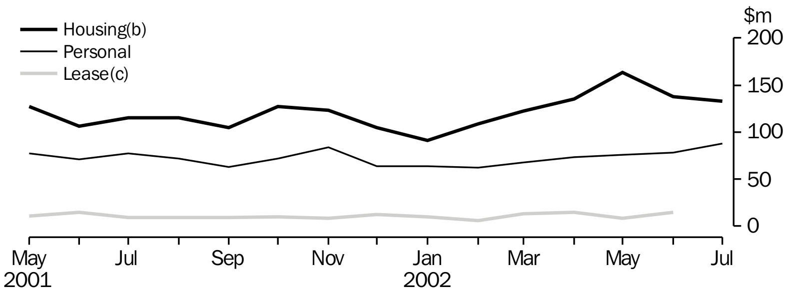
Nationally, original total personal finance commitments rose to $5,768m, up 3% from June 2002 and 14% from July 2001.

In July 2002, the total value of commercial finance in the ACT was $173m, up 2% from the previous month. This was an increase of 22% from July 2001. This follows a peak of $196m in May 2002 and a low of $99m in September 2001 over the previous year.

Nationally, July 2002 original total commercial commitments decreased by 6% from June 2002, but increased 62% from July 2001.

The total value of lease finance in the ACT almost doubled from $8m in May to $15m in June 2002. The May 2002 figure fell 50% from the previous month. Lease finance rose monthly from February 2002 to April 2002. Nationally, original total lease finance fell by 14% to $599m in July 2002.

FINANCE COMMITTMENTS(a)



(a) Due to the large number of months of unpublished data, commercial finance is not graphed.
(b) Excludes alterations and additions. (c) Excludes leveraged leases.

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

8.1 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	Housing(a)	Personal			Commercial			Lease(b)
	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(b)	Total	Fixed loan facilities	Revolving credit facilities(c)	Total	Total
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
2001								
May	127	29	48	77	139	52	191	11
June	106	27	44	71	139	50	189	15
July	115	24	52	77	112	31	142	9
August	115	28	44	72	99	47	146	9
September	105	24	38	63	69	31	99	9
October	127	28	43	72	87	n.p.	n.p.	10
November	123	30	54	84	68	32	100	8
December	105	24	40	64	63	78	141	12
2002								
January	91	29	35	64	106	n.p.	n.p.	10
February	109	28	34	62	98	32	130	6
March	122	28	39	68	112	n.p.	n.p.	13
April	135	29	44	73	100	31	132	15
May	163	31	46	76	120	76	196	8
June	138	24	54	78	117	53	170	15
July	133	33	55	88	109	64	173	n.p.

(a) Excludes alterations and additions.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

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

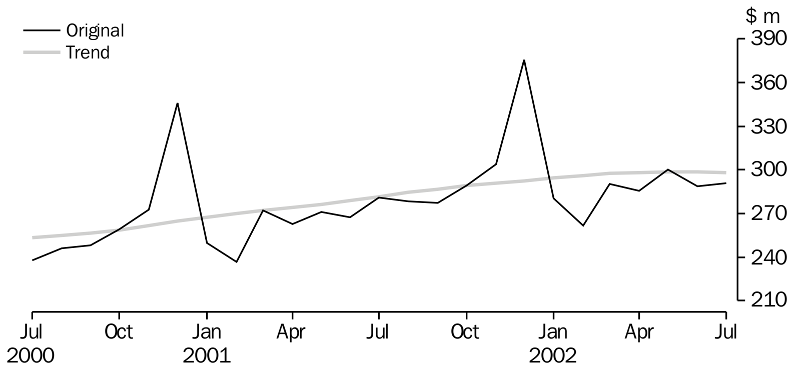
Source: Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, July 2002 (cat. no. 5609.0); ABS data available on request, Lending Finance.

CHAPTER 9 RETAIL TURNOVER

From March 1997 to May 2002, trend turnover of retail trade in the ACT recorded an increase each month. The quarter ending July 2002 saw trend retail trade in the ACT rise by 0.1% from April to May, remain unchanged between May and June and decline by 0.2% between June and July. This represented the first decline recorded since March 1997. Trend turnover of retail trade in the ACT for July 2002 was $297.9m, a 6% increase from the July 2001 figure of $281.6m.

FOOD RETAILING recorded the highest turnover in the ACT in July 2002, at $115.9m (39% of retail turnover), followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES, at $49.6m (17%) and HOUSEHOLD GOODS, at $46m (15%). HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES recorded an increase of 2% between June and July, DEPARTMENT STORES remained steady and all other industry categories recorded a decline.

RETAIL TURNOVER



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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 infrastucture also resulted in a net reduction of about 250 completely ennumerated 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 ($m)				
2001								
May	100.5	26.5	18.9	37.3	12.7	30.2	45.0	**271.0**
June	99.1	24.1	18.8	39.1	13.0	26.5	46.8	**267.5**
July	104.9	27.1	17.8	43.1	13.9	29.4	44.4	**280.7**
August	109.8	21.8	16.6	42.8	12.1	31.3	43.7	**278.2**
September	108.4	22.9	16.6	42.9	12.0	30.6	43.9	**277.2**
October	115.1	25.8	18.0	44.5	11.8	28.6	45.5	**289.3**
November	118.3	29.9	18.8	46.3	13.2	30.8	46.2	**303.6**
December	129.4	53.1	26.8	55.0	19.3	44.6	47.1	**375.4**
2002								
January	114.1	23.5	18.6	44.1	11.8	25.9	42.3	**280.3**
February	107.1	20.2	17.6	37.7	13.0	24.2	41.8	**261.6**
March	117.4	24.4	17.8	43.6	12.6	27.9	46.8	**290.5**
April	111.1	26.2	20.0	43.4	12.8	26.2	46.0	**285.6**
May	118.2	28.2	21.9	45.0	13.3	26.5	46.9	**300.0**
June	112.7	27.3	20.1	45.0	12.4	23.7	47.5	**288.6**
July	111.1	24.4	18.3	43.0	14.1	24.5	55.5	**290.8**
				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ($m)				
2001								
May	99.2	26.1	17.3	38.9	12.8	31.3	44.2	**269.8**
June	103.7	27.2	18.5	41.9	13.3	30.0	45.6	**280.3**
July	106.2	27.2	17.9	43.0	14.3	30.5	43.3	**282.3**
August	109.2	26.7	18.3	43.8	12.5	30.6	44.5	**285.8**
September	110.8	26.1	18.1	44.8	12.6	30.8	44.1	**287.2**
October	114.8	27.2	18.7	43.3	12.5	27.0	45.0	**288.5**
November	115.2	27.3	19.2	44.0	12.4	29.1	44.9	**292.1**
December	114.4	27.0	18.7	42.0	13.1	29.4	45.0	**289.5**
2002								
January	114.6	27.2	19.9	43.9	13.8	29.9	45.5	**294.9**
February	115.0	28.0	21.8	42.3	15.0	29.1	46.9	**298.2**
March	115.3	27.4	19.1	45.4	12.7	29.7	46.5	**296.3**
April	117.1	27.4	19.4	47.4	13.5	28.8	44.8	**298.5**
May	116.1	28.2	20.1	46.6	13.5	27.6	46.1	**298.3**
June	118.0	31.2	19.9	48.4	12.9	27.0	46.2	**303.7**
July	113.2	24.4	18.3	42.2	14.2	25.0	54.7	**292.0**
				TREND ($m)				
2001								
May	102.3	26.9	17.9	40.2	13.1	31.3	44.1	**276.2**
June	104.0	26.8	18.0	41.4	13.2	31.0	44.3	**278.8**
July	106.2	26.8	18.1	42.6	13.1	30.5	44.4	**281.6**
August	108.8	26.8	18.2	43.5	12.9	30.0	44.4	**284.4**
September	111.3	26.8	18.4	43.9	12.8	29.5	44.4	**286.9**
October	113.2	26.9	18.7	43.8	12.7	29.2	44.6	**289.1**
November	114.4	27.0	19.1	43.4	12.9	29.1	45.0	**290.9**
December	114.9	27.2	19.5	43.2	13.2	29.2	45.4	**292.5**
2002								
January	115.3	27.4	19.8	43.5	13.5	29.3	45.5	**294.3**
February	115.5	27.5	20.0	44.3	13.7	29.4	45.6	**296.1**
March	115.8	27.6	20.0	45.2	13.6	29.1	45.9	**297.4**
April	116.1	27.7	19.9	45.9	13.6	28.5	46.4	**298.2**
May	116.2	27.8	19.7	46.2	13.5	27.7	47.3	**298.5**
June	116.1	27.8	19.4	46.3	13.5	26.9	48.4	**298.5**
July	115.9	27.8	19.1	46.0	13.4	26.2	49.6	**297.9**

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

CHAPTER 10 ECONOMY

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

In the short-term, trading performance (operating income) in the ACT is expected to increase by 2.2% in the December quarter 2002, compared with a national expected increase of 1.2%. Selling prices are also expected to increase in the ACT (up 0.4%), along with profit (up 6.8%). Investment in capital expenditure is expected to increase by 4.3%, while investment in inventories is expected to decrease by 0.6%. Employment is expected to record a second quarter of increase, up 0.7% in the December quarter 2002. Expenditure on wages is also expected to increase over this period (up 2%). Nationally, employment is expected to decrease by 0.4%, while wages are expected to increase by 0.3% over the coming quarter.

Medium-term estimates show an expected increase in operating income in the ACT of 2.9% for the September quarter 2003, compared with a national increase of 1.9%. Selling prices in the ACT are expected to increase by 0.9% and profit is expected to rise by 14.3%. Investment in capital expenditure is expected to rise by 0.8%, while investment in inventories is expected to decline by 1.1%. ACT employment is expected to decline by 0.4%, compared with a national decline of 0.2%. Wages are expected to increase by 2%, compared with a national increase of 1%.

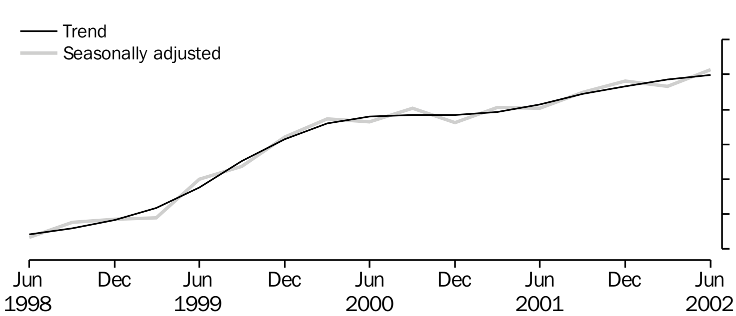
STATE FINAL DEMAND

In the ACT, the trend state final demand (chain volume measure) for the June quarter 2002 increased by 1% from the previous quarter, to $5,499m. In the 12 months to June 2002, trend state final demand rose by 4%. This 4% rise was represented by a 1% increase in final consumption expenditure and a 14% increase in gross fixed capital formation.

The trend state final demand in the ACT has risen quarterly since March 1998.

Nationally, trend domestic final demand (chain volume measure) in the June quarter 2002 was $179,1 billion. This was the sixth consecutive quarter to record an increase. The June quarter figure for 2002 represented an increase of 1% on the previous quarter and an increase of 6% from the June quarter 2001. Final consumption expenditure increased nationally by 4% over the year and gross fixed capital formation increased by 13%.

STATE FINAL DEMAND(a)



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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

10.1 SHORT TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATION(a)

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE PREVIOUS QUARTER					
	September qtr 2001	*December qtr 2001*	*March qtr 2002*	*June qtr 2002*	*September qtr 2002*	*December qtr 2002*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	1.0	4.1	–3.1	2.7	1.3	2.2
Selling prices	0.4	—	–0.4	–0.7	0.5	0.4
Profit	8.6	21.8	–13.5	13.6	4.2	6.8
Investment						
Capital expenditure	–0.7	2.2	2.2	7.2	–0.6	4.3
Inventories	–0.3	0.9	–1.2	–0.3	–0.4	–0.6
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	–0.6	1.6	–1.1	–0.6	0.4	0.7
Operating expenses						
Wages	1.2	2.4	–2.6	0.3	1.2	2.0
Non-wage labour	0.4	1.6	–0.3	4.3	1.4	0.6
Other operating	1.5	1.8	–0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9
Total expenses	1.5	1.9	–1.0	0.2	0.7	1.1

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

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

10.2 MEDIUM TERM BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS(a)

	EXPECTED AGGREGATE CHANGE OVER THE SAME QUARTER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR					
	June qtr 2002	*September qtr 2002*	*December qtr 2002*	*March qtr 2003*	*June qtr 2003*	*September qtr 2003*
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trading performance						
Operating income	2.5	2.0	—	1.9	2.2	2.9
Selling prices	0.5	0.3	–0.1	–0.3	1.0	0.9
Profit	16.1	10.5	–1.0	9.3	10.0	14.3
Investment						
Capital expenditure	1.5	–0.7	7.6	7.0	5.0	0.8
Inventories	—	0.3	–0.5	—	–1.7	–1.1
Employment						
Full-time equivalent	–0.5	–3.2	–0.7	–0.2	0.2	–0.4
Operating expenses						
Wages	1.6	1.2	0.1	–0.5	1.2	2.0
Non-wage labour	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5
Other operating	1.9	0.8	—	0.2	0.8	0.5
Total expenses	1.9	0.9	—	0.1	0.9	0.7

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

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

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

				2001		2002
	March qtr	*June qtr*	*September qtr*	*December qtr*	*March qtr*	*June qtr*
			TREND ($m)			
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	2 712	2 726	2 759	2 780	2 782	2 670
Households	1 956	1 973	1 995	2 021	2 048	2 072
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	354	373	403	434	464	484
Public	209	216	203	180	172	187
State final demand	*5 230*	*5 287*	*5 360*	*5 416*	*5 465*	*5 499*
International trade — exports of goods	5	4	3	3	3	3
International trade — imports of goods	1	1	1	2	1	1
			TREND (% change)			
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	–0.1	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	–0.8
Households	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	–1.3	5.4	7.9	7.9	6.7	4.3
Public	8.0	3.2	–5.8	–11.5	–4.5	8.7
State final demand	*0.4*	*1.1*	*1.4*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.6*
International trade — exports of goods	–25.1	–25.7	–17.9	5.2	1.6	–1.7
International trade — imports of goods	–28.2	–13.2	28.9	14.8	–14.1	–31.0

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

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

CHAPTER 11 TRANSPORT

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

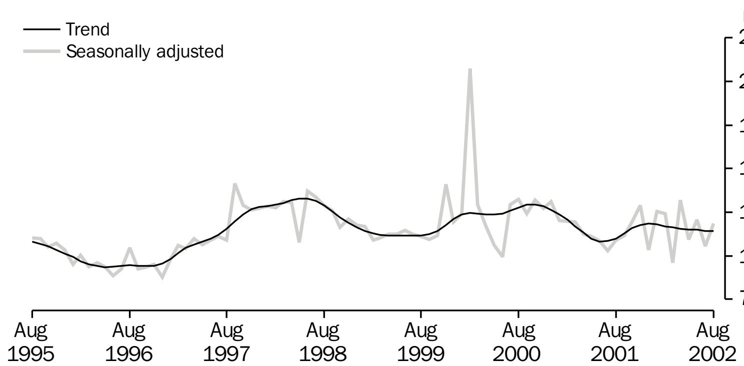
In August 2002, trend new motor vehicle sales rose by 1 vehicle (0.1%) from the previous month to 1,143 in the ACT. This was an increase of 45 vehicles (4%) from August 2001. Passenger motor vehicles (830) accounted for 73% of motor vehicle sales in July 2002.

In the quarter ending August 2002 the trend total number of new motor vehicles sales fell in June (down 4 vehicles or 0.3%) and July (down 6 vehicles or 0.5%) but rose in August by one sale. August 2002 was the first period of growth following 7 months of decline from January 2002 to July 2002 (falling a total of 3%). This followed four months of growth from September 2001 to December 2001, a total increase of 5%.

The trend number of motor vehicles sales in the ACT has fluctuated over the last eight years, reaching highs in June 1998 (1,329 sales) and May 1998 (1,328 sales), and lows in May 1996 (935 sales) followed by June 1996 (939 sales).

Nationally trend new motor vehicle sales rose to 69,127 in August 2002, up 0.8% from June 2002 and up 8% from August 2001. August 2002 was the third month of increase. Passenger vehicles made up 64% of motor vehicle sales Australia wide.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



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

AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In March quarter 2002, a total of 211,207 passengers on domestic airline flights moved through Canberra Airport. Of these, 105,940 passengers were inbound and 105,267 passengers were outbound. This represented a 4% increase in total passenger movements since the previous quarter, but a 26% decrease from March quarter 2001.

There were 2,178 domestic aircraft movement during March quarter 2002. This represented an increase of 5% from the previous quarter but a decrease of 43% from March quarter 2001.

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

AIRPORT MOVEMENTS *continued*

Regional airlines carried 223,672 passengers through Canberra Airport in March quarter 2001, of which 133,079 were inbound passengers and 110,593 were outbound. The total passenger movement figure represented an increase of 9% from the previous quarter and an 8% increase from the corresponding quarter of 2001. Aircraft movements rose by 6% from the previous quarter, to 7,145 movements in March 2002, but fell by 21% from March quarter 2001.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

11.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: TREND

	Passenger vehicles	*Other vehicles*	*Total*
	ACT (no.)		
2001			
June	816	266	1 082
July	811	272	1 083
August	818	280	1 098
September	843	286	1 129
October	869	290	1 159
November	889	289	1 178
December	898	286	1 184
2002			
January	896	283	1 179
February	887	283	1 170
March	875	286	1 161
April	865	291	1 156
May	855	297	1 152
June	845	303	1 148
July	834	308	1 142
August	830	313	1 143
	AUSTRALIA (no.)		
2001			
June	43 196	19 976	63 172
July	43 146	20 346	63 492
August	43 256	20 720	63 976
September	43 757	21 186	64 943
October	44 535	21 681	66 216
November	45 348	22 103	67 451
December	45 979	22 491	68 470
2002			
January	46 309	22 862	69 171
February	46 236	23 162	69 401
March	45 818	23 343	69 161
April	45 255	23 458	68 713
May	44 800	23 606	68 406
June	44 576	23 852	68 428
July	44 452	24 131	68 583
August	44 576	24 551	69 127

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, August 2002 (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						
June	186 107	187 182	373 289	2 463	2 464	4 927
September	182 811	184 443	367 254	2 381	2 383	4 764
December	174 779	177 520	352 299	2 220	2 216	4 436
2001						
March	143 700	143 036	286 736	1 911	1 911	3 822
June	139 625	143 031	282 656	1 866	1 866	3 732
September	149 488	152 166	301 654	2 016	2 014	4 030
December	100 103	103 902	204 005	1 042	1 042	2 084
2002						
March	105 940	105 267	211 207	1 091	1 087	2 178
			REGIONAL AIRLINES(a) (no.)			
2000						
June	67 890	68 898	136 788	3 048	3 042	6 090
September	82 041	81 565	163 606	3 871	3 941	7 812
December	92 258	91 121	183 379	3 931	4 003	7 934
2001						
March	104 664	102 793	207 457	4 544	4 548	9 092
June	131 433	132 399	263 832	5 138	5 137	10 275
September	105 868	104 955	210 823	3 733	3 734	7 467
December	103 021	101 305	204 326	3 354	3 360	6 714
2002						
March	133 079	110 593	223 672	3 576	3 569	7 145

(a) Regional airline data includes estimates.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

CHAPTER 12 TOURISM

GUEST ARRIVALS

A total of 222,500 guests arrived in the ACT during the June quarter 2002. This was an increase of 5% on the previous quarter, but a decrease of 8% on June 2001 quarter. Licensed hotels with facilities accommodated 103,700 guests (47% of total guests), an increase of 23% on March quarter 2002. Motels and guest houses accommodated 73,200 guests (33% of guests), down 14% from the previous quarter. Serviced apartments catered for the remaining 45,700 (21% of guests), up 9% from March quarter 2002.

Guest arrivals during June quarter 2002 fell each month for Motels and guest houses. Serviced apartments experienced a fall in arrivals in April and May, but a rise in June. Licensed hotels with facilities experienced growth in April and May, but then recorded a fall in June.

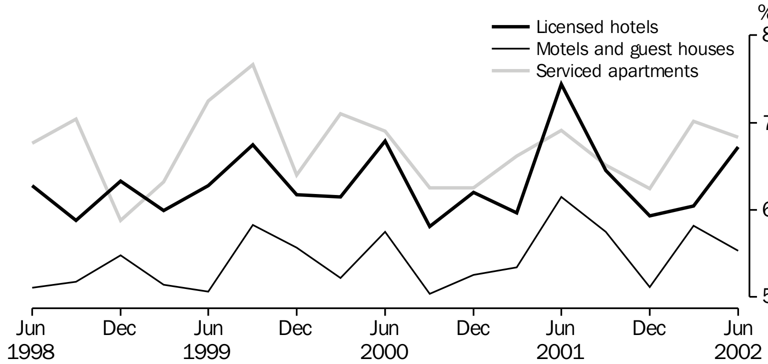
June quarter 2002 was the second consecutive quarter of growth in guest arrivals, following two quarters of decline from June quarter 2001 to December quarter 2001, primarily due to the events in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and the collapse of Ansett Airlines on 13 September 2001. The number guest arrivals in the ACT has fluctuated over the five years ending March 2002, recording the most arrivals in June quarter 2001 (242,600) and September quarter 2001 (232,700). The least amount of arrivals were recorded in September quarter 1998 (175,800) and June quarter 1998 (176,900).

OCCUPANCY RATES

During June quarter 2002, 63% of all accommodation rooms in ACT were occupied. This was an increase of 1% from March quarter and down 8% from June quarter 2001. Serviced apartments had the highest occupancy rate for June quarter, with 68% of rooms occupied, although down 3% from the previous quarter. Licensed hotels with facilities had the second highest occupancy rate at 67% (up 11%), followed by motels and guest houses at 55% (down 5%).

June quarter 2002 was the third consecutive quarter of growth in room occupancy rates and followed one quarter of decline in September 2001. Since March quarter 1997, the room occupancy rate in the ACT has fluctuated between a low of 55% (June quarter 1997) and a high of 69% (June quarter 2001).

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES



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

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay for guests in the ACT during June quarter 2002 was 2.3 days, a fall from 2.4 days in the previous quarter, but the same as June quarter 2001. Serviced apartments averaged the longest stay (3.7 days), followed by licensed hotels with facilities (2.2 days) and motels and guest houses (1.7 days).

December quarter 2000, December quarter 2001 and March quarter 2002 had the longest average length of stay (2.4 days) recorded in the five years ending June 2002. The shortest average length of stay was recorded in June quarter 1998, September quarter 1999 and December quarter 1999 (2.1 days).

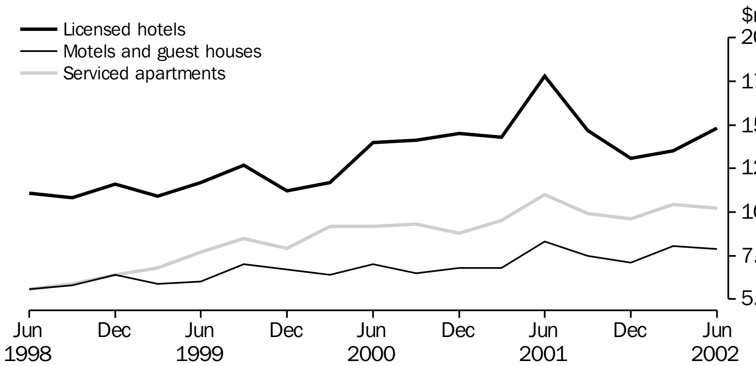
ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

During June quarter 2002, accommodation facilities in the ACT had takings of $32.9m. This was an increase of 3% on the previous quarter, but a decrease of 11% on June quarter 2001. Licensed hotels with facilities had the largest share of the takings ($14.8m or 45% of takings), followed by serviced apartments with ($10.2m or 31%) and motels and guest houses ($7.9m or 24%). This is consistent with the proportion of market share of guest arrivals.

Accommodation takings rose from the previous quarter for licensed hotels with facilities (up 10%), but fell for serviced apartments and motels and guest houses (both down 2%). Over June quarter, takings for all types of establishments fell in April, rose in May and fell in June.

June quarter 2002 was the second consecutive quarter of growth, and had the second highest quarterly accommodation takings in the five years ending June 2002 (after June quarter 2001 with $37.1m). This growth followed two quarters of decline from June quarter 2001 to December quarter 2001. The lowest accommodation takings over the previous five years was recorded in June quarter 1997 ($20.8m).

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS



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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Establish-ments	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*
					LICENCED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES					
2001										
June qtr	15	1 903	4 835	1 278	128.9	74.4	203.5	46.2	107.1	17 809
2002										
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.9	64.1	56.7	41.4	33.4	4 647
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39.9	69.0	58.2	41.1	35.8	5 238
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38.2	68.3	56.5	41.3	34.5	4 930
June qtr	14	1 867	4 566	1 300	114.1	67.2	171.4	41.2	103.7	14 815
					MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES					
2001										
Juneqtr	25	1 686	5 199	551	94.3	61.5	166.5	35.2	83.9	8 287
2002										
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.6	55.0	52.7	30.7	24.8	2 586
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.6	56.7	53.7	30.2	24.4	2 701
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	30.1	54.1	54.8	31.9	24.0	2 577
June qtr	27	1 854	5 731	637	93.3	55.3	161.3	30.9	73.2	7 864
					SERVICED APARTMENTS					
2001										
June qtr	20	1 520	5 193	430	95.5	69.1	184.8	39.1	51.6	10 965
2002										
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.7	68.3	58.2	40.0	16.9	3 351
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31.1	69.3	55.9	37.2	14.2	3 516
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	29.3	67.4	54.4	37.4	14.5	3 345
June qtr	19	1 450	4 844	449	90.2	68.3	168.5	38.2	45.7	10 212
					TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS					
2001										
June qtr	60	5 109	15 227	2 259	318.7	68.6	554.8	40.0	242.6	37 062
2002										
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.2	62.0	167.5	36.9	75.1	10 584
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	103.7	64.7	167.8	35.8	74.4	11 455
June	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	97.7	63.0	165.7	36.5	73.0	10 852
June qtr	60	5 171	15 141	2 386	297.6	63.2	501.1	36.4	222.5	32 890

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

Source: Tourist Accommodations, Australia, June quarter 2002 (cat. no. 8635.0.0).

CHAPTER 13

CLIMATE

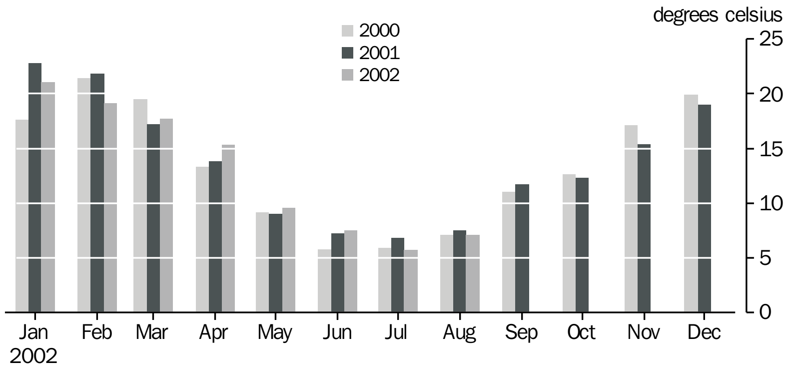
In 2002, Winter in the ACT was drier and sunnier than normal, with above average daytime temperatures and nights colder than usual. The average daily temperature for the three months of Winter was 6.8 degrees, compared with the long-term average of 6.3 degrees Celsius. The average maximum temperature was 13.5 degrees (with a highest maximum of 20.0 degrees), and the average minimum was 0.1 degrees (with a lowest minimum of –6.0 degrees).

The ACT experienced more sunshine than normal in Winter, with an average of 7.4 hours a day. This is compared with the long term average of 5.8 hours per day. July 2002 recorded the highest average hours of sunlight on record for that month, at 7.1 hours per day. June and August recorded the second highest averages on record at 6.5 and 8.5 average hours of sunlight per day respectively.

The 2002 Winter also recorded above average wind rates due to June being far windier than normal. The average daily wind run for June was 240.6 km/day, being the highest on record. 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.

Rainfall was below average, with 80.4mm recorded for Winter 2002. This is compared with the long-term average for Winter of 128.9mm and puts Winter 2002 in the lowest 20% of Winter rainfalls since records commenced in 1939.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

13.1 CLIMATE, WINTER

	2000	*2001*	*2002*
Average maximum temperature	12.4	13.5	13.5
Highest maximum temperature	17.0	20.1	20.0
Lowest maximum temperature	6.9	5.5	8.9
Average minimum temperature	0.1	0.7	0.1
Highest minimum temperature	7.3	10.4	8.9
Lowest minimum temperature	–7.1	–5.5	–6.0
Average daily temperature	6.3	7.1	6.8
Lowest grass temperature	–11.8	–8.7	–10.6
Total winter rainfall (mm)	122.2	131.4	80.4
Total winter evaporation (mm)	162.6	177.0	214.2
Average daily sunshine (hours/day)	6.2	6.0	7.4
Average daily pressure (hPa)	1 020.4	1 021.0	1 021.2
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres) (km/day)	191.4	163.8	207.6

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(a)								
Population	'000	Mar qtr 02	323.3	0.2	0.8	19 657.4	0.3	1.2
Natural increase	no.	Mar qtr 02	759.0	31.3	–2.2	30 935.0	8.4	2.3
Net migration	no.	Mar qtr 02	–82.0	–98.8	–29.3	22 959.0	–16.3	–14.2
Total growth(b)	no.	Mar qtr 02	677.0	17.3	–46.7	53 894.0	–3.8	–16.6
Labour force								
Trend								
Unemployment rate(c)	% points	Aug 02	4.4	—	–0.7	6.2	—	–0.7
Participation rate(c)	% points	Aug 02	73.2	0.3	2.1	63.6	—	–0.1
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	% points	Aug 02	19.1	1.8	–2.8	23.4	–2.9	0.8
Job vacancies	'000	Aug qtr 02	3.2	–0.2	–2.5	109.6	21.4	13.0
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	Jun 02	—	—	—	17.5	–40.7	–74.0
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	Jun 02	2.0	—	–60.0	41.0	–14.6	–8.9
Number employed (trend)								
Public sector	'000	May 02	70.9	0.1	1.9	1 498.3	–0.5	1.1
Gross earnings (original)								
Public sector	$m	Jun qtr 02	903.5	–10.4	6.5	16 692.4	–0.7	6.6
Average weekly earnings (trend)	$	May qtr 02	743.9	0.4	–3.6	689.0	0.7	3.7
Wage cost index(d)								
Private sector	index no.	Jun 02	115.6	0.5	3.1	115.6	0.6	3.1
Public sector	index no.	Jun 02	113.5	0.4	2.9	116.9	0.4	3.2
Total	index no.	Jun 02	114.3	0.4	3.0	115.9	0.6	3.1
CPI(e)								
Total all groups(f)	index no.	Jun qtr 02	137.2	1.2	2.8	137.6	0.7	2.8
Housing finance (trend)(g)								
Total housing commitments	$m	Jul 02	148.0	2.8	27.6	8 326.0	0.8	6.6
Dwelling units financed	no.	Jul 02	886.0	1.8	12.3	52 778.0	0.7	–1.0
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Jul 02	248.0	14.3	31.9	14 684.0	0.4	7.9
Value of total buildings approved (original)(h)	$m	Jul 02	96.9	181.7	18.3	3 541.9	10.8	5.9
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units (trend)	no.	Mar qtr 02	557.0	–8.0	43.2	43 711.0	6.2	56.2
Value of total building(h)	$m	Mar qtr 02	109.8	–48.4	–12.9	9 562.2	–2.8	31.7
Building completed								
New dwelling units (trend)	no.	Mar qtr 02	478.0	4.1	–7.9	33 683.0	4.6	4.5
Value of new dwelling units(h)	$m	Mar qtr 02	129.5	–27.0	0.5	8 506.3	–6.7	20.2

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)(i)	no.	Jun 02	54.3	–0.7	–5.1	144.8	0.2	–1.6
Retail turnover (trend)	$m	Jul 02	297.9	–0.2	5.8	14 429.1	0.5	7.8
State final demand (trend)	$m	Jun 02	5 499.0	0.6	4.0	179 128.0	1.3	6.1
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	no.	Jul 02	1 119.0	–1.9	3.3	67 495.0	–0.7	5.9
Tourist accommodation (original)(j)								
Room occupancy rates	% points	Jun qtr 02	63.2	0.2	–7.9	54.8	–6.5	–0.7
Guest arrivals	'000	Jun qtr 02	222.5	5.4	–8.3	7 836.2	–5.4	–0.1

(a) Australian figures include 'other territories'.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(h) Data is inclusive of non-deductable GST payable on residential buildings.

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

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

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

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