

# **AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY STATISTICAL INDICATORS**

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 31 OCT 2003

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## **I N Q U I R I E S**

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Alan Masters on Canberra (02) 6207 0286 or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	This is the final issue of ACT Statistical Indicators (ASI).
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	This is the final issue of ASI. ACT Statistical Indicators will continue to be published in ACT in Focus (cat. no. 1307.8) and Regional Statistics (cat. no. 1362.8.55.001)
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>\$b billion dollars (one thousand million)</p> <p>CPI Consumer Price Index</p> <p>EAS Economic Activity Survey</p> <p>ERP Estimated Resident Population</p> <p>etc. et cetera</p> <p>e.g. for example</p> <p>JaCS ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety</p> <p>\$m million dollars</p> <p>NHMRC National Health and Medical Research Council</p> <p>n.a. not available</p> <p>n.y.a. not yet available</p> <p>n.e.c. not elsewhere classified</p> <p>n.p. not available for publication</p> <p>p preliminary</p> <p>r revised</p> <p>SEE Survey of Employment and Earnings</p> <p>'000 thousands</p> <p>. . not applicable</p> <p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>* estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution</p> <p>** estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use</p>
EXPLANATORY NOTES	The statistics shown are the latest available as at 30 September 2003. All tables refer to the ACT, unless specified. Explanatory Notes are provided for some key indicators in this publication. For further information, readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS source publications.
COMMENTS	The ABS welcomes comments and suggestions from users regarding content and publication presentation. These comments should be addressed to the contact on the cover of this publication.

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This article presents an overview of statistics related to drugs in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT).

The terms 'illicit drug' and 'drug' have no standard definition applied in Australian research. The ABS definition of terms is consistent with the *National Drug Strategic Framework 1998–99 to 2002–03*.

The term 'drug' refers to any 'substance that produces a psychoactive effect' (i.e. the mental processes are altered). This may include tobacco, alcohol and pharmaceutical drugs (i.e. substances which are legally available, although their supply may be regulated), as well as illicit drugs.

The term 'illicit drugs' refers to cannabis, heroin, cocaine, hallucinogens, amphetamines, ecstasy and other 'designer' drugs.

The article draws data from a number of different sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), ACT Policing, and the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing. Caution must be taken when using the information contained in this article, as variability between concepts and methodologies from different sources presents problems when attempting to compare the data.

In 2001, the ABS conducted The National Health Survey, surveying approximately 20,000 homes across Australia. The survey covered topics related to general health, smoking and alcohol consumption which are discussed in this article. Questions related to smoking and alcohol in the survey were answered by those aged 18 years and over.

The AIHW conducted the 2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, surveying almost 27,000 people. This Survey covered a wide range of topics related to drug usage including smoking, alcohol and illicit drugs. Data from the survey is included in this article.

## SMOKING

Smoking and its effects is a topic constantly referred to by the media and government.

The National Health Survey found that in the ACT in 2001, 20% of those surveyed were smokers. Of the total surveyed 19% of females were smokers and 21% of males were smokers. Males had a higher proportion of ex-smokers than females (35% and 24% respectively) and a lower proportion of people that had never smoked (44% and 57% respectively).

The data collected on age and sex of smokers indicated that young females smoked more than young males. Twenty-seven per cent of females aged 18–24 were smokers, compared with 22% of males in the same age group. For all the other age groups however, more males were current smokers than females.

SMOKER STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX — ACT, 2001

	Age group (years)							Total(a)
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>Males</b>								
Smoker	22.2	26.6	27.5	19.7	*17.0	*8.6	20.9	
Ex-Smoker	*13.4	23.3	32.8	37.6	47.4	56.3	34.9	
Never smoked	64.5	50.1	39.7	42.7	35.6	35.1	44.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Females</b>								
Smoker	27.1	26.5	25.7	15.2	*12.7	*5.6	19.1	
Ex-Smoker	16.5	21.0	24.9	24.8	26.8	28.0	23.9	
Never smoked	56.5	52.5	49.3	60.0	60.5	66.4	57.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Persons</b>								
Smoker	24.6	26.6	26.6	17.4	14.8	*7.0	20.0	
Ex-Smoker	14.9	22.1	28.7	31.0	37.0	40.7	29.2	
Never smoked	60.5	51.3	44.7	51.7	48.1	52.3	50.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(a) Age standardised percentages.

Source: National Health Survey (Companion Data), 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

The National Health Survey found that the ACT in 2001 had a lower proportion of daily smokers than all other states (19%). Queensland had the highest proportion of daily smokers (24%). The national proportion was 22%.

The ACT had the highest proportion of ex-smokers (29%) and along with New South Wales, the highest proportion of those who had never smoked (both 51%).

SMOKER STATUS, STATES AND ACT(a) — 2001

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	Aust.(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Current smoker</b>								
Daily	18.7	22.3	22.1	23.7	22.6	21.1	22.0	22.4
Other	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.9
Ex-Smoker	29.3	25.3	25.8	27.4	26.9	28.1	26.5	26.3
Never smoked	50.7	50.5	50.2	47.1	48.4	48.8	49.1	49.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Percentages are age and sex standardised.

(b) Separate estimates are not available for the Northern Territory, but NT is included in the national estimates.

Source: National Health survey (Companion data), 2001 (cat. no. 4364.0).

## ALCOHOL

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey found that the ACT had the highest proportion of daily drinkers of all states and territories (10%). This was followed by the Northern Territory, New South Wales and Western Australia (all 9%). The national proportion of daily drinkers was 8%.

The ACT recorded the lowest proportion of both ex-drinkers (5%) and those who had never had a full serve of alcohol (5%).

ALCOHOL DRINKING STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES(a) — 2001

	ACT	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	9.6	8.9	7.4	8.4	8.7	7.9	6.9	8.9	8.3
Weekly	45.4	39.3	39.4	37.8	42.5	40.5	33.9	45.5	39.5
Less than weekly	34.5	32.9	35.1	36.9	33.1	34.7	42.5	32.9	34.6
Ex-drinker(b)	5.2	8.0	7.6	8.5	7.8	8.7	9.4	6.2	8.0
Never a full serve of alcohol	5.4	10.8	10.5	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.3	6.6	9.6

(a) Aged 14 years and over.

(b) Consumed a full serve of alcohol, but not in last 12 months.

Source: AIHW 2002.

Alcohol risk levels are based on the National Health and Medical Research Council risk levels for harm in the long term.

The average daily consumption of alcohol associated with risk levels are:

- Low risk: 50ml or less for males and 25ml or less for females.
- Risky: More than 50, up to 75ml for males and more than 25, up to 50ml for females.
- High risk: more than 75ml for males and more than 50ml for females.

The National Health Survey figures indicate that in 2001, the highest proportion of risky/high risk drinkers in the ACT were aged between 45–54 (15%), with males in this age group having the highest proportion of all other age groups (16%). The 18–34 age group had the lowest proportion of risky/high risk drinkers (10%). Females were higher than males in all age groups for the did not consume/low risk category.

## ALCOHOL RISK, ACT — 2001(a)

	Age group (years)					Total(b)
	18-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol risk level						
Males						
Did not consume/low risk	85.9	87.5	83.9	86.2	85.1	85.9
Risky/high risk	14.1	12.5	16.1	*13.8	*14.9	14.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females						
Did not consume/low risk	94.8	88.9	85.8	90.0	91.4	90.7
Risky/high risk	*5.2	11.1	14.2	*10.0	*8.6	9.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons						
Did not consume/low risk	90.4	88.2	84.9	88.1	88.6	88.4
Risky/high risk	9.6	11.8	15.1	11.9	11.4	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Based on Australian Alcohol Guidelines.

(b) Age standardised percentages.

Source: National Health Survey 2001, companion data (cat. no. 4364.0).

## ILLICIT DRUGS

According to the National Drug Strategy Household Survey in 2001, the ACT had the third highest proportion of illicit drug use (18%) compared with all other states and territories. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion at 29%, followed by Western Australia at 22% and Tasmania had the lowest proportion at 14%. The national proportion of illicit drug use was 17%.

The ACT had the highest proportion of ecstasy/designer drug use of all states and territories (5%). This was followed by Western Australia with 4%.

For all states and territories, marijuana/cannabis use was the most common of all illicit drugs used.

RECENT ILLICIT DRUG USE(a)(b) — 2001

	ACT(e)	Aust.
	%	%
Marijuana/cannabis	14.4	12.9
Amphetamines(c)	4.5	3.4
Pain-killers/analgesics(c)	3.3	3.1
Ecstasy/designer drugs	4.8	2.9
Cocaine	1.5	1.3
Tranquillisers/sleeping pills(c)	1.4	1.1
Hallucinogens	1.8	1.1
Injected drugs	**0.3	0.6
Inhalants	0.5	0.4
Other opiates(c)	0.6	0.3
Heroin	**0.4	0.2
Barbiturates(c)	**0.2	0.2
Steroids(c)	**0.1	0.2
Methadone(d)	—	0.1
Any Illicit drugs	18.1	16.9

(a) Drugs used in past 12 months.

(b) Aged 14 years and over.

(c) For non-medical purposes.

(d) For non-maintenance purposes.

(e) Calculations for AIHW standard errors may not be comparable with ABS calculations.

Source: AIHW 2002.

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey showed that the highest proportion of cannabis use in the ACT was by 14–24 year olds, with 35% of males and 34% of females in this age group using it. Females in this age group in the ACT had the highest proportion of cannabis use of all females, of all ages, in all states and territories. The National Drug Strategy Household Survey showed that the highest proportion of cannabis use in the ACT was by 14–24 year olds, with 35% of males and 34% of females in this age group having used it in the previous 12 months. Females in this age group in the ACT had the highest proportion of cannabis use of all females, of all ages, in all states and territories.

CANNABIS USE IN THE ACT — 2001(a)

	Male	Female	Persons
	%	%	%
14–24	34.5	34.3	34.4
25–39	20.2	17.3	18.7
40+	3.6	2.2	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>

(a) Used in the past 12 months.

Source: AIHW 2002.

## DRUG TREATMENTS

There are seven alcohol and other drug treatment services in the ACT, one delivered by government and six by non-government organisations. There are five services in North Canberra, one service in Weston Creek and one service in South Canberra. The total funding for these agencies during 2000–01 was \$9.9m.

The Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set (AODTS-NMDS) is a subset of alcohol and other drug treatment services information that is routinely collected by states and territories to monitor treatment services in their jurisdictions. The AIHW has the role of data custodian for the national data set. The collection excludes agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for opioid pharmacotherapy maintenance treatment.

Nationally, the collection for 2000-01 was based on client registrations. The ACT had already implemented the new system proposed for the 2001–02 collection which was based on completed treatment episodes only. This resulted in an undercount of ACT client registrations.

During 2000–01, the services reporting to the AODTS-NMDS in the ACT registered a total of 2,743 clients for alcohol and other drug treatment. Of these clients, 67% were male and 33% were female. The 20–29 year age group had the highest proportion of clients registered for treatment in both the ACT and Australia (38% and 36% respectively).

CLIENT REGISTRATIONS FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG TREATMENT SERVICES(a) — 2000–01

	Males	Females	Persons(b)
Age (years)			
10–19(%)	7.9	6.1	14.0
20–29(%)	26.9	11.4	38.3
30–39(%)	18.4	8.4	26.8
40–49(%)	8.8	4.8	13.6
50–59(%)	2.9	1.4	4.3
60+ (%)	1.1	0.4	1.6
Not Stated(%)	0.9	0.5	1.4
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (no.)</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>2 743</b>

(a) Excludes agencies whose sole activity is to prescribe and/or dose for opioid pharmacotherapy maintenance treatment.

(b) Includes instances where sex was not stated.

Source: AIHW 2002.

In the ACT, heroin was the drug with the highest proportion of clients seeking treatment for its use (44%), whereas at the national level, heroin was the second most common drug (29%). Clients in the 20–29 year age group were the most likely to seek treatment for heroin use in both the ACT and Australia (50% and 39% respectively), followed by 10–19 year olds (43% and 31%).



DRUG TREATMENTS  
continued

Alcohol was the second most common drug in the ACT for which clients were seeking treatment (36%). In comparison, at the national level alcohol was the most common drug for which people sought treatment although the proportions were lower than those of ACT (34%). Clients in the 60 years and over age group were the most likely to be seeking treatment for alcohol use in both the ACT and Australia (60% and 78% respectively), followed by 50–59 year olds (59% and 78%).

The National Drug Strategy Household Survey showed that the ACT had a higher proportion of marijuana/cannabis users than the national average. However, according to the AODTS-NMDS, the proportion of people seeking treatment for cannabis use in the ACT was just under half the proportion of those seeking treatment nationally (7% and 14% respectively).

PROPORTION OF CLIENTS SEEKING TREATMENT FOR SELECTED PRINCIPAL DRUGS OF CONCERN

Principal drug of concern	Age group (years)						Total(a)
	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	
<b>ACT</b>							
Alcohol (%)	29.6	28.1	40.3	50.5	59.0	59.5	36.3
Heroin (%)	43.1	50.2	41.0	35.8	29.1	31.0	43.5
Cannabis (%)	11.4	6.7	4.7	6.0	6.0	4.8	6.7
Amphetamines (%)	13.8	13.4	10.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	10.9
Benzodiazepines (%)	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.7	—	—	1.4
Other (%)	1.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	—	1.2
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (no.)(b)</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1 048</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2 720</b>
<b>Australia(c)</b>							
Alcohol (%)	14.7	19.3	40.6	59.7	77.5	77.8	33.6
Heroin (%)	30.8	38.6	25.0	15.4	4.7	1.8	28.4
Cannabis (%)	29.8	15.5	10.4	5.6	2.5	0.9	14.0
Amphetamines (%)	10.0	13.0	8.2	2.7	1.5	0.6	9.1
Benzodiazepines (%)	1.0	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	4.0	2.1
Other (%)	11.5	10.9	12.1	12.4	10.5	13.8	11.6
Not stated/missing (%)	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total (no.)(b)</b>	<b>11 119</b>	<b>29 154</b>	<b>20 382</b>	<b>10 449</b>	<b>3 717</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>76 994</b>

(a) Includes instances where age was not stated.

(b) Includes all principal drugs of concern.

(c) Excludes Queensland.

Source: AIHW 2002.

METHADONE AND  
BUPRENORPHINE  
TREATMENT

Methadone is a synthetically manufactured drug and is used as a substitute opioid in the treatment of people dependent on heroin and other opioids. There are two types of methadone programs; a maintenance or long-term program which can last for months or even years, and a withdrawal or short-term detoxification program which lasts approximately 5–14 days. Methadone is usually given out in syrup form and has a much longer-lasting effect than heroin.

Buprenorphine is not as widely used as methadone but is also used to provide detoxification and maintenance treatment for people who are dependent on opioids such as heroin. Detoxification takes 3–7 days and has a milder withdrawal phase than methadone or heroin.

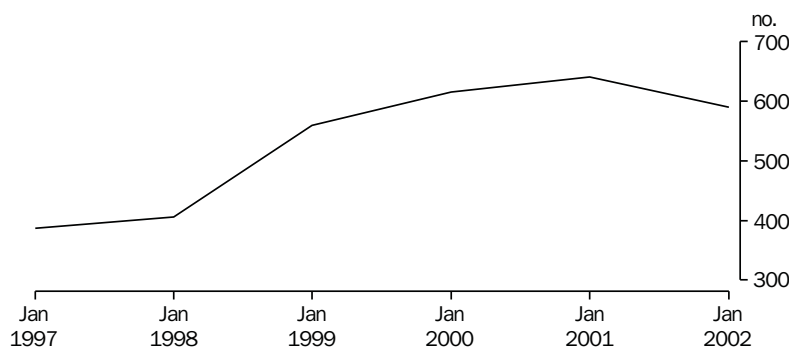
The majority of dosing for both methadone and buprenorphine is carried out at pharmacies.

According to the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, 2002 was the first year the ACT had a decrease in the number of methadone/buprenorphine clients in six years.

From 1997 to 1998 there was an increase from 387 to 406 clients (up 19 clients). From 1998 to 1999 there was an increase to 559 clients (up 153 clients), which was the highest increase over the six years. There was an increase to 615 clients in 2000 (up 56 clients), followed by an increase to 641 clients (up 26 clients) in 2001. The number of clients decreased to 590 clients in 2002 (down 51 clients).

Of the 590 clients in 2002, 36 (6%) were buprenorphine clients and 554 (94%) were methadone clients. Of the methadone clients, 409 (74%) received their dosing at pharmacies, 135 (24%) at public clinics and 10 (2%) at correctional facilities.

NUMBER OF METHADONE/BUPRENORPHINE CLIENTS — ACT



Source: National Pharmacotherapy Statistics Annual Data as at 30 June 2002: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing.

## DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS

For drug-induced death statistics from the ABS, the term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs can be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents. The term includes the misuse of regulated legal pharmaceuticals and substances illegal to purchase or use.

In 2001, there were 21 drug-induced deaths in the ACT, an increase from 15 in 2000 (up 6 deaths). People aged 20–29 years accounted for 43% (9 deaths) of all drug-induced deaths in 2001. From 1997 to 2001, this age group has had the highest number of drug induced deaths, with the exception of 1999. In 1999 the age group 30–39 years had the highest number of drug induced deaths (seven deaths or 39%).

DRUG-INDUCED DEATHS, ACT

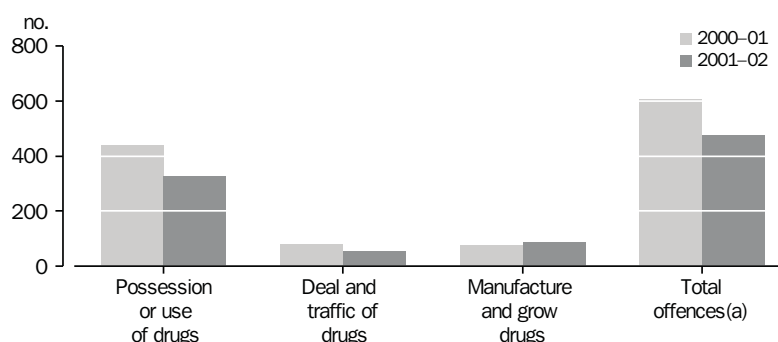
Age (years)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
19 and under	1	1	—	—	—
20–29	8	10	4	6	9
30–39	7	7	7	4	3
40–49	4	2	2	4	4
50–59	1	1	4	1	3
60 and over	2	1	1	—	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Causes of Deaths, 1997–2001 (cat. no. 3303.0).

## CRIME AND COURTS

According to ACT Policing, the number of overall drug offences decreased 21% from 605 offences in the 2000–01 financial year to 475 offences in the 2001–02 financial year. The offence category DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS recorded a 35% decrease from 82 to 53 offences. POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS declined 437 to 328 offences (a decrease of 25% from the 2000–01 financial year). MANUFACTURE AND GROW DRUGS was the only category to record an increase from 76 to 85 offences (12%).

DRUG OFFENCES — ACT



Note: (a) Total offences includes other drug offences.

Source: ACT Policing Annual Report 2000–02

In the 2001–02 financial year there was a 30% decrease compared with the 2000–01 financial year in the number of drug seizures in the ACT (1,544 down to 1,086 seizures). The largest decrease in drug seizures was for heroin, decreasing from 193 to 45 seizures (down 77%). The largest increase was in Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA or ecstasy), increasing from 11 seizures in the 2000–01 financial year to 51 seizures in the 2001–02 financial year (up 364%).

The non-drug category includes substances seized with suspicion of being a drug but after analysis was determined otherwise. The amount of non-drugs seized decreased from 251 seizures in 2000–01 to 124 seizures in 2001–02 (down 51%).

The increase in MDMA seizures is thought to be linked to the trend of 'drink-spiking' in ACT nightclubs as well as an increase in drug facilitated sexual assaults. Along with this finding, AIHW found in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey that the ACT recorded the highest use of MDMA per 100,000 people in Australia in 2001. As a result of these findings, ACT Policing put 'Operation Skeet' in to place. This operation was designed to target offences related to 'drink-spiking' and drug facilitated sexual assaults.

DRUG SEIZURES IN THE ACT(a)(b)(c)

Drug type	2000–01		2001–02	
	Number	Weight (grams)	Number	Weight (grams)
Cannabis	774	270 125	612	408 447
Cocaine	7	8	19	17
Heroin	193	360	45	54
LSD	1	n.p.	—	n.p.
MDMA	11	11	51	72
Non-drug	251	509	124	1 558
Not for analysis	3	n.p.	1	n.a.
Other	77	52	55	97
Steroids	14	45	9	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>—</b>

(a) The figures include seizures awaiting analysis to confirm both weights and the presence of the illegal substance.

(b) Recorded weights and drug types may differ from those previously recorded. Net weight confirmed has been used where available, otherwise net weight estimated has been used. The weight value indicated may also include packaging.

(c) ACT Policing Drug Registry figures differ from those prepared for the Australian Federal Police as a whole. The ACT Drug Registry counts each individual drug package seized, whereas the national figures combine like drugs together.

Source: ACT Policing Annual report 2001–02.

In 2001–02, there were 17 adjudicated defendants for illicit drug offences in the ACT. Of these, 13 (76%) were male and four (24%) were female. The 25–34 year age group had the highest number of defendants, with seven defendants (41%), followed by 35–44 year age group with six defendants (35%).

ADJUDICATED DEFENDANTS, ACT — 2001–02

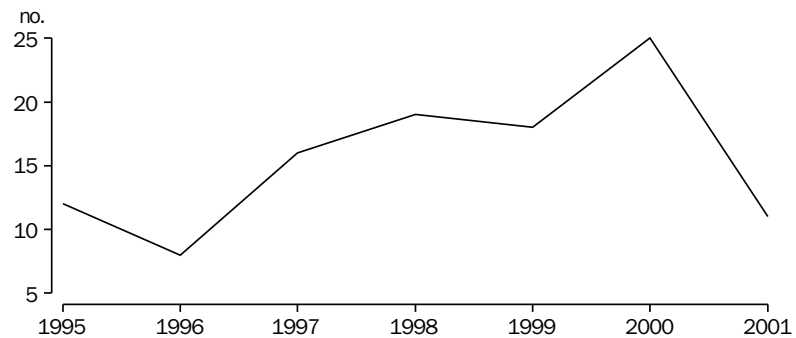
	Males	Females	Persons
Illicit Drug Offences	13	4	17

Source: *Criminal courts, Australia, 2001–02* (cat. no. 4513.0)

The number of prisoners sentenced for drug related offences in the ACT has fluctuated over the past seven years. The year with the highest number of prisoners sentenced was 2000 with 25 prisoners, the lowest number, eight, was recorded in 1996.

In 2001, of the 11 ACT prisoners sentenced, three were sentenced for POSSESSION OR USE OF DRUGS and eight were sentenced for DEAL AND TRAFFIC IN DRUGS. There were no prisoners sentenced in 2001 in the ACT for manufacturing and growing drugs.

SENTENCED PRISONERS FOR DRUG OFFENCES — ACT(a)



(a) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia, 2002* (cat. no. 4517.0).

## SOURCES

### ABS

*Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0 Data Cube: Drug Induced Deaths, 1997–2001

*Criminal Courts, Australia 2001–02*, cat. no. 4364.0

*National Health Survey 2001*, Companion Data, cat. no. 4364.0

*Prisoners in Australia, 2002*, cat. no. 4517.0

### Non ABS

ACT Government 2003, Addressing Disadvantage in the ACT, Summary Report on the Project: Mapping of ACT Government Funded Services for the Disadvantaged

ACT Policing Annual Report, 2001–02

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002. *Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia: Findings from the National Minimum Data Set 2000–01*. AIHW Cat. No. AUS 30. Canberra: AIHW

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002. *2001 National Drug Strategy Household Survey: State and Territory Supplement*. AIHW Cat. No. PHE 37

National Pharmacotherapy Statistics Annual Data as at June 30th 2002: Australian Government Department of Health and Aging

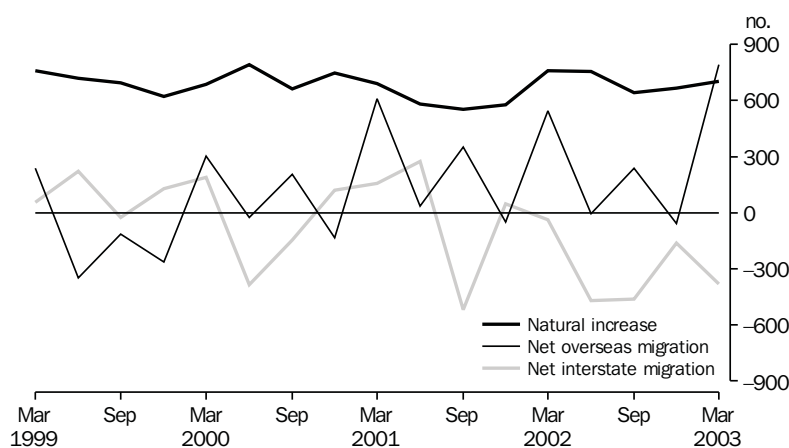
## CHAPTER 2

## PEOPLE

### POPULATION

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of the ACT at the end of quarter 2003 was 323,791. This was an increase of 1,111 people (0.3%) from December quarter 2002.

#### COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 3101.0).

### NATURAL INCREASE

Natural increase (births minus deaths) in the ACT resident population was 703 for March quarter 2003. This was a 6% increase on the previous quarter (666).

There were 970 births in the ACT during March quarter 2003. This was a 1% decrease from December quarter 2002, but a 9% increase from the March quarter 2002. March quarter 2003 was the third consecutive quarter to record a fall.

The number of deaths in the ACT for March quarter 2003 fell 16% from the previous quarter to 267 deaths.

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ACT experienced a net loss of 382 people during March quarter 2003. This was higher than recorded in both December quarter 2002 (-163) and March quarter 2002 (-37).

A total of 4,733 people arrived in the ACT from other areas of Australia during March quarter 2003. This was a 18% decrease from December quarter 2002. Most arrivals came from New South Wales (2,720 or 57% arrivals). Second was Queensland with 666 arrivals (14%), and the least number of arrivals came from Tasmania with 97 arrivals (2%).

There were 5,115 departures from the ACT during December quarter 2002 to other states/territories. Most people departed to NSW with 2,858 departures from the ACT arriving there (56%). Queensland recorded the second highest number of people arriving from the ACT with 983 (18%), while Tasmania had the least number of people arriving (80 people or 2%).

## OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The ACT experienced a net gain of 790 people during March quarter 2003 from overseas migration. This was an increase of 847 people from the previous quarter and was the highest figure recorded since records began in 1986. The lowest figure was recorded in December quarter 1994 (-618).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

## 2.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

	Components of population change						Population		
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net permanent and long-term movement	Net interstate migration	Net overseas migration	At end of period	Growth on previous period	Growth on previous period
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Financial year									
1999-2000	4 139	1 344	2 795	-99	-91	-99	315 215	2 889	0.92
2000-01	4 041	1 360	2 681	719	407	719	319 317	4 102	1.30
2001-02	4 031	1 388	2 643	837	-978	837	321 819	2 502	0.78
Calendar year									
2000	4 213	1 325	2 888	351	-218	351	316 816	3 310	1.06
2001	3 809	1 407	2 402	948	-42	948	320 275	3 459	1.09
2002	4 145	1 324	2 821	716	-1132	716	322 680	2 405	0.75
2001									
December qtr	940	362	578	-49	48	-49	320 275	577	0.18
2002									
March qtr	1 069	310	759	543	-37	543	321 540	1 265	0.39
June qtr	1 077	323	754	-6	-469	-6	321 819	279	0.09
September qtr	1 015	373	642	236	-463	236	322 234	415	0.13
December qtr	984	318	666	-57	-163	-57	322 680	446	0.14
2003									
March qtr	970	267	703	790	-382	790	323 791	1 111	0.34

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 3101.0).



## 2.2

### INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	2001				2002	2003
	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Arrivals in Australian Capital Territory</b>						
State of departure						
New South Wales	3 145	3 005	2 898	2 469	3 295	2 720
Victoria	773	558	585	511	677	590
Queensland	938	766	730	672	901	666
South Australia	274	249	191	195	290	237
Western Australia	310	239	199	225	336	271
Tasmania	178	108	75	74	114	97
Northern Territory	200	105	152	107	175	152
<i>Total(a)</i>	5 818	5 030	4 830	4 253	5 788	4 733
<b>Departures from Australian Capital Territory</b>						
State of arrival						
New South Wales	3 260	2 936	3 016	2 555	3 139	2 858
Victoria	724	639	683	632	833	675
Queensland	1 136	916	975	954	1 197	983
South Australia	223	190	212	182	279	198
Western Australia	230	198	261	200	252	222
Tasmania	93	84	72	84	119	80
Northern Territory	104	104	80	109	132	99
<i>Total(a)</i>	5 770	5 067	5 299	4 716	5 951	5 115
<b>Net interstate migration</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>-469</b>	<b>-463</b>	<b>-163</b>	<b>-382</b>

(a) Includes 'Other Territories'.

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

## CHAPTER 3

## LABOUR

### LABOUR FORCE STATUS

The ACT trend labour force participation rate has been decreasing every month since November 2002. For August 2003, the trend participation rate was 71.1%, which was down 0.5 percentage points from May 2003 (71.6%) and down 2.0 percentage points from August the previous year (73.1%).

The ACT participation rate was the highest of all states and territories, followed by Northern Territory at 69.8%. Tasmania had the lowest participation rate at 58.7%. The national participation rate was 63.0%.

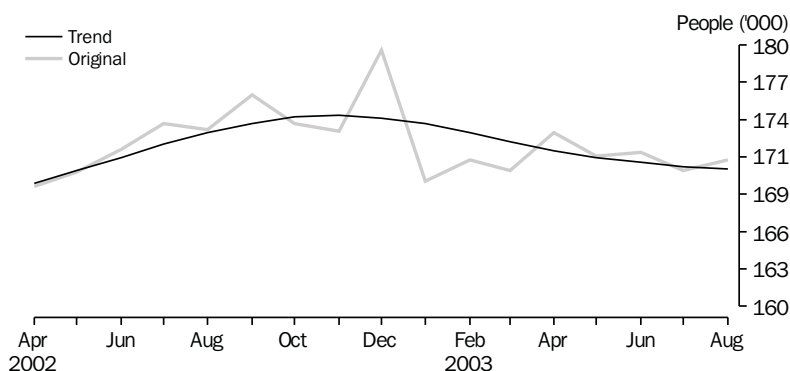
In the ACT for August 2003, there was a difference of 10.8 percentage points between the participation rate of males compared with females (76.6% and 65.8% respectively). Nationally, this difference was even higher with a difference of 15.8 percentage points between the male and female participation rates (71.0% and 55.2% respectively).

For August 2003, there were 178,300 people in the labour force in the ACT which was down less than 1% from May 2003 (179,000). Of those in the labour force in August 2003, 124,900 were employed full-time, 45,600 were employed part-time and 7,800 were unemployed. The trend number of unemployed people is the highest it has been since August 2002 (also 7,800).

The trend unemployment rate for the ACT in August 2003 was 4.4% which was an increase of 0.2 percentage points from May 2003 and was the highest unemployment rate since July 2002 (also 4.4%).

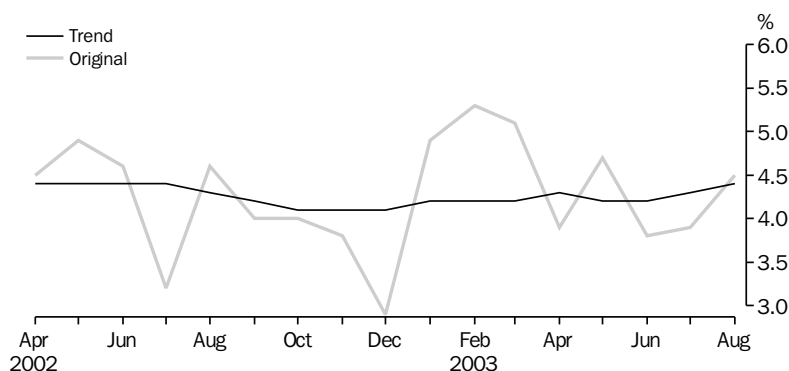
The national unemployment rate for August 2003 was 5.6%, which was 1.2 percentage points higher than the ACT.

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS



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

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



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

## YOUTH LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

In July 2003, there were 23,300 youths aged 15–19 years in the ACT. Over half (13,000 or 56%) of these were in the labour force. This was a decrease of 4% from July the previous year (13,500).

Of the 13,000 youths in the labour force in July 2003, 1,400 (11%) were unemployed (looking for work) and 11,600 (89%) were employed either full-time or part-time.

Of the employed youths in the ACT, 44% (5,100) were attending neither school nor a tertiary educational institution full-time, 37% (4,300) were attending school and 19% (2,200) were attending a tertiary educational institution full-time.

The participation rate for the ACT youth labour force in July 2003 was 56.0%. This was a decrease of 1.3 percentage points from July 2002 (57.3%). The ACT participation rate for July 2003 was the third highest of all states and territories, behind Queensland (66.4%) and Western Australia (61.5%). The ACT participation rate was 0.7 percentage points higher than the national participation rate (56.7%).

## JOB VACANCIES

In May quarter 2003, job vacancies in the ACT decreased to 2,200. In May quarter 2003, both private and public sector vacancies accounted for 1,100 vacancies each.

The number of private sector job vacancies in the ACT fluctuated over the past 18 months. The highest figure recorded in this period was 2,600 in February quarter 2002, and the lowest was 600 in November quarter 2002.

The number of public sector job vacancies in the ACT declined from May 2002 to February 2003, but rose to 1,100 in May quarter 2003.

The ACT had the third highest job vacancy rate in May quarter 2003 (1.32), behind Northern Territory (1.58) and NSW (1.38). The ACT rate was also above the national rate of 1.25.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

In the ACT, in the 12 months ending May 2003, there were a total of 1,500 working days lost due to industrial disputes. This was a 275% increase from the 12 months ending May 2002 (400 working days lost) and a 25% increase from the 12 months ending May 2001.

There were four months where working days were lost due to industrial disputes during the year ending May 2003. March 2003 recorded the highest number of days lost (600 days), primarily in the construction industry.

In the 12 months ending May 2003, there were nine working days lost per 1,000 employees due to industrial disputes. This figure remained unchanged from the 12 months ending March 2003 and April 2003. In the 12 months ending May 2002, there were two working days lost per 1,000 employees.

## AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

The average weekly hours worked by full-time workers in the ACT for August quarter 2003 was 40.2 hours. This was a 2% decrease from May quarter 2003 (40.9 hours) and a 1% decrease from August quarter 2002 (40.5 hours).

In August 2003, ACT male full-time workers worked 4.0 hours more than female full-time workers (41.8 and 37.8 hours respectively).

Part-time workers in the ACT worked an average of 16.5 hours a week for August quarter 2003, which was a 1% decrease from May 2003 (16.7 hours) and a 2% increase from August quarter 2002 (16.2 hours). Female part-time workers worked 1.1 hours more than male part-time workers (16.9 and 15.8 hours respectively).

Nationally, the full-time average weekly hours worked were 42.0 hours for August 2003. This was down less than 1% from the May quarter 2003 (42.1 hours) and was the same as August the previous year.

The part-time national average weekly hours worked were 16.4 hours for August quarter 2003, unchanged from the previous quarter, but a decrease of 1% from August 2002 (16.6 hours).

## WAGE COST INDEX

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

The total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT was 118.4 in June quarter 2003. This was an increase of 0.3 index points from March quarter 2003. The private sector index increased to 119.2, also an increase of 0.3 index points from the previous quarter. The public sector index increased to 117.9, which was also an increase of 0.3 index points over the same period.

Nationally, the total hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) was 120.1, up 0.7 index points from March quarter 2003. The national private sector index increased to 119.5 (up 0.6 index points). The national public sector index increased to 121.8 (up 0.7 index points).

WAGE COST INDEX *continued* The ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) for the ACT in June quarter 2003 increased to 118.4. This was an increase of 0.3 index points from March quarter 2003. Nationally, the ordinary time hourly rates of pay index (excluding bonuses) increased to 120.1, up 0.7 index points from March quarter 2003.

## EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Industry There were a total of 171,200 employed people in the ACT at August quarter 2003, down from May quarter 2003 (171,500).

The industry with the highest number of employees in the ACT at August quarter 2003 was GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, with 44,300 employees (26% of all employed people). This was a rise of 3% (up 1,300 people) from May quarter 2003 (43,000 employees) and an increase of 8% from August quarter 2002 (41,200 employees).

The industry with the second highest number of employees in the ACT was PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, with 24,300 employees (14% of all employed people). This was a fall of 2% from May quarter 2003 (24,900 employees) and a drop of 3% from August quarter 2002 (25,000 employees).

The third largest industry at August quarter 2003 in the ACT was RETAIL TRADE, with 21,500 employees (13% of all employed people). This was an increase of 2% from May quarter 2003 (21,100 employees), but a decrease of 8% from August quarter 2002 (23,300 employees).

At August quarter 2003 HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES had the largest increase from May quarter 2003 (up 2,300 people or 18%). This was followed by GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE (up 1,300 people or 3%).

The largest decrease from May quarter 2003 to August quarter 2003 was in the industry PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES (down 1,100 people or 13%). ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS and CONSTRUCTION had the second largest decrease, both down 1,000 people (down 11% and 9% respectively).

Occupation In the ACT, PROFESSIONALS made up the highest number of employed people in August quarter 2003 (50,600 people or 30% of employed people in the ACT). The second largest occupation group was INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (36,500 people or 21%), followed by ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (20,500 people or 12%). These three occupations have remained the largest occupation groups in this order since August 1996.

In August quarter 2003, the largest increase was in INTERMEDIATE CLERICAL, SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS (up 4,400 people or 14%). The second largest increase was in LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS (up 600 people or 8%), followed by TRADESPERSONS AND RELATED WORKERS (up 300 people or 2%). These were the only industry categories to record a rise from the previous quarter.

## EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Occupation *continued* The largest decrease from the previous quarter was in PROFESSIONALS (down 1,800 people or 3%). The second largest decrease was in ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS (down 1,500 people or 7%), followed by INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT WORKERS (down 1,100 people or 15%).

## PUBLIC SECTOR

Wages and Salary Earners In trend terms a total of 75,000 people were employed in the public sector as wage and salary earners in the ACT in May quarter 2003. This was an increase of 400 people (1%) from February quarter 2003. The ACT government employed 17,600 people, 23% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT. During May quarter 2003, the number of ACT government employees increased by 100 people (up 1%) from the previous quarter. This figure was the same as that recorded in May quarter 2002.

In May quarter 2003 the Commonwealth Government employed 57,400 people in the ACT. This represented 77% of all people employed in the public sector in the ACT.

In May quarter 2003, the trend estimate for the number of Commonwealth Government employees in the ACT increased by 300 people (up 1%) from the previous quarter, and 3,400 (up 6%) from May quarter 2002.

Nationally, 1.5m people were employed in the public sector in May quarter 2003. The Commonwealth Government employed 242,800 people, 16% of all people employed in the public sector.

Gross Earnings In June quarter 2003, the total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners in the ACT were \$995.4m, an 11% decrease from March quarter 2003 (\$1,113m). Nationally, total gross earnings by public sector wage and salary earners were \$17,681m, an increase of 6% from June quarter 2002 (\$16,692m).

Gross earnings by Commonwealth Government wage and salary earners in the ACT in June quarter 2003 were \$780m, a decrease of 13% from March quarter 2003 (\$891m). The June quarter 2003 figure was an increase of 9% from June quarter 2002 (\$713m). Nationally gross earnings by Commonwealth Government wage and salary earners in June quarter 2003 were \$3,049m, an 11% decrease from March quarter 2003 (\$3,417m).

Gross earnings by ACT Government wage and salary earners were \$216m in June quarter 2003, a decrease of 3% from March quarter 2003 (\$222m).

## AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

May 2003 was the 6th quarter of rise for ACT trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings at \$1,056.40 per week. This was an increase of 2% from February 2003 (\$1,036.40) and a 10% increase from May 2002 (\$963.40).

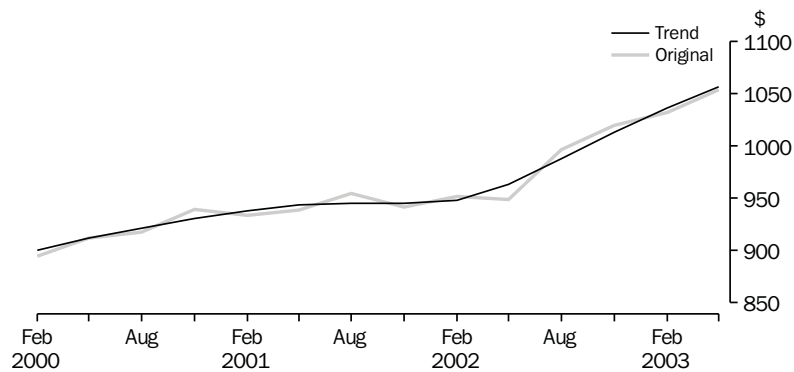
The ACT continued to have higher trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings than all other states and territories. NSW came second behind the ACT at \$967.70 per week, followed by Victoria at \$920.30 per week.

Nationally, trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings rose 2% in May 2003 to \$918.80 per week from February 2003 (\$903.40). This was a 6% increase from May the previous year (\$868.90).

In the ACT for May 2003, males trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings were \$222.80 higher than females (\$1,154.90 and \$932.10 respectively). Males trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings increased by 3% from the February quarter 2003 (\$1,123.90) while females increased by 0.8% from the same period (\$924.70).

Nationally, in May 2003, males trend full-time adult ordinary time earnings were \$155.20 higher than females (\$975.20 and \$820.00 respectively).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, Full-time adult ordinary time earnings



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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



EXPLANATORY NOTES  
*continued*

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

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

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

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

### 3.1

#### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND(a)

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>				
	'000	'000				
MALES						
2002						
June	75.9	89.1	4.4	93.5	4.7	77.3
July	76.5	89.8	4.4	94.2	4.7	77.8
August	77.1	90.3	4.4	94.7	4.7	78.2
September	77.8	90.8	4.5	95.3	4.7	78.5
October	78.2	91.0	4.5	95.5	4.7	78.7
November	78.4	91.1	4.6	95.7	4.9	78.7
December	78.2	91.0	4.8	95.8	5.0	78.6
2003						
January	77.6	90.8	4.8	95.6	5.0	78.4
February	76.7	90.6	4.7	95.3	5.0	78.1
March	75.8	90.4	4.6	95.0	4.9	77.8
April	74.9	90.2	4.4	94.6	4.7	77.5
May	74.3	90.1	4.2	94.3	4.5	77.2
June	73.9	90.0	4.1	94.1	4.3	76.9
July	73.6	90.0	4.0	94.0	4.2	76.7
August	73.5	90.0	3.9	93.9	4.2	76.6
FEMALES						
2002						
June	51.6	82.3	3.4	85.7	4.0	67.8
July	52.2	82.6	3.5	86.1	4.0	68.1
August	52.8	83.0	3.4	86.4	3.9	68.2
September	53.4	83.3	3.2	86.5	3.7	68.2
October	54.0	83.5	3.0	86.5	3.5	68.1
November	54.2	83.5	2.8	86.3	3.3	67.9
December	53.9	83.4	2.7	86.1	3.2	67.7
2003						
January	53.0	83.1	2.8	85.9	3.2	67.5
February	52.0	82.7	2.9	85.6	3.4	67.2
March	51.0	82.2	3.0	85.2	3.6	66.8
April	50.5	81.7	3.2	84.9	3.8	66.5
May	50.4	81.3	3.4	84.7	4.0	66.3
June	50.6	81.0	3.5	84.5	4.2	66.0
July	50.9	80.7	3.7	84.4	4.4	65.9
August	51.3	80.6	3.8	84.4	4.6	65.8

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

### 3.1

#### CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND(a) — continued

	Employed		Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total				
	'000	'000				
PERSONS						
2002						
June	127.5	171.4	7.9	179.3	4.4	72.5
July	128.7	172.4	7.9	180.3	4.4	72.8
August	129.9	173.3	7.8	181.1	4.3	73.1
September	131.2	174.0	7.7	181.7	4.2	73.2
October	132.2	174.5	7.5	182.0	4.1	73.3
November	132.6	174.6	7.5	182.1	4.1	73.2
December	132.1	174.4	7.5	181.9	4.1	73.0
2003						
January	130.6	174.0	7.5	181.5	4.2	72.8
February	128.7	173.3	7.6	180.9	4.2	72.5
March	126.8	172.6	7.6	180.2	4.2	72.2
April	125.4	171.9	7.6	179.5	4.3	71.9
May	124.7	171.4	7.6	179.0	4.2	71.6
June	124.5	171.0	7.6	178.6	4.2	71.4
July	124.6	170.7	7.6	178.3	4.3	71.2
August	124.9	170.5	7.8	178.3	4.4	71.1

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

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

### 3.2

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

	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15–19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000					
2002										
May	3.3	12.6	*0.3	1.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	23.7	12.8	60.9
June	3.1	12.5	*0.7	1.7	2.4	14.8	8.9	23.7	16.0	62.6
July	3.5	12.2	*0.4	*0.9	1.3	13.5	10.1	23.6	9.7	57.3
August	2.4	12.7	*0.7	1.4	2.1	14.8	8.7	23.5	14.4	63.1
September	2.7	13.0	*0.7	1.3	2.0	15.0	8.4	23.4	13.6	64.2
October	3.0	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.6	62.2
November	2.4	12.8	*0.5	1.3	1.8	14.6	8.9	23.5	12.0	62.0
December	3.4	14.1	*0.4	1.3	1.7	15.9	7.7	23.5	10.9	67.4
2003										
January	3.3	11.8	1.3	1.4	2.8	14.6	9.0	23.6	18.9	61.8
February	4.0	12.1	1.1	2.0	3.1	15.2	8.4	23.6	20.4	64.3
March	3.0	12.2	*0.9	1.4	2.3	14.5	9.1	23.6	15.9	61.4
April	3.1	13.2	*0.8	1.3	2.1	15.2	8.3	23.5	13.5	64.8
May	3.5	12.4	*0.9	1.3	2.2	14.5	8.8	23.4	15.1	62.3
June	3.1	11.7	*0.9	*0.6	1.5	13.2	10.1	23.2	11.6	56.7
July	3.8	11.6	*1.0	*0.4	1.4	13.0	10.2	23.3	10.9	56.0

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

### 3.3 JOB VACANCIES

	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%
2002				
February	1.6	*2.6	4.2	2.4
May	1.8	*1.4	3.2	1.8
August	1.5	1.8	3.2	1.9
November	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1
2003				
February	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.3
May	1.1	*1.1	2.2	1.3

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

### 3.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	<i>Working days lost</i>	<i>Working days lost per '000 employees</i>
	'000	no.
Twelve months ending		
May 2001	1.2	8
May 2002	0.4	2
May 2003	1.5	9
2002		
March	0.2	2
April	—	2
May	—	2
June	—	2
July	—	2
August	—	2
September	—	2
October	0.3	3
November	0.1	4
December	0.5	7
2003		
January	—	7
February	—	7
March	0.6	9
April	—	9
May	—	9

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

## 3.5

### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

	<i>Full-time</i>			<i>Part-time</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
2002						
May qtr	42.8	38.2	40.9	16.2	16.4	16.3
August qtr	42.4	37.5	40.5	14.4	17.0	16.2
November qtr	41.8	38.4	40.4	14.3	17.2	16.3
2003						
February qtr	41.7	38.4	40.3	15.5	18.0	17.3
May qtr	42.8	38.1	40.9	15.5	17.4	16.7
August qtr	41.8	37.8	40.2	15.8	16.9	16.5
AUSTRALIA						
2002						
May qtr	43.8	39.4	42.3	16.0	16.4	16.3
August qtr	43.4	39.3	42.0	16.3	16.8	16.6
November qtr	43.7	39.1	42.1	16.1	16.5	16.4
2003						
February qtr	43.8	39.5	42.4	16.4	16.6	16.5
May qtr	43.5	39.4	42.1	15.9	16.6	16.4
August qtr	43.3	39.2	42.0	15.8	16.6	16.4

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

## 3.6

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

	<i>Total hourly rate of pay(b)</i>			<i>Ordinary time hourly rate of pay(b)</i>
	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Total</i>	
2000-01	111.1	109.4	110.1	110.1
2001-02	114.6	112.8	113.5	113.6
2002-03	118.3	116.8	117.4	117.4
2002				
March qtr	115.0	113.1	113.8	113.9
June qtr	115.6	113.5	114.3	114.4
September qtr	117.2	115.2	116.0	116.0
December qtr	117.8	116.4	116.9	117.0
2003				
March qtr	118.9	117.6	118.1	118.1
June qtr	119.2	117.9	118.4	118.4

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

(b) Excluding bonuses.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia, June Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6345.0).

## 3.7 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, INDUSTRY

	2002				2003	
	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	*0.6	*0.5	*0.5	*0.6	*0.5	*0.3
Mining	—	—	—	—	*0.2	*0.1
Manufacturing	4.6	4.6	3.6	4.2	6.7	6.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	*0.8	1.2	*0.9	1.2	1.5	*1.0
Construction	8.0	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.6	9.6
Wholesale trade	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	2.7	1.9
Retail trade	23.8	23.3	24.4	20.7	21.1	21.5
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	8.1	8.8	8.9	8.2	8.9	7.9
Transport and storage	4.3	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.6	4.0
Communication services	2.5	2.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	3.4
Finance and insurance	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.1	2.1
Property and business services	25.2	25.0	23.2	23.3	24.9	24.3
Government administration and defence	39.6	41.2	42.5	42.7	43.0	44.3
Education	14.1	15.6	15.5	13.8	14.2	14.0
Health and community services	16.5	16.6	14.9	16.0	13.0	15.3
Cultural and recreational services	5.8	6.6	7.3	6.0	6.7	7.3
Personal and other services	9.5	7.4	8.0	9.4	8.7	7.6
<b>All industries</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>171.2</b>

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

## 3.8 EMPLOYED PEOPLE, OCCUPATION

	2002				2003	
	May qtr	August qtr	November qtr	February qtr	May qtr	August qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Managers and administrators	12.9	15.7	13.4	14.0	14.1	13.4
Professionals	48.5	50.4	51.7	50.9	52.4	50.6
Associate professionals	22.6	22.6	24.3	23.5	22.0	20.5
Tradespersons and related workers	13.6	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.5	14.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.2	6.3	5.7	4.6	5.7	5.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	34.1	33.5	34.2	34.4	32.1	36.5
Intermediate production and transport workers	6.8	7.0	5.6	7.1	7.3	6.2
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	16.1	16.4	18.4	16.0	15.6	15.6
Labourers and related workers	9.5	7.4	6.1	6.6	7.9	8.5
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>170.3</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>171.2</b>

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

### 3.9 GROSS EARNINGS, PUBLIC SECTOR — ORIGINAL

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

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

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

	<i>Commonwealth government</i>	<i>State government</i>	<i>Total public sector</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
2002			
February qtr	53.3	17.4	70.7
May qtr	54.0	17.6	71.6
August qtr	55.2	17.7	72.9
November qtr	56.4	17.6	74.0
2003			
February qtr	57.1	17.5	74.6
May qtr	57.4	17.6	75.0

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

### 3.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND

Quarter	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employee total earnings	Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	Full-time adult total earnings	All employees total earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY									
2002									
February	1 008.40	1 036.40	851.50	870.00	878.10	640.60	947.80	967.00	742.80
May	1 024.20	1 053.60	872.90	887.00	894.60	662.50	963.40	983.40	764.30
August	1 053.60	1 080.80	908.00	904.70	912.00	676.10	988.10	1 006.80	787.40
November	1 089.00	1 111.70	940.80	916.20	923.40	677.20	1 013.50	1 029.40	802.60
2003									
February	1 123.90	1 142.40	970.70	924.70	931.90	678.60	1 036.40	1 049.90	816.30
May	1 154.90	1 171.40	998.80	932.10	938.60	684.80	1 056.40	1 067.80	831.70
AUSTRALIA									
2002									
February	909.40	960.70	820.30	769.90	782.20	539.00	859.20	896.40	683.90
May	919.20	972.50	827.70	779.20	791.30	542.50	868.90	907.40	689.60
August	928.80	983.60	836.20	787.20	799.60	547.60	878.00	917.80	696.20
November	941.60	997.30	847.50	796.20	809.40	554.00	889.40	929.90	704.90
2003									
February	957.60	1 013.80	860.50	807.40	821.00	561.00	903.40	944.10	714.90
May	975.20	1 031.30	873.60	820.00	833.50	567.70	918.80	959.10	725.40

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



## CHAPTER 4

## PRICES

### HOUSE PRICE INDEX

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

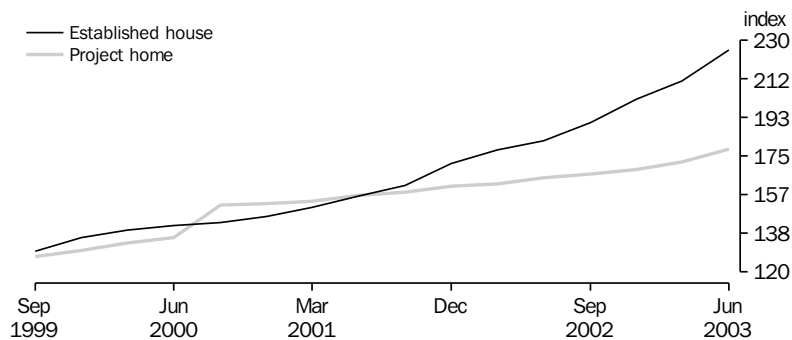
The June quarter 2003 established house price index for Canberra was 225.4. This was a 7% increase from the previous quarter (210.5) and a 24% increase from June quarter 2002 (182.1). June quarter 2003 was the 19th consecutive quarter to record an increase.

The established house price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities for June quarter 2003, was 223.8. This was a 5% increase from March quarter 2003 (213.1), and an 18% increase from June quarter 2002 (189.5). This was the 11th consecutive quarter to record a rise. Canberra recorded the third highest increase (7%) in the established house price index from the previous quarter. The only cities to record an increase higher than Canberra were Brisbane and Adelaide (both 8%).

The project home price index for Canberra in June quarter 2003 was 178.3. This was a 4% increase on the previous quarter and an 8% increase on June quarter 2002. This was the 17th quarter to record an increase. Canberra, along with Brisbane, recorded the equal highest percentage increase (4%) in project home index from March quarter 2002 to June quarter 2003.

The weighted average of the eight capital cities recorded a project home price index of 147.9 for June quarter 2003. This was a 2% increase from the previous quarter (144.7) and a 6% increase from June quarter 2002 (139.9).

CANBERRA HOUSE PRICE INDEXES(a)



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

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

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

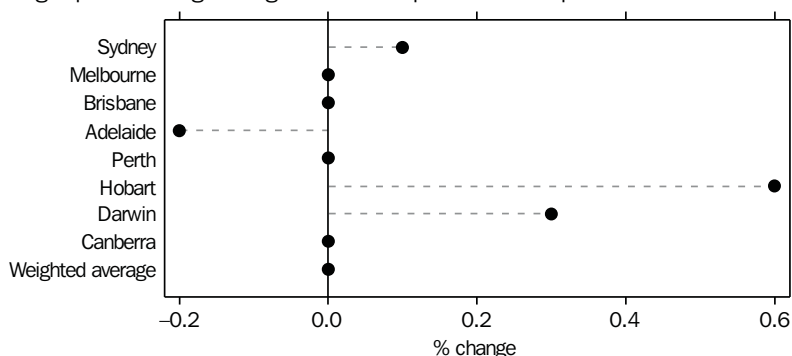
The base of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 1989–90 (100.0).

Canberra's all groups index for June quarter 2003 was 140.7. There was no change in the CPI from March quarter 2003, but there was a 2.6% (3.5 index points) increase from June quarter 2002. This was the first quarter to remain unchanged, following seven quarters of rise.

Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth also experienced no change in the all groups index from the previous quarter. Hobart experienced the largest growth (0.6%), followed by Darwin (0.3%) and Sydney (0.1%). The only city to record a fall was Adelaide (-0.2%).

During the June quarter 2003 Canberra experienced growth from the previous quarter in eight of the 11 product classes. The largest increase was recorded in TRANSPORTATION (up 4.6 points or 3.2%), followed by HEALTH (up 4.0 points or 2.2%) and HOUSING (up 2.1 points or 1.8%). The only class to record a fall was RECREATION (down 1.0 points or 0.8%). FOOD and EDUCATION were the only groups to record no change, remaining steady at 152.1 and 202.0 respectively.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a),  
All groups: Percentage change from March qtr 2003–June qtr 2003



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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES  
*continued*

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

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

# 4.1

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

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Weighted average of eight capital cities
ESTABLISHED HOUSES									
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
2002-03	233.0	216.4	211.8	182.6	164.4	157.1	218.2	207.2	209.9
2002									
March qtr	196.7	191.4	176.8	153.4	147.8	142.1	207.0	177.8	180.6
June qtr	204.9	206.2	184.2	159.7	152.0	144.9	208.0	182.1	189.5
September qtr	216.7	207.3	193.8	168.7	155.8	148.9	213.6	190.9	196.7
December qtr	230.2	213.6	205.2	177.4	159.7	150.8	212.7	202.1	206.1
2003									
March qtr	237.8	217.7	215.6	185.0	166.0	160.9	222.6	210.5	213.1
June qtr	247.1	226.9	232.6	199.1	176.0	167.9	223.8	225.4	223.8
PROJECT HOMES									
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
2002-03	145.2	147.2	142.9	155.9	132.9	158.5	167.2	171.4	144.1
2002									
March qtr	141.4	142.4	133.9	149.3	129.2	144.6	159.2	161.8	138.5
June qtr	142.9	143.4	136.0	151.2	129.6	149.7	162.5	164.8	139.9
September qtr	143.6	143.9	139.1	153.6	130.3	152.5	164.5	166.5	141.3
December qtr	144.3	144.9	141.0	155.5	131.6	154.4	164.5	168.6	142.5
2003									
March qtr	146.1	148.1	143.0	156.7	133.1	161.2	169.7	172.1	144.7
June qtr	146.9	151.8	148.6	157.9	136.6	165.7	169.9	178.3	147.9

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

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

## 4.2

### 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												
2002												
March	146.5	192.9	116.0	112.7	122.7	168.9	136.2	104.2	125.5	194.0	194.5	135.6
June	147.0	194.7	116.7	114.0	123.7	173.3	139.4	105.0	127.8	194.0	194.3	137.2
September	147.7	196.3	117.5	115.6	124.6	173.7	138.2	106.5	128.6	194.2	199.0	138.1
December	150.9	195.6	118.5	116.4	124.4	173.5	140.9	107.2	128.3	194.2	202.2	139.2
2003												
March	152.1	197.5	115.8	117.8	124.1	181.2	143.6	107.5	129.6	202.0	203.0	140.7
June	152.1	199.5	116.1	119.9	124.7	185.2	139.0	107.7	128.6	202.0	203.8	140.7
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES												
2002												
March	144.2	203.9	112.2	111.5	119.4	171.1	136.8	105.5	130.4	204.6	172.8	136.6
June	143.5	205.0	113.7	112.2	120.3	175.9	139.3	106.3	131.1	204.6	173.5	137.6
September	145.0	207.3	113.0	113.7	120.5	176.4	138.8	107.9	131.8	205.0	177.4	138.5
December	147.0	207.3	114.0	114.2	121.6	177.1	140.3	108.4	131.9	205.3	178.0	139.5
2003												
March	149.8	209.9	112.4	115.7	120.4	183.5	143.7	108.8	132.4	214.7	179.2	141.3
June	149.8	211.2	113.7	116.8	121.4	189.1	139.4	108.9	131.5	214.8	179.6	141.3

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

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

## CHAPTER 5

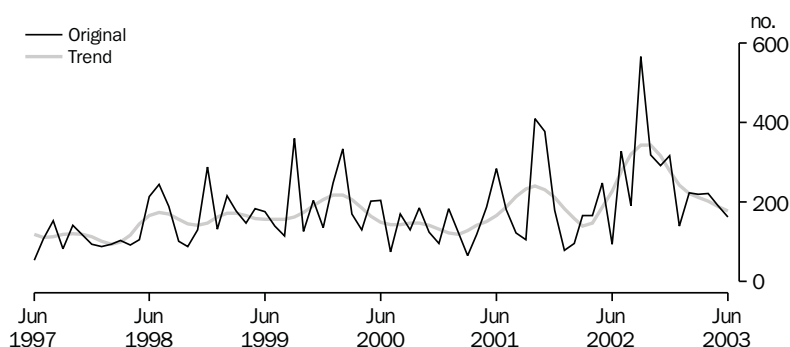
## BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

### BUILDING APPROVALS

In June quarter 2003, in original terms, there were 575 dwelling units approved in the ACT. This represented a 1% decrease from March quarter 2003. During the June quarter 2003, the number of approved units was 221 in April 2003, decreasing in May 2003 to 192 units, and falling to 162 units in June 2003.

In the June quarter 2003, of the 575 dwelling units approved 560 were in the private sector. This number was the same as that recorded in the March 2003 quarter. In public sector housing there were 15 dwelling units approved, a 32% decrease from the March 2003 quarter.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Source: *Building Approvals, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, June quarter 2003* (cat. no. 8731.1).

The original value of total building approved in the ACT was \$187.8m for the June quarter 2003, an increase of 6% from the previous quarter. The April 2003 value was \$62.8m, May 2003 was \$73.5m and June 2003 was \$51.4m.

The original value of ACT residential building approved rose to \$108.3m in June quarter 2003, up 5% from the March quarter 2003. Residential building made up 58% of total building.

The original value of non-residential building approved in the ACT during June quarter 2003 increased to \$79.5m, up 7% from the previous quarter. Of this private non-residential building approvals was \$44.6m, while public non-residential was \$34.9m.

Nationally, the original value of building work approved in the June quarter 2003 was \$11,988.5m, a 3% increase from the March quarter 2003.

### Building commenced

In original terms, there were a total of 648 dwelling units commenced in the ACT in March quarter 2003. This was a 31% decrease from the previous quarter which had the highest figure since September quarter 1994. Nationally, 38,640 dwelling units were commenced. This was a 13% decrease from the previous quarter.

Building commenced  
*continued* During March quarter 2003 there were 365 new houses commenced in the ACT. This was a 33% decrease from the previous quarter. Nationally, 25,782 new houses were commenced, a 9% decrease from the previous quarter.

There were 283 units of new 'other residential' building in the ACT in March quarter 2003. This made up 44% of total dwelling units commenced in the ACT. New houses made up the remaining 56% of total dwelling units commenced.

The value of total residential building commenced in the ACT during the quarter ending March 2003 was \$127.9m. This was 28% less than the previous quarter. Nationally, \$7,525.1m of total residential building was commenced in March quarter 2003, which was also a 12% decrease from the previous quarter.

In the ACT \$257.4m of total building was commenced during the March quarter 2003 a decrease of 9% from the previous quarter. Nationally, there was \$11,621.1m worth of total building commenced in March quarter 2003, a decrease of 14% from the previous quarter.

Building work completed There were 359 new houses completed in the private sector during March quarter 2003 in the ACT. During this time there were 24 new public sector houses completed. Nationally, 24,961 private new houses were completed during March quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 18% from the previous quarter.

The total number of dwelling units completed in the ACT in original terms decreased to 544 in March quarter 2003, down 20%. The number of new other residential building units completed in March quarter 2003 decreased to 161, down 54% from the previous quarter. The December 2002 quarter was the highest number of new other residential building units completed since December quarter 1995 (351). In the private sector in March quarter 2003 there were 143 new other residential building units completed in the ACT compared with 18 in the public sector.

During March quarter 2003, 70% of all dwelling units completed in the ACT were new houses, with the remaining 30% being primarily new other residential completions. There were no conversions completed in the March quarter 2003.

The total value of residential building completed in March 2003 was \$103.7m, down 23% from the December quarter 2002. Nationally, \$6,824.6m of total residential building was completed in March quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 17% from the previous quarter.

The total value of building completed in the ACT during the quarter ending March 2003 was \$168.0m, a decrease of 18% from the previous quarter. New houses was the only area of construction that recorded an increase in the March quarter 2003. Nationally, \$10,051.0m of total building was completed in March quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 18% from the previous quarter.

## 5.1

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, ACT

	Private sector			Public sector			Total			Total dwelling units trend estimates
	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	New houses	New other residential building	Total dwelling units(a)	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000–2001	924	715	1 641	43	64	107	967	779	1 748	n.a.
2001–2002	1 169	984	2 157	45	30	75	1 214	1 014	2 232	n.a.
2002–2003	1 787	1 191	2 982	102	86	188	1 889	1 277	3 170	n.a.
2002										
June	80	15	95	—	—	—	80	15	95	228
July	164	144	308	20	—	20	184	144	328	277
August	160	28	188	4	—	4	164	28	192	320
September	99	441	540	19	8	27	118	449	567	344
October	193	52	245	13	60	73	206	112	318	343
November	222	43	265	27	—	27	249	43	292	316
December	131	185	316	—	—	—	131	185	316	278
2003										
January	87	49	136	3	—	3	90	49	139	242
February	156	65	221	1	2	3	157	67	224	222
March	96	107	203	—	16	16	96	123	219	213
April	170	37	208	13	—	13	183	37	221	203
May	149	38	190	2	—	2	151	38	192	190
June	160	2	162	—	—	—	160	2	162	178

(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 2003 (cat. no. 8731.1)*.



## 5.2

### VALUE OF BUILDINGS APPROVED, ACT

	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
PRIVATE SECTOR					
2000–2001	149 321	90 869	287 327	100 576	387 903
2001–2002	183 107	125 437	377 826	152 681	530 507
2002–2003	282 254	163 183	516 526	197 026	713 553
2002					
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	6 028	26 857
July	26 291	23 923	56 593	29 229	85 822
August	24 601	3 079	32 928	29 840	62 768
September	18 911	47 345	72 822	17 117	89 939
October	30 347	7 485	43 503	14 652	58 155
November	33 069	5 857	45 522	6 000	51 522
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	34 984	93 913
2003					
January	14 108	5 669	22 404	4 775	27 179
February	24 864	7 944	39 399	13 179	52 578
March	14 661	20 138	38 727	2 619	41 346
April	24 833	5 193	36 718	9 523	46 241
May	24 035	3 880	36 488	19 330	55 818
June	26 473	336	32 494	15 778	48 272
PUBLIC SECTOR					
2000–2001	5 324	7 762	13 122	73 861	86 983
2001–2002	7 455	3 304	11 292	91 987	103 280
2002–2003	17 344	12 341	29 857	165 357	195 215
2002					
June	—	—	—	7 503	7 503
July	3 300	—	3 300	7 783	11 083
August	745	—	775	858	1 633
September	3 458	1 440	4 898	32 137	37 035
October	2 397	9 264	11 732	12 776	24 508
November	4 369	—	4 369	11 233	15 602
December	—	—	—	12 010	12 010
2003					
January	461	—	461	13 040	13 502
February	70	139	209	38 796	39 005
March	—	1 497	1 497	1 823	3 321
April	2 396	—	2 396	14 188	16 584
May	149	—	149	17 570	17 720
June	—	—	71	3 142	3 213

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

## 5.2

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

	<i>New houses</i>	<i>New other residential building</i>	<i>Total residential building(a)</i>	<i>Non-residential building</i>	<i>Total building</i>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	TOTAL				
2000–2001	154 645	98 632	300 449	174 437	474 886
2001–2002	190 561	128 741	389 119	244 668	633 787
2002–2003	299 598	175 524	546 384	362 384	908 767
2002					
June	13 405	1 863	20 829	13 531	34 360
July	29 591	23 923	59 893	37 012	96 905
August	25 346	3 079	33 703	30 698	64 401
September	22 369	48 785	77 720	49 254	126 974
October	32 444	16 749	55 235	27 428	82 663
November	37 438	5 857	49 891	17 233	67 124
December	20 360	32 333	58 929	46 994	105 923
2003					
January	14 570	5 669	22 865	17 816	40 680
February	24 934	8 083	39 608	51 975	91 583
March	14 661	21 636	40 224	4 443	44 666
April	27 229	5 193	39 114	23 711	62 825
May	24 184	3 880	36 638	36 900	73 538
June	26 473	336	32 565	18 920	51 485

(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 2003 (cat. no. 8731.8)*.

## 5.3

### BUILDINGS COMMENCED(a)

	Dwelling units									Value
	New houses	New other residential	Conversions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1999-2000	1 430	898	—	2 399	205.4	105.3	78.8	389.4	159.8	549.3
2000-01	973	562	—	1 536	153.0	71.1	46.8	270.8	87.6	358.5
2001-02	1 141	1 156	—	2 306	184.1	176.7	84.0	444.8	160.7	605.4
2001										
December	262	564	—	826	41.0	91.4	22.7	155.1	51.6	206.7
2002										
March	232	117	—	356	40.7	22.6	20.8	84.1	19.3	103.4
June	365	212	—	578	59.1	27.9	19.6	106.6	30.0	136.6
September	399	473	—	872	69.7	89.1	21.6	180.3	58.8	239.1
December	483	330	—	813	86.8	43.8	24.5	155.0	45.4	200.5
2003										
March	362	283	—	645	62.1	47.2	18.1	127.4	69.4	196.8
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999-2000	30	50	—	80	3.7	4.5	4.4	12.6	117.7	130.3
2000-01	38	72	—	110	5.2	9.4	—	14.6	70.9	85.6
2001-02	50	30	—	80	7.8	3.7	0.5	12.0	98.4	110.4
2001										
December	29	20	—	49	3.8	1.7	—	5.5	24.9	30.4
2002										
March	16	6	—	22	3.5	1.5	—	5.0	18.3	23.3
June	—	4	—	4	—	0.5	—	0.5	42.0	42.4
September	24	—	—	24	4.2	—	—	4.2	17.2	21.4
December	59	68	—	127	12.8	10.6	0.1	23.5	55.7	81.0
2003										
March	3	—	—	3	0.5	—	—	0.5	60.1	60.6
TOTAL										
1999-2000	1 460	948	—	2 479	209.0	109.8	83.2	402.0	277.5	679.6
2000-01	1 011	634	—	1 646	158.3	80.4	46.8	285.5	158.6	444.0
2001-02	1 191	1 186	—	2 386	191.9	180.3	84.6	456.8	259.1	715.8
2001										
December	291	584	—	875	44.8	93.1	22.7	160.6	76.5	237.1
2002										
March	248	123	—	378	44.2	24.1	20.8	89.1	37.6	126.7
June	365	216	—	582	59.1	28.3	19.6	107.0	72.0	179.0
September	423	473	—	896	73.8	89.1	21.6	184.5	75.9	260.4
December	542	398	—	940	99.7	54.3	24.5	178.5	102.9	281.4
2003										
March	365	283	—	648	62.6	47.2	18.1	127.9	129.5	257.4

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

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8752.8).

# 5.4

## BUILDINGS COMPLETED(a)

	Dwelling units									Value
	New houses	New other residential	Con-versions etc.	Total dwelling units	New houses	New other residential buildings	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Total residential buildings	Total non-residential buildings	Total buildings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PRIVATE SECTOR										
1999–2000	1 287	679	136	2 102	181.4	74.4	83.1	338.9	230.2	569.1
2000–2001	1 206	717	69	1 992	181.4	87.8	60.4	329.7	97.1	426.8
2001–2002	1 102	622	6	1 730	177.3	79.3	72.6	329.2	173.5	502.6
2001										
December	302	142	—	444	48.2	17.9	19.7	85.8	83.5	169.3
2002										
March	232	113	6	351	38.9	14.1	17.1	70.1	34.2	104.3
June	313	165	—	478	50.1	20.8	18.2	89.1	21.6	110.7
September	257	114	2	373	41.7	15.4	18.5	75.7	35.6	111.2
December	326	350	1	677	60.3	46.8	27.5	134.6	55.4	190.0
2003										
March	359	143	—	502	58.5	22.0	17.4	97.8	36.2	134.0
PUBLIC SECTOR										
1999–2000	84	38	—	122	8.3	3.6	1.2	13.1	77.8	91.0
2000–2001	30	25	—	55	4.1	2.6	3.1	9.8	154.0	163.8
2001–2002	61	87	—	148	9.3	10.6	0.6	20.5	146.8	167.3
2001										
December	25	71	—	96	3.4	8.7	—	12.1	29.6	41.7
2002										
March	17	12	—	29	2.1	1.4	—	3.5	14.5	18.0
June	16	4	—	20	3.5	0.5	0.6	4.6	73.1	77.6
September	—	6	—	6	—	1.5	—	1.5	14.4	15.9
December	2	—	—	2	0.4	—	0.1	0.4	14.7	15.1
2003										
March	24	18	—	42	4.6	1.2	—	5.8	28.1	34.0
TOTAL										
1999–2000	1 371	717	136	2 224	189.7	78.1	84.3	352.0	308.0	660.0
2000–2001	1 236	742	69	2 047	185.5	90.4	63.6	339.5	251.2	590.7
2001–2002	1 163	709	6	1 878	186.7	89.9	73.2	349.7	320.3	670.0
2001										
December	327	213	—	540	51.7	26.6	19.7	97.9	113.1	211.0
2002										
March	249	125	6	380	41.0	15.5	17.1	73.6	48.6	122.2
June	329	169	—	498	53.6	21.3	18.8	93.7	94.7	188.4
September	257	120	2	379	41.7	16.9	18.6	77.2	50.0	127.1
December	328	350	1	679	60.7	46.8	27.6	135.0	70.1	205.1
2003										
March	383	161	—	544	63.1	23.2	17.4	103.7	64.4	168.0

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

Source: Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, March quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8752.8).

## CHAPTER 6

## CRIME AND JUSTICE

### POLICING

In June quarter 2003, there were 11,301 offences (excluding drug and traffic) reported or that became known to the ACT police. This figure was an increase of 8% from March quarter 2003 (10,452 offences), and an increase of 2% from June quarter 2002 (11,105 offences).

The main offences reported were THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES (4,564 offences or 40% of reported offences) PROPERTY DAMAGE AND POLLUTION (2,179 offences or 19%) and MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES (1,417 offences or 13%).

Since March quarter 2003, the largest increase in reported offences was recorded in PROPERTY DAMAGE, POLLUTION, which increased by 366 offences (20%). This was followed by THEFT AND RELATED OFFENCES, up 317 offences (7%), MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES, up 179 offences (14%), and DECEPTION OFFENCES, up 114 offences (90%).

The largest decreases from the previous quarter were recorded in ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY which decreased by 80 offences (12%) and SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENCES, which decreased by 47 offences (51%).

From March quarter 2003 to June quarter 2003, there was a 22% decrease in the number of traffic infringement notices and breaches, from 7,089 to 5,541.

While the number of Random Breath Tests (RBT) conducted decreased by 6,810 (35%) from March quarter 2003 to June quarter 2003 (19,420 and 12,610 respectively), the number of tests exceeding RBT limit increased by 235 (114%) from 206 to 441. This resulted in an increase of 2.4 percentage points in the amount of tests exceeding the RBT limit, from 1.1% in March quarter 2003 to 3.5% in June quarter 2003.

There was a 16% increase in the number of DRUG ARRESTS AND SUMMONS from March quarter 2003 to June quarter 2003 and an increase of 18% from June quarter 2002.

The number of SEPARATE DRUG CHARGES in June quarter 2003 was up 32% (34) from March quarter 2003, and 57% (51) from June quarter 2002.

Overall, there was a 6% decrease in the total number of incidents in the ACT from 18,388 in March quarter 2003 to 17,229 incidents in June quarter 2003. The number of incidents requiring patrols decreased 8% from 12,513 incidents in March quarter 2003 to 11,456 in June quarter 2003.

## COURTS

Children's Court There were 229 defendants facing the Children's Court during June quarter 2003. This was an increase of 16% from March quarter 2003, but a decrease of 11% from June quarter 2002. The main offences were DECEPTION OFFENCES (65 defendants or 28% of total defendants), ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY (52 defendants or 23%) and JUSTICE PROCEDURES (29 defendants or 13%).

The largest increase in the number of defendants recorded was in the category of DECEPTION, which increased by 20 defendants (44%). This was followed by ACTS INTENDED TO CAUSE INJURY, up 13 defendants (33%).

The largest decrease in the number of defendants was recorded for TRAFFIC OFFENCES, which decreased by six defendants (23%).

## MAGISTRATE'S COURT

There were 1,974 defendants facing the Magistrate's Court during June quarter 2003. This was an increase of 49% from March quarter 2003 (up 650 defendants) and an increase of 23% in the number of defendants compared with June quarter 2002 (1,603 defendants).

The main offence categories were TRAFFIC OFFENCES (802 defendants or 41% of defendants), DECEPTION (250 defendants or 13%) and OTHER (232 defendants or 12%).

Most categories of offences recorded an increase in the number of defendants from March quarter 2003 to June quarter 2003. The largest increases in the number of defendants were recorded in TRAFFIC OFFENCES which increased by 384 defendants (92%) and OTHER up 154 defendants (197%). ROBBERY, EXTORTION AND RELATED OFFENCES was the only category to recorded a decrease from March quarter 2003, down 11 defendants (79%).

## CORRECTIONS

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

In June quarter 2003 the average daily number of ACT people held in prison custody in NSW was 127. This figure was a 6% decrease from March quarter 2003 (135 people), and a decrease of 5% from June quarter 2002 (134 people). Males accounted for 94% of ACT people in NSW correction facilities. This was lower than the previous quarter (95%) but equal to June quarter 2002 (94%).

During June quarter 2003, there was a daily average of 65 people within ACT correction facilities. This was an 8% decrease from March quarter 2003 (71 people) but a 12% increase from June quarter 2002 (58 people). Males made up 94% of people held in ACT correction facilities in the June quarter 2003.

CORRECTIONS *continued*

The rate of ACT people held in correction facilities (both ACT and NSW) per 100,000 of the ACT adult population was 78.4 in June quarter 2003. This was a decrease of 7% from the previous quarter (84.5 people) and 1% from June quarter 2002 (79.0 people). The ACT prisoner rate per 100,000 population was the lowest of all states and territories in June quarter 2003, followed by Victoria (97.2 people).

Nationally, 149.0 people were held in prison custody per 100,000 of the adult population during June quarter 2003. This was an increase of 1% from the previous quarter (147.5 people) and 2% from June quarter 2002 (145.6 people).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

## 6.1 POLICING

	2002				2003	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
Incidents and offences (no.)						
Total incidents	16 695	16 558	17 964	18 666	18 388	17 229
Incidents requiring patrols	11 946	11 506	12 522	13 381	12 513	11 456
Offences reported (excluding traffic)	9 357	11 213	12 225	11 913	10 602	11 447
Traffic infringement notices and breaches	6 061	5 341	8 295	8 136	7 089	5 541
Drug incidents	81	92	87	105	150	146
Offences cleared (excluding traffic)	2 805	3 255	3 340	3 513	3 568	3 613
Reported offences (no.) (excluding traffic)						
Homicide and related offences	4	—	1	2	2	2
Acts intended to cause injury	562	525	641	708	691	611
Sexual assault and related offences	69	58	76	127	93	46
Abduction and related offences	41	36	25	60	71	44
Robbery, extortion and related offences	61	56	46	55	40	59
Burglary, break and enter	1 134	1 617	1 989	1 756	1 213	1 210
Theft and related offences	3 762	4 624	5 083	4 537	4 247	4 564
Deception offences	141	178	157	202	126	240
Weapons and explosives offences	70	111	79	89	96	101
Property damage, pollution	1 545	1 882	1 982	1 984	1 813	2 179
Public order	292	219	246	311	293	248
Justice procedures and government operations	466	491	521	564	529	580
Miscellaneous offences	1 029	1 308	1 265	1 413	1 238	1 417
<i>Total reported offences</i>	<i>9 176</i>	<i>11 105</i>	<i>12 111</i>	<i>11 681</i>	<i>10 452</i>	<i>11 301</i>
Traffic (%)						
Tests exceeding RBT limit(a)	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.1	3.5
Drugs (no.)						
Drug arrests and summons	67	66	76	54	67	78
Separate drug charges	128	90	117	98	107	141

(a) Random Breath Test.

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, June quarter 2003, ACT, Department of Justice and Community Safety.



## 6.2

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

Offence	2002				2003	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
CHILDREN'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	—	—	—	1	—	n.a.
Acts intended to cause injury	29	42	31	28	39	52
Sexual assault and related	2	3	2	3	4	2
Abduction and related	—	1	—	2	n.a.	n.a.
Robbery, extortion and related	3	4	4	2	3	2
Burglary and related	52	45	25	21	14	18
Deception	54	89	79	83	45	65
Property damage and environmental pollution	9	11	16	10	11	12
Justice procedures	18	22	35	34	32	29
Weapons and explosives	4	4	6	3	1	4
Public order	1	6	5	3	7	8
Illicit drug	1	1	4	3	1	2
Traffic offences	12	15	21	12	26	20
Other	9	13	4	3	14	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>229</b>
MAGISTRATE'S COURT						
Homicide and related offences	6	6	3	1	n.a.	3
Acts intended to cause injury	165	213	225	250	211	224
Sexual assault and related	12	11	16	14	18	23
Abduction and related	4	11	8	7	8	11
Robbery, extortion and related	5	6	9	10	14	3
Burglary and related	51	47	52	67	43	50
Deception	227	273	273	283	206	250
Property damage and environmental pollution	32	40	48	44	36	54
Justice procedures	175	255	246	257	217	223
Weapons and explosives	17	15	22	26	15	23
Public order	35	22	30	25	24	27
Illicit drug	21	58	61	46	36	49
Traffic offences	422	602	599	559	418	802
Other	25	44	691	118	78	232
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>2 283</b>	<b>1 707</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>1 974</b>

Source: Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, June quarter 2003, ACT Department of Justice and Community Safety.

## 6.3

### PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	Males		Females		Persons	
	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT in ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT in ACT(c)	ACT in NSW(a)(b)	ACT in ACT(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000	138	45	12	7	150	52
2001	132	58	13	4	146	62
2002	124	55	8	3	133	58
2002						
March qtr	133	39	10	2	143	41
June qtr	126	56	8	2	134	58
September qtr	116	59	7	4	123	63
December qtr	121	64	9	5	130	70
2003						
March qtr	128	68	8	2	135	71
June qtr	120	61	7	3	127	65
2002						
January	140	30	11	2	151	32
February	132	44	9	3	141	46
March	128	43	9	1	137	44
April	128	57	9	2	137	58
May	126	56	7	2	133	58
June	124	55	8	2	132	58
July	117	58	7	4	124	61
August	115	61	7	4	122	65
September	116	58	7	4	123	62
October	122	57	8	6	130	63
November	122	67	10	7	132	73
December	120	69	9	4	129	73
2003						
January	133	65	8	2	141	67
February	125	72	8	2	133	74
March	125	68	7	3	132	71
April	125	66	7	4	132	70
May	118	61	7	4	125	65
June	116	57	7	3	123	60

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

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

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

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

## 6.4 PERSONS IN PRISON CUSTODY

	ACT(a)	Australia
	rate(b)	rate(b)
2000	86.8	143.3
2001	88.2	145.0
2002	78.7	145.2
2002		
June qtr	79.0	145.6
September qtr	76.1	145.6
December qtr	81.9	146.6
2003		
March qtr	84.5	147.5
June qtr	78.4	149.0

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

(b) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

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

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

	Australian Capital Territory			Australia(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	PERIODIC DETENTION					
2000	60.0	5.3	32.3	16.5	1.6	8.9
2001	56.5	3.3	29.6	14.3	1.2	7.7
2002	55.5	3.6	29.0	12.2	1.0	6.5
2002						
March qtr	48.2	2.7	25.2	12.5	0.9	6.6
June qtr	54.0	3.6	28.2	12.0	1.0	6.4
September qtr	60.3	4.2	31.5	12.2	1.0	6.5
December qtr	59.1	3.8	30.7	12.2	0.9	6.5
2003						
March qtr	57.4	4.0	30.1	11.5	0.9	6.1
June qtr	59.9	3.1	30.8	11.3	0.9	6.0
	COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS(c)					
2002						
March qtr	911.3	184.8	(d)544.2	601.0	130.9	(d)364.5
June qtr	925.3	169.2	(d)537.8	597.7	126.6	(d)359.2
September qtr	817.1	134.7	(d)467.5	580.9	125.1	(d)350.2
December qtr	847.5	139.5	(d)484.5	584.4	124.9	(d)352.2
2003						
March qtr	853.7	132.8	(d)484.7	562.1	119.7	(d)339.0
June qtr	850.8	136.9	(d)485.1	562.9	117.8	(d)339.1

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

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

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

(d) Includes persons whose sex is unknown.

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

## CHAPTER 7

## FINANCE

### LENDING FINANCE

The value of total ACT housing finance commitments was \$175m at the end of the July quarter 2003. This was up 9% from the previous quarter. In the three months of July quarter 2003, there was an increase between April and May 2003 (up 3%), a decrease between May and June 2003 (down 4%), and an increase between June and July 2003 (up 9%).

Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments rose to \$11b, up 22% from April 2003 and up 28% from July 2002.

The value of total ACT personal finance commitments increased to \$101m at the end of the July quarter 2003, up 22% from the previous quarter.

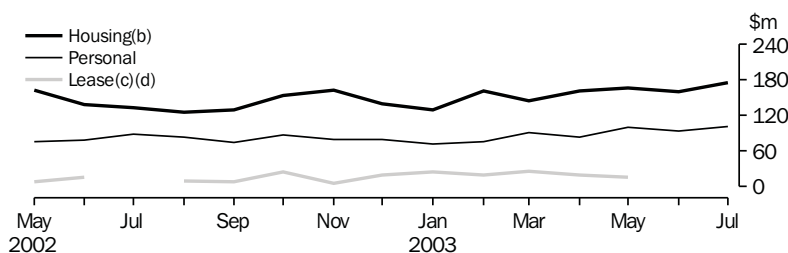
Total ACT personal finance commitments at the end of the July quarter 2003 consisted of \$38m of personal fixed loans (38% of total personal commitments), and \$62m of revolving credit commitments (62%). There was an increase of 19% in both personal fixed loan commitments and personal revolving credit commitments between April and July 2003.

Nationally, total personal finance commitments increased to \$7,028m in July 2003, up 25% from April 2003 and up 22% from July 2002.

The ACT total value of commercial finance commitments was \$206m at the end of the July quarter 2003, up 10% from April 2003. Nationally, total commercial finance commitments increased by 21% over this period to \$25b in July 2003.

The total value of lease finance commitments in the ACT was \$72m at the end of July 2003, up 279% from the previous quarter. Nationally, total lease finance commitments increased by 34% over this period to \$628m in July 2003.

FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a)



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

(b) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(c) Excludes leveraged leases.

(d) Lease data not available for July 2002 or June 2003, resulting in breaks in the series.

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, July 2003* (cat. no. 5609.0);

ABS data available on request, *Lending finance*.

# 7.1

## FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

	<u>Housing(a)</u>			<u>Personal</u>			<u>Commercial</u>		<u>Lease(b)</u>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>Revolving credit facilities(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixed loan facilities</i>	<i>Revolving credit facilities(c)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	
2002									
May	163	31	46	76	120	76	196	8	
June	138	24	54	78	117	53	170	15	
July	133	33	55	88	108	64	172	n.p.	
August	126	33	50	83	207	n.p.	n.p.	10	
September	129	30	44	74	106	63	169	8	
October	154	35	52	87	164	98	262	24	
November	162	32	48	80	127	36	162	6	
December	139	35	46	80	113	85	198	19	
2003									
January	129	31	41	72	109	68	178	24	
February	161	38	38	76	138	35	173	19	
March	144	41	50	91	162	53	216	26	
April	161	32	52	83	159	29	188	19	
May	166	41	60	100	205	33	238	16	
June	160	40	53	93	447	67	514	n.p.	
July	175	38	62	101	171	35	206	72	

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

(b) Excludes leveraged leases.

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

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

## CHAPTER 8

## RETAIL TURNOVER

### RETAIL

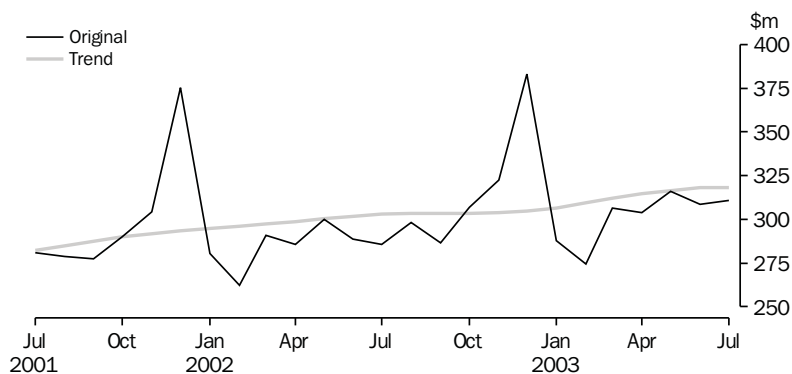
The trend turnover for retail trade for July 2003 was \$318.3m. This was less than a 1% increase from the June 2003 figure of \$317.9m and a 5% increase from July 2002 (\$302.8m). Trend turnover for retail trade has recorded an increase each month since November 2002.

The national retail trade trend turnover was \$15,074.5m for July 2003, a 1% increase from the June 2003 figure of \$14,973.5m. This was a 6% increase from the July 2002 figure of \$14,251.6m.

During July 2003, FOOD RETAILING recorded the highest turnover in the ACT (\$116.3m or 37% of total turnover). This was followed by HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (\$60.9m or 19%), HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING (\$55.4m or 17%) and DEPARTMENT STORES (\$29.5m or 9%).

Between June 2003 and July 2003, decreases were recorded in all industry groups except for HOSPITALITY AND SERVICES (up 2%) OTHER RETAILING (up 1%), and CLOTHING AND SOFT GOOD RETAILING which stayed the same. RECREATIONAL GOOD RETAILING decreased by 2%, DEPARTMENT STORES decreased by 1%, HOUSEHOLD GOOD RETAILING decreased by 1%, and FOOD RETAILING decreased by less than 1%.

### RETAIL TURNOVER



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

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES  
*continued*

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

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

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

# 8.1

## RETAIL TURNOVER, INDUSTRY GROUP, TREND

	<i>Food retailing</i>	<i>Department stores</i>	<i>Clothing and soft good retailing</i>	<i>Household good retailing</i>	<i>Recreational good retailing</i>	<i>Other retailing</i>	<i>Hospitality and services</i>	<b>Total</b>
ORIGINAL (\$m)								
2002								
May	117.2	28.2	21.9	*45.0	*13.3	*24.2	50.2	<b>300.0</b>
June	111.7	27.3	20.1	*45.0	*12.4	*21.4	50.8	<b>288.7</b>
July	110.8	24.4	18.3	40.6	14.1	23.8	53.7	<b>285.6</b>
August	116.7	24.1	18.1	43.9	14.4	25.3	55.9	<b>298.4</b>
September	111.6	24.0	17.1	41.3	12.7	*27.4	52.6	<b>286.6</b>
October	118.8	27.5	18.7	49.4	12.5	25.4	54.6	<b>306.9</b>
November	119.7	33.8	20.2	50.8	13.7	*29.4	55.2	<b>322.7</b>
December	129.3	52.5	26.8	61.2	18.7	37.5	57.1	<b>383.1</b>
2003								
January	114.2	24.2	16.8	51.6	13.1	18.0	50.1	<b>288.0</b>
February	107.0	21.4	15.7	48.3	14.3	17.5	50.2	<b>274.4</b>
March	116.3	25.9	19.6	53.4	14.9	19.1	57.6	<b>306.6</b>
April	113.6	28.9	20.6	51.1	12.7	20.0	56.8	<b>303.7</b>
May	118.1	28.4	20.6	54.6	13.7	21.0	59.4	<b>315.8</b>
June	109.0	30.4	20.6	54.0	13.8	19.8	61.1	<b>308.6</b>
July	115.1	24.9	19.1	52.3	15.3	20.6	63.6	<b>310.9</b>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (\$m)								
2002								
May	116.6	28.3	20.4	45.9	13.6	25.4	50.1	<b>300.4</b>
June	117.6	31.2	19.4	46.6	12.7	24.5	50.7	<b>302.7</b>
July	111.9	24.5	18.1	41.2	13.2	24.9	51.8	<b>285.6</b>
August	114.2	28.0	20.0	45.4	14.8	25.0	55.8	<b>303.1</b>
September	117.0	28.9	19.6	43.9	13.6	26.5	53.4	<b>303.0</b>
October	116.2	28.5	19.4	48.6	13.3	24.8	53.1	<b>304.0</b>
November	115.8	29.7	19.7	47.4	13.2	27.8	53.6	<b>307.2</b>
December	114.3	27.5	18.9	47.6	13.1	23.6	54.4	<b>299.6</b>
2003								
January	115.3	28.8	18.5	51.2	15.1	20.7	54.8	<b>304.4</b>
February	115.6	29.4	19.4	54.1	15.9	21.3	55.8	<b>311.5</b>
March	116.9	29.6	20.2	55.4	15.2	20.6	55.8	<b>313.8</b>
April	116.9	29.6	19.8	55.0	13.7	22.0	56.8	<b>313.8</b>
May	117.0	27.1	19.2	56.5	14.1	22.3	58.3	<b>314.4</b>
June	116.8	36.1	20.6	56.1	14.1	22.3	61.4	<b>327.5</b>
July	115.0	25.0	19.2	53.2	14.3	21.5	61.1	<b>309.4</b>
TREND (\$m)								
2002								
May	115.7	27.7	19.4	45.2	13.4	25.5	50.2	<b>300.2</b>
June	116.3	27.9	19.3	45.0	13.5	25.2	50.8	<b>301.5</b>
July	113.9	28.1	19.4	44.8	13.5	25.2	51.5	<b>302.8</b>
August	114.6	28.3	19.4	44.7	13.5	25.5	52.2	<b>303.5</b>
September	115.1	28.4	19.4	45.2	13.5	25.7	52.9	<b>303.6</b>
October	115.4	28.5	19.4	46.2	13.6	25.5	53.4	<b>303.5</b>
November	115.5	28.7	19.3	47.7	13.8	24.8	53.8	<b>303.8</b>
December	115.5	28.8	19.3	49.5	14.1	23.7	54.2	<b>304.7</b>
2003								
January	115.6	28.9	19.3	51.4	14.5	22.6	54.7	<b>306.6</b>
February	115.8	29.1	19.4	53.1	14.7	21.8	55.4	<b>309.3</b>
March	116.2	29.4	19.5	54.4	14.7	21.4	56.4	<b>312.1</b>
April	116.5	29.7	19.7	55.2	14.6	21.5	57.5	<b>314.7</b>
May	116.6	29.8	19.8	55.6	14.4	21.7	58.7	<b>316.5</b>
June	116.6	29.7	19.8	55.7	14.2	21.9	59.8	<b>317.9</b>
July	116.3	29.5	19.8	55.4	13.9	22.1	60.9	<b>318.3</b>

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



## CHAPTER 9

## ECONOMY

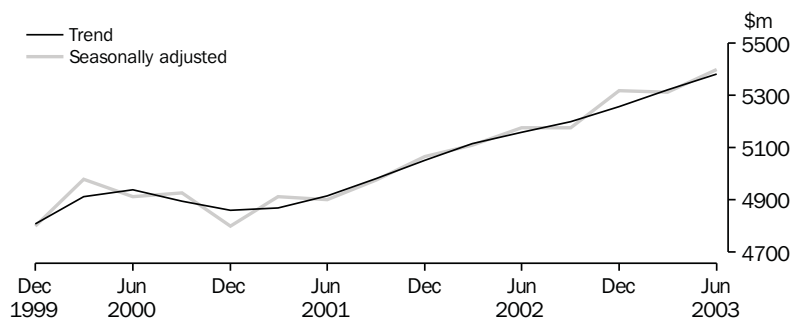
### STATE FINAL DEMAND

The ACT trend state final demand (chain volume measures) for June quarter 2003 increased by 1% from the previous quarter, to \$5,381m. In the 12 months to June 2003, trend state final demand (chain volume measures) rose by 4%. This rise consisted of a 22% increase in public gross fixed capital formation, an 18% increase in private gross fixed capital formation, a 3% increase in household consumption expenditure, and a 2% increase in general government consumption expenditure.

The June quarter 2003 ACT trend state final demand (chain volume measures) represented the tenth quarter of increase since the December quarter 2000 decline of 1%. The decrease in December quarter 2000 resulted from a decrease in both private gross fixed capital formation and general government consumption expenditure (7% and 2% respectively from the previous quarter).

Nationally, the trend domestic final demand (chain volume measures) in June quarter 2003 was \$191.3b. The June quarter figure for 2003 represented an increase of 1% from the previous quarter, and an increase of 5% from June quarter 2002.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures(a)



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

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

# 9.1

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

	2002				2003	
	March qtr	June qtr	September qtr	December qtr	March qtr	June qtr
TREND (\$m)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	2 446	2 445	2 451	2 464	2 478	2 485
Households	2 064	2 084	2 097	2 109	2 125	2 142
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	450	468	492	519	538	551
Public	155	162	160	164	180	198
<i>State final demand</i>	<i>5 115</i>	<i>5 159</i>	<i>5 200</i>	<i>5 256</i>	<i>5 322</i>	<i>5 381</i>
International trade—exports of goods	3	2	2	1	1	1
International trade—imports of goods	1	1	1	1	—	—
TREND (% change)						
Final consumption expenditure						
General government	0.5	—	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3
Households	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Gross fixed capital formation						
Private	6.5	4.0	5.1	5.5	3.8	2.4
Public	3.3	4.5	−0.8	2.5	9.7	10.0
<i>State final demand</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.1</i>
International trade—exports of goods	−1.4	−20.0	−35.7	−31.4	7.9	27.3
International trade—imports of goods	−20.5	−36.5	−15.6	4.3	−33.8	−51.7

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

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

## CHAPTER 10

## TRANSPORT

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

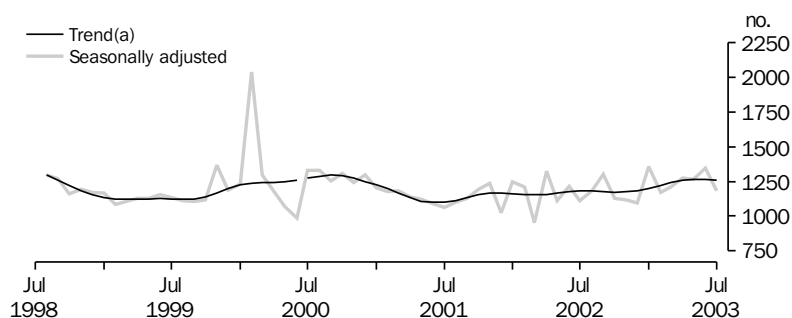
In July 2003, the trend estimate of new motor vehicle sales for the ACT was 1,256 (down 0.8% from June 2003). This was the first decrease since October 2002.

Nationally, the trend estimate for total new motor vehicles sales was 77,678 in July 2003, up 0.4% from June 2003.

The trend estimate of new motor vehicle sales for the states and territories in Australia showed both increases and decreases in new motor vehicle sales from June 2003 to July 2003. Western Australia and Tasmania (each up 1.5%), Queensland (up 0.9%) and Victoria (up 0.4%) all recorded an increase. The NT (down 1.9%), ACT (down 0.8%), South Australia (down 0.5%) and New South Wales (down 0.2%) all recorded a decrease.

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

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, Total vehicles



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

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

### AIRPORT MOVEMENTS

In March quarter 2003 a total of 448,699 airline passengers were recorded through the Canberra International Airport. Of these 227,011 passengers were inbound and 221,688 passengers were outbound. This represented a 9% decrease in passenger movements from the previous quarter (down 45,197 passenger movements) but a 3% increase from March quarter 2002 (up 13,820).

A total of 8,528 aircraft travelled through the Canberra Airport in March quarter 2003. This was a 6% decrease from December quarter 2002 (9,073 aircraft movements) and a 9% decrease from March quarter 2002 (9,323).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

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

## 10.1 NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES: TREND

	<i>Passenger vehicles</i>	<i>Other vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
ACT (no.)			
2002			
February	875	281	1 156
March	867	287	1 154
April	863	294	1 157
May	865	302	1 167
June	870	308	1 178
July	870	311	1 181
August	867	314	1 181
September	859	317	1 176
October	852	319	1 171
November	853	323	1 176
December	855	328	1 183
2003			
January	864	334	1 198
February	878	343	1 221
March	891	354	1 245
April	894	365	1 259
May	890	374	1 264
June	885	381	1 266
July	871	385	1 256
AUSTRALIA (no.)			
2002			
February	45 873	22 979	68 852
March	45 672	23 291	68 963
April	45 308	23 555	68 863
May	44 990	23 834	68 824
June	44 971	24 216	69 187
July	45 060	24 484	69 544
August	45 126	24 581	69 707
September	45 113	24 454	69 567
October	45 163	24 265	69 428
November	45 355	24 165	69 520
December	45 724	24 235	69 959
2003			
January	46 332	24 512	70 844
February	47 160	25 033	72 193
March	48 062	25 694	73 756
April	48 840	26 329	75 169
May	49 435	26 897	76 332
June	49 926	27 457	77 383
July	49 987	27 691	77 678

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

## 10.2 AIRPORT TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS, CANBERRA AIRPORT

	<i>Passengers</i>			<i>Aircraft</i>		
	<i>Inbound</i>	<i>Outbound</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Inbound</i>	<i>Outbound</i>	<i>Total</i>
ALL AIRLINES (no.)						
2001						
December	203 124	205 207	408 331	4 396	4 402	8 798
2002						
March	219 019	215 860	434 879	4 667	4 656	9 323
June	238 096	239 891	477 987	4 665	4 661	9 326
September	239 855	241 378	481 233	4 504	4 492	8 996
December	247 970	245 926	493 896	4 569	4 567	9 136
2003						
March	227 011	221 688	448 699	4 276	4 252	8 528

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Winter 2003 in the ACT was windier, warmer and wetter than normal. The mean wind run was 189.1 kilometres per day compared with the long-term average of 177.6 km/day. Wind run is the total distance travelled by the wind in a given period of time. It is measured on a daily (24 hour) basis using a cup anemometer at two metres above the ground. In the ACT there were 11 days of strong winds recorded in winter 2003, compared with the average of seven days. There were also two days on which gales were recorded, compared with an average of nil.

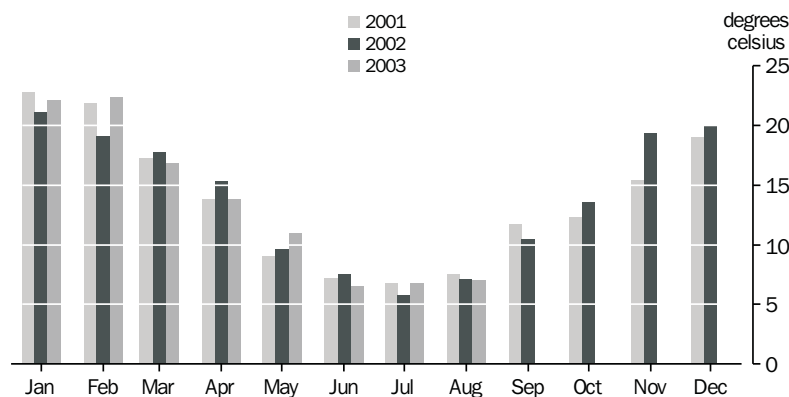
The highest daily temperature during the three months of winter was 17.4 degrees Celsius, recorded on 23 July. The lowest daily temperature was -4.9 degrees Celsius, recorded on 28 July.

In winter 2003, the average daily maximum temperature was 12.7 degrees Celsius, above the long-term average of 12.1 degrees. The average daily minimum temperature was 1.9 degrees, above the long-term average of 0.4 degrees. This resulted in fewer frosts, with 53 frosts recorded, compared with the average of 58.

At the Canberra Airport 149.2mm of rainfall was recorded over 41 days in winter 2003. The winter average is 129.0mm over 30 days. Thunder was recorded at the airport on two days in winter (one more than average). Hail was recorded on five days, compared with a winter average of nil.

The average daily sunshine for winter 2003 was 6.1 hours per day, above the average of 5.9 hours. Fog was reported on 19 days, fewer than the average of 21 days. Winter evaporation was 178.4mm, above the average of 176.2mm. The average daily pressure was 1020.6 hPa, higher than the long-term average of 1020.1 hPa.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE



Source: Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra.

## 11.1 CLIMATE, AUTUMN

	<i>Units</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Average maximum temperature	°C	13.5	13.5	12.7
Highest maximum temperature	°C	20.1	20.0	17.4
Lowest maximum temperature	°C	5.5	8.9	7.0
Average minimum temperature	°C	0.7	0.1	1.9
Highest minimum temperature	°C	10.4	8.9	9.2
Lowest minimum temperature	°C	-5.5	-6.0	-4.9
Average daily temperature	°C	7.1	6.8	7.3
Lowest grass temperature	°C	-8.7	-10.6	-8.8
Total winter rainfall	mm	131.4	80.4	149.2
Total winter evaporation	mm	177.0	214.2	178.4
Average daily sunshine	hours/day	6.0	7.4	6.1
Average daily pressure	hPa	1 021.0	1 021.2	1 020.6
Average daily wind run (at 2 metres)	km/day	163.8	207.6	178.4

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



## CHAPTER 12

## SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

### 12.1 SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS: AUSTRALIAN COMPARISON

	Unit	Period	Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
			Current figure	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year	Current figure	Previous figure	% change from Same period previous year
<b>Population(a)</b>								
Population	no.	Mar qtr 03	323 791	0.3	0.7	19 875 036	0.4	1.3
Natural increase	no.	Mar qtr 03	703	5.6	-7.4	28 092	-8.1	-9.1
Net migration	no.	Mar qtr 03	-382	-134.3	-932.4	60 374	111.7	19.3
Total growth(b)	no.	Mar qtr 03	1 111	149.1	-12.2	88 466	49.7	8.5
<b>Labour force</b>								
Trend								
Unemployment rate(c)	% points	Aug 03	4.4	0.2	3.1	5.6	—	0.4
Participation rate(c)	% points	Aug 03	71.1	-0.5	-2.0	63.0	-1.1	-2.1
Long term unemployed (% of total unemployed)	% points	Aug 03	13.2	4.8	-9.6	24.8	2.1	0.4
Job vacancies	'000	May qtr 03	2.2	-4.3	-31.3	99.5	-10.6	10.2
Industrial disputes								
Working days lost	'000	May 03	1.5	—	275.0	21.3	54.3	-27.8
Days lost per '000 employees	no.	May 03	9	—	7.0	30	-3.2	-37.5
Number employed (trend)								
Public sector	'000	May qtr 03	75.0	1.0	4.7	1 515.3	0.5	1.4
Gross earnings (original)								
Public sector	\$m	Jun qtr 03	995.4	10.5	6.0	17 681.0	0.1	6.0
Wage cost index(d)								
Private sector	index no.	Jun qtr 03	119.2	0.3	3.1	119.5	0.5	3.4
Public sector	index no.	Jun qtr 03	117.9	0.3	3.8	121.8	0.6	4.2
Total	index no.	Jun qtr 03	118.4	0.3	3.6	120.1	0.6	3.6
Average weekly earnings (trend)(e)	\$	May qtr 03	1056.40	1.0	10.0	918.80	2.0	6.0
CPI(f)								
Total all groups(g)	index no.	June qtr 03	140.7	—	2.6	141.3	—	2.7
Housing finance (trend)(h)								
Total housing commitments	\$m	July 03	175.0	9.0	19.2	11 317.0	22.0	28.0
Dwelling units financed	no.	July 03	842	1.8	1.7	62 009	8.7	10.4
Building approvals								
Dwelling units (original)	no.	June 03	162	-15.6	70.5	14 217	-3.4	3.4
Value of total buildings approved (original)(h)	\$m	June 03	51.5	-29.9	49.7	3 791.2	-11.5	17.8
Buildings commenced								
Dwelling units (original)	no.	Mar qtr 03	648	31.1	71.4	38 640	13.4	0.3
Value of total building(i)	\$m	Mar qtr 03	257.4	-8.5	103.2	11 621.1	-13.5	8.5
Building completed								
New dwelling units (original)	no.	Mar qtr 03	544	-19.9	43.2	35 710	-18.9	16.6
Value of completed residential units(i)	\$m	Mar qtr 03	103.7	-23.2	40.9	6 824.6	-17.5	26.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

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

	Unit	Period	Australian Capital Territory			Australia		
			Current figure	Previous figure	Same period previous year	% change from		Same period previous year
						Current figure	Previous figure	
Corrections								
Persons in prison custody (per 100,000 adult population)(j)	no.	June qtr 03	78.4	-7.0	-1.0	149.0	1.0	2.0
Retail turnover (trend)	\$m	July 03	318.3	0.1	5.1	15 074.5	0.7	5.8
State final demand (trend)	\$m	June qtr 03	5 381.0	1.1	4.3	191 307.0	1.0	5.0
New motor vehicle sales (trend)	no.	July 03	1 256	-0.8	6.4	77 678	0.4	11.7

(a) Australian figures include 'other territories'.

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

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

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

(e) Full-time adult ordinary time earnings.

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

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

(h) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

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

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

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 3101.0); Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2003 (cat. no. 5206.0); Average Weekly Earnings, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6302.0); Building Approvals, Australia, June 2003 (cat. no. 8731.0); Building Activity, Australia, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8752.0); Building Activity, Australian Capital Territory, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 8752.8); Consumer Price Index, Australia, June Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6401.0); Corrective Services, Australia, June Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 4512.0); Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia, July 2003 (cat. no. 5609.0); Industrial Disputes, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6321.0); Job Vacancies, Australia, May 2003 (cat. no. 6354.0); Labour Force, Australia, August 2003 (cat. no. 6202.0); ABS data available on request, Labour Force Survey; Retail Trade, Australia, July 2003 (cat. no. 8501.0); Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, electronic delivery (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001); Wage Cost Index, Australia, June Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6345.0); Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia, March Quarter 2003 (cat. no. 6248.0).

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ISSN 1446-8654

RRP \$26.00